



General Assembly

February Session, 2024

Raised Bill No. 5232

LCO No. 1742



Referred to Committee on ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY

Introduced by:
(ET)

AN ACT CONCERNING SOLAR PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

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

1 Section 1. Subdivision (57) of section 12-81 of the 2024 supplement to
2 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
3 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2024*):

4 (57) (A) (i) Any Class I renewable energy source, as defined in section
5 16-1, or hydropower facility described in subdivision (21) of subsection
6 (a) of section 16-1, installed for the generation of electricity where such
7 electricity is intended for private residential use or on a farm, as defined
8 in subsection (q) of section 1-1, provided (I) such installation occurs on
9 or after October 1, 2007, (II) the estimated annual production of such
10 source or facility does not exceed the estimated annual load for the
11 location where such source or facility is located, where such load and
12 production are estimated as of the date of installation of the source or
13 facility as indicated in the written application filed pursuant to
14 subparagraph [(E)] (F) of this subdivision, and (III) such installation is
15 for a single family dwelling, a multifamily dwelling consisting of two to

16 four units or a farm; (ii) any passive or active solar water or space
17 heating system; or (iii) any geothermal energy resource. In the case of
18 clause (i) of this subparagraph, the utilization of or participation in any
19 net metering or tariff policy or program implemented by the state or
20 ownership of such source or facility by a party other than the owner of
21 the real property upon which such source or facility is installed shall not
22 disqualify such source or facility from exemption pursuant to this
23 section. In the case of clause (ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph, such
24 exemption shall apply only to the amount by which the assessed
25 valuation of the real property equipped with such system or resource
26 exceeds the assessed valuation of such real property equipped with the
27 conventional portion of the system or resource;

28 (B) For assessment years commencing on and after October 1, 2013,
29 any Class I renewable energy source, as defined in section 16-1,
30 hydropower facility described in subdivision (21) of subsection (a) of
31 section 16-1, or solar thermal or geothermal renewable energy source,
32 installed for generation or displacement of energy, provided (i) such
33 installation occurs on or after January 1, 2010, (ii) such installation is for
34 commercial or industrial purposes, (iii) the nameplate capacity of such
35 source or facility does not exceed the load for the location where such
36 generation or displacement is located, and (iv) such source or facility is
37 located in a distressed municipality, as defined in section 32-9p, with a
38 population between one hundred twenty-five thousand and one
39 hundred thirty-five thousand;

40 (C) For assessment years commencing on and after October 1, 2013,
41 any municipality may, upon approval by its legislative body or in any
42 town in which the legislative body is a town meeting, by the board of
43 selectmen, abate up to one hundred per cent of property tax for any
44 Class I renewable energy source, as defined in section 16-1, hydropower
45 facility described in subdivision (21) of subsection (a) of section 16-1, or
46 solar thermal or geothermal renewable energy source, installed for
47 generation or displacement of energy, provided (i) such installation
48 occurs between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2013, (ii) such
49 installation is for commercial or industrial purposes, (iii) the nameplate

50 capacity of such source or facility does not exceed the load for the
51 location where such generation or displacement is located, and (iv) such
52 source or facility is not located in a municipality described in
53 subparagraph (B) of this subdivision;

54 (D) For assessment years commencing on and after October 1, 2014,
55 any (i) Class I renewable energy source, as defined in section 16-1, other
56 than a nuclear power generating facility, (ii) hydropower facility
57 described in subdivision (21) of subsection (a) of section 16-1, or (iii)
58 solar thermal or geothermal renewable energy source, installed for
59 generation or displacement of energy, provided (I) such installation
60 occurs on or after January 1, 2014, (II) is for commercial or industrial
61 purposes, (III) the nameplate capacity of such source or facility does not
62 exceed the load for the location where such generation or displacement
63 is located or the aggregated load of the beneficial accounts for any Class
64 I renewable energy source participating in virtual net metering
65 pursuant to section 16-244u, and (IV) in the case of clause (iii) of this
66 subparagraph, such exemption shall apply only to the amount by which
67 the assessed valuation of the real property equipped with such source
68 exceeds the assessed valuation of such real property equipped with the
69 conventional portion of the source;

70 (E) For assessment years commencing on and after October 1, 2024,
71 any Class I renewable energy source consisting of equipment and
72 devices that have the primary purpose of collecting solar energy and
73 generating electricity by photovoltaic effect.

74 [(E)] (E) Any person claiming [the] an exemption provided in this
75 subdivision for any assessment year shall, on or before the first day of
76 November in such assessment year, file with the assessor or board of
77 assessors in the town in which such hydropower facility, Class I
78 renewable energy source, solar thermal or geothermal renewable
79 energy source or passive or active solar water or space heating system
80 or geothermal energy resource is located, a written application claiming
81 such exemption. Such application shall be made on a form prepared for
82 such purpose by the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management,

83 in consultation with the Connecticut Association of Assessing Officers
 84 and the Connecticut Green Bank established pursuant to section 16-
 85 245n, as amended by this act, and shall include, but not be limited to, a
 86 statement of the estimated annual load and production of a source or
 87 facility described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of this subdivision as
 88 of the date of the installation of such source or facility. Said secretary
 89 shall make such application available to the public on the Internet web
 90 site of the Office of Policy and Management. Failure to file such
 91 application in the manner and form as provided by the secretary within
 92 the time limit prescribed shall constitute a waiver of the right to such
 93 exemption for such assessment year. Such application shall not be
 94 required for any assessment year following that for which the initial
 95 application is filed, provided if such hydropower facility, Class I
 96 renewable energy source, solar thermal or geothermal renewable
 97 energy source or passive or active solar water or space heating system
 98 or geothermal energy resource is altered in a manner which would
 99 require a building permit, such alteration shall be deemed a waiver of
 100 the right to such exemption until a new application, applicable with
 101 respect to such altered source, is filed and the right to such exemption is
 102 established as required initially. [In the event that] If a person owns
 103 more than one such source or facility in a municipality, such person may
 104 file a single application identifying each source or facility. On and after
 105 October 1, 2024, the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to
 106 any owner of any Class I renewable energy source consisting of
 107 equipment and devices that have the primary purpose of collecting solar
 108 energy and generating electricity by photovoltaic effect;

109 [(F)] (G) For assessment years commencing on and after October 1,
 110 2015, any municipality may, by vote of its legislative body or, in a
 111 municipality where the legislative body is a town meeting, by vote of
 112 the board of selectmen, abate up to one hundred per cent of the property
 113 taxes due for any tax year, for not longer than the term of the power
 114 purchase agreement, with respect to any Class I renewable energy
 115 source, as defined in section 16-1, that is the subject of such power
 116 purchase agreement approved by the Public Utilities Regulatory

117 Authority pursuant to section 16a-3f;

118 (H) On and after October 1, 2024, the exemptions in subparagraphs
119 (D)(i) and (E) of this subdivision shall apply only to equipment and
120 devices that have the primary purpose of generating electricity. Such
121 exemptions shall not apply to any real property on which such
122 equipment and devices are located or installed. In the case of equipment
123 and devices that have the primary purpose of collecting solar energy
124 and generating electricity by photovoltaic effect, on and after October 1,
125 2024, all such equipment and facilities shall be considered tangible
126 personal property under section 12-41;

127 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2024*) (a) As used in this section:

128 (1) "Solar photovoltaic system" means equipment and devices that
129 (A) have the primary purpose of collecting solar energy and generating
130 electricity by photovoltaic effect, (B) have a nameplate capacity greater
131 than two megawatts of electricity, (C) are approved on or after October
132 1, 2024, by (i) the Connecticut Siting Council, or (ii) the zoning
133 commission or other final zoning authority of each municipality in
134 which such equipment and devices are located, if such equipment and
135 devices are not subject to approval by the Connecticut Siting Council,
136 and (D) the nameplate capacity of such equipment and devices exceeds
137 the load for the location where such generation is located.

138 (2) "Municipality" means any town, city, consolidated town and city
139 or consolidated town and borough; and

140 (3) "Uniform solar capacity tax year" means the annual accounting
141 period used to calculate the tax under this section, consisting of a
142 twelve-month period commencing on October first and ending the
143 following September thirtieth.

144 (b) Except as provided in subsection (h) of this section, for uniform
145 solar capacity tax years commencing on and after October 1, 2024, each
146 person that owns a solar photovoltaic system in the state for generation
147 or displacement of energy shall pay an annual tax to the department of

148 finance of each municipality in which the system or any part thereof is
149 located, or, if the municipality does not have a department of finance, to
150 the tax collector for such municipality. The tax shall be the product of
151 eight thousand dollars multiplied by the number of megawatts of
152 nameplate capacity for each such system. If a solar photovoltaic system
153 has multiple owners, each owner shall be jointly and severally liable for
154 the tax owed pursuant to this section.

155 (c) Not later than October 31, 2024, the department of finance in each
156 municipality, or, for any municipality that does not have a department
157 of finance, the tax collector of such municipality, shall prescribe and
158 furnish a form for such tax. The tax imposed under this section shall be
159 due and payable on the due date or due dates of such return, as
160 determined by the department of finance or tax collector, as applicable.
161 The department of finance or tax collector, as applicable, may require a
162 single annual payment of the tax imposed under this section or may
163 require semiannual or quarterly installments of such payment.

164 (d) The revenues produced by the tax imposed under this section
165 shall become part of the general revenue of the municipality in which
166 the tax is paid.

167 (e) If a solar photovoltaic system is located in more than one
168 municipality, the tax shall be allocated between or among the
169 municipalities in proportion to the nameplate capacity of the solar
170 photovoltaic system located in each municipality.

171 (f) Whenever the tax imposed under this section is not paid when due
172 to the department of finance or tax collector, as applicable, in a
173 municipality, interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent per month
174 or fraction thereof shall accrue on such tax from the due date of such tax
175 until the date of payment.

176 (g) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by the action of a
177 department of finance or tax collector under this section may appeal the
178 tax to the Superior Court. Any person appealing the tax that pays a
179 portion of such tax during the pendency of such appeal and indicates

180 that such portion is paid "under protest" shall not be liable for any
181 interest on the tax, provided such person pays not less than seventy-five
182 per cent of the amount of the tax assessed by the municipality during
183 the time limits prescribed by the department of finance or tax collector,
184 as applicable, in such municipality in accordance with this section.

185 (h) (1) Any municipality acting through its board of selectmen, town
186 council, court of common council or other legislative body shall have
187 the power to enter into an agreement to freeze or stabilize the tax
188 imposed under this section for any owner of a solar photovoltaic system
189 located in such municipality, as provided in this subsection.

190 (2) With respect to any photovoltaic system located in more than one
191 municipality, such agreement shall only pertain to the tax that is
192 allocated to the municipality that enters into such agreement, in
193 accordance with the provisions of subsection (e) of this section.

194 (i) For purposes of calculating the nameplate capacity of a solar
195 photovoltaic system, the following shall be deemed to be part of the
196 same solar photovoltaic system: (1) All equipment and devices that have
197 the primary purpose of collecting solar energy and generating electricity
198 by photovoltaic effect that are located on the same parcel; (2) all
199 equipment and devices that have the primary purpose of collecting solar
200 energy and generating electricity by photovoltaic effect that are located
201 on land that the current owner of any part of such land subdivided into
202 multiple parcels but was part of the same parcel prior to such
203 subdivision; and (3) all equipment and devices that have the primary
204 purpose of collecting solar energy and generating electricity by
205 photovoltaic effect that are located on adjoining parcels. Nothing in this
206 subsection shall be construed to limit tax liability or the definitions in
207 subsection (a) of this section.

208 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 31-53d of the 2024 supplement to the
209 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
210 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2024*):

211 (a) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

212 (1) "Covered project" means a renewable energy project with a total
 213 nameplate capacity of [two megawatts] one megawatt or more that is
 214 situated on land in the state, or, on and after January 1, 2025, a hydrogen
 215 project. "Covered project" does not include (A) any renewable energy
 216 project (i) selected in a competitive solicitation conducted by (I) the
 217 Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, or (II) an electric
 218 distribution company, as defined in section 16-1, and (ii) approved by
 219 the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority prior to January 1, 2022, (B)
 220 any renewable energy project under contract with another entity and
 221 approved by the relevant regulatory authority, as applicable, prior to
 222 January 1, 2022, or (C) any renewable energy project that commenced
 223 construction before July 1, 2021;

224 (2) "Renewable energy project" means a Class I renewable energy
 225 source, as defined in section 16-1. "Renewable energy project" does not
 226 include any offshore wind facility procured pursuant to section 16a-3h,
 227 16a-3m or 16a-3n;

228 (3) "Hydrogen project" means any project that produces, processes,
 229 transports, stores or uses hydrogen;

230 (4) "Community benefits agreement" means an agreement between
 231 (A) the developer of a covered project, and (B) community-based
 232 organizations or a coalition of such organizations, that details the
 233 project's contributions to the community in which it is or will be sited
 234 and the aspects of the project that will mitigate adverse conditions of
 235 such community and create opportunities for local businesses,
 236 communities and workers;

237 (5) "Labor organization" means any organization, other than a
 238 company union, that exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of
 239 collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning
 240 grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or of other mutual aid
 241 or protection, including, but not limited to, (A) bona fide labor
 242 organizations that are certified or recognized as the organization of
 243 jurisdiction representing the workers involved, (B) bona fide building

244 and construction trades councils or district councils, and (C) state and
245 local labor federations comprised of local unions certified or recognized
246 as the representative of the workers; and

247 (6) "Workforce development program" means a program pursuant to
248 which newly hired employees and existing employees are given the
249 opportunity to develop skills that will enable such employees to qualify
250 for higher paying jobs on a covered project. A workforce development
251 program includes: (A) Apprenticeship training through an
252 apprenticeship program registered with the Labor Department or a
253 federally recognized state apprenticeship agency that complies with the
254 requirements under 29 CFR 29 and 29 CFR 30, as each may be amended
255 from time to time, and (B) preapprenticeship training that will enable
256 students to qualify for registered apprenticeship training.

257 Sec. 4. (*Effective from passage*) The Commissioner of Energy and
258 Environmental Protection shall conduct a study regarding community
259 solar programs in the state. Such study shall include, but need not be
260 limited to, a review of existing programs to promote community solar
261 projects and any recommendations for new programs or initiatives to
262 promote community solar. The commissioner shall report the results of
263 the study, including any recommendations, to the joint standing
264 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
265 relating to energy and technology not later than January 1, 2025.

266 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2024*) The state shall achieve: (1)
267 Commencing January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the installation
268 of not less than five hundred megawatts of capacity from new solar
269 photovoltaic systems, with a priority of installing residential solar
270 photovoltaic systems for low-income residents and residents of
271 distressed municipalities, as defined in section 32-9p of the general
272 statutes; and (2) not later than January 1, 2035, the installation of solar
273 photovoltaic systems on the rooftops of two hundred fifty thousand
274 residences or more.

275 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) Notwithstanding any

276 provision of any municipal charter or ordinance, the planning
277 commission, zoning commission or combined planning and zoning
278 commission of each municipality shall amend any regulations adopted
279 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 8-2 of the general statutes to
280 establish a simplified approval process for any application to build a
281 solar canopy, as defined in section 16-50i of the general statutes, in such
282 municipality.

283 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of any municipal charter or
284 ordinance, the planning commission, zoning commission or combined
285 planning and zoning commission of each municipality shall approve or
286 deny any land use application to build a solar canopy, as defined in
287 section 16-50i of the general statutes, in such municipality not later than
288 six months after the filing date of such application.

289 Sec. 7. (*Effective from passage*) On or before January 1, 2025, the
290 Department of Energy and Environmental Protection shall develop and
291 approve a solar canopy strategic plan. The plan shall identify
292 opportunities and potential sites for solar canopies in the state and shall
293 prioritize the development of solar canopies in environmental justice
294 communities, as defined in section 22a-20a of the general statutes. Such
295 potential sites may include, but need not be limited to, parking lots in
296 the state. The plan shall include an examination of different ways to
297 promote solar canopies, including at schools, government buildings and
298 parking lots, and shall include recommendations for policies, programs
299 or regulations to promote the construction of solar canopies in the state,
300 consistent with the greenhouse gas reduction goals established in
301 section 22a-200a of the general statutes, the Integrated Resources Plan
302 approved pursuant to section 16a-3a of the general statutes and the
303 Comprehensive Energy Strategy prepared pursuant to section 16a-3d of
304 the general statutes.

305 Sec. 8. Subsection (c) of section 16-245n of the 2024 supplement to the
306 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
307 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2024*):

308 (c) (1) There is hereby created a Clean Energy Fund which shall be
309 within the Connecticut Green Bank. The fund may receive any amount
310 required by law to be deposited into the fund and may receive any
311 federal funds as may become available to the state for clean energy
312 investments. Upon authorization of the Connecticut Green Bank
313 established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, any amount in said
314 fund may be used for expenditures that promote investment in clean
315 energy in accordance with a comprehensive plan developed by it to
316 foster the growth, development and commercialization of clean energy
317 sources, related enterprises and stimulate demand for clean energy and
318 deployment of clean energy sources that serve end use customers in this
319 state and for the further purpose of supporting operational
320 demonstration projects for advanced technologies that reduce energy
321 use from traditional sources. Such expenditures may include, but not be
322 limited to, providing low-cost financing and credit enhancement
323 mechanisms for clean energy projects and technologies, reimbursement
324 of the operating expenses, including administrative expenses incurred
325 by the Connecticut Green Bank and capital costs incurred by the
326 Connecticut Green Bank in connection with the operation of the fund,
327 the implementation of the plan developed pursuant to subsection (d) of
328 this section or the other permitted activities of the Connecticut Green
329 Bank, disbursements from the fund to develop and carry out the plan
330 developed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, grants, direct or
331 equity investments, contracts or other actions which support research,
332 development, manufacture, commercialization, deployment and
333 installation of clean energy technologies, and actions which expand the
334 expertise of individuals, businesses and lending institutions with regard
335 to clean energy technologies. No amount in the fund shall be used to
336 offer, advertise, market or provide any financing or development
337 services concerning any commercial project if companies or persons, as
338 such terms are defined in section 12-1, in the private sector currently
339 provide such services for such a project, unless such project is developed
340 pursuant to the commercial sustainable energy program under section
341 16a-40g, as amended by this act.

342 (2) (A) There is hereby created an Environmental Infrastructure Fund
343 which shall be within the Connecticut Green Bank. The fund may
344 receive any amount required by law to be deposited into the fund and
345 may receive any federal funds as may become available to the state for
346 environmental infrastructure investments, except that the fund shall not
347 receive: (i) Ratepayer or Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative funds, (ii)
348 funds that have been deposited in, or are required to be deposited in, an
349 account of the Clean Water Fund pursuant to sections 22a-475 to 22a-
350 483f, inclusive, or (iii) funds collected from a water company, as defined
351 in section 25-32a.

352 (B) Upon authorization of the Connecticut Green Bank established
353 pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, any amount in said fund may
354 be used for expenditures that promote investment in environmental
355 infrastructure in accordance with a comprehensive plan developed by it
356 to foster the growth, development, commercialization and, where
357 applicable, preservation of environmental infrastructure and related
358 enterprises, except any project or purpose eligible for funding pursuant
359 to sections 22a-475 to 22a-483f, inclusive. Such expenditures may
360 include, but not be limited to, providing low-cost financing and credit
361 enhancement mechanisms for projects and technologies,
362 reimbursement of the operating expenses, including administrative
363 expenses incurred by the Connecticut Green Bank, and capital costs
364 incurred by the Connecticut Green Bank in connection with the
365 operation of the fund, the implementation of the plan developed
366 pursuant to subsection (d) of this section or the other permitted activities
367 of the Connecticut Green Bank, disbursements from the fund to develop
368 and carry out the plan developed pursuant to subsection (d) of this
369 section, grants, direct or equity investments, contracts or other actions
370 which support research, development, manufacture,
371 commercialization, deployment and installation of environmental
372 infrastructure and actions which expand the expertise of individuals,
373 businesses and lending institutions with regard to environmental
374 infrastructure. No amount in the fund shall be used to offer, advertise,
375 market or provide any financing or development services concerning

376 any commercial project if companies in the private sector currently
377 provide such services for such a project, unless such project is developed
378 pursuant to the commercial sustainable energy program under section
379 16a-40g, as amended by this act.

380 Sec. 9. Subsection (b) of section 16a-40g of the general statutes is
381 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
382 *1, 2024*):

383 (b) (1) The bank shall establish a commercial sustainable energy
384 program in the state, and in furtherance thereof, is authorized to make
385 appropriations for and issue bonds, notes or other obligations for the
386 purpose of financing, (A) energy improvements; (B) related energy
387 audits; (C) renewable energy system feasibility studies; and (D)
388 verification reports of the installation and effectiveness of such
389 improvements. The bonds, notes or other obligations shall be issued in
390 accordance with legislation authorizing the bank to issue bonds, notes
391 or other obligations generally. Such bonds, notes or other obligations
392 may be secured as to both principal and interest by a pledge of revenues
393 to be derived from the commercial sustainable energy program,
394 including revenues from benefit assessments on qualifying commercial
395 real property, as authorized in this section.

396 (2) When the bank has made appropriations for energy
397 improvements for qualifying commercial real property or other costs of
398 the commercial sustainable energy program, including interest costs
399 and other costs related to the issuance of bonds, notes or other
400 obligations to finance the appropriation, the bank may require the
401 participating municipality in which the qualifying commercial real
402 property is located to levy a benefit assessment against the qualifying
403 commercial real property especially benefited thereby.

404 (3) The bank (A) shall develop program guidelines governing the
405 terms and conditions under which state and third-party capital provider
406 financing may be made available to the commercial sustainable energy
407 program, including, in consultation with representatives from the

408 banking industry, municipalities and property owners, developing the
 409 parameters for consent by existing mortgage holders and may serve as
 410 an aggregating entity for the purpose of securing state or private third-
 411 party capital provider financing for energy improvements pursuant to
 412 this section, (B) shall establish the position of commercial sustainable
 413 energy program liaison within the bank, (C) may establish a loan loss
 414 reserve or other credit enhancement program for qualifying commercial
 415 real property, (D) may use the services of one or more private, public or
 416 quasi-public third-party administrators to administer, provide support
 417 or obtain financing for the commercial sustainable energy program, (E)
 418 shall adopt standards to determine whether the combined projected
 419 energy cost savings and other associated savings of the energy
 420 improvements over the useful life of such improvements exceed the
 421 costs of such improvements, except that such standards shall not apply
 422 to the installation of refueling infrastructure for zero-emission vehicles,
 423 [or] resilience improvements adopted under this section or expansions
 424 or upgrades to an existing renewable energy system, and (F) may
 425 encourage third-party capital providers to provide financing, leases and
 426 power purchase agreements directly to benefited property owners in
 427 lieu of or in addition to the bank providing such loans.

428 (4) The bank shall consult with the Department of Energy and
 429 Environmental Protection and the Connecticut Institute for Resilience
 430 and Climate Adaptation to develop program eligibility criteria for
 431 financing of resilience improvements, consistent with state
 432 environmental resource protection and community resilience goals.

433 Sec. 10. (*Effective from passage*) The Department of Energy and
 434 Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Department of
 435 Administrative Services, shall study the feasibility of adapting the Lead
 436 by Example program established pursuant to section 16a-37x of the
 437 general statutes, to establish a standardized contract process for the
 438 installation of solar photovoltaic systems by state agencies and
 439 municipalities and to make resources available to assist municipalities
 440 that want to deploy solar photovoltaic systems at publicly owned sites
 441 in such municipalities. The commissioner shall report, in accordance

442 with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, the results of
 443 the study, including any recommendations, to the joint standing
 444 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
 445 relating to energy and technology not later than January 1, 2025.

446 Sec. 11. Section 16-245aa of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*
 447 *October 1, 2024*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	12-81(57)
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	31-53d(a)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	16-245n(c)
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	16a-40g(b)
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To (1) establish a uniform capacity tax on solar panels, (2) extend community benefit agreement requirements to more renewable energy projects, (3) study community solar, (4) require expedited permitting for solar canopies, (5) require the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection to study solar canopies and develop a strategic plan, (6) revise programs of the Connecticut Green Bank, and (7) study how to promote municipal solar projects.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]