

March 5, 2026

House Finance Committee
State of Rhode Island General Assembly
82 Smith Street
Providence, RI 02903

Opposition to House Bill No. 7127, Article 11
Severe Clean Energy Rollbacks in Governor McKee's FY 2027 Budget

Dear Chair Abney and Members of the House Finance Committee:

My name is Emily Koo, and I am writing on behalf of my organization Acadia Center in strong opposition to the energy provisions of Governor McKee's FY 2027 budget, outlined in Article 11 of House Bill No. 7127.

[Acadia Center](https://www.acadiacenter.org) is a non-profit organization with over 25 years of experience dedicated to advancing transformative clean energy solutions that promote a livable climate and a more equitable economy at the state, regional and community levels primarily in the northeastern U.S. and eastern Canada. Through rigorous data analysis and strategic partnerships, Acadia Center advocates for policies that significantly reduce carbon emissions and address systemic energy challenges. By collaborating with stakeholders, government, business, and communities, Acadia Center pursues ambitious but pragmatic strategies that help to ensure an inclusive and sustainable energy future for all.

Article 11 of House Bill No. 7127, outlined by section below, includes a sweeping set of rollbacks to foundational clean energy and climate policies that have made Rhode Island a leader among U.S. states historically. Now, Rhode Island is at risk of moving from leader to laggard by succumbing to the faulty, short-sighted logic of energy austerity – cutting critical programs and policies in the name of energy affordability, when in fact those very programs represent some of the most potent tools for the state to take control of its energy future and keep near- and long-term system costs manageable.

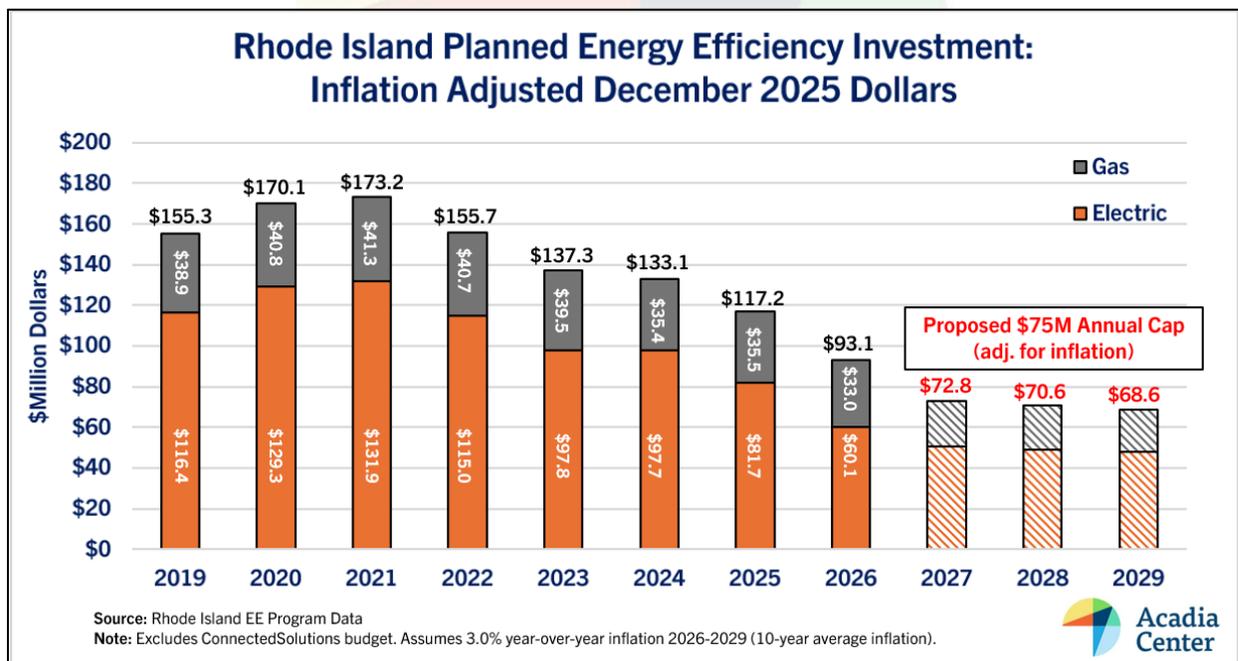
Cutting renewables and energy efficiency is not the answer to Rhode Island's rising energy costs. The Renewable Energy Standard (RES) and the charges that support renewable and energy efficiency programs are the very tools that serve to protect Rhode Island ratepayers from the largest and growing components of electric bills – supply and delivery costs. By pinning the blame of escalating energy prices on so-called “state mandates and taxes”, Governor McKee's budget ignores the benefits of clean energy and the primary drivers of energy costs. **Clean energy isn't at odds with affordability; it's essential to it.**

Opposition to Article 11, Section 3: Cap on Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency

Acadia Center supports the extension of the state’s energy efficiency programs by 10 years as well as the transition from annual to three-year program cycles. **However, Acadia Center strongly opposes arbitrarily capping Rhode Island’s cost-effective energy efficiency programs at \$75 million per year.** The budget’s proposed bond for energy efficiency is neither an assured nor consistent source of funding, and simply shifts the cost from ratepayers to taxpayers; nor is the proposed \$10 million bond close to the magnitude needed to restore funding levels.

As demonstrated below in Figure 1, a \$75 million annual cap is 24% below planned 2026 investment levels and a stunning 48% below the average of the past five years (both adjusted for inflation). To put it differently, energy efficiency investment in the state in 2029 would be *over 60% below* 2021 levels of energy efficiency investment (adjusted for inflation). Indeed, the significant drop-off in annual efficiency investments during a period of high inflation for the economy suggests that budget cuts to date contributed to the increasing energy bills borne by ratepayers. Throughout 2025, in planning for the 2026 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan, Acadia Center amplified the **compounding costs of decreased investments in energy efficiency**, which will lead to major reductions in a wide range of benefits, energy savings, and jobs. ⁱ

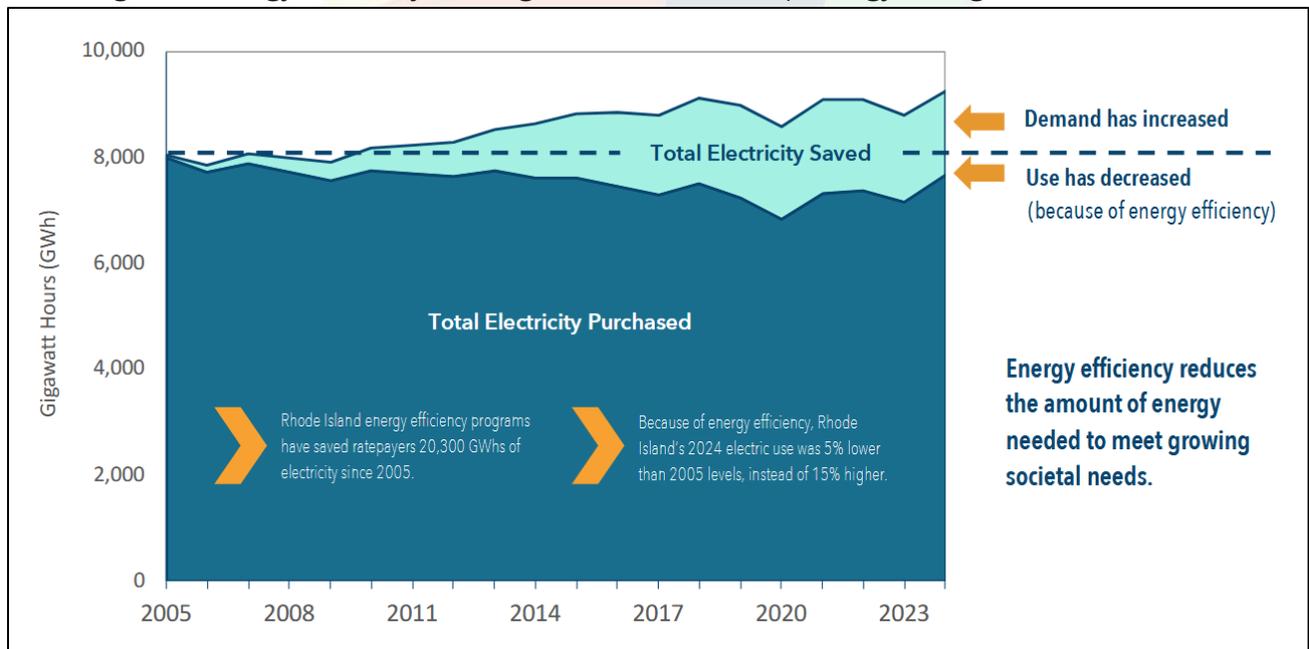
Figure 1. Proposed Cuts Would Continue Damaging Reductions in Energy Efficiency Funding



In addition to Acadia Center, the Energy Efficiency Council (EEC), a large group of legislatorsⁱⁱ, and other local, regional, and national organizations all spoke out against reduced EE investments. I have attached and linked to two letters on this topic from September of 2025 addressed to the EEC— one from Speaker Shekarchi and Majority Leader Blazejewski, and the second from approximately half of all Senate and House members. With consideration for this input from a range of stakeholders, the EEC advocated for more savings in their intervention at the Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Ultimately, RI Energy’s proposed budget (\$93 million, a reduction from the 3-year plan projections) was approved unchanged.

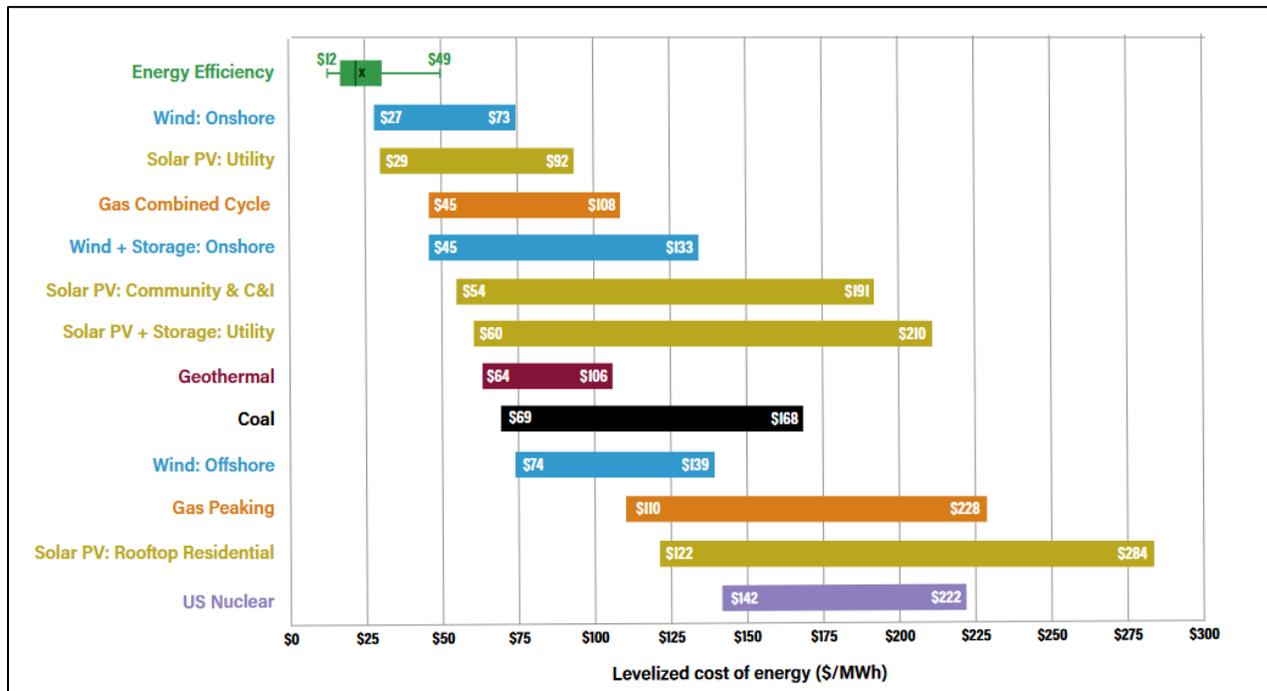
The **cheapest megawatt (MW) is the MW we don’t use**, or the “negawatt”. Energy efficiency directly lowers energy bills for homes and businesses, and, by reducing demand, suppresses prices across the region. Because of ratepayer-funded energy efficiency, Rhode Island’s electric load is 5% lower than it was in 2005, rather than 15% higher.ⁱⁱⁱ Figure 2 demonstrates the cumulative impact of Rhode Island’s energy efficiency program on lowering electricity usage, despite increasing demand. A recent research report from ACEEE^{iv} offers further evidence that energy efficiency is currently the lowest-cost resource for reducing electricity consumption and peak demand. The cost comparison illustrated in Figure 3 (ES-1) does not even account for EE’s ability to reduce distribution system costs (e.g., substations, transformers, power lines). The report also details other advantages of energy efficiency, including faster deployment speed, ratepayer protection, and lower environmental footprint.

Figure 2. Energy Efficiency Funding Has Generated Deep Energy Savings for Rhode Island



Source: [2025 Annual Report | Rhode Island Energy Efficiency Council](#)

Figure 3. Energy Efficiency is Lower Than the Cost of All Other Supply-Side Resources



Source: [ACEEE Faster and Cheaper: Demand-Side Solutions for Rapid Load Growth](#)

The existing planning and regulatory process thoroughly weighs customer costs and requires that benefits outweigh costs. In other words, under the current system, annual investment in the program only exceeds \$75 million if the benefits derived from that additional investment greatly exceed the cost of the investment. This includes consideration of maturing markets – because savings from LEDs have largely been achieved, deeper efficiency does cost more. In the 2026 plan, the overall benefit-cost-ratio for the entire electric energy efficiency investment portfolio was 2.01, meaning that every \$1.00 invested generates over \$2.01 in benefits for Rhode Islanders.

Based on Acadia Center analysis, in each state's most recent 3-year energy efficiency plan, Rhode Island's planned per capita investment in energy efficiency (using the state's total population) was \$362 per capita, 43% lower than the per capita investment in Massachusetts (\$631 per capita).^v If the \$75 million annual cap is put in place, Rhode Island's per capita investment in energy efficiency will be about 70% below per capita investment levels in Massachusetts. In their presentation to the Senate Finance Committee (February 10, 2026, slide 15), the Office of Energy Resources and Division of Public Utilities and Carriers conveniently excluded Massachusetts when comparing per capita energy efficiency spending with neighboring states.

Opposition to Article 11, Section 7: Delay and Weaken Renewable Energy Standard (RES)

When Governor McKee signed Rhode Island's historic and nation-leading Renewable Energy Standard (RES) in 2022, it was a firm, 10-year commitment not only to our climate mitigation mandates, but also to Rhode Island's clean energy economy.^{vi} **Clean energy is affordable energy** – the RES is intended to **mitigate against rising fuel costs** and other unseen costs passed onto residents, from rising insurance premiums and rising medical costs to utility bills increasing due to growing storm response costs driven by climate change. Delaying and weakening Rhode Island's 100% RES will prolong the state's exposure to costly, volatile natural gas, defer and divert major job creation opportunities, and jeopardize Rhode Island's ability to meet its economy-wide emission reduction targets. At a moment when federal clean energy support is eroding, Rhode Island should be doubling down on the tools still firmly within the state's control. This includes the RES.

The Governor's budget would undermine the foundation of the state's recently released climate strategy before it can even begin. The Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4)'s 2025 Climate Action Strategy is built on a clear baseline of existing policies, including the 100% RES by 2033 and existing state energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. Without the 100% RES by 2033, it is simply not possible to scale alternative strategies fast enough to meet the 2030 climate targets in four years.^{vii} Further, 100% renewable electricity is essential as Rhode Island electrifies the building and transportation sectors – **electrified cars and buildings will depend on clean electricity to reach net zero emissions**. The Act on Climate Scenario of the 2025 Climate Strategy modeled a 112% increase in electricity demand from 2025-2050, largely driven by electrification of the building and transportation sectors. **With the RES rollback, this increasing electricity demand will be far more dependent on gas, which is a core driver of rising energy costs.**

Acadia Center is open to dialogue regarding the comparative cost of Alternative Compliance Payments (ACPs) and the eligibility and treatment of certain resource categories, such as large-scale hydropower. However, the legislature must consider, in addition to addressing ratepayer compliance costs, what desired outcomes and long-term impact of revisions to the RES will be. Is a primary aim to incentivize new, in-state renewables? While lowering the ACP may seek to generate more funds, returning half of those funds serves the opposite purpose. Should ACP proceeds be targeted towards the replacement of federal tax credits, heat pump and EV incentives, or the fastest-to-deploy solutions? Does the state need to incentivize both existing and new generation sources, including nuclear and large hydropower generation?

Further, Acadia Center cautions against prematurely and significantly moving the goal post of 2033 to 2050 without a thorough, data-driven evaluation of how such proposed changes (ACPs, resource types) would impact the cost of RES compliance within the regional REC market. For example, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) recently commenced an Integrated Clean and Renewable Energy Procurement Study which will assess the ability of the regional REC supply to meet the RES target; this study would be a helpful input for informing any potential modifications to the RES.^{viii} In sum, Acadia Center urges legislators to consider the value of the RES in mitigating volatile supply costs, particularly as the state aims to electrify other sectors. The RES is in fact a tool for

affordability, and the **State should be focused on making the policy operate as intended**, including by making sure there are suitable procurement pathways for projects to come forward and reduce ACP payments.

Clean energy is stable, affordable energy

While clean energy does have costs, they also have clear benefits to the grid and ratepayers. It is a glaring omission to report the costs of clean energy while ignoring all of the cost savings, one of the primary reasons for undertaking the energy transition in the first place. *The Governor's approach, of delaying and weakening the RES and capping EE, does not simply remove a charge or fee, it doubles down on Rhode Island's dependence on expensive, finite, non-local fossil fuels.*

Studies consistently find that **renewables save customers money by reducing wholesale prices** during extreme weather, and during winter peaks when gas demand rises and gas supply is constrained. Energy efficiency, behind-the-meter solar, and storage reduce how much power we need during expensive peak hours. Lower overall and peak demand means less exposure to volatile gas prices, less strain on the grid, and fewer costly infrastructure upgrades. This **helps reduce the largest (and growing) components of energy bills: supply costs and delivery costs.**^{ix,x} Examples of the cost savings of clean energy include:

- 3.5 GW of offshore wind could have provided \$528 million in savings if online in Winter 2024/25,^{xi} and 9 GW of offshore wind could save New England ratepayers \$630 million a year.^{xii}
- Adding solar plus storage to homes would allow ~60% of households to save 15% on electricity bills and ride through blackouts.^{xiii} In Vermont, Green Mountain Power's battery lease program saves customers over \$3 million annually while providing them with backup power for outages.^{xiv}
- Solar and storage in New England will reduce energy costs in the region by \$684 million annually by 2030, and provide an additional \$432-721 million in benefits from avoided greenhouse gas emissions.^{xv}
- On June 24, 2025, when temperatures reached 102°F and energy demand surged, behind-the-meter solar saved New England ratepayers at minimum \$8.2 million (and likely much more) in one day.^{xvi}

Data from across the U.S. shows that **states with more renewables have seen smaller electricity price increases**. States that invested early and heavily in wind, solar, and storage have had slower electricity price growth over the past 20 years. States that depend heavily on natural gas for power generation, especially the Northeast, have higher electricity prices.^{xvii}

Energy demand is rising, and the current capacity will not be enough for the future. The simple fact is that **clean energy has become the cheapest solution to get the power we need. Renewable energy is available here in Rhode Island and everywhere, and it is an unlimited resource.** Rhode Island cannot afford to sideline the very resources that can be built quickly and locally and will deliver inexpensive energy.

- Gas costs are going up, while renewable energy costs have fallen dramatically.^{xviii}
- Solar and storage are among the fastest, most affordable ways to add new power.^{xix}
- **Energy efficiency is lower than the cost of all other supply-side resources.**^{xx}

Drivers of energy costs

The top real drivers of rising electricity costs in this region include:

- **Fossil fuels and volatile supply costs:** Volatile fuel costs drive up electricity prices—as evidenced by higher electricity prices in states with higher natural gas penetration.
- **Utility Business Models and Oversight:** Investor-owned utilities are incentivized to deploy costly, capital-intensive solutions under current business models, and at the transmission level, projects often lack oversight to ensure they are cost-effective. As a result, transmission and distribution costs are rising, and low-cost technologies are overlooked. This status quo approach to utility investment and oversight will increase costs to ratepayers via inflated capital spending.
 - For example, Rhode Island Energy (RIE)'s current Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability (electric ISR) plan is estimated to cost about \$135M. However, the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (DPUC), as ratepayer advocate, recently filed testimony explaining that RIE is intentionally excluding infrastructure projects from consideration in the electric ISR docket. While not assigned a cost in RIE's testimony, the DPUC estimates that this discretionary infrastructure spending RIE contemplates could be as much as \$55M a year in additional spending over the next four years. The DPUC flags their concerns with RIE advancing nearly 30% of the total anticipated capital spend outside the ISR review process. Relevant excerpts from the DPUC testimony include the three quotes highlighted below:
 - “The Company’s actions bring additional consequences besides the obvious expenditure of tens of millions of dollars lacking any stakeholder analysis and concurrence from the Division.”
 - “The system being built in FY 2027 and beyond for safety and reliability may be overbuilt for conditions which may not arise for years or decades. The capital and O&M budget in the ISR Plan are intended to reflect investments necessary to meet the safety and reliability requirements in an affordable cost justified manner. If tens of millions are being spent on additional projects outside the ISR Plan then that basic premise must be assumed incorrect.”
 - “The reality is that the Company is advancing the LRP [Long Range Plan] at a much more rapid pace than is being communicated or justified through the intended ISR Plan process.”
- **Storms, Trees, and Aging Infrastructure:** the Northeast is heavily forested and has aging grid infrastructure. During severe storms, which have and are projected to continue increasing in frequency, tree impacts lead to grid outages and skyrocketing storm response costs.

Solutions to tackle energy costs

Cutting renewables and energy efficiency is not the answer to Rhode Island's rising energy costs. Governor McKee and the General Assembly have a unique opportunity to meet the moment and stand up to the Trump administration, by asserting Rhode Island's commitment to an affordable clean energy future. In addition to consideration of the price suppression effects of clean energy, the state has much within its control to more effectively tackle the aforementioned drivers of energy costs.

Reduce dependence on volatile gas supply to help stabilize energy bills

- **Bring more renewable energy online.** In addition to fighting the Trump administration's obstruction of offshore wind, the state of Rhode Island has much within its control and should be doing everything within its power to bring more local clean energy online. A more balanced generation mix will reduce exposure to fuel price volatility and spread risk across more hours, decreasing prices.^{xxi,xxii}
 - For example, [H7726](#) Streamline solar permitting, [H7269](#) Enable plug-in solar, and [H7878](#) Interconnect/compensate batteries where the grid is constrained.
- **Increasing gas supply is a dead end.** Gas supply expansion has failed as a cost-control strategy. Gas supply has increased in the region, but prices remain high, and are expected to continue increasing, due to global LNG markets.^{xxiii} The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) expects gas prices will increase 33% or more in 2026.
- **Municipal aggregation can unlock customer energy savings.** Leverage municipal aggregation to secure more stable and transparent energy pricing than third-party suppliers.
- **Reducing peak demand reduces total energy system costs.** Invest in statewide virtual power plants to unlock additional demand response that can be called upon to reduce load in times of grid stress, decreasing prices for everyone.
- **Work with neighboring states to procure clean energy.** Coordinate with neighboring states to unlock the most affordable clean energy resources through, for example, joint supply procurements.
- **Expanding transmission can unlock cost savings.** Increase regional and inter-regional transmission capacity so power can move more easily from where it's generated to where it's needed – lowering supply costs and improving reliability.

Rein in rising transmission and distribution costs

- **Increased transmission construction cost oversight.** Enable state siting boards to add scrutiny and suggest cost-saving measures related to transmission upgrades and construction. ([H7068](#))
- **Expanded stakeholder participation.** Expand stakeholder participation in regulatory proceedings. Provide intervenor compensation so organizations or impacted individuals can hire experts and challenge Rhode Island Energy's assumptions. ([H7890](#))
- **Firm fiscal oversight of investor-owned utilities.** Limit categories of spending a large investor-owned utility may recover from ratepayers, such as lobbying or charitable spending; cap the allowable increase in annual spending on Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability proceedings. ([H7881](#))

For more information on energy cost drivers in the northeast, visit Acadia Center's website [here](#).

Conclusion

Article 11 of House Bill No. 7127 takes a cudgel to our most potent tools to address skyrocketing energy costs – energy efficiency and renewables. It ignores the numerous benefits of clean energy as well as the core drivers of energy costs. **Cutting clean energy doesn't protect ratepayers; it protects an outdated energy system and keeps us dependent on dirty, expensive fossil fuels imported from out of state.** Clean energy isn't at odds with affordability; it's essential to it. Acadia Center is eager to support the House and the administration in ensuring that Rhode Island does not compromise its clean, affordable energy future.

Thank you for your attention to these concerns. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Emily Koo
 Senior Policy Advocate & Rhode Island Program Director
 Acadia Center
ekoo@acadiacenter.org
 401-276-0600 ext. 402

End Notes

ⁱ [Energy Efficiency Action Alert | Acadia Center](#)

ⁱⁱ [Comment Letter from Members of the RI General Assembly , Comment Letter from Speaker Shekarchi and Majority Leader Blazejewski | EEC September 25, 2026](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ [2025 Annual Report | Rhode Island Energy Efficiency Council](#)

^{iv} [Faster and Cheaper: Demand Side Solutions for Rapid Load Growth | ACEEE](#)

^v [Efficiency Ahead: How State Energy Efficiency Plans are Driving Utility Bill Savings and Benefits Across the Northeast | Acadia Center](#)

^{vi} [Governor McKee Signs RES, 2022 | Governor Dan McKee](#)

^{vii} Presentation and Discussion of 2025 Climate Action Strategy, Special Legislative Commission to Study the Successful Implementation of the Act on Climate, 28 January 2026. Slide 11, Minute 23:36: <https://capitoltvri.cablecast.tv/show/11697>.

^{viii} [Docket No. 25-25-EL Integrated Clean and Renewable Energy Procurement Study | RI PUC](#)

^{ix} [Efficiency Ahead: How State Energy Efficiency Plans Are Driving Utility Bill Savings and Benefits Across the Northeast | Acadia Center](#)

^x [Grid Action Report – June Heat Wave | Acadia Center](#)

^{xi} [Value of Wind in Winter 2024/25 | RENEW Northeast & Daymark](#)

^{xii} [Quantifying the Ratepayer, Climate, and Public | Synapse](#)

^{xiii} [Most U.S. households can save money and weather blackouts with solar plus storage | Stanford Report](#)

^{xiv} [A \\$55/month Tesla Powerwall lease program in Vermont just got a lot bigger | electrek](#); Green Mountain Power Kept 1,100 Homes Lit Up During Storm Outage | Greentech Media.

^{xv} [Powered Up: Evaluating the Year-Round Benefits of Solar and Storage in Massachusetts | Synapse](#)

^{xvi} [Grid Action Report – June Heat Wave | Acadia Center](#)

^{xvii} [Renewables Aren't Behind Energy Cost Increases | Acadia Center](#)

^{xviii} [Renewables Aren't Behind Energy Cost Increases | Acadia Center](#)

^{xix} [Report: Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024 | IRENA](#)

^{xx} [Faster and Cheaper: Demand Side Solutions for Rapid Load Growth | ACEEE](#)

^{xxi} [Natural Gas Price Volatility in New England | Acadia Center](#)

^{xxii} [How Do Renewables Lower the Cost of Electricity? | The Climate Reality Project](#)

^{xxiii} [Five Ways Natural Gas Is Driving Costs up for Heating Customers | Acadia Center](#)

State of Rhode Island



REPRESENTATIVE
K. JOSEPH SHEKARCHI
Speaker of the House

Room 323 State House
Providence, Rhode Island, 02903

401-222-2447

House of Representatives

September 24, 2025

Honorable Harry Oakley
Energy Efficiency Council
One Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908

Dear Chair Oakley and Energy Efficiency Council Members,

The affordability of home energy costs for Rhode Islanders is a pervasive issue, frequently raised in conversations with constituents and neighbors, and a consistent focus of my colleagues in the House of Representatives. It is clear that home energy costs are contributing to the affordability crisis burdening so many working families and seniors in Rhode Island.

It is critical that we continue to pursue long term cost containment policies and programs for our state's ratepayers. Rhode Island has been a national leader in accessible home energy efficiency programs, and the ongoing pursuit of energy efficiency is essential for energy affordability for all Rhode Islanders.

Moreover, it is important that we continue to pursue standards established by the Act on Climate, a national model to address climate change, protect Rhode Island's natural resources, and create and retain good new jobs now and into the future.

I urge the Energy Efficiency Council to carefully consider the long-term impact of efficiency programs on energy costs for ratepayers as you consider the 2026 Energy Efficiency Plan.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of K. Joseph Shekarchi in blue ink.

House Speaker K. Joseph Shekarchi

Handwritten signature of Christopher R. Blazejewski in blue ink.

House Majority Leader Christopher Blazejewski

September 25, 2025

Rhode Island Energy Efficiency Council
One Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908

RE: Rhode Island Energy's 2026 Energy Efficiency Plan

Dear Members of the Energy Efficiency Council,

As members of the Rhode Island General Assembly, we write in strong opposition to the cuts to energy efficiency under consideration in Rhode Island Energy's 2026 Energy Efficiency Plan.

Rhode Islanders, our constituents, are struggling with rising energy costs. Unfortunately, rather than focus on the true culprits of high energy costs, which includes the region's continued reliance on volatile fossil fuels, some have blamed the state's energy efficiency program. However, the state's energy efficiency program does not drive energy costs up. Rather, it is a proven, effective tool, used by hundreds of thousands of Rhode Islanders, to deliver energy savings.

These programs and energy savings measures like energy audits, insulation, and efficient appliances reduce bills for homes and businesses across our districts. By lowering demand, energy efficiency suppresses the cost of supply and reduces infrastructure costs. This is especially prominent when a reduction in system load offsets very high-cost peak periods.

Further, energy efficiency upgrades keep our homes and businesses comfortable and healthier while using less energy. Reducing energy usage also serves as the foundation of cutting greenhouse gas emissions and meeting our Act on Climate targets.

Unlike one-time rate relief allocations from regulatory settlements, RGGI proceeds, or other sources, energy efficiency protects Rhode Islanders from rising energy costs year after year. It is an enduring and cost-effective tool for rate relief. Rolling back the scale of our energy efficiency programs by 30% poses serious consequences to energy costs and economic activity for years to come, threatening \$92 million in benefits and up to 833 jobs¹.

We respectfully urge the Energy Efficiency Council to fight to maintain and to grow Rhode Island's energy efficiency programs.

¹ Acadia Center. Energy Efficiency Action Alert, Proposed Cuts to 2026 Rhode Island Programs. August 20, 2025. <https://acadiacenter.org/resource/acadia-center-issues-energy-efficiency-action-alert-regarding-proposed-cuts-to-the-2026-rhode-island-programs/>

Sincerely,

House of Representatives

House District 1, State Representative Edith H. Ajello, Providence

House District 2, State Representative Christopher Blazejewski, House Majority Leader, Providence

House District 4, State Representative Rebecca Kislak, Providence

House District 6, State Representative Raymond A. Hull, Deputy Speaker, North Providence, Providence

House District 7, State Representative David Morales, Providence

House District 9, State Representative Enrique Sanchez, Providence

House District 12, State Representative José Batista, Providence

House District 16, State Representative Brandon Potter, Cranston

House District 18, State Representative Art Handy, Cranston

House District 19, State Representative Joseph M. McNamara, Chair of the House Education Committee, Cranston, Warwick

House District 20, State Representative David Bennett, Chair of the House Natural Resources Committee, Warwick, Cranston

House District 24, State Representative Evan P. Shanley, Chair of the House Committee on State Government & Elections, Warwick, East Greenwich

House District 30, State Representative Justine Caldwell, East Greenwich, West Greenwich

House District 31, State Representative Julie A. Casimiro, Deputy Majority Leader, North Kingstown, Exeter

House District 32, State Representative Robert E. Craven Sr., Chair of the House Judiciary Committee, North Kingstown

House District 33, State Representative Carol Hagan McEntee, Chair of the House Small Business Committee, South Kingstown, Narragansett

House District 34, State Representative Teresa Tanzi, Narragansett, South Kingstown

House District 35, State Representative Kathy Fogarty, South Kingstown

House District 36, State Representative Tina Spears, Charlestown, South Kingstown, New Shoreham, Westerly

House District 39, State Representative Megan Cotter, Exeter, Hopkinton, Richmond

House District 45, State Representative Mia A. Ackerman, Deputy Majority Whip, Cumberland, Lincoln

House District 57, State Representative Brandon Voas, Central Falls, Cumberland

House District 58, State Representative Cherie Cruz, Pawtucket

House District 59, State Representative Jennifer A. Stewart, Pawtucket

House District 60, State Representative Karen Alzate, Pawtucket, Central Falls

House District 61, State Representative Leonela Felix, Pawtucket

House District 63, State Representative Katherine Kazarian, East Providence, Pawtucket

House District 64, State Representative Jenni Furtado, East Providence, Pawtucket

House District 65, State Representative Matthew Dawson, East Providence

House District 66, State Representative Jennifer S. Boylan, Riverside, Barrington

House District 67, State Representative Jason Knight, Barrington, Warren

House District 68, State Representative June Speakman Bristol, Warren

House District 69, State Representative Donovan, Chair of House Health and Human Services Committee, Bristol, Portsmouth

House District 71, State Representative Michelle McGaw, Portsmouth, Tiverton, Little Compton

House District 72, State Representative Terri Cortvriend, Portsmouth, Middletown

House District 74, State Representative Alex Finkelman, Jamestown, Middletown

House District 75, State Representative Lauren Carson, Newport

State Senate

Senate District 2, State Senator Ana Quezada, Providence

Senate District 3, State Senator Sam Zurier, Providence

Senate District 5, State Senator Sam Bell, Providence

Senate District 6, State Senator Tiara T. Mack, Providence

Senate District 7, State Senator Frank A. Ciccone, III, Senate Majority Leader, Providence, Johnston

Senate District 11, State Senator Linda Ujifusa, Portsmouth, Bristol

Senate District 13, State Senator Dawn Euer, Newport, Jamestown

Senate District 14, State Senator Valarie J. Lawson, President of the Senate, East Providence

Senate District 15, State Senator Meghan Kallman, Pawtucket, Providence

Senate District 16, State Senator Jonathon Acosta, Central Falls, Pawtucket

Senate District 18, State Senator Robert Britto, Chair, Senate Committee on Commerce, East Providence, Pawtucket

Senate District 22, State Senator David P. Tikoian, Senate Majority Whip, Smithfield, North Providence, Lincoln

Senate District 24, State Senator Melissa Murray, Woonsocket, North Smithfield

Senate District 31, State Senator Matthew L. LaMountain, Deputy Senate President Pro Tempore, Chairman of Senate Judiciary, Warwick, Cranston

Senate District 32, State Senator Pamela Lauria, Barrington, Bristol, East Providence

Senate District 35, State Senator Bridget Valverde, North Kingstown, East Greenwich, South Kingstown

Senate District 36, State Senator Alana DiMario, Narragansett, North Kingstown, New Shoreham

Senate District 38, State Senator Victoria Gu, Westerly, Charlestown, South Kingstown