



Substitute Senate Bill No. 807

Public Act No. 13-78

AN ACT CONCERNING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONSERVATION, MUNICIPAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND UNPAID UTILITY ACCOUNTS AT MULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority shall authorize rates for each water company, as defined in section 16-1 of the general statutes, that promote comprehensive supply-side and demand-side water conservation. In establishing such rates, the authority shall take into consideration state energy policies, the capital intensive nature of sustaining water systems that minimize water losses and the competition for capital for continued investments in such systems. Such rates shall consider (1) demand projections that recognize the effects of conservation, (2) implementation of metering and measures to provide timely price signals to consumers, (3) multiyear rate plans, (4) measures to reduce system water losses, and (5) alternative rate designs that promote conservation.

Sec. 2. (*Effective from passage*) The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority shall initiate a docket to identify water and energy conservation programs, including, as applicable, measures in an approved water supply plan pursuant to section 25-32d of the general

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statutes, that would be eligible for recovery by any water company, as defined in section 16-1 of the general statutes, in a general rate case, provided such company implements such programs and demonstrates with information and data available to the public that the expenses for such programs were reasonable and prudent. On or before January 1, 2014, the Water Planning Council, in conjunction with the Energy Conservation Management Board, shall submit a report to the authority that identifies and recommends conservation programs for consideration by the authority in such docket or for incorporation into the Conservation and Load Management Plan developed pursuant to section 16-245m of the general statutes. The programs to be recommended by the Water Planning Council, in conjunction with the Energy Conservation Management Board, may include, but not be limited to, the use of renewable energy resources, meter equipment and technology to promote timely price signals and programs for consumers including monthly billing, water audits and leak detection programs.

Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For purposes of this section, (1) "revenue adjustment mechanism" means a mechanism that reconciles in rates the difference between the actual revenues of a water company and allowed revenues, (2) "actual revenues" means the revenues received or accrued by a water company for water sales for a calendar year, including sales for resale and approved miscellaneous charges, authorized by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority pursuant to sections 16-19 and 16-262w of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and those revenues authorized for customers acquired pursuant to section 16-43, 16-262o or 16-262s of the general statutes, as amended by this act, since the last general rate case of the company, (3) "allowed revenues" means revenues for a water company for water sales for a calendar year, including sales for resale and approved miscellaneous charges, authorized by the authority pursuant to sections 16-19 and 16-262w of the general statutes, as amended by

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this act, and shall include customer growth from an acquisition approved by the authority pursuant to section 16-43, 16-262o or 16-262s of the general statutes, as amended by this act, since the last general rate case of such company, and (4) "water company" has the same meaning as provided in section 16-1 of the general statutes.

(b) (1) The authority shall not render any draft or final decision in a general rate case of a water company pending before the authority on the effective date of this section without approving a revenue adjustment mechanism for such company.

(2) After approval of a revenue adjustment mechanism pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, such mechanism shall be authorized by the authority annually thereafter until such time as such company files its next general rate case. Such company shall file with the authority an annual reconciliation of actual revenues to allowed revenues that shall include a report of the changes in water demands and any measures such company has taken to promote water conservation.

(c) (1) On or after the effective date of this section, and before a water company, with actual revenues at least one per cent less than allowed revenues files for its next general rate case pursuant to section 16-19 of the general statutes, such company may request, and the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority shall initiate, a docket for a limited reopener to approve a revenue adjustment mechanism.

(2) After approval of a revenue adjustment mechanism pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, such mechanism shall be authorized by the authority annually thereafter until the earlier of (A) the sixth year after the last general rate case, or (B) such time as such company files its next general rate case. Such company shall file with the authority an annual reconciliation of actual revenues to allowed revenues that shall include a report of the changes in water demands

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and any measures such company has taken to promote water conservation.

(d) (1) A water company may request during a general rate case filed pursuant to section 16-19 of the general statutes, and the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority shall approve, a revenue adjustment mechanism.

(2) After approval of a revenue adjustment mechanism pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, such mechanism shall be authorized by the authority annually thereafter until such time as such company files its next general rate case. Such company shall file with the authority an annual reconciliation of actual revenues to allowed revenues that shall include a report of the changes in water demands and any measures such company has taken to promote water conservation.

(e) A revenue adjustment mechanism approved pursuant to subsection (b), (c) or (d) of this section shall be implemented through a modification to the authorized rates or a rate surcharge or recorded as a deferral on the balance sheet for recovery in rates at the time of the next general rate case filed by a water company pursuant to section 16-19 of the general statutes. Any under-recovery or over-recovery of the revenue adjustment or deferred amount of the previous year shall be included in the calculation of the subsequent annual adjustment or general rate case proceeding, whichever occurs first.

(f) Concurrent with implementation of a revenue adjustment mechanism pursuant to subsection (b), (c) or (d) of this section, the authority shall establish an earnings sharing mechanism that provides for any earnings in excess of the allowed return on equity to be shared equally between ratepayers and shareholders.

Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 7-239 of the general statutes is

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repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) The legislative body shall establish just and equitable rates or charges for the use of the waterworks system authorized [herein] in this subsection, to be paid by the owner of each lot or building which is connected with and uses such system, and may change such rates or charges from time to time. Such rates or charges shall be sufficient in each year for the payment of the expense of operation, repair, replacements and maintenance of such system and for the payment of the sums [herein] in this subsection required to be paid into the sinking fund. In establishing such rates or charges, the legislative body shall consider measures that promote water conservation and reduce the demand on the state's water and energy resources. Such rates or charges may include: (1) Demand projections that recognize the effects of conservation, (2) implementation of metering and measures to provide timely price signals to consumers, (3) multiyear rate plans, (4) measures to reduce system water losses, and (5) alternative rate designs that promote conservation. No such rate or charge shall be established until after a public hearing at which all the users of the waterworks system and the owners of property served or to be served and others interested shall have an opportunity to be heard concerning such proposed rate or charge. Notice of such hearing shall be given, at least ten days before the date set therefor, in a newspaper having a circulation in such municipality. Such notice shall set forth a schedule of rates or charges, and a copy of the schedule of rates or charges established shall be kept on file in the office of the legislative body and in the office of the clerk of the municipality, and shall be open to inspection by the public. The rates or charges so established for any class of users or property served shall be extended to cover any additional premises thereafter served which are within the same class, without the necessity of a hearing thereon. Any change in such rates or charges may be made in the same manner in which they were

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established, provided, if any change is made substantially pro rata as to all classes of service, no hearing shall be required. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of bottled water.

Sec. 5. Section 16-29 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority shall, annually, on or before December thirty-first, or June thirtieth in a municipality which has adopted a uniform fiscal year, furnish to every municipality or department thereof owning, leasing, operating or managing a plant for the supplying or furnishing of any public utility, except water service, blanks for annual reports in such form as the authority may prescribe. Each such municipality or department shall return one of such reports to the authority on or before the following May thirty-first, or the following October thirty-first in a municipality which has adopted a uniform fiscal year, with all questions thereon fully answered. The authority may, for good cause shown, grant an extension of such deadlines of up to sixty days, provided such municipality or department desiring an extension files a request, in writing, setting forth the reasons for such a request. All reports shall be for the year ending December thirty-first, or June thirtieth in a municipality which has adopted a uniform fiscal year and shall be sworn to by the general superintendent of the plant or utility for which the report is required and by such other person or persons as may be designated by such municipality or department. Each such municipality or department shall make such annual reports strictly according to the form provided and, if it finds it impracticable to answer all the items in detail as required, shall state in the report the reasons why such details cannot be given. No such municipality or department shall be excused from giving such details for the reason that it does not keep its accounts in such manner as will enable it to do so. The authority may prescribe the method for keeping the accounts pertaining to such utility, except

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water service, and all other utilities reporting to the authority. When any such report seems to the authority defective or erroneous, it may notify the municipality making the same and require the amendment of such report within fifteen days from the time of giving such notice; and the authority may examine the officers, agents, employees, books, records, accounts, vouchers, plant and equipment of such municipality or department pertaining to such utility, except water service, and may correct such items in such report as, upon such examination, the authority may find ought to be corrected.

Sec. 6. Section 16-262v of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

For purposes of this section:

(1) "Eligible projects" means those water company plant projects not previously included in the water company's rate base in its most recent general rate case and that are intended to improve or protect the quality and reliability of service to customers, including (A) renewal or replacement of existing infrastructure, including mains, valves, services, meters and hydrants that have either reached the end of their useful life, are worn out, are in deteriorated condition, are or will be contributing to unacceptable levels of unaccounted for water, or are negatively impacting water quality or reliability of service if not replaced; (B) main cleaning and relining projects; (C) relocation of facilities as a result of government actions, the capital costs of which are not otherwise eligible for reimbursement; [and] (D) purchase of leak detection equipment or installation of production meters, and pressure reducing valves; (E) purchase of energy efficient equipment for water company operations; (F) capital improvements necessary to comply with flow regulations adopted pursuant to section 26-141b; and (G) reasonable and necessary system improvements required for a water system acquisition approved by the authority.

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(2) "Authority" means the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority.

(3) "Infrastructure assessment report" means a report filed by a water company with the authority that identifies water system infrastructure needs and the company's criteria for determining the priority for eligible projects related to infrastructure.

(4) "Pretax return" means the revenue necessary, after deduction of depreciation and property taxes, to produce net operating income equal to the water company's weighted cost of capital as approved by the authority in the company's most recent general rate case multiplied by the new original cost of eligible projects.

(5) "Reconciliation adjustment" means the difference between revenues actually collected through the water infrastructure and conservation adjustment and the amount allowed under the WICA for that period for the eligible projects. The amount of revenues overcollected or undercollected through the adjustment will be recovered or refunded, as appropriate, as a reconciliation adjustment over a one-year period commencing on April first.

(6) "Water company" means a water company, as defined in section 16-1, that has filed for approval an individual infrastructure assessment report to support a request for a WICA adjustment.

(7) "Water Infrastructure and Conservation Adjustment (WICA)" means an adjustment applied as a charge or credit to a water company customers' rates to recover the WICA costs of eligible projects.

(8) "WICA costs" means the depreciation and property tax expenses and associated return on completed eligible projects.

(9) "WICA revenues" means the revenues provided through a water infrastructure and conservation adjustment for eligible projects.

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Sec. 7. Subsection (i) of section 16-262w of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(i) The amount of the WICA applied between general rate case filings shall not exceed [seven and one-half] ten per cent of the water company's annual retail water revenues approved in its most recent rate filing, and shall not exceed five per cent of such revenues for any twelve-month period. The amount of the adjustment shall be reset to zero as of the effective date of new base rates approved pursuant to section 16-19 and shall be reset to zero if the company exceeds the allowable rate of return by more than one hundred basis points for any calendar year.

Sec. 8. Section 16-262s of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) (1) In the case of a proposed acquisition of a water company that is not economically viable, as determined by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority in accordance with the criteria provided in subsection (b) of section 16-262n, by a water company that is economically viable, as determined by the authority in accordance with said criteria, upon petition of the acquiring water company and after notice and hearing, the authority may allow the acquiring water company to implement, and revise quarterly thereafter, a rate surcharge applied to the rates of the acquired water company or of both the acquiring water company and the acquired water company, as determined by the authority, that would recover on a current basis those costs of such acquisition, including a reasonable acquisition premium, and of needed improvements to the acquired water company's system, to the extent the authority deems such costs appropriate. The regulations adopted by the authority pursuant to section 16-262o shall apply for purposes of this section.

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(2) The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority may allow the recovery of such reasonable acquisition premium when it is demonstrated that such proposed acquisition shall provide benefits to customers by (A) enhancing system viability, or (B) avoiding capital costs or savings in operating costs, or as otherwise determined by the authority. If an acquisition premium is authorized, the excess of the acquisition cost over the depreciated original cost shall be added to the rate base to be amortized as an addition to expenses over a reasonable period of time with corresponding reductions in the rate base.

(b) In the case of a proposed acquisition of a water company that is not economically viable, as determined by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority in accordance with the criteria provided in subsection (b) of section 16-262n, by a water company that is economically viable, as determined by the authority in accordance with said criteria, the authority may, as part of the acquiring water company's next general rate case, award a premium rate of return to such acquiring water company when it is demonstrated that such proposed acquisition will provide benefits to customers by (1) enhancing system viability, or (2) avoiding capital costs or saving in operating costs, or as otherwise determined by the authority.

(c) In lieu of all or part of a rate surcharge, the authority may allow the acquiring water company to defer such costs of such acquisition for subsequent collection as part of its next general rate case.

Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 16-262e of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16-262d, wherever an owner, agent, lessor or manager of a residential dwelling is billed directly by an electric, electric distribution, gas, telephone or water company or by a municipal utility for utility service furnished to such

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building not occupied exclusively by such owner, agent, lessor, or manager, and such company or municipal utility or the electric supplier providing electric generation services has actual or constructive knowledge that the occupants of such dwelling are not the individuals to whom the company or municipal utility usually sends its bills, such company, electric supplier or municipal utility shall not terminate such service for nonpayment of a delinquent account owed to such company, electric supplier or municipal utility by such owner, agent, lessor or manager unless: (1) Such company, electric supplier or municipal utility makes a good faith effort to notify the occupants of such building of the proposed termination by the means most practicable under the circumstances and best designed to provide actual notice; and (2) such company, electric supplier or municipal utility provides an opportunity, where practicable, for such occupants to receive service in their own names without any liability for the amount due while service was billed directly to the lessor, owner, agent or manager and without the necessity for a security deposit; provided, if it is not practicable for such occupants to receive service in their own names, the company, electric supplier or municipal utility shall not terminate service to such residential dwelling but may pursue the remedy provided in [section] sections 16-262f, as amended by this act, and 16-262t, as amended by this act.

Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 16-262f of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) (1) Upon default of the owner, agent, lessor or manager of a residential dwelling who is billed directly by an electric, electric distribution, gas or telephone company or by a municipal utility for electric or gas utility service furnished to such building, such company or municipal utility or electric supplier providing electric generation services may petition the Superior Court or a judge thereof, for

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appointment of a receiver of the rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses, as defined in section 47-202, for any dwelling for which the owner, agent, lessor or manager is in default. The court or judge shall forthwith issue an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, which shall be served upon the owner, agent, lessor or manager or his agent in a manner most reasonably calculated to give notice to such owner, agent, lessor or manager as determined by such court or judge, including, but not limited to, a posting of such order on the premises in question.

(2) A hearing shall be had on such order no later than seventy-two hours after its issuance or the first court day thereafter. The sole purpose of such a hearing shall be to determine whether there is an amount due and owing between the owner, agent, lessor or manager and the company, electric supplier or municipal utility. The court shall make a determination of any amount due and owing and any amount so determined shall constitute a lien upon the real property of such owner. A certificate of such amount may be recorded in the land records of the town in which such property is located describing the amount of the lien and the name of the party in default. When the amount due and owing has been paid the company, electric supplier or municipality shall issue a certificate discharging the lien and shall file the certificate in the land records of the town in which such lien was recorded.

(3) The receiver appointed by the court shall collect all rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses forthcoming from or paid on behalf of the occupants or residents of the building or facility in question in place of the owner, agent, lessor, manager or administrator. The receiver may also petition the court to obtain any remedy available under chapter 906 against such owner, agent, lessor or manager in order to recover amounts due as determined under subdivision (2) of this subsection and continuing charges for such

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utility service until all such charges and other costs have been paid.

(4) The receiver shall pay the petitioner or other supplier, from such rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses for electric, gas, telephone, water or heating oil supplied on and after the date of his appointment. The owner, agent, lessor or manager shall be liable for such reasonable fees and costs determined by the court to be due the receiver, which fees and costs may be recovered from the rents or payments for use and occupancy under the control of the receiver, provided no such fees or costs shall be recovered until after payment for current electric, gas, telephone and water service and heating oil deliveries has been made. The owner, agent, lessor or manager shall be liable to the petitioner for reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the petitioner, provided no such fees or costs shall be recovered until after payment for current electric, gas, telephone and water service and heating oil deliveries has been made and after payments of reasonable fees and costs to the receiver. Any moneys from rental payments or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses remaining after payment for current electric, gas, telephone and water service or heating oil deliveries, and after payment for reasonable costs and fees to the receiver, and after payment to the petitioner for reasonable attorney's fees and costs, shall be applied to any arrearage found by the court to be due and owing the company, electric supplier or municipal utility from the owner, agent, lessor or manager for service provided such building. Any moneys remaining thereafter shall be turned over to the owner, agent, lessor or manager. The court may order an accounting to be made at such times as it determines to be just, reasonable, and necessary.

Sec. 11. Subsection (a) of section 16-262t of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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(a) (1) Upon default of the owner, agent, lessor or manager of a residential dwelling or dwellings who is billed directly by a water company or by a municipal water utility for water service furnished to such building or buildings, such company or municipal utility may petition the Superior Court or a judge thereof, for appointment of a receiver of the rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses, as defined in section 47-202, for any dwelling or dwellings for which the owner, agent, lessor or manager is in default. The court or judge shall forthwith issue an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, which shall be served upon the owner, agent, lessor or manager or his agent in a manner most reasonably calculated to give notice to such owner, agent, lessor or manager as determined by such court or judge, including, but not limited to, a posting of such order on the premises in question. If a petition or petitions are filed by a single petitioner regarding more than one building under the same ownership, the court shall, if practicable, appoint a common receiver for all such buildings and, if filed as separate actions, may consolidate such petitions and treat them as a single action.

(2) A hearing shall be had on such order no later than seventy-two hours after its issuance or the first court day thereafter. The sole purpose of such a hearing shall be to determine whether there is an amount due and owing between the owner, agent, lessor or manager and the company or municipal utility. The court shall make a determination of any amount due and owing and any amount so determined shall constitute a lien upon the real property of such owner. A certificate of such amount may be recorded in the land records of the town in which such property is located describing the amount of the lien and the name of the party in default. When the amount due and owing has been paid, the company or municipality shall issue a certificate discharging the lien and shall file the certificate in the land records of the town in which such lien was recorded.

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(3) Not more than ten days after receipt of the order of appointment by the receiver, such receiver shall provide written notice to all occupants of the building or buildings, delivered separately to each dwelling unit, stating that the receiver has been authorized to collect all rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses, as defined in section 47-202, due from such occupant and that the owner, agency, lessor or manager, as the case may be, is prohibited from collecting such rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses. The notice shall include the address to which payments are to be made and a telephone number at which the receiver can be contacted. The notice shall be in plain and simple language and shall be written in English and in Spanish. A copy of the court order appointing the receiver and authorizing the collection of rents shall be attached to the notice.

(4) The receiver appointed by the court shall collect all rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses forthcoming from the occupants of the building or buildings in question in place of the owner, agent, lessor or manager. The court may authorize the receiver to make reasonable repairs and provide reasonable maintenance to the premises, as determined by the court, the reasonable cost of which shall be added to the total amount due and owing from the owner, agency, lessor or manager. The receiver may also petition the court to obtain any remedy available under chapter 906 against such owner, agent, lessor or manager in order to recover amounts due as determined under subdivision (2) of this subsection and continuing charges for such water service until all such charges and other costs have been paid.

(5) The receiver shall pay to the petitioner, other supplier or receiver, as is appropriate, from such rents or payments for use and occupancy or common expenses from such building or buildings, in the following priority: (A) For electric, gas, telephone, water or heating

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oil supplied on and after the date of his appointment and for the reasonable cost of repairs and maintenance made or provided pursuant to subdivision (4) of this subsection; (B) for such reasonable fees and costs determined by the court to be due the receiver; (C) for reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the petitioner; and (D) for any arrearage found by the court to be due and owing the company or municipal utility from the owner, agent, lessor or manager for service provided such building or buildings. The owner, agent, lessor or manager shall be liable for all such costs. Any moneys remaining thereafter shall be turned over to the owner, agent, lessor or manager. The court may order an accounting to be made at such times as it determines to be just, reasonable and necessary.

Sec. 12. Subsections (d) and (e) of section 22a-2d of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(d) Wherever the words "Department of Environmental Protection" are used or referred to in the following sections of the general statutes, the words "Department of Energy and Environmental Protection" shall be substituted in lieu thereof: 1-84, 1-206, 1-217, 2-20a, 4-38c, 4-66c, 4-66aa, 4-89, 4a-53, 5-142, 7-131e, 7-151a, 7-151b, 7-252, 8-387, 10-282, 10-291, 10-413, 10a-119e, 12-63e, 12-263m, 13a-142b, 13a-142c, 13a-142d, 13b-38a, 14-386, 15-129, 15-130a, 15-140e, 15-140f, 15-140j, 15-154, 15-155, 16-19h, 16-19o, 16-50j, 16-50k, 16-50p, 16-243q, 16-244d, 16-244j, 16-245l, 16-245y, 16-262m, 16-262n, 19a-197b, 19a-320, 20-420, 21-84b, 22-11f, 22-11g, 22-11h, 22-26cc, 22-91e, 22-455, 22a-1d, 22a-2a, 22a-2c, 22a-5b, 22a-6, 22a-6f, 22a-6g, 22a-6l, 22a-6p, 22a-6r, 22a-6u, 22a-6x, 22a-6cc, 22a-10, 22a-11, 22a-20a, 22a-21, 22a-21a, 22a-21b, 22a-21c, 22a-21i, 22a-21j, 22a-21k, 22a-22, 22a-25, 22a-26, 22a-26a, 22a-27j, 22a-27l, 22a-27s, 22a-29, 22a-33, 22a-40, 22a-47a, 22a-58, 22a-61, 22a-66z, 22a-68, 22a-115, 22a-118, 22a-119, 22a-122, 22a-123, 22a-126, 22a-132, 22a-133v, 22a-133w, 22a-134i, 22a-135, 22a-170, 22a-174, 22a-174l, 22a-186, 22a-188a,

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(e) Wherever the words "Department of Public Utility Control" are used or referred to in the following sections of the general statutes, the words "Public Utilities Regulatory Authority" shall be substituted in lieu thereof: 1-84, 1-84b, 2-20a, 2-71p, 4-38c, 4a-57, 4a-74, 4d-2, 4d-80, 7-223, 7-233t, 7-233ii, 8-387, 12-81q, 12-94d, 12-264, 12-265, 12-408b, 12-412, 12-491, 13a-82, 13a-126a, 13b-10a, 13b-43, 13b-44, 13b-387a, 15-96, 16-1, 16-2, 16-2a, 16-6, 16-6a, 16-6b, 16-7, 16-8, 16-8b, 16-8c, 16-8d, 16-9, 16-9a, 16-10, 16-10a, 16-11, 16-12, 16-13, 16-14, 16-15, 16-16, 16-17, 16-18, 16-19, 16-19a, 16-19b, 16-19d, 16-19f, 16-19k, 16-19n, 16-19o, 16-19u, 16-19w, 16-19x, 16-19z, 16-19aa, 16-19bb, 16-19cc, 16-19dd, 16-19ee, 16-19ff, 16-19gg, 16-19jj, 16-19kk, 16-19mm, 16-19nn, 16-19oo, 16-19pp, 16-19qq, 16-19tt, 16-19uu, 16-19vv, 16-20, 16-21, 16-23, 16-24, 16-25, 16-25a, 16-26, 16-27, 16-28, 16-29, as amended by this act, 16-32, 16-32a, 16-32b, 16-32c, 16-32e, 16-32f, 16-32g, 16-33, 16-35, 16-41, 16-42, 16-43, 16-43a, 16-43d, 16-44, 16-44a, 16-45, 16-46, 16-47, 16-47a, 16-48, 16-49e, 16-50c, 16-50d, 16-50f, 16-50k, 16-50aa, 16-216, 16-227, 16-231, 16-233, 16-234,

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Sec. 13. Section 25-33p of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

Approved June 5, 2013