



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 358

February Session, 2024

Substitute House Bill No. 5052

House of Representatives, April 9, 2024

The Committee on Energy and Technology reported through REP. STEINBERG of the 136th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT SUPPORTING SOLAR ENERGY IN SCHOOLS.

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

1 Section 1. Subsection (b) of section 10-286 of the 2024 supplement to
2 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
3 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

4 (b) (1) In the case of all grants computed under this section for a
5 project which constitutes a replacement, extension or major alteration of
6 a damaged or destroyed facility, no grant may be paid if a local or
7 regional board of education has failed to insure its facilities and capital
8 equipment in accordance with the provisions of section 10-220. The
9 amount of financial loss due to any damage or destruction to any such
10 facility, as determined by ascertaining the replacement value of such
11 damage or destruction, shall be deducted from project cost estimates
12 prior to computation of the grant.

13 (2) (A) In the case of any grants computed under this section for a

14 school building project authorized pursuant to section 10-283, as
15 amended by this act, after July 1, 1979, but prior to July 1, 2023, any
16 federal funds or other state funds received for such school building
17 project shall be deducted from project costs prior to computation of the
18 grant.

19 (B) In the case of any grants computed under this section for a school
20 building project authorized pursuant to section 10-283, as amended by
21 this act, after July 1, 2023, but prior to July 1, 2024, any other state funds
22 received for such school building project shall be deducted from project
23 costs prior to computation of the grant.

24 (C) In the case of any grants computed under this section for a school
25 building project authorized pursuant to section 10-283, as amended by
26 this act, after July 1, 2024, any other state funds received for such school
27 building project shall be deducted from project costs prior to
28 computation of the grant. For purposes of this subparagraph, "other
29 state funds" does not include any funds or benefit received pursuant to
30 a program or initiative implemented pursuant to section 16-19f, 16-243y,
31 16-244z, 16-245m or 16-245n.

32 (3) The calculation of grants pursuant to this section shall be made in
33 accordance with the state standard space specifications in effect at the
34 time of the final grant calculation, except that on and after July 1, 2005,
35 in the case of a school district with an enrollment of less than one
36 hundred fifty students in grades kindergarten to grade eight, inclusive,
37 state standard space specifications shall not apply in the calculation of
38 grants pursuant to this section and the Commissioner of Administrative
39 Services, in consultation with the Commissioner of Education, may
40 modify the standard space specifications for a project in such district.

41 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) Not later than January 1, 2025,
42 the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority shall initiate a docket to
43 develop a program to encourage the installation of solar photovoltaic
44 systems and energy storage systems at public schools. Notwithstanding
45 any provision of section 16-244z or 16-243ee of the general statutes, the
46 authority shall incorporate such program into the programs authorized

47 pursuant to said sections. The authority may establish a separate tariff
48 for projects selected under such program and may identify a reasonable
49 cap, not to exceed twenty-five megawatts per year, on the annual
50 capacity of projects under such program, provided the authority shall
51 permit any unused allowance under such cap in any given year to
52 accrue. The megawatts available under such cap shall not count toward
53 the number of total available megawatts under subparagraph (A) of
54 subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of section 16-244z of the general
55 statutes. Such program shall allow for an equal amount of solar
56 photovoltaic and energy storage capacity.

57 (b) A proposal for a project under such program may base such
58 project's capacity on an estimate of electricity usage on the customer side
59 of the revenue meter that exceeds existing on-site usage at the time of
60 such proposal to account for additional future uses of the electricity,
61 including, but not limited to: (1) Electric vehicle charging stations, as
62 determined by the authority; (2) providing electricity to an adjacent
63 property, if the adjacent property and subject property are both owned
64 by a government entity; (3) electricity-dependent heating and cooling
65 systems; and (4) powering equipment used in the provision of food or
66 equipment used to provide water for drinking or hygiene.

67 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 10-283 of the general statutes is
68 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
69 *2024*):

70 (a) (1) Each town or regional school district shall be eligible to apply
71 for and accept grants for a school building project as provided in this
72 chapter. Any town desiring a grant for a public school building project
73 may, by vote of its legislative body, authorize the board of education of
74 such town to apply to the Commissioner of Administrative Services and
75 to accept or reject such grant for the town. Any regional school board
76 may vote to authorize the supervising agent of the regional school
77 district to apply to the Commissioner of Administrative Services for and
78 to accept or reject such grant for the district. Applications for such grants
79 under this chapter shall be made by the superintendent of schools of

80 such town or regional school district on the form provided and in the
81 manner prescribed by the Commissioner of Administrative Services.
82 The application form shall require the superintendent of schools to
83 affirm that the school district considered the maximization of natural
84 light, the use and feasibility of wireless connectivity technology, [and,]
85 on and after July 1, 2014, the school safety infrastructure criteria,
86 described in section 10-292r, in projects for new construction and
87 alteration or renovation of a school building, and, on and after July 1,
88 2024, a solar feasibility assessment, described in section 4 of this act, in
89 projects in any town or district where such town or district does not
90 currently utilize solar energy at such school building. The
91 Commissioner of Administrative Services shall review each grant
92 application for a school building project for compliance with
93 educational requirements and on the basis of categories for building
94 projects established by the Commissioner of Administrative Services in
95 accordance with this section. The Commissioner of Education shall
96 evaluate, if appropriate, whether the project will assist the state in
97 meeting its obligations pursuant to the decision in *Sheff v. O'Neill*, 238
98 Conn. 1 (1996), or any related stipulation or order in effect, as
99 determined by the Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner of
100 Administrative Services shall consult with the Commissioner of
101 Education in reviewing grant applications submitted for purposes of
102 subsection (a) of section 10-65 or section 10-76e on the basis of the
103 educational needs of the applicant. The Commissioner of
104 Administrative Services shall review each grant application for a school
105 building project for compliance with standards for school building
106 projects pursuant to regulations, adopted in accordance with section 10-
107 287c, and, on and after July 1, 2014, the school safety infrastructure
108 criteria, described in section 10-292r. Notwithstanding the provisions of
109 this chapter, the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical
110 Colleges on behalf of Quinebaug Valley Community College and Three
111 Rivers Community College and the following entities that will operate
112 an interdistrict magnet school that will assist the state in meeting its
113 obligations pursuant to the decision in *Sheff v. O'Neill*, 238 Conn. 1
114 (1996), or any related stipulation or order in effect, as determined by the

115 Commissioner of Education, may apply for and shall be eligible to
116 receive grants for school building projects pursuant to section 10-264h
117 for such a school: (A) The Board of Trustees of the Community-
118 Technical Colleges on behalf of a regional community-technical college,
119 (B) the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University System on
120 behalf of a state university, (C) the Board of Trustees for The University
121 of Connecticut on behalf of the university, (D) the board of governors
122 for an independent institution of higher education, as defined in
123 subsection (a) of section 10a-173, or the equivalent of such a board, on
124 behalf of the independent institution of higher education, (E)
125 cooperative arrangements pursuant to section 10-158a, and (F) any other
126 third-party not-for-profit corporation approved by the Commissioner of
127 Education.

128 (2) The Commissioner of Administrative Services shall assign each
129 school building project to a category on the basis of whether such project
130 is primarily required to: (A) Create new facilities or alter existing
131 facilities to provide for mandatory instructional programs pursuant to
132 this chapter, for physical education facilities in compliance with Title IX
133 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1972 where such
134 programs or such compliance cannot be provided within existing
135 facilities or for the correction of code violations which cannot be
136 reasonably addressed within existing program space; (B) create new
137 facilities or alter existing facilities to enhance mandatory instructional
138 programs pursuant to this chapter or provide comparable facilities
139 among schools to all students at the same grade level or levels within
140 the school district unless such project is otherwise explicitly included in
141 another category pursuant to this section; and (C) create new facilities
142 or alter existing facilities to provide supportive services, provided in no
143 event shall such supportive services include swimming pools,
144 auditoriums, outdoor athletic facilities, tennis courts, elementary school
145 playgrounds, site improvement or garages or storage, parking or
146 general recreation areas. All applications submitted prior to July first
147 shall be reviewed promptly by the Commissioner of Administrative
148 Services. The Commissioner of Administrative Services shall estimate
149 the amount of the grant for which such project is eligible, in accordance

150 with the provisions of section 10-285a, provided an application for a
151 school building project determined by the Commissioner of Education
152 to be a project that will assist the state in meeting its obligations
153 pursuant to the decision in *Sheff v. O'Neill*, 238 Conn. 1 (1996), or any
154 related stipulation or order in effect, as determined by the
155 Commissioner of Education, shall have until September first to submit
156 an application for such a project and may have until December first of
157 the same year to secure and report all local and state approvals required
158 to complete the grant application. The Commissioner of Administrative
159 Services shall annually prepare a listing of all such eligible school
160 building projects listed by category together with the amount of the
161 estimated grants for such projects and shall submit the same to the
162 Governor, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and the
163 General Assembly on or before the fifteenth day of December, except as
164 provided in section 10-283a, with a request for authorization to enter
165 into grant commitments. On or before December thirty-first annually,
166 the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management may submit
167 comments and recommendations regarding each eligible project on
168 such listing of eligible school building projects to the school construction
169 committee, established pursuant to section 10-283a. Each such listing
170 shall include a report on the following factors for each eligible project:
171 (i) An enrollment projection and the capacity of the school, (ii) a
172 substantiation of the estimated total project costs, (iii) the readiness of
173 such eligible project to begin construction, (iv) efforts made by the local
174 or regional board of education to redistrict, reconfigure, merge or close
175 schools under the jurisdiction of such board prior to submitting an
176 application under this section, (v) enrollment and capacity information
177 for all of the schools under the jurisdiction of such board for the five
178 years prior to application for a school building project grant, (vi)
179 enrollment projections and capacity information for all of the schools
180 under the jurisdiction of such board for the eight years following the
181 date such application is submitted, and (vii) the state's education
182 priorities relating to reducing racial and economic isolation for the
183 school district. On and after July 1, 2022, each such listing shall include
184 an addendum that contains all grants approved pursuant to subsection

185 (b) of this section during the prior fiscal year. For the period beginning
186 July 1, 2006, and ending June 30, 2012, no project, other than a project
187 for a technical education and career school, may appear on the separate
188 schedule of authorized projects which have changed in cost more than
189 twice. On and after July 1, 2012, no project, other than a project for a
190 technical education and career school, may appear on the separate
191 schedule of authorized projects which have changed in cost more than
192 once, except the Commissioner of Administrative Services may allow a
193 project to appear on such separate schedule of authorized projects a
194 second time if the town or regional school district for such project can
195 demonstrate that exigent circumstances require such project to appear a
196 second time on such separate schedule of authorized projects.
197 Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, no projects which have
198 changed in scope or cost to the degree determined by the Commissioner
199 of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Commissioner of
200 Education, shall be eligible for reimbursement under this chapter unless
201 it appears on such list. The percentage determined pursuant to section
202 10-285a at the time a school building project on such schedule was
203 originally authorized shall be used for purposes of the grant for such
204 project. On and after July 1, 2006, a project that was not previously
205 authorized as an interdistrict magnet school shall not receive a higher
206 percentage for reimbursement than that determined pursuant to section
207 10-285a at the time a school building project on such schedule was
208 originally authorized. The General Assembly shall annually authorize
209 the Commissioner of Administrative Services to enter into grant
210 commitments on behalf of the state in accordance with the
211 commissioner's categorized listing for such projects as the General
212 Assembly shall determine. The Commissioner of Administrative
213 Services may not enter into any such grant commitments except
214 pursuant to such legislative authorization. Any regional school district
215 which assumes the responsibility for completion of a public school
216 building project shall be eligible for a grant pursuant to subdivision (5)
217 or (6), as the case may be, of subsection (a) of section 10-286 when such
218 project is completed and accepted by such regional school district.

219 (3) (A) All final calculations completed by the Department of

220 Administrative Services for school building projects shall include a
221 computation of the state grant for the school building project amortized
222 on a straight line basis over a twenty-year period for school building
223 projects with costs equal to or greater than two million dollars and over
224 a ten-year period for school building projects with costs less than two
225 million dollars. Any town or regional school district which abandons,
226 sells, leases, demolishes or otherwise redirects the use of such a school
227 building project to other than a public school use during such
228 amortization period shall refund to the state the unamortized balance of
229 the state grant remaining as of the date the abandonment, sale, lease,
230 demolition or redirection occurs. The amortization period for a project
231 shall begin on the date the project was accepted as complete by the local
232 or regional board of education. A town or regional school district
233 required to make a refund to the state pursuant to this subdivision may
234 request forgiveness of such refund if the building is redirected for public
235 use. The Department of Administrative Services shall include as an
236 addendum to the annual school construction priority list all those towns
237 requesting forgiveness. General Assembly approval of the priority list
238 containing such request shall constitute approval of such request. This
239 subdivision shall not apply to projects to correct safety, health and other
240 code violations or to remedy certified school indoor air quality
241 emergencies approved pursuant to subsection (b) of this section or
242 projects subject to the provisions of section 10-285c.

243 (B) If the board of governors for an independent institution of higher
244 education, as defined in subsection (a) of section 10a-173, or the
245 equivalent of such a board, on behalf of the independent institution of
246 higher education, that operates an interdistrict magnet school makes
247 private use of any portion of a school building in which such operator
248 received a school building project grant pursuant to this chapter, such
249 operator shall annually submit a report to the Commissioner of
250 Education that demonstrates that such operator provides an equal to or
251 greater than in-kind or supplemental benefit of such institution's
252 facilities to students enrolled in such interdistrict magnet school that
253 outweighs the private use of such school building. If the commissioner
254 finds that the private use of such school building exceeds the in-kind or

255 supplemental benefit to magnet school students, the commissioner may
256 require such institution to refund to the state the unamortized balance
257 of the state grant.

258 (C) Any moneys refunded to the state pursuant to subparagraphs (A)
259 and (B) of this subdivision shall be deposited in the state's tax-exempt
260 proceeds fund and used not later than sixty days after repayment to pay
261 debt service on, including redemption, defeasance or purchase of,
262 outstanding bonds of the state the interest on which is not included in
263 gross income pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of
264 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the
265 United States, as from time to time amended.

266 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) For the purposes of this
267 section:

268 (1) "Superintendent of schools" means a superintendent, as described
269 in section 10-157 of the general statutes.

270 (2) "Entity" means an association, company, corporation,
271 organization, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust, state agency or
272 quasi-public agency.

273 (3) "Stage agency" has the same meaning as provided in section 1-79
274 of the general statutes.

275 (4) "Quasi-public agency" has the same meaning as provided in
276 section 1-120 of the general statutes.

277 (b) Not later than October 1, 2024, the superintendent of schools in
278 each town or regional school district, as applicable, shall select an entity
279 with experience in the field of solar energy to conduct a solar feasibility
280 assessment. The purpose of such solar feasibility assessment shall be to
281 provide information that is necessary to determine the feasibility of
282 installing solar photovoltaic systems on the premises of one or more
283 public schools in such town or district. Such solar feasibility assessment
284 shall include the following information: (1) The annual load at the
285 electric meters of such public schools' premises during the most recent

286 calendar year; (2) the area of rooftop space and impervious surface that
 287 is available to host a solar photovoltaic system; (3) available
 288 opportunities for interconnection with the electric distribution system;
 289 and (4) a description of anticipated costs, savings and contractual terms
 290 for such solar photovoltaic system or systems, including interconnection
 291 costs and electric bill credits.

292 (c) The superintendent of schools shall assist such entity in obtaining
 293 the information required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

294 (d) Upon completing the solar feasibility assessment, such entity shall
 295 submit such solar feasibility assessment to the superintendent of
 296 schools.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	July 1, 2024	10-286(b)
Sec. 2	July 1, 2024	New section
Sec. 3	July 1, 2024	10-283(a)
Sec. 4	July 1, 2024	New section

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

Section 1(b)(2)(B) was reorganized into subparagraphs (B) and (C) for consistency with standard drafting conventions.

ET Joint Favorable Subst.

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$
Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)	CC&PUCF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Treasurer, Debt Serv.	GF - See Below	See Below	See Below

Note: CC&PUCF=Consumer Counsel and Public Utility Control Fund; GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$
Various Local Boards of Education	Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below
Local and Regional School Districts	Cost	See Below	See Below

Explanation

This bill makes a variety of changes related to school construction and facilitating the implementation of solar in school systems with a variety of impacts described below.

Local and Regional School Districts

The bill results in a potential revenue gain to local and regional school districts that choose to implement certain solar energy projects beginning in FY 25. Any revenue gain will depend on (1) funding available from the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority; and (2) the extent to which the bill results in increased school construction grant funding for such districts.

The bill also results in one-time costs in excess of \$100,000 per district

to local and regional school districts by requiring them to implement solar feasibility studies. The bill specifies a date by which districts must choose a vendor (October 1, 2024) but does not specify a date by which such studies must be completed.

Lastly, the bill requires districts to complete solar feasibility studies as part of certain school construction projects. To the extent that districts do not complete solar feasibility studies, there is a potential reduction in reimbursements districts may receive for school construction.

School Construction – State Costs

The bill makes multiple changes to the school construction project reimbursement program that may alter the rate at which funds authorized for the program are used.

Section 2 allows costs associated with certain state-funded energy-related programs to be part of the calculation of total eligible project costs when determining state reimbursement levels, effectively increasing the reimbursement rates, and associated state costs, for eligible school construction projects.

Section 3 adds a requirement that some applications for school construction projects include a solar feasibility assessment, which may reduce the number of eligible projects to be funded, and therefore reduce state costs for reimbursements.

The program is funded through General Obligation (GO) bond funds. Future General Fund debt service repayment requirements may be more rapid or be delayed, based on changes to state reimbursements for eligible school construction projects. As of March 1, 2024, the unallocated bond balance available under the relevant authorization is \$421 million. The bill does not change GO bond authorizations relevant to the program.

PURA related Impacts

The bill requires the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) to

initiate a docket by January 1, 2025, to establish a program to encourage solar facility and energy storage installation at public schools and results in a potential cost.

Ratepayer Impact Statement¹:

The bill results in a reduction in cost to some ratepayers. As an illustration, Glastonbury school systems has seen savings of over the expansion of solar programs into schools of \$100,000² annually.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.

¹ The state and municipalities are ratepayers and there may be impacted by policy changes that affect electric rates

² [Glastonbury Public Schools Solar Energy Information](#)

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 5052****AN ACT SUPPORTING SOLAR ENERGY IN SCHOOLS.****SUMMARY**

This bill incentivizes solar facility installation at public schools by requiring (1) the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) to develop a program for this purpose and (2) solar feasibility studies for at least one public school in each town or regional school district.

The bill requires PURA to initiate a docket by January 1, 2025, to establish a program to encourage solar facility and energy storage installation at public schools. PURA may establish a cap for the program of up to 25 megawatts (MW) per year, but this cap is separate from caps in existing renewable energy tariffs and energy storage programs.

The bill requires school superintendents to select an entity by October 1, 2024, to conduct a solar feasibility assessment to determine whether solar installation is feasible at one or more schools in the town or district.

The bill also excludes certain energy-related funds from the state funds that must be subtracted from the total project cost when calculating a school construction grant. This generally has the effect of decreasing the amount the town must spend on a project that receives these energy-related funds.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024

RENEWABLE TARIFF FOR SOLAR IN SCHOOLS

The bill requires PURA to initiate a docket by January 1, 2025, to develop a program to encourage solar facility and energy storage system installation at public schools. PURA must incorporate the program into existing renewable energy tariffs (see BACKGROUND) and the program must allow for an equal amount of solar and energy

storage capacity. The bill authorizes PURA to (1) establish a separate tariff (i.e., generally, a set of rules and rates) for projects selected under this program and (2) limit the program's size by implementing a cap of up to 25 MW per year on the capacity of selected projects, though PURA must allow unused allowance under the cap in any given year to accrue (i.e., be available in subsequent years). Under the bill, this program is not counted toward separate caps in existing renewable energy tariffs or energy storage programs (see BACKGROUND).

Under the bill, project proposals may use electricity estimates that exceed the existing on-site usage at the time of the proposal to account for the following additional future uses:

1. electric vehicle charging, as PURA determines;
2. providing electricity to an adjacent property if both properties are owned by a government entity;
3. electric heating and cooling systems; and
4. powering equipment to provide food and water.

SOLAR FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The bill requires each town's or regional school district's school superintendent to select an entity by October 1, 2024, to conduct a solar feasibility assessment. The entity must be an association, company, corporation, organization, partnership, sole proprietorship, trust, state agency, or quasi-public agency and it must have experience in the solar energy field. The assessment must provide information needed to determine the feasibility of installing solar facilities at one or more public schools in the town or district and include the following information:

1. the school's annual electric load during the most recent calendar year;
2. the available area of rooftop space and impervious surface to host a solar facility;

3. available opportunities for interconnection with the electric distribution system; and
4. a description of anticipated costs, savings, and contractual terms for the facility, including interconnection costs and electric bill credits.

Under the bill, starting July 1, 2024, school construction grant application forms must require school superintendents to affirm that the school district considered the solar feasibility assessment in towns or districts that do not currently use solar energy at the school building that is subject of the application.

ENERGY FUNDS AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

Generally, school construction grants are based on eligible project costs, which are limited by state standards and other criteria. The state generally reimburses towns for some portion of those costs, depending on town wealth.

Current law requires that any state funds received by a town for a school building project be subtracted from the total project costs before the state calculates the town's state reimbursement grant amount. Starting July 1, 2024, the bill eliminates this requirement for the following energy-related state funds:

1. certain rate design standards for electric utilities (CGS § 16-19f),
2. the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's microgrid and resilience grant and loan program (CGS § 16-243y),
3. renewable energy tariffs (see BACKGROUND) (CGS § 16-244z),
4. conservation and load management programs (CGS § 16-245m), and
5. the Green Bank's Clean Energy Fund (CGS § 16-245n).

BACKGROUND

Related Bill

sHB 5004, § 14, favorably reported by the Environment Committee, increases the state reimbursement by 10 percentage points for school building project grants for projects, including renovations, that install a renewable energy or energy efficiency project.

Renewable Energy Tariffs

The law and subsequent PURA decisions establish renewable energy tariffs that govern how electric customers who install, lease, or otherwise contract with solar facilities are compensated for the energy and related attributes these facilities generate. The law sets caps for two programs under these tariffs: the Nonresidential Energy Solutions program (NRES) and the Shared Clean Energy Facility program (SCEF). For NRES, the law caps low-emissions projects at 10 MW per year and zero-emissions projects at 100 MW per year. For SCEF, the law applies a 50 MW cap (CGS § 16-244z(c)(1)(A)).

Energy Storage Programs

The law authorizes PURA to develop and implement programs for electric energy storage resources (e.g., batteries) connected to the electric distribution system (CGS § 16-243ee). While the law does not set caps for energy storage, the program PURA subsequently established is based on energy storage deployment goals in statute (PURA Docket 17-12-03RE03). By law, these goals are as follows:

1. 300 MW by December 31, 2024;
2. 650 MW by December 31, 2027; and
3. 1,000 MW by December 31, 2030 (CGS § 16-243cc).

COMMITTEE ACTION

Energy and Technology Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 12 Nay 6 (03/21/2024)