

DRAFT
CEAB MEMBERSHIP AND FUNCTION REVIEW

The following is a brief summary of the changes to the CEAB constitution and reference to corresponding changes to the Board's statutory responsibilities.

2003 MODIFICATIONS TO THE CEAB'S COMPOSITION AND FUNCTION

Membership: In 2003, Section 16 of Public Act 03-140 modified the CEAB's composition by reducing the number of members from sixteen to nine.¹

The following ten members were eliminated:

1. the Commissioner of Economic Development
2. the Chairperson of the Siting Council
3. the Commissioner of Public Works
- 4-6. three (3) Governor appointments
- 7-8. two (2) Senate President Pro Tempore appointments
- 9-10. two (2) Speaker of the House appointments

The following three members were added:

1. the Consumer Council
2. the Commissioner of Agriculture
3. the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management

Responsibilities: The 2003 law modified the CEAB's responsibilities to include the following:

1. prepare an annual energy plan pursuant to a specific process and including specified components
2. develop guidelines to evaluating alternative proposals ("preferential criteria)
3. issue RFPs to identify alternate solutions to the state's energy infrastructure needs
4. evaluate proposals received in response to the RFP
5. represent the state in the transmission planning process conducted by the Independent System Operator-New England
6. participate in the Siting Council proceeding that projects future electric supply and demand

¹ Prior to the 2003 change, the CEAB membership had been constant since the mid-1990's, when the Board was reduced from 17-16 members.

7. participate in the Siting Council proceeding that compares the life-cycle costs of underground with above ground transmission line alternatives

In this period, as the CEAB's responsibilities increased, an Agency Staff Work Group prepared and/or oversaw work product prepared for the Board's consideration and executed and/or oversaw the implementation of work product as directed by the Board.

2007 MODIFICATIONS TO THE CEAB'S COMPOSITION AND FUNCTION

Membership: In 2007, Section 53 of Public Act 07-242 modified the CEAB membership by increasing the membership from nine to fifteen members. The changes:

- Increased the number of members appointed by the **Governor** from one to three including representatives of:
 1. an environmental organization knowledgeable in energy efficiency programs
 2. a consumer advocacy organization
 3. a state-wide business association

- Increased the number of members appointed by the **President Pro Tempore of the Senate** from one to three including representatives of:
 4. a chamber of commerce
 5. a state-wide manufacturing association
 6. a member of the public considered to be an expert in electricity, generation, procurement or conservation programs

- Increased the number of members appointed by the **Speaker of the House** from one to three including representatives of:
 7. representatives of low-income ratepayers,
 8. state residents, in general, with expertise in energy issues
 9. a member of the public considered to be an expert in electricity, generation, procurement or conservation programs

Responsibilities: The 2007 law modified the CEAB's responsibilities as follows:

1. eliminated the requirement to prepare an annual energy plan
2. added the requirement to review/modify/approve an annual Comprehensive Plan for the Procurement of Energy Resources

3. required the CEAB to review/modify/approve OPM's annual strategic plan to improve energy use management in state facilities and measure the plan's success and determine the financial benefits to the state and the overall electric system
4. required the CEAB to adopt RFP Exemption Criteria
5. required the CEAB to conduct a net energy analysis
6. required CEAB to study the efficacy, innovativeness, and customer focus of electric conservation programs
7. required the CEAB to study and then develop recommendations, by January 1, 2008, on how to (1) integrate the state's energy entities, (2) meet state and regional greenhouse gas emission goals, and (3) promote indigenous alternative fuel resources