



OLR RESEARCH REPORT

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CONNECTICUT ENERGY ADVISORY BOARD

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You asked (1) who currently serves on the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board (CEAB) and (2) what is the board's role.

SUMMARY

The CEAB consists of a representative of the Office of Consumer Counsel (OCC) and eight members appointed by legislative leaders, representing various interests and backgrounds.

By law, among other roles, CEAB (1) is involved in the development of the integrated resource plan (IRP), which specifies how electric companies obtain savings from efficiency programs and power to meet their customers' needs and (2) conducts an alternatives analysis when the Siting Council receives an application to build an energy facility (e.g., a power plant or transmission line).

CONNECTICUT ENERGY ADVISORY BOARD

Members

Under CGS § [16a-3](#), the CEAB consists of an OCC representative and eight members appointed by legislative leaders, as shown in Table 1. Elin Swanson Katz, the consumer counsel (the head of the OCC), currently chairs the board. One of the appointed positions is vacant.

Table 1: Appointed CEAB Members

Appointing Authority	Representing/Background	Name
Speaker of the House	Low-income rate payers	Joel Gordes
Speaker of the House	Academic knowledgeable about energy	William M. Leahy
Speaker of the House	Expert in electricity, generation, renewable energy, procurement, and conservation	Vacant
Senate president pro tempore	Statewide business organization	Eric Brown
Senate president pro tempore	Consumer advocacy organization	John Erlingheuser
Senate president pro tempore	Conservation organization	Jamie Howland
Senate minority leader	Municipalities	Jim Hoffman
House minority leader	Expert in electricity, generation, renewable energy, procurement, or conservation	Jason Stark

No appointee may be employed by or a consultant to a utility company, an electric supplier, or an affiliate or subsidiary of a utility company or supplier.

Role

Under CGS § [16a-3](#), CEAB must:

1. report to the General Assembly on the status of programs administered by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP);
2. consult with the DEEP commissioner on the integrated resource plan (IRP) which specifies how electric companies obtain savings from efficiency programs and power to meet their customers' needs; and
3. review, within available resources, requests from the General Assembly.

In addition, under CGS §§ [16a-7](#) and [16a-3d](#), DEEP must consult with the board in:

1. assessing the energy and capacity requirements of customers for the next three, five, and 10 years and how best to eliminate growth in electric demand;
2. reviewing the energy and capacity resource assessment and developing an IRP for procuring energy resources, including both supply and energy efficiency; and
3. preparing and modifying the comprehensive energy plan.

Under CGS § [16a-38i](#), DEEP must develop a strategic plan to improve the management of energy use in state facilities. DEEP must submit the plan to CEAB, which must (1) approve or modify the plan and (2) measure the success of its implementation and determine any actual financial benefits it has produced for the electric system, including state facilities.

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