



Release Based Focus Session

Tiering & Fees

April 15, 2026

Presented/prepared by: Alexis Marrone, Monica Meschiatti, Roni Tanguay, Peter Zaidel
Remediation Division, WPLR

Training Disclaimer

The following presentation was delivered by the Remediation Division of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection on April 15, 2026. This presentation is intended to be an overview of the Release Based Cleanup Regulations (RBCRs) Sections 22a-134tt-1 through 22a-134tt-13 inclusive, and 22a-134tt-App1 through 22a-134tt-App12, which became effective on March 1, 2026. This presentation is designed to answer general questions and provide basic information. You should refer to the appropriate statute or regulation for specific language. It is your responsibility to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The information contained in this presentation is intended only to acquaint you with the RBCRs and does not constitute the Department's interpretation of the applicable laws and regulations.

For case studies, please note that they are hypothetical scenarios tailored specifically for training purposes.

Outline

Core Concepts

Fees

Other Considerations

**Case studies & filling out
tiering checklist**

Tiers – Core Concepts

RCSA 22a-134tt-6

A release may stay in the tier system for up to 5 years*

Tier assignment/reassignment is done through the tier checklist

Fees are required to enter the tier system and to "stay" in system (annual fees)

Fee exemptions and reductions are available for both single or repeated use (as applicable)

Schedule extensions are available

A tier checklist may be audited

*without extensions

Tier Assignment



Note: this is a "defined term" found in RCSA Sec. 22a-134tt-6(c)(5)



- Releases should either be closed (with a Release Remediation Closure Report) **OR** be assigned to a cleanup tier within 1 year from the date of discovery.
- **"Date of Tier Assignment"** - the date a release is tiered for the first time. This **date does not change** with submission of **subsequent** tier checklists for re-assignment.
- **A release:**
 - May be reassigned to a lower risk tier at any time if the risk has been reduced
 - **Must be reassigned** to a higher risk tier **within 30 days** of determining that previously unaccounted **risks** to human health or the environment **exist**

RCSA Sec. 22a-134tt-6(c)

Assigning & Changing Tiers

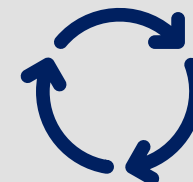


Initial Tier Assignment

- A tier checklist completed online in REACT: verified by an LEP (signed & sealed)
- Tier characterization documentation
- Immediate Action (IA) Plan and IA Report, if the release required IAs
- Fee payment- "pay now" or "pay later" in REACT
- Any other information as specified by the commissioner



NOTE: These should already have been submitted to REACT portal



Changing Tiers

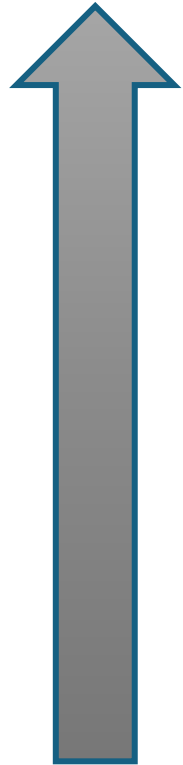
- A tier checklist completed online on REACT: verified by an LEP (signed & sealed)
- Tier characterization documentation
- Copies of each approval issued by the commissioner (when implemented remedy required approval)
- List of LEP-approved remedies implemented
 - Documentation that demonstrates remedy was properly selected & implemented
- Fee payment- "pay now" or "pay later" in REACT
- Any other information as specified by the commissioner

Tiering System

! **Note:** Years to closure/re-tier are **not** additive.

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(d)

Increased
Risk



Tier 1A.
DEEP Oversight

Complete closure or re-tier 1 year after Date of Tier Assignment

- Highest-risk releases
- Unknown risks to receptors; programmatic noncompliance

Tier 1B.
LEP Oversight
Receptor Risk

Complete closure or re-tier 2 years after Date of Tier Assignment

- Known risk to receptors (drinking water, vapor) not addressed
- Scoping/screening ecological risk assessment not completed
- Remedial Action Plan not completed

Tier 2.
LEP Oversight
Controlled Risk

Complete closure or re-tier 4 years after Date of Tier Assignment

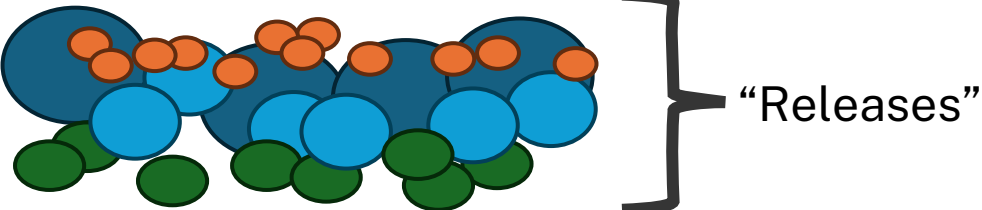
- Controlled risk, no receptor pathways

Tier 3.
LEP/other EP
Oversight

Complete closure or re-evaluate effectiveness of MNA 5 years after Date of Tier Assignment

- Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) only

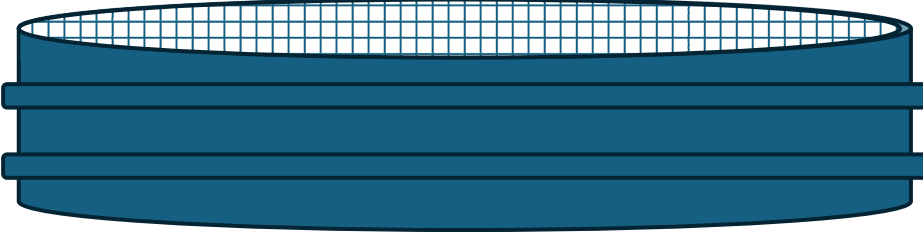
Tiering System



Think of tiering like a stack of soil sieves...

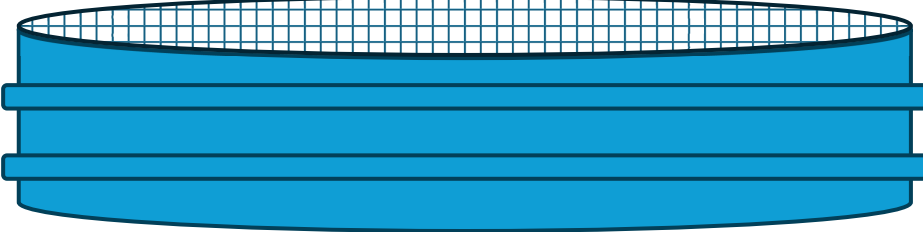
Biggest particulates are “sorted” out first
Highest risk releases-DEEP Oversight

Tier 1A



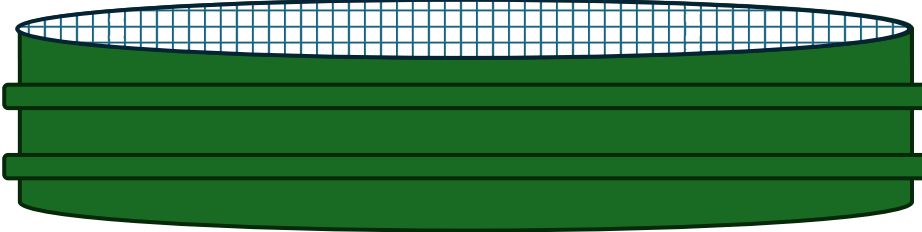
Next largest particulates are “sorted” out
Elevated risk releases-LEP Oversight

Tier 1B



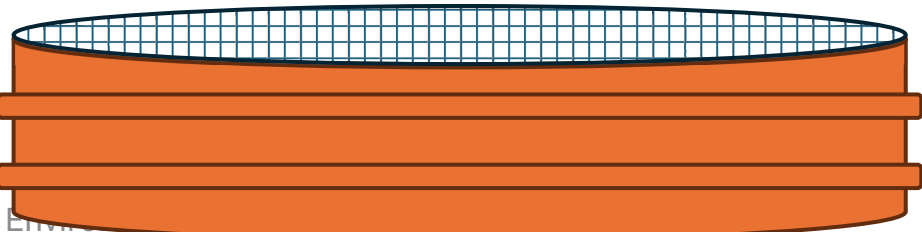
Next fraction is “sorted” out
Controlled risk releases-LEP Oversight

Tier 2



Smallest particulates “sorted” into final sieve
Lowest risk releases-LEP/Other EP Oversight

Tier 3



Tier 3 Assignment



Release may be assigned to Tier 3 provided that:

Soil cleaned up to standards (any supporting documentation has been provided)

Groundwater plume documented in **diminishing state** with no need for further **active** remediation & is being monitored for natural attenuation



Note: Tier 3 does not require LEP oversight



Tier Assignment form for Tier 3 requires:

Same information as required in RSCA Sec. 22a-134tt-6(c)(2)

Conceptual Site Model is supported by sufficient characterization data

Groundwater monitoring plan & schedule (including name/contact info for who will be conducting monitoring)

Any other information requested by commissioner

RSCA Sec. 22a-134tt-6(c)

Tiers Schedule Extension

Tiers 1A, 1B, & 2

- 1-year extensions may be requested for commissioner approval
- LEP may use self-implemented schedule extension **once per release case**, when the release is assigned to either tier 1B or tier 2
 - Commissioner approval required for any extensions after one-time LEP-implemented extension used
- Extension request/LEP-implemented extension notice must be submitted at least 30 days **before** the anniversary of the **Date of Tier Assignment**
- Must pay fee equal to the annual fee

Tier 3

- Request extension every 5 years as needed to achieve cleanup standards, provided release continues to be in a diminishing state
- Fee waived

Auditing Tiers

Tier checklists can be audited

- Additional documentation may be requested during the audit process

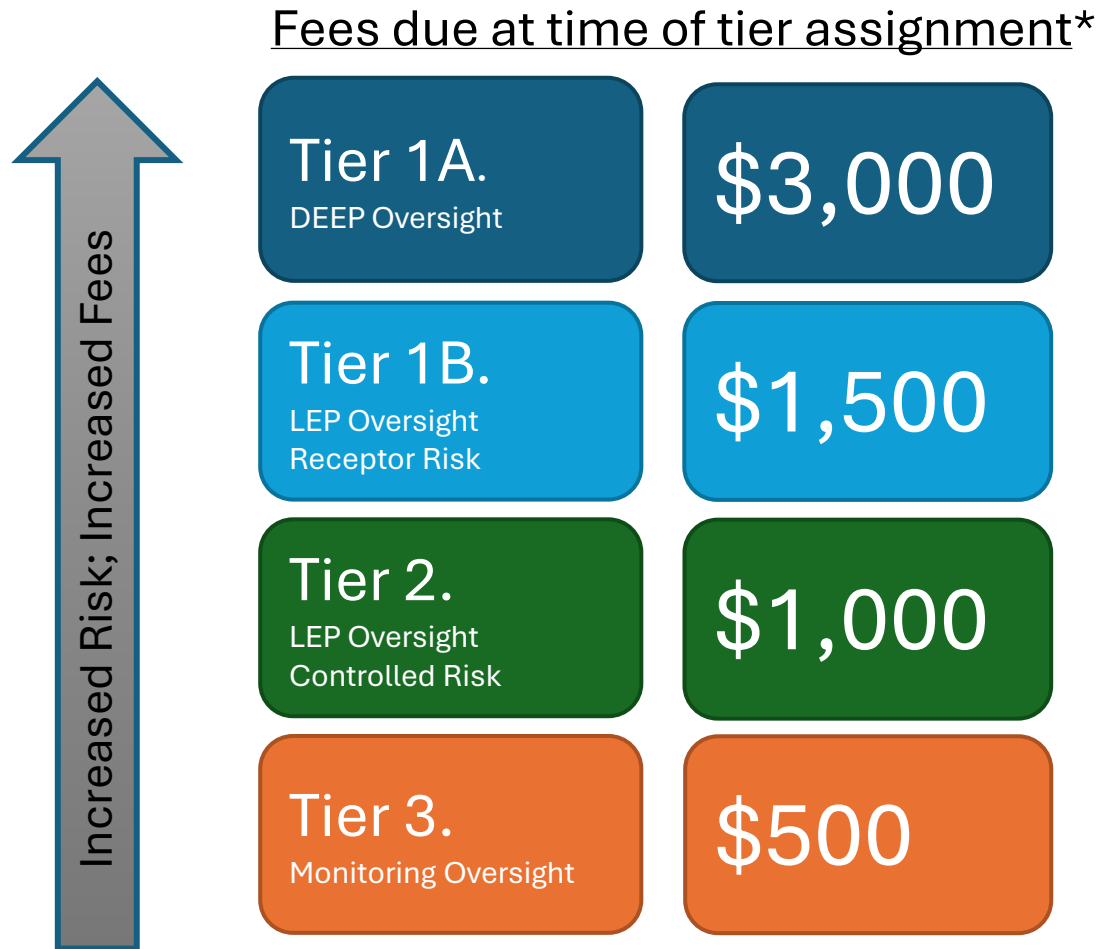
If an audit results in a rejection of tier assignment, the:

- Commissioner may:
 - Require additional investigation/remediation,
 - Require submittal of additional information, and/or
 - Assign the release to the correct tier (which can include tier 1A).
- Creator/maintainer will pay the difference between the *new fee owed* and the *fee previously paid*.

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(c)

Tiers Fees

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(f)



Annual fees:

- Are due on the anniversary of the Date of Tier Assignment every year until the release is verified.
- Are calculated based on the tier assigned at the time the fee is due.
- Use the fees due at the time of tier assignment as the "base fee".
- **Increase 10% for every year** since the Date of Tier Assignment.

Annual Fee =

[Base Fee] + (0.1 * [Base Fee] * [# years since Date of Tier Assignment])

Tiers Fee – Reductions

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(f)(6)

- **100% reduction for the owner of an owner-occupied single-family home (i.e., there is no fee).**
- **50% reduction for:**
 - A non-occupying owner of residential properties with 4 or fewer dwelling units;
 - The state or any of its political subdivisions;
 - Any nonprofit organization recognized under 501(c)(3) Internal Revenue Code;
 - Any municipal economic development agency under chapter 130 or 132 of CGS; or
 - Any person receiving federal, state, or municipal brownfield funding for investigation/remediation.

Tiers Fees – Special Conditions

❖ Single Deadline for Annual Fees

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(f)(4)

- Payment of annual fees for multiple releases with **same creator/maintainer** on a single date
- Requires creator/maintainer to request a date that is subject to commissioner approval

Tiers Fees – Special Conditions

❖ 1-Year Exemption for Compliance Monitoring Fee

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(f)(5)

- For a release that has impacted groundwater, there is no fee due with submittal of the initial tier checklist, if:
 - All soil impacted by the release has been remediated to the cleanup standards in the RBCRs, and
 - The only remaining remediation of groundwater required is compliance monitoring.
- If the release is not closed within 1 year, there is no exemption for any subsequent annual fees.

Noncompliance by Prior Maintainers

If a prior creator/maintainer did not report a release under the RBCRs, a subsequent maintainer may report that release within 1 year of discovery, and if the release is assigned to Tier 1A, such maintainer will not be required to pay Tier 1A fee at time of tiering. Annual tier fees (if needed) will still apply for subsequent years until the release is closed.

- To claim this option, such maintainer shall submit to DEEP:
 - A statement, signed by the maintainer, identifying the date they discovered the release and date they became maintainer.
 - A statement, verified by an LEP, that the release is not an ERR or a SER.
 - A schedule for completing the work to reassign to a lower tier or for submitting a Release Remediation Closure Report, not later than 1 year from the date of tier assignment.

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(g)

Noncompliance by Prior Maintainers (cont.)

- The schedule for work will be reviewed by the commissioner.
 - If rejected: an alternate schedule will be provided by the commissioner.
- The commissioner may monitor compliance with the schedule for work and may only direct further remediation if the maintainer has not completed the work in the schedule by the specified deadlines.

In REACT, the "Noncompliance by prior maintainers" may be requested during the

Tier Checklist First Assignment

Tier 1A Indicator

i This release is Tier 1A

***Are you submitting 'Tier 1A - Noncompliance by Prior Maintainers Statement' at this time?**

or may be submitted anytime as a regular submittal

Submittal

Complete the information below.

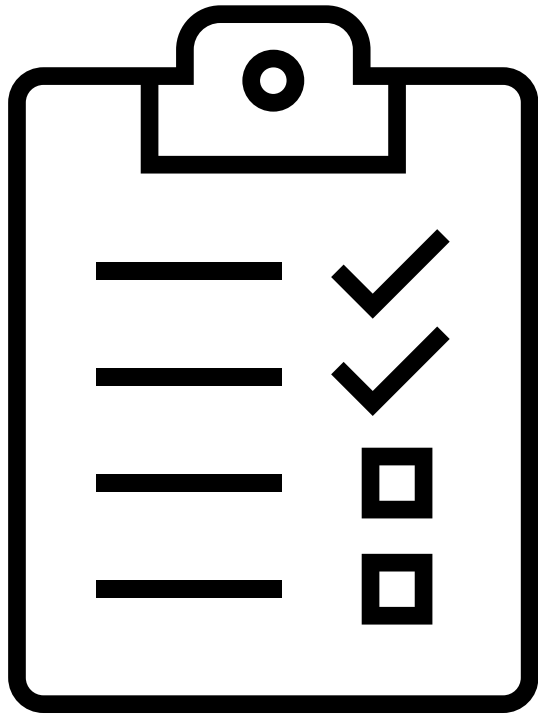
***Submittal Category**

***Submittal Type**

Grouping Releases for Tier Assignment

RCSA 22a-134tt-6(h)

- ❖ Releases may be grouped together, reducing annual fees into a single fee, as long as:
 - Releases are discovered on the same parcel, and
 - Releases are discovered within a 90-day period, and
 - Group of releases must be tiered no more than 365 days from the date of discovery of the earliest release discovered in the group, and
 - Tier checklist is completed for each release, and
 - No release assigned to Tier 1A.
- ❖ The group will be assigned to the tier and pay the fee corresponding to the highest risk release in the group.
 - E.g., if one release is Tier 1B, and four other releases in the group are Tier 2, the entire group will be assigned to Tier 1B.



Let's fill out a Tier checklist!

Tier Checklist

- Available in Appendix 1 of the RBCRs.
- Fully available in REACT as a smartform. Supporting documentation will be asked to be uploaded throughout the process.
- Every time you fill out a tier checklist, you will begin with Tier 1A questions, even if you know your release is not Tier 1A.
- As you answer the questions, the responses "Yes/No" or "skip" will lead you to the right tier rank for your release.
- For every tier checklist page, you have critical answers inside a red box that will assist you in determining the appropriate tier for your release.

Part III: Tier Determination

Tier 1A

Answer the following questions. Any box checked in the Tier 1A Indicator column at right designates the release as Tier 1A.

1. Receptors are known and documented

1a. A scoping level ecological risk assessment has been completed.

Yes

No

1b. A drinking water receptor survey has been completed.*

Yes

No

1c. A vapor intrusion receptor survey has been completed.**

Yes

No

2. Does/did the release require Immediate Action under RCRA § 22a-134t-5?

No (Skip to line 3)
 Yes (Proceed to 2a)

2a. Immediate Action requirements have been met

Yes

No

3. Tier characterization is complete.

Yes

No

Tier 1A Indicator

If any boxes in this column are checked, stop here. This release is Tier 1A. Otherwise proceed to Tier 1B determination.

*For the purposes of question 1b. above, a drinking water receptor survey shall have been completed if it is determined that a release has not impacted groundwater.

**For the purposes of question 1c. above, a vapor intrusion receptor survey shall have been completed if it is determined that the substances released did not include volatile organic substances or mercury.

Tier Checklist and Case Study 1

- An **existing release of oil** in a commercial parcel was discovered after March 1, 2026.
- The discovery was through laboratory data showing detections of petroleum related compounds in shallow soils in the northwest corner of the parcel, more than **90ft away from the building**. It was reported to DEEP via REACT on the next day.
- At the time of discovery, the parcel **relied on a water supply well, located just downgradient from the release area**. A receptor survey was conducted and showed that **no additional wells were present** within 500ft of the release. The Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) Maps were consulted and **no other receptors identified**.
- Further **characterization of the release** was conducted. Soil release was fully delineated horizontally and vertically. **Groundwater (GW) was impacted with a limited size plume, not migrating off-site**.
- All **required immediate actions (IAs)**, including soil remediation, IA Plan and Report, were completed within 90 days of discovery of release. **Confirmatory soil sampling** yielding no detections above laboratory reporting limit were obtained. The water supply well was abandoned and the parcel **connected to public water**. It was the only parcel in the area still relying on a supply well.

Tier Checklist and Case Study 1 – continued...

- A [Remedial Action Plan](#) and Report were prepared by the LEP to document the work done.
- At the 1-year mark from the date of discovery of the release, [GW monitoring was still being conducted](#). The results so far were that:
 - 7 rounds, monthly: contaminants were present above applicable GW criteria, and with a decreasing trend.
 - [MNA feasibility study completed](#). Natural attenuation confirmed. One more year needed to achieve compliance.

•Which tier should this release be assigned to?

Case Study 1

Tier checklist: Tier 1A determination

- NDDDB showed no receptors.
- Parcel had a water supply well, but it was connected to public water.
- No additional wells within 500ft of the parcel.
- Building more than 90ft away from release
- Immediate actions completed. IA Plan and Report submitted.
- Characterization completed.

Part III: Tier Determination

Tier 1A

Answer the following questions. Any box checked in the Tier 1A Indicator column at right designates the release as Tier 1A.

		Tier 1A Indicator
1. Receptors are known and documented		
1a. A scoping level ecological risk assessment has been completed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1b. A drinking water receptor survey has been completed.*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1c. A vapor intrusion receptor survey has been completed.**	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Does/did the release require Immediate Action under RCSA § 22a-134tt-5?	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to line 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Proceed to 2a)	
2a. Immediate Action requirements have been met	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Tier characterization is complete.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

If any boxes in this column are checked, stop here. This release is Tier 1A. **Otherwise proceed to Tier 1B determination.**

*For the purposes of question 1b. above, a drinking water receptor survey shall have been completed if it is determined that a release has not impacted groundwater.

**For the purposes of question 1c. above, a vapor intrusion receptor survey shall have been completed if it is determined that the substances released did not include volatile organic substances or mercury.

Case Study 1

Tier checklist: Tier 1B determination

- Groundwater (GW) was impacted. Plume was limited.
- Water supply well downgradient from release not impacted.
- Source removed.
- Building is more than 90ft away.
- Connection to public water completed.
- Remedial Action Plan completed.

Tier 1B

If any of the Tier 1A indicators above are checked, do not proceed with Tier 1B determination.

Answer the following questions. Any box checked in the Tier 1B Indicator column at right designates the release as Tier 1B.

		Tier 1B Indicator
1. Groundwater has been impacted by the release.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to line 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Proceed to 1a)	
1a. Groundwater plume migrates off the source parcel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (skip to line 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (proceed to 1b)	
1b. Off-site groundwater plume exceeds applicable groundwater criteria.	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2. The scoping level ecological risk assessment identified potential exposure pathways.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (skip to line 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (proceed to 2a)	
2a. A screening level ecological risk assessment has been completed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3. For releases that include volatile organic substances, a vapor intrusion pathway is present.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (skip to line 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Proceed to 3a)	
3a. Groundwater complies with volatilization criteria provisions RCSA § 22a-134tt-10(c).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
4. A drinking water receptor pathway is present.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (skip to line 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Proceed to 4a)	
4a. Groundwater complies with GWPC provisions RCSA § 22a-134tt-10(d).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5. A Remedial Action Plan has been prepared.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

If any boxes in this column are checked, stop here. This release is Tier 1B. Otherwise proceed to Tier 2 determination.

Case Study 1

Tier checklist: Tier 2 Determination

- No receptor pathways.
- NDDDB showed no receptors.
- Soil was successfully excavated. Confirmatory sampling had no detections above laboratory reporting limit.
- GW still not compliant with standards.
- MNA feasibility study completed.

Tier 2

If any of the Tier 1A or 1B indicators above are checked, do not proceed with Tier 2 determination.

Answer the following questions. Any box checked in the Tier 2 Indicator column at right designates the release as Tier 2.

		Tier 2 Indicator
1. All potential receptor pathways have been eliminated or investigations demonstrated that there are no receptor pathways (note: if vapor intrusion or drinking water pathways have not been eliminated, the release must be Tier 1B per question 3 under Tier 1B).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. A scoping or screening level ecological risk assessment identified the need for a site-specific ecological risk assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to line 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Proceed to 2a)	
2a. A site-specific ecological risk assessment has been completed and ecological risk has been addressed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Soil remediation is/was required.	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to line 4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Proceed to 3a)	
3a. Soil impacted by the release complies with the soil standards (including recording necessary EURs).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Groundwater complies with the groundwater standards (including completion of any applicable groundwater compliance monitoring).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Proceed to 4a)	
4a. The only groundwater remediation remaining is MNA. Information required by RCSA § 22a-134tt-6(c)(3) has been submitted.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

If any boxes in this column are checked, stop here. This release is Tier 2. Otherwise proceed to Tier 3 determination.

*If the release complies with the cleanup standards, tiering may not be necessary.

Case Study 1

Tier checklist: Tier 3 Determination

- MNA feasibility study completed.

Tier 3

If any of the Tier 1A, 1B, or 2 indicators above are checked, do not proceed with Tier 3 determination.

Answer the following questions. Any box checked in the Tier 3 Indicator column at right designates the release as Tier 3.

MNA is being conducted in accordance with RCSA § 22a-134tt-10(h).

No *

Tier 3
Indicator

Yes

If any boxes in this column are checked, this release is Tier 3.

*If the release complies with the cleanup standards, tiering may not be necessary.

In REACT:

Tier 3 Indicators

1. MNA Conducted

*MNA is being conducted in accordance with RCSA § 22a-134tt-10(h)

Yes

Tier 3 Indicator

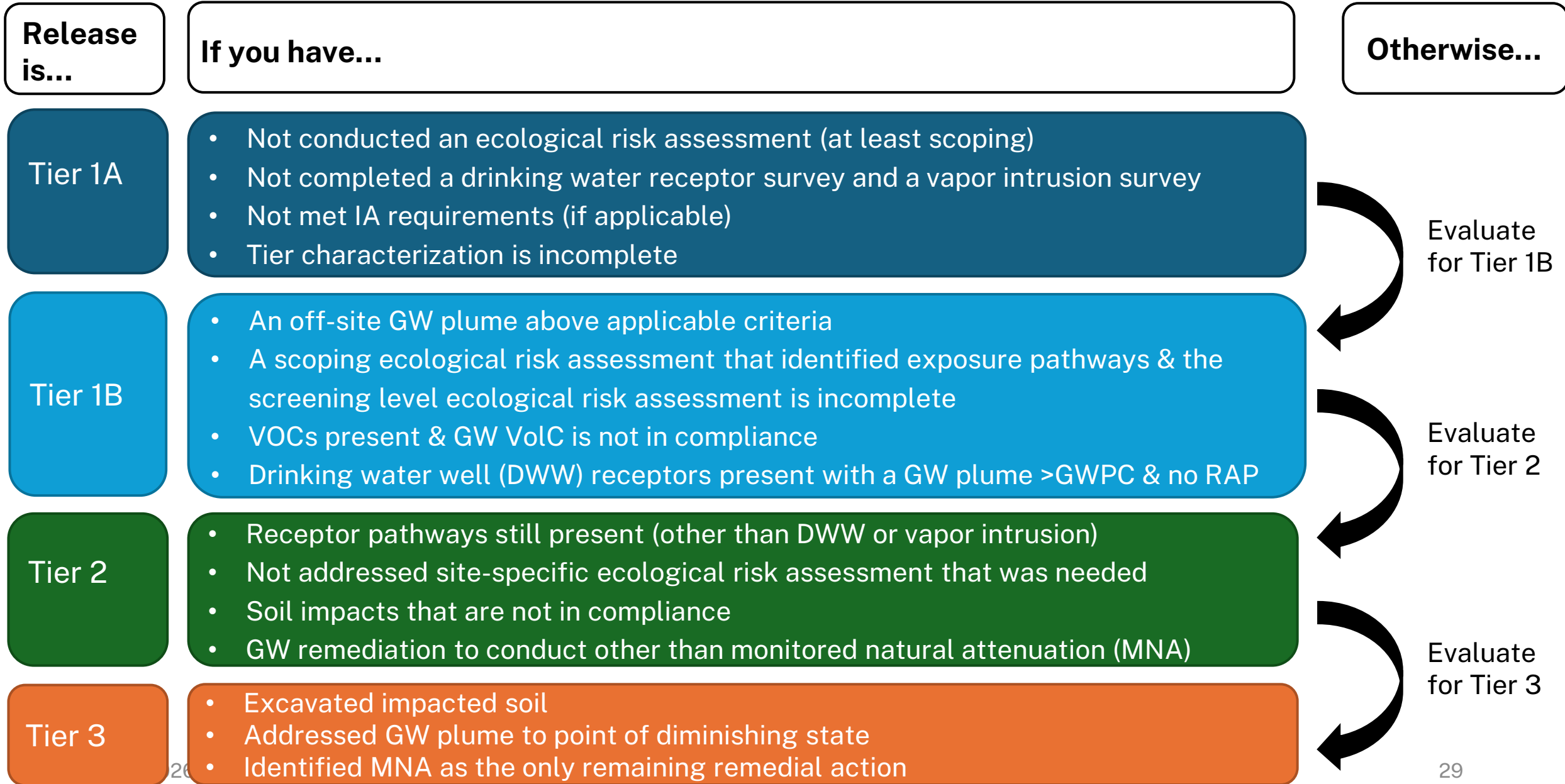
i This release is Tier 3

Fees (1)

[FEE-000005111](#)

Fee Name:	First Time Tier Checklist Fee: Tier 3
Status:	Waived
Original Amount:	\$500.00
Discount:	100%
Calculated Amount:	\$0.00

Tier Checklist – Choosing a Tier



Case Study 2, Part 1

A fuel oil tank at a 3-unit apartment complex in a GB area that relies on a water supply well was overfilled due to operator negligence. However, out of fear of repercussion, the first-day-solo-on-the-job operator did not tell anyone. It was only a few gallons, anyway, he reasoned. The following spring, a landscaper noticed that not only were everyone's favorite (and highly sensitive) flowers in the garden near the tank not blooming, they were completely dead. After much sadness amongst residents, head scratching, and ultimately asking the oil company when some staining was observed, the truth was discerned. Soil sampling confirmed the impact and the release was reported. After nearly a year, soil remediation was complete.

With the property's drinking water well nearby, a monitoring well was installed and ETPH was detected in groundwater, just below the GWPC. As it had been one year since discovery and they still needed two more quarters of groundwater data to demonstrate compliance, the release was assigned to Tier 1B.

Which information must have been provided to support that this release should not have been assigned to Tier 1A?

Answer: Case Study 2, Part 1

Which information must have been provided to support that this release should not have been assigned to Tier 1A?

- a) **Ecological risks were identified during a scoping level ecological risk assessment, but a screening-level ecological risk assessment has not yet been finalized.**
- b) **A drinking water receptor survey identified only the onsite drinking water supply well.**
- c) **A vapor intrusion survey has been completed, but indoor air sampling demonstrated that there was no risk to residents indoors.**
- d) **The release did not require Immediate Actions.**
- e) **Tier characterization is complete.**

Case Study 2, Part 2

Continuing with the same example... As the creator of the release, the fuel oil company has been leading the cleanup at this 3-unit apartment complex and will be paying the tiering fees.

How much will it cost them to tier this 1B release?

Answer: Case Study 2, Part 2

How much will they need to pay when they tier this release?

- a) \$1,500
- b) \$750
- c) \$0**

While it is a residential property with less than 4 units, the fuel company is the entity paying the fees, not the property owner, so they would not be eligible for the 50% discount (\$750). The standard cost for a tier 1B release (\$1,500) is technically correct, however, the creator/maintainer can claim the compliance monitoring exemption and pay \$0 for their initial tier assignment in this case.

Case Study 2, Part 3

Continuing with the same example... After 3 quarters of groundwater hovering just below criteria, in the fourth quarter of sampling, ETPH was detected just barely above the GWPC in the monitoring well located 100' from the onsite water supply well. The company was disappointed that they would need a minimum of 4 more quarters of sampling to demonstrate compliance and would have to tier the release again. They were also surprised when their consultant told them that this information would change their tier assignment.

What will the new tier assignment be? And, what will the associated fee be?

Answer: Case Study 2, Part 3

What will the new tier assignment be?

- a) **Tier 1A**
- b) Tier 1B
- c) Tier 2
- d) Tier 3

What will the associated fee be?

- a) **\$3,300**
- b) \$1,650
- c) \$1,100
- d) \$550
- e) \$0

The detection of ETPH >GWPC in the monitoring well <500' from the water supply well constitutes a SER condition with unfulfilled Immediate Actions, which would require reassigning to Tier 1A.

The fee would be \$3,300 (base Tier 1A fee of \$3,000 + 10% for the second year that the release has been tiered).

Case Study 2, Part 4

Continuing with the same example... The release was discovered on June 3, 2026. It was first tiered (i.e., the "date of tier assignment") on May 31, 2027. The results indicating ETPH >GWPC in the monitoring well were received on September 22, 2027.

When will this release need to be reassigned to Tier 1A?

Answer: Case Study 2, Part 4

When will this release need to be reassigned to Tier 1A by?

- a) **October 22, 2027**
- b) May 31, 2028
- c) June 3, 2028

If it weren't for this new detection, the next tiering date would have been the anniversary of the date of tier assignment; May 31, 2028. However, because information was obtained that indicated there were previously unaccounted risks to human health or the environment, the release needs to be assigned to a higher tier, and the timeline for completing that reassignment is within 30 days from the date that the new information is obtained.

Upcoming Trainings



Next Up...

Reminder: Registration for upcoming RBCR & REACT Training Available on DEEP's webpage:

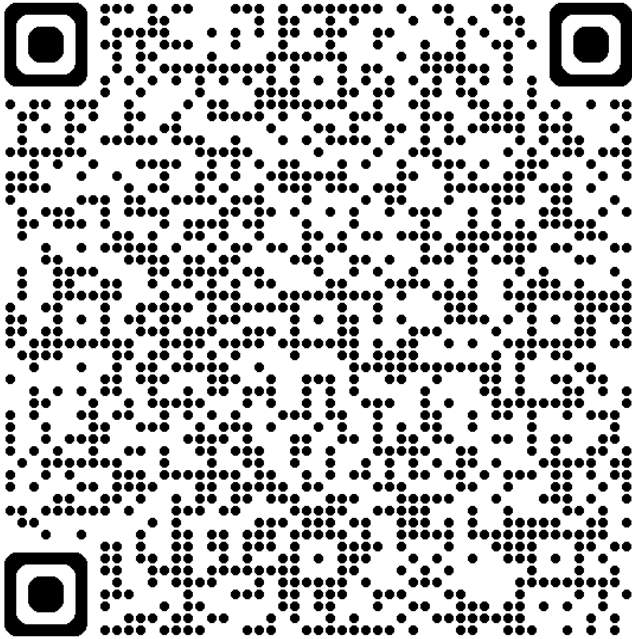
[REACT and Release-Based Cleanup Regulation Training](#)

REACT Trainings every Thursday morning from 10:00 a.m. – noon

April 16: Training on completing Tiers Checklists in REACT

Date	Topic	Training Course	Location/Zoom Registration or Access Link	Questions & Answers
April 15, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCR	Tiering and Fees - Focused Session 10	Register for April 15	
April 29, 2026, 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	RBCR	RBCR Office Hours Q&A Session	Register for April 29	
May 6, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCR	Focused Session 11	Register for May 6	
May 13, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCR	Scenarios - Focused Session 12	Register for May 13	
May 20, 2026, 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	RBCR	RBCR Office Hours Q&A Session	Register for May 20	
June 3, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCR	Focused Session 13	Register for June 3	
June 10, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCR	Scenarios - Focused Session 14	Register for June 10	
June 17, 2026, 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	RBCR	RBCR Office Hours Q&A Session	Register for June 17	

Questions?



Questions on RBCRs and REACT portal may be submitted using this

[Question submittal tool](#) or

send an email to

DEEP.RemediationDivision@ct.gov or

DEEP.ERR@ct.gov

DEEP.LeakingUST@ct.gov

DEEP.PCBProgram@ct.gov

Responses to submitted questions will be provided in:

- updates to Frequently Asked Questions documents,
- Q&A annexes to training courses, or
- individually if appropriate.