

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1522 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY CEPEDA-FREYTIZ, SANCHEZ, HARKINS, OTTEN, RIVERA
AND HADDOCK, MAY 29, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, TECHNOLOGY AND
UTILITIES, MAY 30, 2025

AN ACT

1 Requiring the installation and maintenance of fuel gas detectors
2 in certain buildings; providing for building owner
3 responsibilities; and imposing penalties.

4 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
5 hereby enacts as follows:

6 Section 1. Short title.

7 This act shall be known and may be cited as the Fuel Gas
8 Detector Act.

9 Section 2. Definitions.

10 The following words and phrases when used in this act shall
11 have the meanings given to them in this section unless the
12 context clearly indicates otherwise:

13 "Commercial building." A building used for a business
14 activity, office, manufacturing, public accommodation, storage,
15 warehousing or other nonresidential purpose. The term includes a
16 factory and other building used for an industrial purpose.

17 "Dwelling." A building that contains one or more dwelling
18 units that are or will be rented, leased, let or hired out for

1 living purposes.

2 "Fuel gas detector." A device that:

3 (1) is battery-powered or plugged into an electrical
4 outlet or hardwired;

5 (2) incorporates a sensor control component and an alarm
6 notification that detects elevations in propane, natural gas
7 or any liquefied petroleum gas;

8 (3) sounds a warning alarm; and

9 (4) is approved or listed for the purpose specified by a
10 nationally recognized independent testing laboratory.

11 "Residential building." A dwelling, single-family home,
12 multifamily home, a mixed-use building that contains a dwelling,
13 manufactured home, dormitory or other residential structure
14 affiliated with an institution of higher learning, hotel, motel,
15 inn, hospital, medical facility that houses patients or other
16 residential structure.

17 Section 3. Residential buildings.

18 An owner of a residential building shall install, or cause to
19 be installed, in accordance with the manufacturer's
20 requirements, at least one fuel gas detector in any room
21 containing an appliance that combusts propane, natural gas or
22 liquefied petroleum gas in a residential building.

23 Section 4. Commercial buildings.

24 The owner of a commercial building shall install, or cause to
25 be installed, in accordance with the manufacturer's
26 requirements, fuel gas detectors in any room that contains an
27 appliance that combusts propane, natural gas or liquefied
28 petroleum gas, or in other areas that could be susceptible to a
29 propane, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas leak.

30 Section 5. Dwellings.

1 The following requirements apply to a dwelling:

2 (1) At the time of each occupancy, the landlord shall
3 provide fuel gas detectors in accordance with section 3, if
4 fuel gas detectors are not already present. Each fuel gas
5 detector must be in working condition. After notification in
6 writing by the tenant of any deficiency in a fuel gas
7 detector, the landlord shall repair or replace the fuel gas
8 detector. If the landlord did not know and had not been
9 notified of the need to repair or replace a fuel gas
10 detector, the landlord's failure to repair or replace the
11 fuel gas detector may not be considered evidence of
12 negligence in a subsequent civil action arising from death,
13 property loss or personal injury.

14 (2) The tenant shall keep the fuel gas detector
15 connected to the electrical service in the building or, if
16 battery-operated, keep charged batteries in the fuel gas
17 detector, and shall test the fuel gas detector periodically
18 and refrain from disabling the fuel gas detector.

19 Section 6. Municipal enforcement.

20 A municipality shall enforce this act, have the right to
21 inspect buildings and levy penalties for violations of this act.

22 Section 7. Transfer of building.

23 (a) Duties.--A person who, after January 1, 2027, acquires
24 by sale or exchange a residential building shall install fuel
25 gas detectors in accordance with section 3 in the acquired
26 building within 30 days of acquisition or occupancy of the
27 building, whichever is later. If fuel gas detectors in
28 accordance with section 3 are not already present, the person
29 acquiring the building shall certify at the closing of the
30 transaction that fuel gas detectors will be installed. A fuel

1 gas detector must be installed in accordance with the
2 manufacturer's requirements at the time of installation in each
3 area containing an appliance fueled by propane, natural gas or
4 liquefied petroleum gas.

5 (b) Liability.--A person may not have a claim for relief
6 against a property owner, a property purchaser, an authorized
7 agent of a property owner or purchaser, a person in possession
8 of real property, a closing agent or a lender for any damages
9 resulting from the operation, maintenance or effectiveness of a
10 fuel gas detector. Violation of this subsection does not create
11 a defect in title.

12 Section 8. Civil penalties.

13 A person who violates this act shall be subject to a civil
14 fine of not more than \$500 for each violation. The municipality
15 in which the violation occurred may impose the fine and may
16 waive the penalty upon satisfactory proof that the violation was
17 corrected within 10 days of notice of the violation.

18 Section 9. Liability.

19 An owner required to comply with section 3 or 5 is not
20 subject to liability under law of this Commonwealth if the
21 owner:

22 (1) has conducted an inspection of the required fuel gas
23 detectors immediately after installation; and

24 (2) has reinspected the fuel gas detectors prior to
25 occupancy by each new tenant, unless the owner was given at
26 least 24 hours' actual notice of a defect or failure of the
27 fuel gas detector to operate properly and failed to take
28 action to correct the defect or failure.

29 Section 10. Noninterference.

30 A person may not knowingly interfere with or make inoperative

1 a fuel gas detector required by this act, except an owner or the
2 agent of an owner of a residential building may temporarily
3 disconnect a fuel gas detector in a dwelling or common area for
4 construction or a rehabilitation activity when the activity is
5 likely to activate the fuel gas detector or make it inactive.

6 The fuel gas detector must be immediately reconnected at the
7 cessation of construction or rehabilitation activities each day,
8 regardless of the intent to return to construction or
9 rehabilitation activities on succeeding days.

10 Section 11. Effective date.

11 This act shall take effect in 120 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HB1522 PN1781	Prepared By:	Tim Scott (717) 783-0250, 6451
Committee:	Consumer Protection & Utilities	Executive Director:	Tim Scott
Sponsor:	Cepeda-Freytiz, Johanny		
Date:	8/7/2025		

A. Brief Concept

The act mandates the installation and maintenance of fuel gas detectors in specific residential and commercial buildings.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Key Definitions

Fuel Gas Detector: A device that detects elevated levels of propane, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas and sounds an alarm. It can be battery-powered, plugged into an electrical outlet, or hardwired. The device must be approved by a nationally recognized independent testing laboratory.

Residential Building: Includes single-family homes, multifamily homes, dwellings, dormitories, hotels, motels, and hospitals.

Commercial Building: Any building used for business, office, manufacturing, or other nonresidential purposes, including factories and warehouses.

Installation Requirements

Residential Buildings: An owner must install at least one fuel gas detector in any room that contains an appliance combusting propane, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas.

Commercial Buildings: An owner is required to install detectors in any room with an appliance that combusts these gases or in other areas susceptible to a gas leak.

Responsibilities in Dwellings (Rental Units)

Landlord: At the start of each tenancy, the landlord must provide working fuel gas detectors if they are not already present. If a tenant provides written notice of a detector deficiency, the landlord must repair or replace it. A landlord's failure to repair a detector cannot be used as evidence of negligence in a civil action if they were not notified of the issue.

Tenant: The tenant must keep the detector connected to electrical service or, if battery-operated, ensure the batteries are charged. Tenants are also required to test the detector periodically and are prohibited from disabling it.

Enforcement and Penalties

Municipalities are responsible for enforcing the act, including conducting inspections and levying penalties.

A person who violates the act faces a civil fine of up to \$500 for each violation. A municipality may waive the penalty if the violation is corrected within 10 days of notice.

Liability and Property Transfers

Liability: An owner is not subject to liability if they inspected the detectors immediately after installation and before occupancy by each new tenant, unless they were notified of a defect and

failed to correct it. The act also states that a person may not have a claim for relief against a property owner, purchaser, agent, or lender for damages resulting from the operation or effectiveness of a fuel gas detector.

Transfer of Buildings: After January 1, 2027, anyone who acquires a residential building must install the required detectors within 30 days of acquisition or occupancy, whichever is later. The buyer must certify at closing that detectors will be installed if they are not already present.

Non-Interference

A person is not allowed to knowingly interfere with or disable a fuel gas detector. An exception is made for temporary disconnection during construction or rehabilitation, but the detector must be reconnected at the end of work each day.

Effective Date:

The act is set to take effect 120 days after its passage.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

Several existing Pennsylvania laws and regulations create a framework that would affect House Bill 1522, the Fuel Gas Detector Act. These laws concern building codes, fire safety, landlord-tenant responsibilities, and specific regulations for smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.

Building and Fire Safety Codes Pennsylvania's construction is governed by the **Uniform Construction Code (UCC)**, which adopts various international codes. This means that new construction and major renovations must already comply with a host of safety standards. Specifically, Pennsylvania has adopted the 2018 International Fire Code and the 2018 International Fuel Gas Code. These codes include provisions for fire safety systems and the safe installation of gas appliances.

The UCC has been amended by state laws over the years. For example, Act 1 of 2011 repealed the requirement for automatic sprinklers in one- and two-family homes. The Department of Health also has a role in reviewing construction drawings for healthcare facilities to ensure compliance with the Life Safety Code from the National Fire Protection Association.

Existing Detector Requirements While there is no statewide law mandating fuel gas detectors, there are laws for other types of detectors that set a precedent for this type of legislation:

Smoke Detectors: State regulations require at least one operable automatic smoke detector on each floor of a community home for individuals with an intellectual disability, including the basement and attic. These detectors must also be located within 15 feet of each bedroom door. In some cases, interconnected smoke detectors are required. Local ordinances can also impose stricter requirements. For instance, the City of Lancaster requires 10-year sealed lithium battery-powered smoke alarms in existing dwellings and hardwired, interconnected alarms when a renovation exposes the building's structure.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detectors: In 2013, a law was passed requiring carbon monoxide alarms in multi-family dwellings with a fossil fuel-burning heater or appliance, a fireplace, or an attached garage. The state building code also requires CO detectors in newly constructed homes with similar features.

Landlord-Tenant Laws. The Pennsylvania Landlord and Tenant Act of 1951 is the primary law governing the relationship between landlords and tenants. A key component of this relationship is the "implied warranty of habitability". This legal principle requires landlords to provide and maintain a safe and sanitary property with essential services like heat and water.

This existing law would likely support the responsibilities outlined in House Bill 1522 for landlords to install and maintain fuel gas detectors. Landlords are already required to make repairs to ensure a property is habitable, with emergency repairs needing to be addressed within 24 to 48 hours.

Gas Safety Regulations. The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) is responsible for enforcing safety standards for the transportation of natural gas and other gases by pipeline. While this is more focused on the supply side, it demonstrates a state interest in gas safety.

Additionally, there are safety recommendations for consumers regarding propane use. These include what to do in case of a gas leak and a recommendation to consider installing propane gas detectors. The Pennsylvania Propane Gas Association also provides safety information to consumers.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes).

None.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1525 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY CEPEDA-FREYTIZ, SANCHEZ, HARKINS, OTTEN AND
RIVERA, MAY 29, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, TECHNOLOGY AND
UTILITIES, MAY 30, 2025

AN ACT

1 Amending the act of December 10, 1974 (P.L.852, No.287),
2 entitled "An act to protect the public health and safety by
3 preventing excavation or demolition work from damaging
4 underground lines used in providing electricity,
5 communication, gas, propane, oil delivery, oil product
6 delivery, sewage, water or other service; imposing duties
7 upon the providers of such service and persons and other
8 entities preparing drawings or performing excavation or
9 demolition work; and prescribing penalties," further
10 providing for definitions.

11 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
12 hereby enacts as follows:

13 Section 1. The definition of "line" or "facility" in section
14 1 of the act of December 10, 1974 (P.L.852, No.287), referred to
15 as the Underground Utility Line Protection Law, is amended to
16 read:

17 Section 1. The following words and phrases when used in this
18 act shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless
19 the context clearly indicates otherwise:

20 * * *

21 "Line" or "facility" means an underground conductor or

1 underground pipe or structure used in providing electric or
2 communication service, or an underground pipe used in carrying,
3 gathering, transporting or providing natural or artificial gas,
4 petroleum, propane, oil or petroleum and production product,
5 sewage, water, steam or other service to one or more
6 transportation carriers, consumers or customers of such service
7 and the appurtenances thereto, regardless of whether such line
8 or structure is located on land owned by a person or public
9 agency or whether it is located within an easement or right-of-
10 way. The term shall include unexposed storm drainage and traffic
11 loops that are not clearly visible[. The term shall include],
12 unconventional oil and gas well production and gathering lines
13 or facilities and pipelines transporting steam located in public
14 rights-of-way. The term shall not include stripper well lines
15 unless the line or facility is a regulated onshore gathering
16 line as defined in regulations promulgated after January 1,
17 2006, by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant
18 to the Pipeline Safety Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-508, 49
19 U.S.C. § 60101 et seq.), if the regulated gathering line is
20 subject to the damage prevention program requirements of 49 CFR
21 § 192.614.

22 * * *

23 Section 2. This act shall take effect in 60 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HB1525 PN1782	Prepared By:	Tim Scott
Committee:	Consumer Protection & Utilities		(717) 783-0250, 6451
Sponsor:	Cepeda-Freytiz, Johnny	Executive Director:	Tim Scott
Date:	8/7/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Requires all owners and operators of pipelines transporting steam located in public rights-of-way to register their assets with the Pennsylvania One Call System.

C. Analysis of the Bill

The bill proposes an amendment to the Underground Utility Line Protection Law, which is an act from 1974 designed to prevent damage to underground lines during excavation or demolition.

Specifically, the bill amends the definition of a "line" or "facility". It does so by removing language that currently includes the following within the definition:

- Unconventional oil and gas well production and gathering lines or facilities located in public rights-of-way.
- Pipelines transporting steam located in public rights-of-way.

The bill also removes an exclusion for "stripper well lines," with certain exceptions for regulated gathering lines.

Effective Date:

The act is scheduled to take effect 60 days after its passage.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

The existing law that House Bill 1525 directly impacts is the **Underground Utility Line Protection Law**, also known as Act 287 of 1974 or the "One Call Law". This law was enacted to protect public health and safety by preventing damage to underground utility lines during excavation and demolition projects.

The "One Call Law" (Act 287 of 1974)

Core Mandate: The law requires anyone planning to excavate or demolish to first call 8-1-1 to notify the "One Call System". This system then alerts member utility owners about the planned work, and the owners are responsible for marking the location of their underground lines. This process is intended to prevent accidental strikes of gas lines, water mains, communication cables, and other critical infrastructure.

Enforcement: Act 50 of 2017 authorized the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) to enforce the One Call Law. The PUC's Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement handle this, and a Damage Prevention Committee (DPC) review alleged violations.

Key Definitions: The law contains a detailed list of definitions for terms like "excavation work," "facility owner," and, most importantly for HB 1525, "line" or "facility".

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

None.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1530 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY BURGOS, PIELLI, MAYES, HILL-EVANS, GIRAL, NEILSON,
SANCHEZ, McANDREW, BOROWSKI, KENYATTA, DONAHUE, CERRATO,
WARREN, RIVERA, BOYD, E. NELSON, BIZZARRO, McNEILL, CEPEDA-
FREYTIZ, TOMLINSON AND CIRESI, MAY 30, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, TECHNOLOGY AND
UTILITIES, MAY 30, 2025

AN ACT

1 Providing for duties of direct-to-consumer genetic testing
2 companies and for prohibition on disclosure of genetic data
3 of consumers; and imposing civil penalties.

4 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
5 hereby enacts as follows:

6 Section 1. Short title.

7 This act shall be known and may be cited as the Genetic
8 Information Privacy Act.

9 Section 2. Definitions.

10 The following words and phrases when used in this act shall
11 have the meanings given to them in this section unless the
12 context clearly indicates otherwise:

13 "Biological sample." A material part of, or discharge from,
14 a human being or a derivative of a material part of, or
15 discharge from, a human being, including tissue, blood, urine
16 and saliva, known to contain DNA.

17 "Consumer." An individual who is a resident of this

1 Commonwealth.

2 "Deidentified data." Data that cannot reasonably be used to
3 infer information about, or otherwise be linked to, an
4 identifiable consumer that is subject to all of the following:

5 (1) Administrative and technical measures to ensure that
6 the data cannot be associated with a particular consumer.

7 (2) A public commitment by a direct-to-consumer genetic
8 testing company to maintain and use the data in a
9 deidentified form and to not attempt to reidentify the data.

10 (3) Legally enforceable contractual obligations that
11 prohibit a recipient of the data from attempting to
12 reidentify the data.

13 "Direct-to-consumer genetic testing company" or "company."

14 As follows:

15 (1) An entity that:

16 (i) offers a direct-to-consumer genetic testing
17 product or service; or

18 (ii) collects, uses or analyzes genetic data
19 provided to the entity by a consumer as a result of a
20 direct-to-consumer genetic testing product or service.

21 (2) The term does not include an entity that is only
22 engaged in collecting, using or analyzing genetic data or
23 biological samples in the context of research, as defined in
24 45 CFR 164.501 (relating to definitions), that is conducted
25 in accordance with 21 CFR Ch. I Subch. A Pts. 50 (relating to
26 protection of human subjects) and 56 (relating to
27 institutional review boards), 45 CFR Subt. A Subch. A Pt. 46
28 (relating to protection of human subjects) and the Good
29 Clinical Practice Guideline issued by the International
30 Council for Harmonisation.

1 "DNA." Deoxyribonucleic acid.

2 "Express consent." A consumer's affirmative response to a
3 clear, meaningful and prominent notice regarding the collection,
4 use or disclosure of genetic data for a specific purpose.

5 "Genetic data." Any data, regardless of the format of the
6 data, that concerns a consumer's genetic characteristics. The
7 term does not include deidentified data. The term includes any
8 of the following:

9 (1) Raw sequence data that results from sequencing of a
10 consumer's complete extracted DNA or a portion of the
11 extracted DNA.

12 (2) Genotypic and phenotypic information that results
13 from analyzing the raw sequence data.

14 (3) Self-reported health information that a consumer
15 submits to a direct-to-consumer genetic testing company
16 regarding the consumer's health conditions and that is used
17 for scientific research or product development and analyzed
18 in connection with the consumer's raw sequence data.

19 "Genetic testing." A laboratory test of a consumer's
20 complete DNA, regions of DNA, chromosomes, genes or gene
21 products to determine the presence of genetic characteristics of
22 the consumer.

23 "Person." An individual, partnership, corporation,
24 association, business, business trust or legal representative of
25 an organization.

26 Section 3. Duties of direct-to-consumer genetic testing
27 companies.

28 In order to safeguard the privacy, confidentiality, security
29 and integrity of a consumer's genetic data, a direct-to-consumer
30 genetic testing company shall have the following duties:

1 (1) Provide clear and complete information regarding the
2 company's policies and procedures for the collection, use or
3 disclosure of genetic data by making all of the following
4 available to a consumer:

5 (i) A high-level privacy policy overview that
6 includes basic, essential information about the
7 company's collection, use or disclosure of genetic data.

8 (ii) A prominent, publicly available privacy notice
9 with information about the company's data collection,
10 consent, use, access, disclosure, transfer, security and
11 retention and deletion practices.

12 (2) Obtain a consumer's consent for the collection, use
13 or disclosure of the consumer's genetic data, which includes
14 all of the following:

15 (i) Initial express consent that clearly describes
16 the uses of the consumer's genetic data collected through
17 the genetic testing product or service and specifies who
18 has access to test results and how the genetic data may
19 be shared.

20 (ii) Separate express consent for transferring or
21 disclosing the consumer's genetic data to a person other
22 than the company's vendor or service provider or for
23 using the consumer's genetic data beyond the primary
24 purpose of the genetic testing product or service and
25 inherent contextual uses.

26 (iii) Separate express consent for the retention of
27 a biological sample provided by the consumer after
28 completion of the initial testing service requested by
29 the consumer.

30 (iv) Informed consent in accordance with 45 CFR

1 Subt. A Subch. A Pt. 46 (relating to protection of human
2 subjects) for the transfer or disclosure of the
3 consumer's genetic data to a third-party person for
4 research purposes or research conducted under the control
5 of the company for the purpose of publication or
6 generalizable knowledge.

7 (v) Express consent for marketing to the consumer
8 based on the consumer's genetic data or for marketing by
9 a third-party person to the consumer based on the
10 consumer having ordered or purchased a genetic testing
11 product or service. As used in this subparagraph, the
12 term "marketing" does not include the provision of
13 customized content or offers on an Internet website or
14 through an application or service provided by a direct-
15 to-consumer genetic testing company with a first-party
16 relationship to a consumer.

17 (3) Require a valid legal process for disclosing genetic
18 data to a law enforcement agency or any other Federal, State
19 or local government entity without the consumer's express
20 written consent.

21 (4) Develop, implement and maintain a comprehensive
22 security program to protect the consumer's genetic data
23 against unauthorized access, use or disclosure.

24 (5) Provide a process for the consumer to:

25 (i) access the consumer's genetic data;

26 (ii) delete the consumer's account and genetic data;

27 and

28 (iii) request and obtain the destruction of the
29 consumer's biological sample.

30 (6) Otherwise comply with Federal and State laws

1 regarding the privacy, confidentiality, security and
2 integrity of the consumer's genetic data.

3 Section 4. Prohibition on disclosure of genetic data of
4 consumers.

5 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3, a direct-to-
6 consumer genetic testing company may not disclose a consumer's
7 genetic data to any of the following without the consumer's
8 written consent:

9 (1) An entity offering health insurance, life insurance
10 or long-term care insurance.

11 (2) An employer of the consumer.

12 Section 5. Civil penalties.

13 The Office of Attorney General may bring a civil action in
14 the name of the Commonwealth or on behalf of consumers to
15 enforce the provisions of this act in a court of competent
16 jurisdiction. In an action brought under this section, the court
17 may impose a civil penalty of \$2,500 for each violation of this
18 act, the recovery of actual damages incurred by consumers on
19 whose behalf the action was brought and the costs and reasonable
20 attorney fees incurred by the Office of Attorney General.

21 Section 6. Applicability.

22 This act shall not apply to any of the following:

23 (1) Protected health information that is collected by a
24 covered entity or business associate governed by the privacy,
25 security and breach notification regulations issued by the
26 United States Department of Health and Human Services under
27 45 CFR Subt. A Subch. C Pts. 160 (relating to general
28 administrative requirements) and 164 (relating to security
29 and privacy) and established under the Health Insurance
30 Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-

1 191, 110 Stat. 1936) and the Health Information Technology
2 for Economic and Clinical Health Act (Public Law 111-5, 123
3 Stat. 226-279 and 467-496).

4 (2) Biological samples or genetic data lawfully obtained
5 by a law enforcement agency from a crime scene reasonably
6 suspected to belong to a putative suspect in a criminal case.

7 (3) Biological samples or genetic data obtained from a
8 deceased individual whose identity is unknown solely for the
9 purposes of identifying the individual.

10 Section 7. Effective date.

11 This act shall take effect in 60 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HB1530 PN1787	Prepared By:	Timothy Scott (717) 783-0250,6451
Committee:	Consumer Protection & Utilities	Executive Director:	Timothy Scott
Sponsor:	Burgos, Danilo		
Date:	9/9/2025		

A. Brief Concept

This legislation establishes comprehensive privacy and security requirements for direct-to-consumer genetic testing companies to protect consumer genetic data from misuse, unauthorized access, and discriminatory practices.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Purpose

This legislation establishes comprehensive privacy and security requirements for direct-to-consumer genetic testing companies to protect consumer genetic data from misuse, unauthorized access, and discriminatory practices.

Key Provisions

1. Consumer Rights and Transparency

Companies must provide: A clear privacy policy overview.

A detailed, publicly available privacy notice outlining data practices.

2. Informed and Granular Consent

Companies must obtain explicit consumer consent for: Collection, use, and sharing of genetic data.

Sharing data with third parties beyond service providers.

Retaining biological samples after testing.

Using data for research (must comply with federal human subject protections).

Marketing based on genetic data.

3. Government Access Restrictions

Genetic data may only be disclosed to law enforcement or government entities with a valid legal process and consumer consent.

4. Data Security and Consumer Control

Companies must: Implement a comprehensive security program.

Provide consumers with the ability to: Access their genetic data.

Delete their account and data.

Request destruction of biological samples.

5. Prohibited Disclosures

Without written consent, companies may not disclose genetic data to: Health, life, or long-term care insurers.

Employers.

Enforcement and Penalties

The Attorney General may bring civil actions.

Courts may impose: \$2,500 per violation.

Actual damages to consumers.

Attorney fees and legal costs.

Exemptions

This act does not apply to:

HIPAA-covered entities handling protected health information.
Law enforcement use of data from crime scenes.
Identification of unknown deceased individuals.

Effective Date:

The act takes effect 60 days after enactment.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

None. The bill creates a free-standing act called the Genetic Information Privacy Act (GIPA).

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

HB 2627 (Matzie) - 2023-24 Legislative Session. The bill was referred to the Consumer Protection, Technology and Utilities Committee on October 9, 2024, and received no further action.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1892 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY MARKOSEK, GUZMAN, HILL-EVANS, SANCHEZ, PROBST,
DONAHUE, HADDOCK, MAYES, HARKINS, CEPEDA-FREYTIZ, INGLIS AND
D. WILLIAMS, SEPTEMBER 29, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, TECHNOLOGY AND
UTILITIES, SEPTEMBER 29, 2025

AN ACT

1 Amending the act of December 17, 1968 (P.L.1224, No.387),
2 entitled "An act prohibiting unfair methods of competition
3 and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of
4 any trade or commerce, giving the Attorney General and
5 District Attorneys certain powers and duties and providing
6 penalties," further providing for definitions and for
7 unlawful acts or practices and exclusions.

8 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
9 hereby enacts as follows:

10 Section 1. Section 2(4)(xxi) of the act of December 17, 1968
11 (P.L.1224, No.387), known as the Unfair Trade Practices and
12 Consumer Protection Law, is amended and the clause is amended
13 by adding a subclause to read:

14 Section 2. Definitions.--As used in this act.

15 * * *

16 (4) "Unfair methods of competition" and "unfair or deceptive
17 acts or practices" mean any one or more of the following:

18 * * *

19 (xxi) Increasing the posted price per gallon for a grade of

gasoline sold at retail at a retail location during the period
between deliveries of that grade to that location, except that a
retail gasoline dealer may decrease the posted price at any
time. A change in posted price under this subclause shall be
determined separately for each grade of gasoline and each
payment method at each retail location. Nothing in this
subclause shall be construed to prohibit a change in posted
price that solely reflects a change in a Federal, State or local
tax or fee imposed on gasoline or corrects a bona fide clerical
or mathematical error documented in the dealer's records. As
used in this subclause:

(A) "Delivery" means transfer of gasoline by a supplier,
wholesaler or distributor into storage tanks at the retail
location, as evidenced by a bill of lading, delivery ticket or
similar record.

(B) "Gasoline" means motor gasoline suitable for use in
spark-ignition engines.

(C) "Grade" means a grade of gasoline distinguishable by
octane rating or formulation offered for sale at the retail
location.

(D) "Posted price" means the per-gallon price displayed or
otherwise made available to consumers at the point of sale for a
specified grade and payment method.

(E) "Retail gasoline dealer" means a person that sells
gasoline to consumers for use in motor vehicles at a fixed
retail location.

[(xxi)] (xxii) Engaging in any other fraudulent or deceptive
conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of
misunderstanding.

* * *

1 Section 2. Section 3(a) of the act is amended to read:

2 Section 3. Unlawful Acts or Practices; Exclusions.--(a)

3 Unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or

4 practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce as defined by

5 subclauses (i) through [~~(xxi)~~] (xxii) of clause (4) of section 2

6 of this act and regulations promulgated under section 3.1 of

7 this act are hereby declared unlawful. The provisions of this

8 act shall not apply to any owner, agent or employe of any radio

9 or television station, or to any owner, publisher, printer,

10 agent or employe of an Internet service provider or a newspaper

11 or other publication, periodical or circular, who, in good faith

12 and without knowledge of the falsity or deceptive character

13 thereof, publishes, causes to be published or takes part in the

14 publication of such advertisement.

15 * * *

16 Section 3. This act shall take effect in 60 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HB1892 PN2357	Prepared By:	Sean Gatten (717) 783-0250,6255
Committee:	Consumer Protection & Utilities	Executive Director:	Timothy Scott
Sponsor:	Markosek, Brandon		
Date:	10/21/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Prohibits unfair gas price increases.

C. Analysis of the Bill

HB 1892 amends the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act (Act 387 of 1968) by adding as a prohibited act, increasing the posted price per gallon for a grade of gasoline sold at retail, at a retail location, during the period between deliveries of that grade to that location. HB 1892 allows for a decrease in the posted price at any time. Additionally, HB 1892 does not prohibit a change in posted price that solely reflects a change in a Federal, State, or local tax or fee imposed on gasoline or corrects a clerical or mathematical error documented in the dealer's records.

HB 1892 also creates the following definitions:

"Delivery" means a transfer of gasoline by a supplier, wholesaler or distributor into storage tanks at the retail location, as evidenced by a bill of lading, delivery ticket or similar record.

"Gasoline" means motor gasoline suitable for use in spark-ignition engines.

"Grade" means a grade of gasoline distinguishable by octane rating or formulations offered for sale at the retail location.

"Posted price" means the per-gallon price displayed or otherwise made available to consumers at the point of sale for a specified grade and payment method.

"Retail gasoline dealer" means a person that sells gasoline to consumers for use in motor vehicles at a fixed retail location.

Effective Date:

This Act shall take effect in 60 days.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

The Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law (Act 387 of 1968) prohibits unlawful acts or practices, but does not specifically prohibit the raising of gasoline prices between deliveries.

The Attorney General and district attorneys can enforce violations of the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law by bringing actions to seek temporary or permanent injunctions against a violation and civil penalties between \$1,000 and \$5,000 for each violation. Consumers are also allowed to bring private actions to recover up to

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

None.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1526 Session of 2025

INTRODUCED BY CEPEDA-FREYTIZ, SANCHEZ, HARKINS, OTTEN AND RIVERA, MAY 29, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, TECHNOLOGY AND UTILITIES, MAY 30, 2025

AN ACT

1 Amending Title 66 (Public Utilities) of the Pennsylvania
2 Consolidated Statutes, in powers and duties, providing for
3 degraded natural gas pipeline prevention plans.

4 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
5 hereby enacts as follows:

6 Section 1. Title 66 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated
7 Statutes is amended by adding a section to read:

8 § 531. Degraded natural gas pipeline prevention plans.

9 (a) Commission duties.--The commission shall:

10 (1) Establish a system to receive annual reports from
11 natural gas distribution companies required under subsection
12 (b) to issue a degraded natural gas pipeline prevention plan.

13 (2) Prepare guidance for natural gas distribution
14 companies on how to determine the integrity of their natural
15 gas distribution systems.

16 (3) Provide guidance on mitigating threats to existing
17 Aldyl A polyethylene natural gas pipelines and other
18 potentially compromised plastic pipelines.

1 (4) Prescribe the methodology to be used by natural gas
2 distribution companies to mitigate insufficient records
3 necessary to identify each pipeline segment containing Aldyl
4 A polyethylene piping.

5 (5) Provide guidance to determine the placement of
6 critical valves to ensure that natural gas distribution
7 companies are considering potential risks, emergency response
8 times and any threat to the nearby population.

9 (6) Provide recommendations and best practices on the
10 placement of critical valves.

11 (b) Duty to issue plan.--Within one year after the effective
12 date of this section, and every January 1 thereafter, a natural
13 gas distribution company operating in this Commonwealth shall
14 issue to the commission a degraded natural gas pipeline
15 prevention plan that contains:

16 (1) An inventory of all Aldyl A polyethylene natural gas
17 assets recording the following:

18 (i) The age of the Aldyl A polyethylene natural gas
19 asset.

20 (ii) Any sign of degradation of a pipeline or
21 junction.

22 (iii) Potential local environmental threats,
23 including increased room temperatures, other compromised
24 systems in the building, the presence of steam or
25 environmental factors that could degrade the natural gas
26 asset.

27 (iv) Any other information deemed necessary by the
28 commission.

29 (2) Procedures for:

30 (i) Notification to building owners of all Aldyl A

1 polyethylene natural gas assets that are located in
2 elevated temperature environments that could be subject
3 to degradation and schedule the replacement of those
4 natural gas assets.

5 (ii) Scheduling the replacement of any Aldyl A
6 polyethylene natural gas asset that could pose a risk of
7 failure due to factors other than local environmental
8 threats.

9 (iii) Replacing or remediating every early vintage
10 Aldyl A polyethylene connections that use
11 Polyoxymethylene inserts.

12 (iv) Reporting on the replacement or mitigation of
13 Aldyl A polyethylene natural gas assets.

14 (v) Monitoring noncompromised Aldyl A polyethylene
15 natural gas assets and replace if merited.

16 (c) Definitions.--As used in this section, the following
17 words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this
18 subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

19 "Natural gas asset." A pipeline, junction, valve, meter or
20 other component used to deliver natural gas.

21 "Natural gas distribution company." As defined in section
22 2202 (relating to definitions).

23 Section 2. This act shall take effect in 60 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HB1526 PN1783	Prepared By:	Tim Scott
Committee:	Consumer Protection & Utilities		717-783-0250, 6451
Sponsor:	Cepeda-Freytiz, Johnny	Executive Director:	Tim Scott
Date:	8/7/2025		

A. Brief Concept

House Bill 1526 requires natural gas companies in the state to develop degraded pipeline prevention plans to address aging infrastructure and minimize safety risks.

C. Analysis of the Bill

The bill, which amends Title 66 (Public Utilities) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, mandates specific requirements for these plans:

Preventing degraded pipelines. The bill would require natural gas companies to develop prevention plans focused on degraded pipelines.

Amending Public Utilities Title 66. The bill proposes amending Title 66 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes to add new provisions regarding degraded pipeline prevention plans. Responding to R.M. Palmer Chocolate Factory explosion.

The bill's language links the legislation to safety recommendations made by the National Transportation Safety Board after the fatal R.M. Palmer Chocolate Factory explosion in West Reading in March 2023.

Effective Date:

The Act shall take effect in 60 days.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) has also been active in addressing pipeline safety. In September 2025, the PUC approved its own plan to accelerate the replacement of older, at-risk plastic piping materials in natural gas systems. These older materials have been linked to brittle-like cracking incidents across the United States.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

None.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 1924 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY BURGOS, MULLINS AND FIEDLER, OCTOBER 6, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION, TECHNOLOGY AND
UTILITIES, OCTOBER 6, 2025

AN ACT

1 Providing for Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission oversight
2 of load forecasting, for access to confidential contracts and
3 information and for annual report.

4 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
5 hereby enacts as follows:

6 Section 1. Short title.

7 This act shall be known and may be cited as the Load Forecast
8 Accountability Act.

9 Section 2. Findings and declaration of policy.

10 (a) Findings.--The General Assembly finds and declares as
11 follows:

12 (1) PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., regional transmission
13 organization (PJM) projects significant growth in electricity
14 demand within the PJM footprint, including in this
15 Commonwealth, driven by data centers, vehicle and building
16 electrification and other large load additions.

17 (2) PJM relies on load forecasts submitted by
18 Pennsylvania utilities to plan system needs and set capacity

requirements that affect costs to consumers.

(3) Accurate forecasting is necessary to ensure adequate supply, maintain reliability and protect consumers from costs caused by overbuilding or underbuilding resources.

(4) The current process by which utilities submit information to PJM lacks transparency for policymakers, regulators and stakeholders.

(5) There is a need for oversight by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to ensure accuracy and transparency of load-forecast inputs and to coordinate with PJM and other states to avoid duplicative counting of projects and customer contracts.

(b) Declaration of policy.--It is the policy of the Commonwealth to authorize and require the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to:

(1) review and validate load forecasts submitted by Pennsylvania utilities to PJM;

(2) coordinate with PJM and other states so that system planning reflects accurate, nonduplicative information; and

(3) obtain access to materials, including confidential agreements, that are necessary to perform this oversight.

Section 3. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this act shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Commission." The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.

"Electric distribution company." As defined in 66 Pa.C.S. § 2803 (relating to definitions).

"PJM." PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., regional transmission organization or its successor.

1 "Utility." An electric distribution company or other entity
2 that serves end-use electric load within this Commonwealth and
3 provides load-forecast information to PJM.

4 Section 4. Commission oversight of load forecasting.

5 (a) Investigation.--The commission shall investigate the
6 methodologies, data and assumptions used by utilities when
7 developing load forecasts submitted to PJM.

8 (b) Conduct.--In conducting the investigation under
9 subsection (a), the commission shall have the following duties:

10 (1) Review materials, data sets and filings that
11 utilities provide to PJM for load forecasting.

12 (2) Evaluate the accuracy, consistency and transparency
13 of forecasting methods and assumptions.

14 (3) Review and audit specific large-load interconnection
15 requests to ensure that only projects with a high likelihood
16 of development are included in a forecast, including
17 consideration of financial commitments made by an
18 interconnecting customer.

19 (4) Coordinate with PJM so that Pennsylvania forecasts
20 are incorporated into regional planning on a fair, accurate
21 and nonduplicative basis.

22 (5) Collaborate with PJM and other state utility
23 commissions within the PJM footprint to prevent double-
24 counting of new large loads and customer contracts and to
25 assess whether other state practices would improve this
26 Commonwealth's approach.

27 (c) Outcome.--The commission may issue or promulgate orders,
28 guidance or regulations as necessary to implement this section.

29 Section 5. Access to confidential contracts and information.

30 (a) Authority.--In order to perform the commission's duties

1 under this act, the commission may review contracts, agreements
2 and commitments between interconnecting customers and utilities
3 that affect load-forecast assumptions.

4 (b) Production.--Upon request by the commission, a utility
5 shall provide the contracts, agreements or related materials to
6 the commission for the purposes of this act.

7 (c) Protection.--The commission shall protect the
8 confidentiality of information produced under this section
9 consistent with applicable Federal or State law.

10 Section 6. Annual report.

11 (a) Report.--No later than June 30 of each year the
12 commission shall submit a report to the chairperson and minority
13 chairperson of the Consumer Protection and Professional
14 Licensure Committee of the Senate and the chairperson and
15 minority chairperson of the Consumer Protection, Technology and
16 Utilities Committee of the House of Representatives on the
17 implementation of this act and shall post the report on the
18 commission's publicly accessible Internet website.

19 (b) Contents.--The report shall describe all of the
20 following:

21 (1) Actions taken by the commission to implement this
22 act during the prior fiscal year.

23 (2) Findings from the commission's review of utility
24 load-forecast processes and materials submitted to PJM.

25 (3) Coordination with PJM and other states to prevent
26 duplicative counting of projects and customer contracts.

27 (4) Recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes
28 to improve load-forecast oversight and reliability.

29 Section 7. Effective date.

30 This act shall take effect in 60 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HB1924 PN2398	Prepared By:	Sean Gatten (717) 783-0250,6255
Committee:	Consumer Protection & Utilities	Executive Director:	Timothy Scott
Sponsor:	Burgos, Danilo		
Date:	10/21/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Grants the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) specific authority and responsibilities to oversee and validate the forecasting process.

C. Analysis of the Bill

HB 1924 grants the Public Utility Commission (PUC) oversight of load forecasting by requiring the PUC to investigate the methodologies, data and assumptions used by utilities when developing load forecasts submitted to PJM. Additionally, HB 1924 permits the PUC to issue or promulgate orders, guidance or regulations necessary to implement the Act.

The PUC is given the following duties in conducting investigations:

1. Review materials, data sets and filings that utilities provide to PJM for load forecasting.
2. Evaluate the accuracy, consistency and transparency of forecasting methods and assumptions.
3. Review and audit specific large-load interconnection requests to ensure that only projects with a high likelihood of development are included in the forecast, including consideration of financial commitments made by an interconnection customer.
4. Coordinate with PJM so that Pennsylvania forecasts are incorporated into regional planning on a fair, accurate and nonduplicative basis.
5. Collaborate with PJM and other state utility commissions within the PJM footprint to prevent double-counting of new large loads and customer contracts and to assess whether other state practices would improve this Commonwealth's approach.

HB 1924 gives the PUC the authority to access confidential contracts and information, such as agreements and commitments between interconnecting customers and utilities that affect load-forecast assumptions, in order to perform the commission's duties under the Act and requires utilities to provide such information to the PUC upon request. The PUC is required to protect the confidentiality of information produced under this Act consistent with applicable Federal or State law.

HB 1924 also requires the PUC to submit a report to the chairperson and minority chairperson of the Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure Committee of the Senate and the chairperson and minority chairperson of the Consumer Protection, Technology and Utilities Committee of the House of Representatives. This report is due no later than June 30 of each year and is required to be posted on the PUC's publicly accessible Internet website.

This report shall include the following:

1. Actions taken by the commission to implement this act during the prior fiscal year.
2. Findings from the commission's review of utility load-forecast processes and materials submitted to PJM.
3. Coordination with PJM and other states to prevent duplicative counting of projects and customer contracts.
4. Recommendations for statutory or regulatory changes to improve load-forecast oversight and reliability.

Effective Date:

This Act shall take effect in 60 days.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

Currently, PJM relies on load forecasts submitted by Pennsylvania's electric distribution companies to establish system planning needs and capacity requirements. These forecasts directly affect decisions that carry significant cost impacts for consumers. However, the process by which utilities and load-serving entities submit information to PJM is opaque, and policymakers, regulators, and stakeholders lack confidence in the data's reliability.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

None.

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