

## General Assembly

Substitute Bill No. 979

January Session, 2023



## AN ACT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT HOME ENERGY LABEL AND THE TREE CANOPY OF CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES.

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

- 1 Section 1. (NEW) (Effective January 1, 2024) (a) As used in this section,
- 2 "Connecticut home energy label" or "label" means a label developed by
- 3 the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection that
- 4 provides a score regarding a residence's energy efficiency and is
- 5 consistent with all nationally recognized ratings, including the United
- 6 States Department of Energy Home Energy score, the Home Energy
- 7 Rating System Index score and the Energy Star score.
- 8 (b) (1) In developing the Connecticut home energy label, the
- 9 commissioner shall consider factors, including, but not limited to, (A)
- 10 the cost effectiveness of the labeling process, (B) the ability of a
- 11 residence's owner to conduct the labeling process and generate a label
- 12 for the residence without outside or professional assistance, (C) the
- 13 clarity of the information the label provides regarding the residence's
- 14 estimated energy efficiency, (D) the standardization of the label, (E) the
- 15 ability of the label to integrate information generated by existing
- 16 nationally recognized ratings, and (F) the accuracy and reliability of the
- 17 label.

- (2) In developing the label, the commissioner shall provide an opportunity for public comment.
  - (c) (1) Any landlord, upon (A) listing any dwelling unit for rent through a multiple listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other service, organization or facility related to the business of selling or renting dwelling units, including private listing services, or (B) offering any dwelling unit for rent through a means other than those specified in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, shall provide a Connecticut home energy label for the dwelling unit to any prospective tenant at the tenant's request or prior to the tenant's signing of a lease for the dwelling unit. For dwelling units listed pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, the landlord shall provide the Connecticut home energy label through the service, organization or facility through which the landlord lists the dwelling unit.
- (2) The provisions of this section shall apply: (A) On and after (i) July 1, 2024, or (ii) thirty days after the commissioner's public release of the Connecticut home energy label, whichever is later, to any municipality that contains a census tract in which the average percentage of gross household income spent on home heating and electricity costs is not less than ten per cent; (B) on or after July 1, 2025, to any municipality that contains a census tract in which the average percentage of gross household income spent on home heating and electricity costs is not less than six per cent; (C) on or after July 1, 2026, to any municipality containing a census tract in which the average percentage of gross household income spent on home heating and electricity costs is not less than four per cent; and (D) on or after July 1, 2027, to all municipalities.
- (3) The Commissioners of Housing and Energy and Environmental Protection shall, not later than March first of each year, publish on the Departments of Housing's and Energy and Environmental Protection's Internet web sites a list of municipalities that meet the criteria set forth in subdivision (2) of this subsection according to the Low-Income Energy Affordability Data Tool maintained by the United States Department of Energy, or a successor tool.

- (4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to: (A) The rental of any dwelling unit for which rent payments include a fixed amount for all charges for electricity, natural gas or heating fuel, as defined in section 16a-23m of the general statutes; (B) any dwelling unit in a building that was constructed on or after January 1, 2000; or (C) on or before July 1, 2027, any dwelling unit in any building occupied by the landlord of such building as a residence.
- (d) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 51-164p of the general statutes, any municipality subject to the provisions of this section may, by ordinance, establish a civil penalty payable to such municipality for a violation of this section, provided such civil penalty shall not exceed five hundred dollars for a first violation or one thousand dollars for any subsequent violation.
  - (2) Any person assessed any civil penalty under subdivision (1) of this subsection may appeal such assessment to the Superior Court not later than thirty days after the mailing date of the notice of such assessment by filing a petition to reopen the assessment, together with an entry fee equal to the entry fee for a small claims case under section 52-259 of the general statutes, at the Superior Court facility designated by the Chief Court Administrator. Such petition shall entitle such person to a hearing under the rules of the judges of the Superior Court.
  - (3) The remedies in this subsection shall be in addition to any other remedies available at law, or in equity, to any person. This section shall not be construed to limit or restrict the authority of any state or local housing or health code enforcement agency.
- Sec. 2. Section 47a-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2024*):
- As used in this chapter and sections 47a-21, 47a-23 to 47a-23c, inclusive, 47a-26a to 47a-26g, inclusive, 47a-35 to 47a-35b, inclusive, 47a-80 41a, 47a-43, [and] 47a-46 and [section] 47a-7b and section 1 of this act:
- 81 (a) "Action" includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, cause of

- action and any other proceeding in which rights are determined, including an action for possession.
  - (b) "Building and housing codes" include any law, ordinance or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use or appearance of any premises or dwelling unit.
  - (c) "Dwelling unit" means any house or building, or portion thereof, which is occupied, is designed to be occupied, or is rented, leased or hired out to be occupied, as a home or residence of one or more persons.
  - (d) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor or sublessor of the dwelling unit, the building of which it is a part or the premises.
  - (e) "Owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested (1) all or part of the legal title to property, or (2) all or part of the beneficial ownership and a right to present use and enjoyment of the premises and includes a mortgagee in possession.
  - (f) "Person" means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, the state or any political subdivision thereof, or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, and any other legal or commercial entity.
    - (g) "Premises" means a dwelling unit and the structure of which it is a part and facilities and appurtenances therein and grounds, areas and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally or whose use is promised to the tenant.
  - (h) "Rent" means all periodic payments to be made to the landlord under the rental agreement.
- (i) "Rental agreement" means all agreements, written or oral, and valid rules and regulations adopted under section 47a-9 or subsection (d) of section 21-70 embodying the terms and conditions concerning the

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- use and occupancy of a dwelling unit or premises.
- (j) "Roomer" means a person occupying a dwelling unit, which unit does not include a refrigerator, stove, kitchen sink, toilet and shower or bathtub and one or more of these facilities are used in common by other occupants in the structure.
  - (k) "Single-family residence" means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit or has a common parking facility, it is a single-family residence if it has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and does not share heating facilities, hot water equipment or any other essential facility or service with any other dwelling unit.
  - (l) "Tenant" means the lessee, sublessee or person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit or premises to the exclusion of others or as is otherwise defined by law.
  - (m) "Tenement house" means any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased or hired out to be occupied, or is arranged or designed to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three or more families, living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, and having a common right in the halls, stairways or yards.
- Sec. 3. Section 23-8 of the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (f) as follows (*Effective October 1, 2023*):
- (NEW) (f) In order to ensure the benefits of open space and tree cover are enjoyed equitably by residents of the state, it shall be the goal of the state to increase the percentage of environmental justice communities, as defined in section 22a-20a, and municipalities with a population of one hundred thousand or more that are covered by tree canopy, not later than January 1, 2024, to a level of five per cent of the total area of such communities and municipalities.

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This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	January 1, 2024	New section
Sec. 2	January 1, 2024	47a-1
Sec. 3	October 1, 2023	23-8(f)

**ENV** Joint Favorable Subst.

JUD Joint Favorable