

Resolutions

Adopted by the

Board of Directors

of the

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners

at the

February 8 – 11, 2026

NARUC Winter Policy Summit

in Washington, D.C.

If you are interested in this resolution, you should read the entire resolution and not rely on the truncated description in the Table Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Consumers and the Public Interest Committee

CPI-1/ERE-1/GS-1/EL-1 Resolution to Support Adequate and Timely Federal Funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program5

(1/23 1:37 PM vz from Commissioner Stacy Paradis (Illinois))

See description under ERE-1.

CPI-2/ERE-2 Resolution on Unlocking Energy Efficiency to Support Adequate Energy Supply and Curb Electric Bill Increases7

(1/23 1:37 PM VZ from Commissioner Stacy Paradis (Illinois))

See description under ERE-2.

II Electricity Committee

EL-1/CPI-1/ERE-1/GS-1 Resolution to Support Adequate and Timely Federal Funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program5

(1/23 1:37 PM vz from Commissioner Stacy Paradis (Illinois))

See description under ERE-1.

III. Energy Resources and the Environment

ERE-1/CPI-1/GS-1/EL-1 Resolution to Support Adequate and Timely Federal Funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program5

(1/23 1:37 PM VZ from Commissioner Stacy Paradis (Illinois))

Sponsor – The Honorable Stacey Paradis (Illinois)

Resolution urges Congress and the Administration to appropriate no less than \$4.2B for LIHEAP annually, provide equivalent advance appropriations to ensure continual funding, and fully staff HHS to ensure all funds are released in a timely manner in advance of peak seasons.

ERE-2/CPI-2 Resolution on Unlocking Energy Efficiency to Support Adequate Energy Supply and Curb Electric Bill Increases7

(2/9 7:37 PM UPDATE from Commissioner Kristy Nieto (Wisconsin))

Sponsor – The Honorable Kristy Nieto (Wisconsin)

Resolution encourages Congress, the Administration, federal agencies, and research institutions to unlock this low-cost energy supply by maintaining and enhancing existing federal energy efficiency programs, investments, and standards, and by working together with states, utilities, the commercial and industrial sector, and other stakeholders in advancing new pilot projects, supporting data-sharing, maintaining minimum energy efficiency standards and building codes and encouraging other efficiency initiatives as cost effective tools to address the challenges of rising bills and demand.

IV. Gas Committee

GS-1/ERE-1/CPI-1/EL-1 Resolution to Support Adequate and Timely Federal Funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.....5

(1/23 1:37 PM vz from Commissioner Stacy Paradis (Illinois))

Sponsor – The Honorable Stephen DeFrank (Pennsylvania)

See description under ERE-1.

GS-2 Resolution Supporting Renewable Natural Gas as a Strategic Energy Resource to Enhance Economic Growth, Reliability, and Emissions Reductions.....9

(1/23 4:50 PM vz from Sephanie Wimer (Pennsylvania))

Sponsor – The Honorable Kathryn Zerfuss (Pennsylvania)

Resolution recognizes (i) RNG’s role as part of a diversified energy portfolio to meet growing energy demand and strengthen economic development; (ii) the benefit of regulatory clarity in RNG project development, including consideration of appropriate cost recovery mechanisms, market-based procurement approaches, streamlined interconnection standards that do not unduly burden RNG, and the integration of RNG into long-term planning and decarbonization strategies; and (iii) recognizes RNG’s ancillary benefits for emissions reduction and energy system resilience, and encourages collaboration among regulators, policymakers, and industry stakeholders to ensure RNG development advances both economic and environmental objectives without compromising customer affordability or system reliability.

V. Telecommunications Committee

TC-1 Resolution on Telephone Number Conservation White Paper.....10

(02/08/2026 5:15 PM UPDATE from Lara Walt)

Sponsor – The Honorable Mary Pat Regan (Kentucky)

Resolution urges adoption of the Numbering White Paper and its filing at the FCC = with recommendations that the FCC: [1] provide clarity, guidance, and support to state commissions in the management of numbering resources; [2] strengthen existing rules that place strict limits on new requests for numbering resources by non-compliant SPs; [3] Prohibit

the sale of numbering resources; [4] use the FCC's audit authority over number resources to actively review regulatory filings; [5] Revisit past rulings regarding exceptions to requirements on returning unused number blocks for paging companies and encourage the return of these unused numbers and [6] provide more transparency, increased clarity, and greater assistance to state commissions in the reclamation of numbering resources.

ERE-1/EL-1/CPI-1/GS-1 Resolution to Support Adequate and Timely Federal Funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Whereas the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (“LIHEAP”), established in 1981 and administered through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”), helps low-income households with their energy bills, covering heating, cooling, and crisis assistance, as well as weatherization improvements;

Whereas more than 300 million households have received LIHEAP assistance since the program’s inception and more than 5 million housing units have been weatherized;

Whereas 5.9 million households received LIHEAP support in FY 2024. LIHEAP is critical for vulnerable populations serving seniors on fixed incomes, individuals with disabilities, families of young children, and low-income households. Funding support reduces disconnections, often directly paying the utility;

Whereas growing national energy demand has led to rising electricity and natural gas prices, with U.S. average electricity prices increasing by 13 percent from 2022 to 2025, outpacing inflation;

Whereas energy affordability has become a leading national concern with consumers across the country voicing an inability to afford increasing utility bills, rising housing costs and other essential needs;

Whereas climate-related extreme weather events have increased the frequency and severity of both heating and cooling emergencies;

Whereas children and the elderly are more sensitive to extreme temperatures because they are physiologically less able to regulate body temperature and people with complex medical needs also shoulder higher energy costs, due to electricity-dependent equipment;

Whereas in 2024, approximately 23 percent of the households in the US lived in energy poverty;

Whereas households that spend more than 6 percent of their income on energy costs are energy burdened. Energy burdened households spend more than 20% of income for utilities;

Whereas single parents, who are disproportionately women, are more likely to be energy insecure, as are rural residents, Indigenous and minority households;

Whereas current federal LIHEAP funding reaches less than 20% of eligible families;

Whereas states are responsible for creating and administering their own LIHEAP programs; and states rely on timely, predictable, and adequate levels of federal funding to administer LIHEAP effectively before the onset of peak winter and summer seasons;

Whereas timely funding is necessary to enable utility and local agency coordination regarding bill assistance, arrearage management, and energy efficiency programs;

Whereas maintenance of full federal administrative staff for LIHEAP at HHS is essential to ensure that States and local partners do not experience delays in technical assistance, slower allocation processes, and limited critical funding access for vulnerable populations;

Whereas proposed total LIHEAP funding for FY26 is \$3.6B. Total LIHEAP funding for FY25 was \$4.1B and total LIHEAP funding for FY24 was \$4.1B; now, therefore, be it,

Resolved that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (“NARUC”), convened at its 2026 Winter Policy Summit in Washington, D.C., urges Congress and the Administration to appropriate no less than \$4.2B for LIHEAP annually, provide equivalent advance appropriates to ensure continual funding, and fully staff HHS to ensure all funds are released in a timely manner in advance of peak seasons.

Passed by the Committees on Energy, Resources and the Environment, Electricity, Gas, and Consumers and the Public Interest on February 9, 2026.

Adopted by the NARUC Board of Directors on February 11, 2026.

ERE-2/CPI-2 Resolution on Unlocking Energy Efficiency to Support Adequate Energy Supply and Curb Electric Bill Increases

Whereas an adequate supply of affordable, reliable, efficient electricity is foundational to the global competitiveness of the United States economy, allowing industry, state and local economies, and the people of the United States to thrive;

Whereas demand for electricity supply is rising sharply across the United States, due to new data center development to support American Artificial Intelligence, new onshore manufacturing, building electrification and growth of electric vehicles;

Whereas forecasts indicate that in three years, by 2030, total national electricity use will increase by 32 percent, and that in addition to demand side management programs, the United States must build about 80 GW of additional capacity per year over the next 20 years compared to the 40 GW average of new capacity built annually over the past five years (See analyses from [Grid Strategies](#) and [ICF](#), respectively);

Whereas national average retail electricity prices have risen rapidly in nominal terms in recent years due to a number of drivers -- including distribution investments, extreme weather and wildfires, load growth, wind and solar deployment, and natural gas dependence (See report from [Lawrence Berkely National Laboratory](#));

Whereas energy utilities will spend nearly \$1.2 trillion on new infrastructure through 2029 to meet new rising electricity demand (See forecasts from [S&P Global](#));

Whereas rising utility bills are now a national issue with rising costs contributing to American consumers' broader economic concerns (See [Powerlines](#) analysis) and rising energy costs are contributing to inflation (See [Consumer Price Index](#) release);

Whereas utilities and state utility commissions maintain responsibility for supplying energy adequate to meet customer requirements at the lowest reasonable cost;

Whereas Congress, the Administration, and federal agencies maintain responsibility for fostering the nation's economic activity, protecting consumers generally, investing in strategies to support adequate domestic energy supply and keep energy costs down, and regulating the interstate transmission of electricity;

Whereas investing in the lowest reasonable cost, most cost-effective energy supply first can reduce the cost to customers of meeting energy requirements;

Whereas energy inefficient homes strain Americans' wallets with high energy bills while also straining the grid precisely during critical extreme cold and heat events;

Whereas energy efficiency equals economic efficiency, quickly providing supply, cutting utility system costs, lowering customer bills, creating American jobs, bolstering national security, and lowering public health costs. (See reports from the [Brattle Group](#), [Regulatory Assistance Project](#) and [American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy](#));

Whereas energy efficiency is overall system efficiency and a cornerstone that enables more economic value to be extracted from supply side and other demand side resources;

Whereas energy efficiency remains a large untapped energy resource across the many sectors and markets of the United States economy by 2040, energy efficiency has the potential to reduce electricity consumption by about 8% and demand by about 70 GW (See [Electric Power Research Institute, U.S. DOE](#), and [ICF](#) analyses);

Whereas numerous state and utility energy efficiency programs already exist and are proven examples of low-cost options available to meet energy needs, together with the growing number of sources of demand-side supply like demand response programs, are examples. (See studies from [Alliance to Save Energy](#), [American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy](#), [Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory](#), , and [State and Local Energy Efficiency Action Network](#));

Whereas numerous federal programs and standards already exist and can be leveraged to complement state and utility energy efficiency efforts, including manufactured home efficiency standards, grid enhancing technology requirements at FERC for interstate transmission, the U.S. EPA's Energy Star® program, the Weatherization Assistance Program, and more; *now, therefore be it*

Resolved that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, convened at its 2026 Winter Policy Summit in Washington, D.C., encourages Congress, the Administration, federal agencies, and research institutions to unlock this low-cost energy supply by maintaining and enhancing existing federal energy efficiency programs, investments, and standards, and by working together with states, utilities, the commercial and industrial sector, and other stakeholders in advancing new pilot projects, supporting data-sharing, maintaining minimum energy efficiency standards and building codes and encouraging other efficiency initiatives as cost effective tools to address the challenges of rising bills and demand.

Passed by the Committee on Energy Resources and the Environment and the Committee on Consumers and the Public Interest on February 9, 2026

Adopted by the NARUC Board of Directors on February 11, 2026

GAS-2 Resolution Supporting Renewable Natural Gas as a Strategic Energy Resource to Enhance Economic Growth, Reliability, and Emissions Reductions

Whereas State regulatory commissions are responsible for ensuring reliable and affordable energy service for consumers while considering economic development and innovation;

Whereas energy demand is increasing across all sectors of the economy, requiring commissions to evaluate all available resources to maintain system reliability, customer affordability, and economic competitiveness;

Whereas, renewable natural gas (“RNG”), produced from a variety of waste and byproduct streams, offers measurable economic opportunities, including the creation of jobs, development of new revenue streams for agricultural and municipal stakeholders, and leveraging of existing pipeline infrastructure, thereby reducing the need for costly new buildouts;

Whereas recent studies have identified significant untapped RNG potential in the United States, demonstrating that RNG can supply a meaningful share of natural gas demand while supporting regional economic growth and providing a diversity of energy sources;

Whereas RNG also provides ancillary environmental benefits by capturing and utilizing methane emissions that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere, thereby supporting State and federal clean energy goals, and has the potential to be a cost-effective abatement strategy with the further adoption of this technology;

Whereas regulatory certainty and clear policy frameworks are essential to encourage utility and third-party investment in RNG projects, including consideration of RNG as a resource in integrated resource planning, ratemaking, and broader state energy strategies;

Whereas commissions can play a critical role in establishing policies that recognize RNG’s multi-faceted value—as an energy resource, an economic driver, and a tool for cost-effective emissions reduction—while maintaining affordability and system reliability for all customers; *now, therefore be it*

Resolved that the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (“NARUC”) recognizes RNG’s role as part of a diversified energy portfolio to meet growing energy demand and strengthen economic development; *and be it further*

Resolved that NARUC recognizes the benefit of regulatory clarity in RNG project development, including consideration of appropriate cost recovery mechanisms, market-based procurement approaches, streamlined interconnection standards that do not unduly burden RNG, and the integration of RNG into long-term planning and decarbonization strategies; *and be it further*

Resolved that NARUC recognizes RNG’s ancillary benefits for emissions reduction and energy system resilience, and encourages collaboration among regulators, policymakers, and industry stakeholders to ensure RNG development advances both economic and environmental objectives without compromising customer affordability or system reliability.

Passed by the Committee on Gas on February 9, 2026.

Adopted by the NARUC Board of Directors on February 11, 2026.

TC-1 Resolution on Telephone Number Conservation White Paper

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has delegated many telephone numbering administration activities to state public utility commissions (state commissions);

Whereas in using this delegated authority, state commissions have identified numerous problems with the current numbering administration and have identified potential solutions to those problems;

Whereas members of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) Staff Subcommittee on Telecommunications developed a white paper, *Perspectives and Recommendations on How Telephone Number Conservation Can be Enhanced to Extend the Life of the NANP and Reduce Illegal Robocalling Activity* (Numbering White Paper), discussing identified problems and potential solutions;

Whereas the Numbering White Paper promotes collaborative approaches to resolve modern numbering resource administration challenges through continued dialogue with state commissions, industry, other stakeholders, and the FCC; *and*

Whereas the Numbering White Paper recommends that the FCC:

- Provide clarity, guidance, and support to the state commissions in the management of numbering resources;
- Strengthen existing rules and regulations that place strict limits on new requests for numbering resources by SPs that have not complied with numbering rules;
- Prohibit the sale of numbering resources;
- Use the FCC's audit authority over number resources to actively review regulatory filings;
- Revisit past rulings regarding exceptions to requirements on returning unused number blocks for paging companies and encourage the return of these unused numbers; and
- Provide more transparency, increased clarity, and greater assistance to state commissions in the reclamation of numbering resources; *now therefore be it*

Resolved that the Board of Directors of the National Association of Regulatory Utilities Commissioners, convened at its 2026 Winter Policy Summit in Washington, D.C., adopts the [attached Perspectives and Recommendations on How Telephone Number Conservation Can be Enhanced to Extend the Life of the NANP and Reduce Illegal Robocalling Activity White Paper](#); *and be it further*

Resolved that NARUC present the Numbering White Paper to the FCC to seek support of the Numbering White Paper's recommendations.

Passed by the Committee on Telecommunications on February 9, 2026.

Adopted by the NARUC Board of Directors February 11, 2026.