



2017 Connecticut Legislative Session Review

*Presented by **EVERSOURCE** and **AVANGRID/UIL***

State:	Connecticut
Capital:	Hartford
Governor:	Dannel P. Malloy (D) – 2 nd term
General Elections:	Constitutional Officers every four years General Assembly every two years
Legislative Session:	Long Session – 1 st Wednesday after the 1 st Monday in January (odd numbered year). Adjourns 1 st Wednesday after the 1 st Monday in June. Short Session – 1 st Wednesday after the 1 st Monday in February (even numbered year). Adjourns 1 st Wednesday after the 1 st Monday in May.
Senate	36 members (18 Democrats, 18 Republicans) Presiding Officer: Lt. Governor Nancy Wyman (D) Senate Leader: President Pro Tempore Martin Looney (D) Majority Leader: Bob Duff (D) Majority Leader: Len Fasano (R) Majority Leader: Kevin Witkos (R)
House of Representatives	151 Members (79 Democrats, 72 Republicans)

Presiding Officer: Speaker of the House Joe Aresimowicz (D)
Majority Leader: Matt Ritter (D)
Minority Leader: Themis Klarides (R)

**Joint Committee on
Energy & Technology**

24 members (3 Senators – 2 Democrats, 1 Republican; 21 Representatives – 13 Democrats, 8 Republicans)
Senate Co-Chairs: Gary Winfield (D); Paul Formica (R)
House Co-Chair: Lonnie Reed (D)

Regulatory Body

Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (a bureau within the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection)
Members (3): Chairman Arthur House (D); Commissioner Jack Betkoski (D), Commissioner Michael Caron ®
Members are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the General Assembly. Terms – first Director appointed after 2011 serves a 5-year term. The second and third appointees serve four and three years, respectively. All future appointment will be for four years. Minority party representation is required.

GOVERNOR MALLOY

In April, Gov. Dannel P. Malloy announced he won't seek a third term; and many state and local politicians immediately threw their hats in to the ring for the 2018 election. However, Lt. Governor Nancy Wyman still has yet to announce her plans to run.

CONNECTICUT STATE BUDGET

The end of the regular session on June 7 brought no agreement from the Governor and legislative leaders over a two-year state budget. As result, there will be a Special Session coming this summer. Regardless, both Eversource and AVANGRID remain concerned over recent legislative budget proposals targeting RGGI and Energy Efficiency fund sweeps.

The main theme of the 2017 legislative session came down to a state budget battle over cuts and spending priorities, with both political parties pledging - No New Taxes.

Governor Malloy and the four legislative leaders failed to negotiate a budget and so extra innings are necessary. It was predicted early on in this session that this impasse was likely and little apparent effort was seen regarding any attempt to exceed that expectation.

The contentious state budget battle had several Republican, Democratic, and Gubernatorial budget proposals going back and forth. Governor Malloy and the legislature were able to come together to resolve this year's deficit with Democrats accepting some reductions in their previously-adopted plan of sharing sales tax receipts with cities and towns. The deficit mitigation plan also incorporated other proposals from both Democratic and Republican caucuses. This spending reduction proposal was a final attempt to close the budget gap in the fiscal year that ends July 1, 2017 and also relied on hundreds of millions of dollars in fund sweeps and other one-time budget solutions.

Those temporary stopgaps, while helping to balance the books in the short-term, do little to reduce a much larger projected deficit, about \$2.25 billion, in each year of the coming biannual budget.

Democrats have been resistant to reduce town funding avenues like their sales-tax-revenue-sharing plan and State funding of teacher pensions, and complained about the Governor's deep cuts in hospital and social services. Republicans are calling for long-term fiscal reforms and deeper state employee give backs.

Utilities Concerned About Proposal to Raid Energy Efficiency and RGGI funds

The original Senate Republican proposal to sweep RGGI funds and another \$160M, annually for two fiscal years, was reduced to \$60 million from our conservation & load management funding in each fiscal year. The state budget runs July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, meaning the sweep would split the calendar years upon which C&LM operates.

THIS IS A TAX, A TAX UPON JUST EVERSOURCE AND UI CUSTOMERS AND IS UNFAIR TAXATION IN THAT REGARDLESS OF INCOME PEOPLE OF OUR SERVICE AREAS WILL PAY WHILE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC CUSTOMERS WILL NOT.

CONNECTICUT ENERGY ISSUES

Energy & Technology Committee Membership

- 25 members of the Committee – Slight margin to Democrats (13-12). Four Senators (2 Democrats, 2 Republicans) and 21 Representatives (11 Democrats, 10 Republicans)
- Out of 25 total members, 13 are new to the Committee
- New Leadership in E&T Committee
 - Lonnie Reed (D-Branford) remains as House Chair. Vice Chair Derek Slap (D-West Hartford) is new to committee. Laura Hoydick (R-Stratford) returned as “Ranking Member” after a two-year absence. She is also Deputy House Minority Leader.
 - Senator Gary Winfield (D-New Haven) shared Chairman duties with Paul Formica (R-East Lyme) due to the recently-announced Senate “agreement” (18-18 tie). Winfield is a chair of three committees (E&T, Banking and Gov't Administration & Elections) and a member of seven.
 - Former Chair Paul Doyle (D-Rocky Hill) remains on the Committee as Vice Chair. Vice Chair Tony Hwang (R-Fairfield/Westport) is new to the Committee.
- The Committee had a slow start due to organizational issues, and as a result, only moved 22 bills out of committee.

SB106 & SB778, AN ACT CONCERNING THE DIVERSITY OF BASELOAD ENERGY SUPPLIES IN THE STATE AND ACHIEVING CONNECTICUT'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS MANDATED LEVELS (DIED – but could return in Special Session)

The underlying bill (SB 106) provided a mechanism for baseload energy resources (nuclear) to sell power to electric utilities, increase the renewable portfolio standard, require electric distribution companies to solicit long-term contracts for zero emission renewable energy credits and low-emission renewable energy credits for an additional year, and allow electric The bill’s sponsors said it would simultaneously lower electric rates and stabilize profits generated by the Millstone Nuclear Power Station. Opponents say the bill would cost ratepayers and produce a windfall for the plant’s owner, Dominion. A group, Stop the Millstone Payout, was active during the session trying to kill the bill.

In the final days of the session, the bill was amended to be a study of nuclear resources in the state. However, the Stop the Millstone Payout coalition remained opposed to the study since DEEP was expected to release its Comprehensive Energy Strategy that would be examining Millstone’s role in the state’s energy policy. In addition, the Coalition opposed any legislation that does not clearly require legislative approval for any recommendations made as a result of a comprehensive study as described here.

HB 7036, AN ACT PROMOTING THE USE OF FUEL CELLS FOR ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM BENEFITS AND RELIABILITY. (PASSED)

This was Governor Malloy’s energy bill; and it included several items that the utilities supported, including the increase of the state’s renewable portfolio standards to 40% by 2040.

Fuel Cells: This bill allows up to 30 MWs of new fuel cells (which is an increase from 10 MWs under prior draft of this Bill); allowed EDCs or any third party under a PPA with an EDC to own fuel cells; EDCs may develop and file with PURA a plan (that uses a competitive process) to use fuel cells to provide distribution system benefits; allows for rate recovery of program costs in that EDC-owned fuel cells recovered in a reconciling non-bypassable rate from all ratepayers until time of next rate case, at which time they would be “rolled” into distribution rates and the net costs incurred by EDCs under fuel cell PPAs with third parties and financial incentives paid to third parties would be recovered in reconciling non-bypassable rate from all ratepayers, but not in distribution rates. This is a huge improvement over the prior draft of the Bill that had required all costs, including costs for third party PPAs and third party financial incentives, to be recovered in distribution rates.

Increase of RPS. This bill increased the renewable portfolio standard (“RPS”) requirement for EDCs’ wholesale suppliers and retail electric suppliers for 2018, 2019, and 2020 to allow for an additional 1% from Class I or II resources. Again, this has no adverse impact to Eversource or UI.

Trash-To-Energy Facilities. While this bill amended the definition of “Class II” resources to benefit trash-to-energy facilities, it had no adverse impact to Eversource shareholders.

New ACP for Non-compliance with Class II RPS Requirement: This bill added a requirement that after January 1, 2018, the EDCs' wholesale suppliers and retail suppliers have to pay an alternative compliance payment ("ACP") for non-compliance with RPS requirements of 2.5 cents per kWh for non-compliance with Class II RPS requirements. The bill also continues ACP payment of 5 cents per kWh for non-compliance with Class I RPS requirements. Neither of these changes have an adverse impact to Eversource shareholders.

Ratepayer Impact Statement. This bill added a requirement that bill proposed in the General Assembly issued after January 2019 must contain a ratepayer impact statement that shows the financial impact of said bills on electric ratepayers.

LREC/ZREC Program. This bill extends the LREC/ZREC program for another year. While this change will not result in any adverse impact to Eversource or UI shareholders, it will increase the cost of this program that is paid for by all ratepayers.

Offshore Wind & Energy Storage. This bill expands DEEP's RFP to include fuel cells, energy storage, offshore wind, and anaerobic digestion. The existing RFP was previously limited to run-of-the-river hydropower, landfill methane gas and biomass. Adding offshore wind and storage to DEEP's RFP is a huge win. DEEP's RFP can be limited to one of the above-identified resources, or any combination of those resources, as determined by DEEP. The bill maintains the existing cap on the total RFP procurement for all resources at 4% of the EDCs' load, but adds a new provision that says – if DEEP wants to – it can procure offshore wind up to 3% of the EDCs' load.

HB 6356, AN ACT CONCERNING PUBLIC NOTICE OF TREE REMOVAL ON MUNICIPAL PROPERTY (PASSED)

This is a bill the utilities have major concerns with. A last minute "amendment" proposed a different permit process (emanating from one municipality in the state) that was troublesome (a permit from a tree warden must come before the consent of customer) and will have negative impacts to both electric ratepayers and the electric distribution companies.

This bill applies to municipal property various prohibitions on (1) pruning, removing, injuring, marking, or defacing trees or other natural objects; (2) posting notices; and (3) distributing or discarding advertisements and certain other materials. These laws already apply to public ways and grounds and, in certain cases, to private premises and property.

The bill also requires telephone, telecommunications, and EDCs to comply with application and permitting provisions when managing vegetation in any part of a utility protection zone located on municipal property. It subjects utilities that do not comply with the bill's and existing law's requirements when managing vegetation in such zones to civil penalties of up to \$10,000 for each violation, in addition to other penalties under law. It exempts from these requirements those cases in which a utility prunes or removes a tree that is in direct contact with an energized electrical conductor or that has visible signs of burning.

It extends to municipal property, and makes several changes in, the laws on cutting or removing trees and shrubs on public roads and grounds. It also changes notice requirements when a utility intends to prune or remove a tree or shrub in a public right of way.

HB 6304, AN ACT REQUIRING A STUDY OF THE VIABILITY OF NEW DISTRICT HEATING NETWORKS IN THE STATE. (PASSED)

This bill allows UI to own and operate a fuel cell that will help fuel a district heating network to be built in Bridgeport, and the final bill calls for just UI customers to pay for this through the federal mandated congestion charge line item on the bill.

This bill requires the energy and environmental protection commissioner to study the viability of new district heating networks in the state, including recommendations for financing them. A district heating network is a network of pipes that carries thermal energy from a central facility (e.g., waste heat from an electric generation facility) to other client buildings. The commissioner must report the study's results to the Energy and Technology Committee by July 1, 2018.

The bill also requires future Comprehensive Energy Strategies (“CES”) to include studies on the viability of new district heating networks in the state, including recommendations for financing them. The law requires the commissioner to prepare a CES every three years, with the most recent one due by October 1, 2016. (The 2016 CES has not yet been completed). The bill's requirement applies beginning with the CES due by October 1, 2019.

SB 271, AN ACT CONCERNING MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND INTERRUPTIBLE NATURAL GAS SERVICE. (DIED)

Eversource was able to provide a compromise to Senator Fasano from Wallingford that would strip the language from the bill regarding interruptible gas service and replace it with language that would provide a 30% discount to the firm delivery charge for a Wallingford chemical manufacturer. This amendment bill passed the Senate, but was not taken up in the House. It is expected this language will show up in the Special Session implementer.

This bill requires each gas company, when it next applies to change its rates on or after October 1, 2017, to propose a new rate for certain manufacturers. These “qualified manufacturers” are those who are described in the North American Industry Classification System Codes 324000 to 325999 (i.e., petroleum and coal products manufacturers or chemical manufacturers); are firm service customers of the gas company on October 1, 2017; and do not qualify for interruptible gas sales or transportation service under the gas company’s interruptible service rates. The new rate must be at least 70% of the delivery component in the company’s firm gas service rate for large commercial or industrial customers.

The bill prohibits the new rate from being used at a qualified manufacturer-owned manufacturing facility that used over 2.5 million centum cubic feet of natural gas in any calendar year since January 1, 2011, unless the PURA grants approval. The manufacturer must petition PURA for approval and PURA must determine that its use of the new rate (1) is in the public interest, (2) will provide economic benefits to the state, and (3) will not endanger the integrity of the gas company's distribution system.

Under the bill, a gas company must recover any revenue that it loses due to the new rate through its decoupling mechanism or a monthly surcharge assessed to all of the company’s firm service customers. Each company must file with PURA, as part of its annually required decoupling filing, or in a separate proceeding, an annual revenue reconciliation of actual revenues to allowed revenues associated with implementing the new rate.

SB 899, AN ACT CONCERNING PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR PURCHASED GAS ADJUSTMENTS, ENERGY ADJUSTMENT CHARGES OR CREDITS AND TRANSMISSION RATES. (PASSED)

This bill eliminates a requirement that PURA hold an administrative proceeding to approve certain charges for electric distribution and gas companies. The bill instead allows PURA to hold a hearing on the charges but requires it to do so if requested by an electric distribution company, gas company, interested person, or member of the public.

The bill's provisions apply to purchased gas adjustments, energy adjustment charges or credits, and transmission rate changes. Existing law, unchanged by the bill, requires PURA to approve purchased gas adjustments after an investigation and public hearing. The law also requires notice and hearing for energy adjustment charges and transmission rate changes.

Under current law, the proposed charge generally becomes effective if PURA does not approve or deny these charges within five days of the administrative proceeding, but PURA may require additional assurances from the company. Under the bill, this happens if PURA does not approve or deny them within 15 days of receiving the application.

The bill requires PURA to publish notice of the application and any hearing five days before the hearing and allows PURA to publish such notice in a newspaper that circulates in the company's service area.

SB 900, AN ACT CONCERNING MINOR REVISIONS TO ELECTRIC SUPPLIER COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS AND ADVERTISING AND CONTRACT PROVISIONS AND THE PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY'S REPORTING OF ELECTRIC RATES. (PASSED)

This bill makes several unrelated changes to the energy statutes. It gives customers more time to cancel a renewed contract with a retail electric supplier without paying a fee. Current law prohibits suppliers from charging a fee if a customer cancels a renewed contract within seven days after receiving the contract's first billing statement. The bill instead prohibits fees if the customer cancels within the renewed contract's first two billing cycles.

The bill also changes the conditions under which suppliers may advertise the RECs they purchase. Current law limits suppliers' REC advertising to the RECs they purchase beyond the state's renewable portfolio standard requirements. The bill instead limits their REC advertising to a methodology approved by PURA.

The bill delays the deadline by which PURA, in consultation with the OCC, must submit an annual report on the state of electric rate competition and the average rates for each customer class. Starting with the 2018 report, it requires the report to be submitted by April 1, rather than January 1.

HB 7104, RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS (PASSED).

By law, the state's renewable portfolio standard ("RPS") requires EDCs and electric suppliers to demonstrate that a certain percentage of their energy comes from renewable resources each year. This bill removes the provision that allowed companies to make up a deficiency in meeting the RPS minimum requirement in the first three months of the following calendar year, or otherwise as specified under New England Power Pool rules.

HB 7208 – THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM (PASSED)

This bill makes several changes to the Connecticut Green Bank's Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy Program ("C-PACE"). C-PACE provides financing for energy efficiency or renewable energy improvements on certain commercial properties in participating municipalities. The property owner repays the cost of the improvements through an assessment on the property, backed by a lien. Among other things, the bill expands the purposes for which C-PACE financing may be provided; allows participating third-party capital providers to provide leases and power purchase agreements; calls the program's liens "benefit assessment liens"; specifies that foreclosures on the liens are limited to late assessment payments and that liens for payments that will become due in the future survive the foreclosure; and specifies that when a property with a benefit assessment lien is subject to a property tax foreclosure or levy and sale, the lien for any late payments will be extinguished but the lien for payments due in the future will remain with the property.

SB 4 - MUNICIPAL UTILITIES ACCOUNTABILITY

The state's municipal utilities were in the limelight during the 2017 session. This legislation imposes stringent new requirements for how municipal utilities and organizations conduct trips and retreats in the wake of the Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative's controversial trips to the Kentucky Derby over the past four years. Part of the legislation would require electric energy cooperatives to hold "strategic retreats," which is what CMEEC called its Kentucky Derby trips, within Connecticut.

The cooperative also must produce records of meeting agendas, attendees and minutes that result from such retreats. This bill prohibits the Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative (CMEEC) from holding meetings, public hearings, strategic retreats, or similar activities outside of the state. It also requires CMEEC, its member utilities, and member utilities' municipalities to post notices, agendas, and minutes for meetings and public hearings on their websites. For strategic retreats and similar activities, the bill requires CMEEC's cooperative utility board to approve, at a meeting, the retreat or activity.

Current law requires the CMEEC's cooperative utility board to include between two and six people from each member utility, appointed by each utility's governing body. The bill requires one of those representatives of each utility to be a ratepayer appointed instead by the municipality's legislative body. The bill includes certain requirements and restrictions on this appointment and makes conforming changes.

The bill requires CMEEC to (1) have a certified forensic auditor conduct an examination that includes revenues and expenditures for the preceding five years, and (2) report annually to the

Energy and Technology Committee on the forensic auditor's most recent reports, CMEEC's annual report, and employee positions and salaries, among other things.

The bill establishes and sets forth the duties, selection, and qualifications of the position of municipal electric consumer advocate. The advocate is to act as an independent advocate for consumer interests in all matters affecting CMEEC's customers, including electric rates, and shall be paid by the CMEEC.

SB 943, AN ACT CONCERNING THE INSTALLATION OF CERTAIN SOLAR FACILITIES ON PRODUCTIVE FARMLANDS. (PASSED)

This bill generally restricts the construction of solar facilities of two or more megawatts on forest land or prime farmland by removing a requirement that the Connecticut Siting Council approve such facilities and creating a rebuttable presumption that they are not environmentally compatible.

Existing law allows DEEP, subject to various requirements and limitations, to solicit proposals for (1) demand response measures and smaller renewable energy sources, (2) larger renewable energy sources and hydropower, and (3) natural gas resources. Existing law requires the DEEP commissioner to consider various factors when evaluating these proposals, including whether its benefits outweigh its costs and its environmental impacts. The bill specifies that a proposal's environmental impacts include its impacts to forest land and prime farmland. (In practice, DEEP has already solicited and selected proposals for parts of this procurement.)

It requires the commissioner to create a pilot program to build solar energy facilities of two or more megawatts on brownfields, and requires him and others to identify property, including such state property as highway corridors and prisons, suitable for constructing or siting such facilities. It requires him to accept expressions of interest from municipalities interested in building or locating such a solar facility on their closed landfill.

ENERGY-RELATED BILLS/CONCEPTS THAT DIED

Many hot-button energy issues were raised during the 2017 session, but died due to utilities' lobbying efforts.

HB 7228, AN ACT CONCERNING VIRTUAL NET METERING ON BROWNFIELDS - (DIED)

A late-session amendment would have allowed electric suppliers to contract with clean energy facilities. It would also allowed electric distributors or suppliers to carry forward excess billing credits contracted for by the subscriber from one month to the next and allows EDCs to recover its costs and revenues.

This is anticipated increase costs to the state and municipalities as electric ratepayers, to the extent it shifts costs from the clean energy subscribers to current electric customers. This was a last minute and very confusing attempt, since other components of our billing are not related to

suppliers. Suppliers would not be able to address questions related to other bill components and most customers tend to first call the party that issued the bill, if they have issues. Would the supplier just add a "middle man" layer to customer inquiries? As customers switch suppliers, their bill source would also change - although Eversource and UI, would remain constant. Would we have to then educate new parties? EDCs would still have to provide data to the supplier for the complete billing. That is not saving the EDCs any time, effort, and IT work, and EDCs would not get a fee from suppliers for providing this service for them.

HB 7030, AN ACT PROTECTING THE CREDIT OF CERTAIN UTILITY CUSTOMERS. (DIED)

This bill increases, from 60 to 120, the number of days after a residential customer becomes delinquent before utilities may report the customer's nonpayment for service to credit rating agencies. Under the bill, utilities are EDCs; gas or water companies; gas registrants; and municipal utilities that furnish electric, gas, or water service.

The bill also makes a corresponding change to the content of the notice that the law requires such companies and registrants send to their customers at least 30 days before making such a report.

Under existing law, unchanged by the bill, telephone companies and certified telecommunications providers may report residential customers' nonpayment for service to credit rating agencies if their customers are more than 60 days delinquent and certain other conditions are met.

By law, a "credit rating agency" is any person who assembles and evaluates information about a consumer's credit standing and credit worthiness to furnish third parties with credit reports for monetary fees and dues.

HB 6306, AN ACT ESTABLISHING A GREEN BUILDING TASK FORCE. (DIED)

This bill calls for a study by a task force to study green building requirements. Eversource would have a seat on the taskforce; however, UI will not. Bill states that there will be one seat will be for "a representative of an electric distribution company that has a service area of eighteen or more municipalities". UI serves 17 towns.

SB 974, AN ACT REQUIRING THE STUDY OF ENERGY SOURCES. (DIED)

This bill increases security breach response requirements for anyone who conducts business in Connecticut. Under current law, those who, in the course of their business, own, license, or maintain computerized data with personal information must (1) disclose security breaches to affected individuals and notify the attorney general and (2) offer at least one year of identity theft prevention and mitigation services. The bill lengthens the period of free identify theft prevention and mitigation services to at least two years.

The bill expands the circumstances under which such disclosure, notification, and response is required by broadening the definition of "personal information" to include credit and debit card numbers. Under current law, credit and debit card numbers are only subject to the law's security breach requirements if the information includes a required security code, access code, or password that would permit access.

The bill also creates an eight-member working group to examine and make recommendations on broadband internet access service and consumer data privacy. The working group must report its findings and recommendations to the Energy and Technology and Commerce committees by January 15, 2018.

HB 6546, AN ACT CONCERNING PROHIBITING SURCHARGES FROM BEING LEVIED ON UTILITY CUSTOMERS TO SUBSIDIZE INTERSTATE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CAPACITY. (DIED)

This bill would prohibit surcharges from being levied on utility customers to subsidize interstate natural gas pipeline capacity; prohibits additional costs on utility customers to subsidize the cost of interstate natural gas pipeline capacity.

HB 7012, AN ACT REQUIRING INFORMATION ON THE STATE'S ENERGY COSTS COMPETITIVENESS AS PART OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY STRATEGY. (DIED)

This bill requires future CES to include (1) an assessment of the state's progress in reducing electricity and other energy costs relative to the other New England states, New York, and New Jersey and (2) recommendations for actions needed to improve the competitive position of Connecticut's energy costs relative to those other states.

The law requires the energy and environmental protection commissioner to prepare a CES every three years, with the most recent one due by October 1, 2016. The bill's requirement applies beginning with the CES to be prepared by October 1, 2019.

HB 7232, AN ACT REQUIRING THE STUDY OF THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE STATE. (DIED)

This bill requires the chairperson of PURA to conduct a study regarding the use of technology in the state and to report the results of said study to the Energy and Technology Committee no later than July 1, 2018.

SBs 469 and 470, AN ACT CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL GAS PRODUCERS AND THE REPAIR OF NATURAL GAS LEAKS. (DIED)

This bill which would have required natural gas leaks to be repaired within two days of such leaks being reported. This bill was raised at the request of oil dealers. We were able to prevent any public hearings on these bills.

HB 5491, AN ACT CONCERNING DEREGULATION OF THE NATURAL GAS MARKET. (DIED)

This bill would have allowed for residential gas retail choice for their gas suppliers. We were able to persuade the sponsor of this legislation to withdraw the bill.