

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

DANNEL P. MALLOY
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

July 7, 2017

BILL NOTIFICATION
RELEASE No. 15

For Immediate Release

Governor Dannel P. Malloy signed the following legislation of the 2017 Regular Session on July 7:

- HB 7312 AN ACT CONCERNING STATE TAXATION AND COLLECTION, TAX GAP
PA 17-147 COMPLIANCE, TAX PREPARERS AND FACILITATORS, CHANGES TO THE TAX
AND RELATED STATUTES, A MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNITY INVESTMENT
ACCOUNT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.
This bill has various effective dates. Read the text [here](#).
- SB 136 AN ACT CONCERNING VEHICLE NUMBER PLATES FOR CERTAIN VETERANS.
PA 17-148 This bill shall take effect July 1, 2017.
- SB 635 AN ACT EXTENDING THE DEADLINE FOR APPROVAL OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE
PA 17-149 PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS.
This bill shall take effect from passage.
- HB 5584 AN ACT CONCERNING THE CREATION OF A SMALL BUSINESS HOTLINE.
PA 17-158 This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.
- HB 5928 AN ACT ESTABLISHING A MANUFACTURER PERMIT FOR FARM BREWERIES.
PA 17-160 This bill shall take effect from passage.
- HB 6041 AN ACT PERMITTING NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS TO SELL RAFFLE TICKETS
PA 17-161 ONLINE.
This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.
- SB 961 AN ACT CONCERNING STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUMS AND THE RELOCATION OF
PA 17-162 BUSINESSES RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE.
This bill has various effective dates. Read the text [here](#).
- SB 979 AN ACT CONCERNING NOTIFICATION TO SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS OF
PA 17-163 HIGHER EDUCATION OF RESTRAINING ORDERS, CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS
AND STANDING CRIMINAL PROTECTIVE ORDERS AFFECTING STUDENTS.
This bill shall take effect January 1, 2018.

- SB 1058 AN ACT CONCERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGING ECONOMIC
PA 17-164 TRENDS.
This bill shall take effect from passage.
- HB 6221 AN ACT CONCERNING RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS FROM COLLATERAL
PA 17-165 SOURCES BY A MUNICIPALITY WITH A SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLAN.
This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.
- HB 6260 AN ACT CONCERNING TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR STATE AND LOCAL POLICE
PA 17-166 REGARDING JUVENILES WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER OR NONVERBAL
LEARNING DISORDER.
This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.
- HB 6334 AN ACT REQUIRING THE REGISTRATION OF ANIMAL SHELTERS.
PA 17-167 This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.
- HB 6347 AN ACT CONCERNING PET OWNER ACCESS TO STATE AGENCY RECORDS OF
PA 17-168 INVESTIGATION FOR COMPLAINTS OF WRONGDOING BY VETERINARIANS.
This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.
- HB 6432 AN ACT CONCERNING DISCLOSURES BY REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND REAL
PA 17-169 ESTATE SALESPERSONS IN COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND NOTICES OF
COMMISSION RIGHTS.
This bill shall take effect January 1, 2018.
- HB 6881 AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES BY
PA 17-171 LANDLORDS.
This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.
- SB 928 AN ACT ESTABLISHING A TASK FORCE TO STUDY METHODS OF DEVELOPING,
SA 17-10 EXPANDING AND IMPROVING THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY WORKFORCE IN THIS
STATE.
This bill shall take effect from passage.
- HB 7081 AN ACT CONCERNING THE CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE OF MILLICENT
SA17-11 CORBETT.
This bill shall take effect from passage.
- SB 501 AN ACT CONCERNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF TUNNELS FOR INTERSTATE
SA 17-12 ROUTES 84 AND 91 IN THE HARTFORD REGION.
This bill shall take effect from passage.
- SB 723 AN ACT CONCERNING APPRENTICESHIP COSTS.
SA 17-13 This bill shall take effect from passage.
- SB 811 AN ACT CONCERNING THE PATIENT BILL OF RIGHTS FOR LONG-TERM CARE
SA 17-14 RESIDENTS.
This bill shall take effect from passage.

HB 6219 AN ACT CONCERNING COMMUNITY REENTRY BY PERSONS WHO WERE
SA 17-15 INCARCERATED.
This bill shall take effect October 1, 2017.

SB 1056 AN ACT ESTABLISHING A WORKING GROUP TO DEVELOP A PLAN TO FOSTER
SA 17-16 THE MICROBIOME SECTOR IN THE STATE.
This bill shall take effect from passage.

Governor Dannel P. Malloy vetoed the following legislation of the 2017 Regular Session on July 7:

SB 821 AN ACT CONCERNING ROOFING, WINDOW AND SIDING CONSUMER
PA 17-153 WARRANTIES AND POST-SALE WARRANTY WORK REIMBURSEMENT FOR
POWER EQUIPMENT DEALERS.
This bill would have been effective January 1, 2018. The Governor vetoed the bill. Scroll down to read the veto message.

HB 5886 AN ACT ESTABLISHING A TAX CREDIT FOR DONATED AGRICULTURAL
PA 17-159 FOOD COMMODITIES PRODUCED OR GROWN BY THE TAXPAYER.
This bill would have been effective on July 1. The governor vetoed the bill.
Scroll down to read the veto message.

HB 6880 AN ACT CONCERNING THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING LAND USE APPEALS
PA 17-170 PROCEDURE.
This bill would have been effective from passage. The Governor vetoed the bill.
Scroll down to read the veto message.

As of this date, the Governor has signed one hundred ninety-six (196) bills and vetoed three (3) bills of the 2017 Legislative Session.



Dannel P. Malloy

GOVERNOR
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

July 7, 2017

The Honorable Denise W. Merrill
Secretary of State
30 Trinity Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Madam Secretary:

I hereby return, without my signature, Senate Bill 821, *An Act Concerning Roofing, Window and Siding Consumer Warranties and Post-Sale Warranty Work Reimbursement for Power Equipment Dealers*. This bill, while intended to add additional layers of consumer protections to the warranty process, would instead harm consumers due to its detrimental impact to the marketplace.

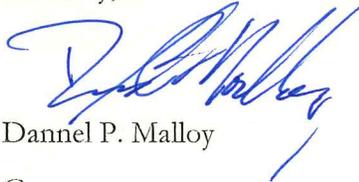
Under current law, manufacturers of residential roofing, window and siding materials are permitted to establish their own timelines for their warranty processes, including claims processing. This bill changes that by imposing a strict 30-day time period for manufacturers to make a determination on a warranty claim. The inherent difficulty created by putting this requirement upon manufacturers is that often a product will fail not because of a manufacturer's defect, but because of improper installation. As such, manufacturers regularly conduct field inspections to gather more information to determine whether the product failure falls within the ambit of the warranty. They also review a wide variety of records, and may perform audits of manufacturing and installation records. To require manufacturers to conduct all inspections, review all attendant documents and to make fully informed claims decisions within 30 days is simply unworkable.

My office has heard from manufacturers from across Connecticut, and across the country who have expressed significant concerns about this legislation. (See attached list.) The detrimental impact of this bill would be very real to Connecticut consumers; businesses could decide to not offer their products in our state, or to tailor their warranties in Connecticut by adding in extra fees or adjustments in order to comply with the 30 day requirement.

For these reasons, I disapprove of Senate Bill 821, *An Act Concerning Roofing, Window and Siding Consumer Warranties and Post-Sale Warranty Work Reimbursement for Power Equipment Dealers*. Pursuant to

Section 15 of Article Fourth of the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, I am returning Senate Bill 821 without my signature.

Sincerely,



Dannel P. Malloy

Governor

Companies and Associations Requesting a Veto of SB 821

1. Avon Wholesale Supply, Inc., Farmington, CT
Mark Whitney, General Manager
2. A.W. Hastings and Co., Enfield, CT
Bruce D. Meekin, Jr. CCPR, LEEP AP, Director of Operations
3. Builders First Source, East Hartford, CT
Kevin W. Goff
4. DHD Windows and Doors, LLC, Monroe, CT
R. Desmond Rea, President & CEO
5. Interstate + Lakeland Lumber, Greenwich, CT
Sheldon Kahan, President
6. Miner's, Canton, CT
Lorraine K. Miner, VP
7. Northeast Lumbar Sales, Inc., Meriden, CT
Jon Cantliffe, President
8. Oxford Lumber Building Materials, Oxford, CT
John Intravaia, VP and General Manager
9. Ridgefield Supply Company, Ridgefield, CT
Glen D. Albee, President
10. Roto Frank of America, Inc., Chester, CT
Chris Dimou, President & CEO
11. Sanford and Hawley, Inc. Unionville, CT
Robert P. Sanford, President
12. The Hatch & Bailey Co., Norwalk/Stamford, CT
Chris Dean, Branch Manager
13. Washington Supply Co., Washington Depot, CT
Valerie J. Sedelnick, President/CEO
14. Nutmeg Forest Products, Inc., Fairfield, CT
Catherine O. Porter, Owner
15. Mi Windows and Doors, LLC, Gratz, PA

Ray Garries, VP of Engineering and Innovation

16. Amesbury Truth, Edina, MN
Jeffrey C. Graby, President & CEO
17. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc. Alexandria, VA
Kris Kiser, President & CEO
18. Marvin Windows and Doors, Warroad, MN
Paul Marvin, President and Interim CEO
19. Asphalt Roofing Manufactures Association, Washington, D.C.
Reed B. Hitchcock, Executive VP
20. Velux America LLC, Greenwood, SC
Timothy B. Miller, President & CEO
21. Quaker Windows & Doors, Freeburg, MO
Kevin Blansett, CEO
22. American Architectural Manufactures Association, Schaumburg, IL
Diana Hanson, Codes & Regulatory Affairs Manager
23. Pella Co., Pella, IA
W. Timothy Yaggi, President & CEO
24. Masonite, Tampa, FL
Frederic J. Lynch, President & CEO
25. Winchester Industries, Saltsburg, PA
Michael F. Sugrue, President
26. Kensington HPP, Inc., Vandergrift, PA
Chuck Wetmore, CEO and Owner
27. PIMA (Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association)
Justin Koscher, President
28. WDMA (Window & Door Manufacturer's Association) Washington, D.C.
Michael P. O'Brien, CAE, President & CEO
29. ProVia, Sugarcreek, OH
Brian Miller, President & CEO

30. Kolbe & Kolbe Millwork Co., Wausau, WI
Jeffrey De Lonay, President
31. Sierra Pacific Industries, Red Bluff, CA
Kendall Pierson, President of Window and Millwork Divisions
32. Crystal Window & Door Systems, Ltd. Flushing, NY
Steve Chen, CEO
33. Lumbar Dealers Association of CT, Rensselaer, NY
Joe Cecarelli, President and Legislative Chair
34. Northeastern Retail Lumbar Association, Rensselaer, NY
35. National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association, Washington, D.C.
Johnathan M. Paine, CAE, President and CEO
36. Anderson Co, Bayport, MN
Jay Lund, Chairman & CEO
37. Vinyl Siding Institute, Washington, D.C.
Kate Offringa, President & CEO
38. National Vinyl, LLC, Chicopee, MA
Scott Channell, General Manager
39. Loewen Windows, Inc., Duluth, GA
Al Babiuk, CEO
40. Therma Tru Doors, Maumee, OH
Greg Georgette, Northeast District Manager



Dannel P. Malloy

GOVERNOR
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

July 7, 2017

The Honorable Denise W. Merrill
Secretary of State
30 Trinity Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Madam Secretary:

I hereby return, without my signature, House Bill 5886, *An Act Establishing a Tax Credit for Donated Agricultural Food Commodities Produced or Grown by the Taxpayer*. This bill allows taxpayers who donate home grown agricultural commodities to food banks to receive a tax credit against their personal income or corporation business tax.

The underlying purpose of this bill is certainly laudable. Nevertheless, by allowing for additional credits to be applied against personal income tax, there will be revenue loss to the General Fund and additional costs to the Department of Revenue Services. Additionally, this bill creates an entirely new category of credits against personal income tax, thus opening the door for other similar proposals and increasing the likelihood that the credits will result in a revenue loss to the state.

For this reason, I disapprove of House Bill 5886, *An Act Establishing a Tax Credit for Donated Agricultural Food Commodities Produced or Grown by the Taxpayer*. Pursuant to Section 15 of Article Fourth of the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, I am returning House Bill 5886 without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "D. P. Malloy".

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor



Dannel P. Malloy

GOVERNOR
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

July 7, 2017

The Honorable Denise W. Merrill
Secretary of the State
30 Trinity Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Madam Secretary:

I hereby return, without my signature, Substitute House Bill No. 6880, *An Act Concerning the Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Procedure*. This bill would change several portions of the Affordable Land Use Appeals Act, Section 8-30g of the General Statutes, enabling municipalities to more easily deny proposed affordable housing projects and shield themselves from an appeals process designed to overcome local resistance to fair and affordable housing. Currently, Section 8-30g allows these appeals if the proposed development reserves, by deed restriction or covenant, at least 30 percent of the housing units as affordable for residents with incomes below certain levels.

Every resident of Connecticut should have access to housing they can afford in the town where they work. So, too, should everyone be able to live affordably in the town that they choose, with access to good schools, safe neighborhoods, and basic services, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or income. However, for many lower-income residents who must work in areas of the state where the cost of housing is high, a long history of decisions and discriminatory policies has made securing that housing persistently difficult. Those decisions include the historical practice of redlining – denying mortgages to entire neighborhoods because of the residents' race or ethnicity – and passing restrictive zoning rules that make it nearly impossible to build multifamily housing, or that require home lots to be so large that only the wealthy can buy them. These kinds of rules effectively price people of limited means who work in such towns out of the market.

It is our responsibility as a state, and the responsibility of every city and town in Connecticut, to correct this injustice. It is also imperative for our state's economic vitality that we provide more housing for our workforce within a reasonable commuting distance of their jobs. We are far from attaining this goal.

Connecticut has the sixth highest gap in the nation between what renters earn and what it costs to rent a small family apartment.¹ About one third of Connecticut residents, or 446,000 families, rent their homes. Of these, the mean renter wage is \$16.97 per hour, which means a renter, perhaps an administrative assistant or a home care aide, can afford only \$883 per month without spending more than 30 percent of their income, the national standard for housing affordability. Yet, the fair market rent in Connecticut, what it costs for rent and essential utilities for an adequate, safe two-bedroom apartment, about the smallest that is suitable for a young family with one or two small children, is \$1,285 per month. That's a gap of \$402 per month. A family needs an income of more than \$51,400 to afford this rent. When you break it down by region, the gap gets worse. For example, the Milford-Ansonia-Seymour metropolitan area is one of the five most expensive areas in Connecticut to live. There, the mean renter's wage is even lower, but that young family, perhaps with only one parent, would need to earn \$24.90 per hour, the equivalent of almost two full-time jobs, to afford a two-bedroom apartment. That translates into an affordability gap of \$569 per month.

After decades of underinvestment, or no investment, in affordable housing, the state is doing its part. Since 2011, my administration created a Department of Housing (DOH), and working with DOH, the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority and other partners, has helped finance nearly 21,000 units of housing. Of those, approximately 18,500 have deed restrictions requiring them to be affordable to working people – nurses, home health care workers, teachers, social workers, firefighters, office support staff and others. In Hartford, we have committed tens of millions to leverage private financing to build more than 1,000 mixed-income apartments. These urban housing options draw young professionals into the city but also reserve at least 20 percent of the homes for working people who make our cities hum by providing the services that residents and businesses want and need.

But the need is much greater, and the state cannot do it alone. Cities and towns must play a role in breaking down the historic barriers that were erected throughout the 20th century to workers of every race and income finding affordable housing in every community. Some have done so. When I was the mayor of Stamford, for example, we created a historic inclusionary zoning ordinance that required 10 percent of units in multifamily dwellings be reserved for those who make less than half the area median income. Darien and other communities have followed suit with fair and just affordable housing policies that protect property values and contribute to overall community vitality. Unfortunately, however, other communities have made little or no progress in boosting the availability of affordable housing, or even in developing affordable housing plans.

Often I hear that town residents fear that the affordable housing appeals law forces them to accept substandard developments built by fly-by-night developers who are sneaking in under the guise of affordable housing. That is the fear, but it is not the reality. In fact, this appeals process is not triggered on a regular basis. Most towns in Connecticut have never had an appeal filed under Section 8-30g, and only one town, Milford, has had as many as ten filed.

¹ Source for the data in this paragraph: OUT OF REACH 2017, THE HIGH COST OF HOUSING, National Low Income Housing Coalition, *available at*: <http://nlihc.org/oor/connecticut>

Any developer who seeks to use the affordable housing appeal procedure must include affordable units that meet the affordability, quality, and safety standards already in state statute. They must adhere to the building code and comply with reasonable conditions, such as setbacks from the road, sight lines, traffic and parking requirements, and landscaping conditions, imposed by the town's zoning authority. If an appeal is filed, a municipality can have its decision upheld, simply by proving to the court that its denial of a development application was based on legitimate public health and safety concerns, and not on the desire, for example, to keep lower income people out or keep less well-off families with children from entering the school system.

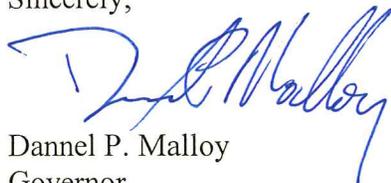
In addition, Connecticut's affordable housing law already offers towns a variety of ways to create their fair share of affordable housing and avoid the loss of control that they fear. First, if at least 10 percent of a town's housing stock is classified as affordable under various state and federal programs, then it is wholly exempt from the affordable housing appeals procedure. Even if it hasn't achieved the 10 percent affordability goal, a town can already get a four-year moratorium from the appeals procedure by making sufficient progress over time. All a community has to do is show that deed-restricted affordable units representing 2 percent of the town's housing stock have been built to achieve a moratorium. Despite this relaxed standard, some municipalities continue to avoid building sufficient affordable housing.

Each of the non-exempt towns could instead work to create more housing opportunities for those who provide the basic services that every town needs. They could offer incentives in their zoning codes to create affordable units. They could accept the help that the state has repeatedly offered to create effective affordable housing policies that protect and enhance their community character. They could also negotiate with owners of existing housing to guarantee long-term affordability for some of the units.

This legislation takes affordable housing policy in the wrong direction. Its passage would perpetuate the harmful effects of bad economic policy and institutional segregation, damaging our state's economy and its moral foundation. The state stands ready to help any community willing to work with us to address an affordable housing shortage that hurts our economy and stands in contrast to principals of fairness and justice. This bill does not advance that goal.

For this reason, I disapprove of Substitute House Bill No. 6880, *An Act Concerning the Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Procedure*. Pursuant to Section 15 of Article Fourth of the Constitution of the State of Connecticut, I am returning Substitute House Bill No. 6880 without my signature.

Sincerely,



Dannel P. Malloy
Governor