

**Amagansett Citizens Advisory Committee Minutes  
November 11, 2019  
American Legion -15 Montauk Highway Amagansett**

**Members Present: Jim MacMillan, Chair, Vicki Littman, Co-Chair, Rona Klopman, Secretary, John Broderick, Joan Tulp, Michael F. Jordan, Tom Fields, Wick Hotchkiss, Michael Diesenhaus, Michael Cinque, Debbie Pratt, Deborah Wick, Arthur Schiff, Caroline Cashin**

**Guest: Robert Wick, Shari Thompson, Robert Thompson, Si Kinsella, Annette Rana Webb, (Presenters of CCA program)-Linda James, Gordian Raacke**

**Liaison: Councilman David Lys**

- 1. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 2. Minutes of October 14, 2019 passed unanimously with corrections - Tom Fields/Michael Cinque  
In #3 word is "Georgica Pond" not Geogia Pond  
In #4-Instead of "stickers" should say ticket machine  
#5- Add Resident Meghan Eames was concerned about the safety issue**
- 3. Gordian Raacke, Town Employee and Linda James, Chair of Energy Sustainability Committee presented the Community Choice Aggregation Facts from NYSERDA (See attached at end of minutes)**

**Town Board will have final say-they draft legislation and hold public hearings. An administrator is needed to oversee CCA. We may be stuck with higher rates.**

**Many questions were asked re: retail choice, single billing problem and Shoreham debt added to payee's bills. How it will add to local jobs? What if people who have solar enter into CCA separately-what benefits will exist for rate payers?**

**Liaison Report-David Lys**

- 1. Nature Preserve 555 Management Plan Meeting-November 14<sup>th</sup> 5PM at Baker House. Chair MacMillan will send out email to committee.**
- 2.CARP Plan**
- 3.SoFo commuter connection**

4. Lys reported that he spoke with Ethics about proceeding with Parking lot as a conflict of interest was expressed because he owns property there. He was told there is no violation.

5. SCWA water mains need replacement-25 fire hydrants will be replaced. How do we get them to repair the roads where the replacements are made?

6. Gansett Meadows Affordable Housing project will take longer to complete-possibly February. Protected class will be preferred.

7. Parenting in 21<sup>st</sup> Century-Eleanor Whitman Child Care Center  
November 18-6 pm

8. Turkey Trot November 28-8am-9:30 sign up-check town web site.

9. Town Budget not changed-Engineering position eliminated.

10. Dylan Cashin commended for being on winning cross-country team.  
Congratulations Dylan!

Deborah Wick -ZBA report for Amagansett

51 and 66 Dune Lane-two lots into one-restrictions on height and smaller foot print needed.

Two lots on Water's Edge want to raise sea walls 18 inches.

Chair MacMillan complimented Robert Miller, masonry worker for Town, on the sidewalk on Atlantic Ave. It was agreed that a thank you letter to the highway department would be sent.

December 7<sup>th</sup> Amagansett Chamber and AVIS will have a walk thru with lighting of Christmas Tree at Firehouse and caroling thru Village. Shops will be kept open 5 PM . Mr. & Mrs. Claus will be there.

**VOLUNTEERS NEEDED>>>** St. Michaels has a Food pantry on Tuesdays-if anyone wants to help out-3-6 PM Contact Vicki Littman

Indian Wells walkway needs repairs-discussion needed.

Indian Wells Beach Parking lot needs to have sand removed.

**Our next meeting will be on December 9, 2019**

**Meeting adjourned at 8:05 pm**

**Respectfully submitted by Rona Klopman, Secretary**

#### What is Community Choice Aggregation?

Community Choice Aggregation is a strategy that puts control of choosing energy supply in local hands. It is a municipal model for procuring energy that replaces the utility as the default supplier of electricity and/or natural gas for virtually all homes and businesses within a jurisdiction. By pooling demand, communities build the clout necessary to negotiate a fixed-rate, potentially lower pricing with private suppliers. Communities are also able to choose cleaner energy while developing distributed energy resources including local renewable energy projects and shared renewables such as community solar, energy efficiency, demand response, energy management, and microgrid projects. More than five million customers nationwide are served by Community Choice Aggregation programs in seven states: New York, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

#### Which communities can participate in Community Choice Aggregation in New York State?

All towns, cities, and villages are eligible to participate. If a community chooses to pursue Community Choice Aggregation, local government officials must hold a public hearing to discuss the opportunity, pass a local law authorizing the municipality's participation, and communicate the details to their residents and small businesses.

#### Who does the legwork for aggregating the customers and finding the right energy service providers?

Community Choice Aggregation will often start with a local group, local nonprofit, or elected official(s) building interest within their communities. The next step is to select a Community Choice Aggregation Administrator to oversee and administer the aggregation program. The Administrator may be a municipality, local development corporation, nonprofit organization, private firm, or other third party.

#### What is the role of the Community Choice Aggregation Administrator?

The Administrator is the entity authorized to bid the total amount of electricity and/or natural gas being purchased by participating consumers. The Administrator is responsible for program organization, administration, procurement, and communications, unless otherwise specified. They also play a critical role in developing and implementing a strategy for incorporating distributed energy resources, including renewable energy and energy efficiency, into the

Community Choice Aggregation program. Each participating municipality may sign an agreement with the Administrator for that Community Choice Aggregation.

#### What types of customers may participate in Community Choice Aggregation?

All customers of electricity and natural gas utilities are able to participate. However, depending on the utility provider, some commercial and industrial customers will have to opt-in rather than being included on an opt-out basis. The service classes that are eligible to be included on an opt-out basis are listed by utility in Appendix C of the New York Public Service Commission (PSC) Order on Community Choice Aggregation.

#### Do any Community Choice Aggregation programs already exist in New York State?

Yes. As of May 2016, more than 110,000 households and small businesses receive their electricity supply through Westchester Power, a Community Choice Aggregation consisting of 20 municipalities in Westchester County. Fourteen of the 20 participating municipalities have set the 100 percent renewable energy supply option as their default option for residents and small businesses. The rates they are paying for this green option are lower than their default rates were prior to Community Choice Aggregation.

#### What about the local utility provider? Where do they fit in?

The existing utilities continue to deliver reliable power, maintain power lines, and respond to service outages. They are required by law to provide the same customer service to all residents regardless of whether or not they are in the Community Choice Aggregation program. Customers will still receive only one bill each month, directly from the utility, that will reflect the change in supplier.

#### What is the financial responsibility for participating municipalities?

Administration and operation costs incurred by the Community Choice Aggregation program may be covered through an administration fee paid by customers per kilowatt-hour (kWh) or term. This fee is negotiated with the energy service provider that will be selected during the Community Choice Aggregation Administrator's competitive procurement process. The utility may charge additional fees for customer-related data.

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**Is Community Choice Aggregation considered “green”?**

Depending on local needs and priorities, communities may elect to provide a 100 percent renewable energy product as the default supply mix. This choice will significantly increase the environmental benefits of the Community Choice Aggregation program, but may cost somewhat more than a nonrenewable product. Other Community Choice Aggregation programs may provide customers with power supply mix options. For example, a Community Choice Aggregation program may offer a basic option, a green option, or something in between. In this case, individual customers are given full discretion over which option they choose. In either case, the Community Choice Aggregation Administrator may seek prices for a range of product types and then decide which option is best to meet local needs.

**What are distributed energy resources and how can they be integrated into a Community Choice Aggregation program?**

Distributed energy resources are local renewable energy projects including shared renewables such as community solar, energy efficiency, demand response, energy management, and microgrid projects. These and other innovative initiatives under Reforming the Energy Vision (REV) optimize system benefits, target and address load pockets/profiles within the Community Choice Aggregation zone, and reduce cost of service for participating customers. The Community Choice Aggregation Administrator may seek a proposal that demonstrates a compelling plan to market and develop financed distributed energy resources to a wide segment of Community Choice Aggregation customers. Energy service companies (ESCOs) may form partnerships to provide a turnkey capacity to design, finance, build, operate, and maintain distributed energy resources facilities within the term of a proposed supply agreement, and plan to transition meaningful levels of Community Choice Aggregation to distributed energy resources within that time period.

**What is needed before implementing a Community Choice Aggregation program?**

The PSC Order on Community Choice Aggregation sets forth the requirements, terms, and conditions under which Community Choice Aggregation programs can proceed through implementation. The Order requires that a Community Choice Aggregation Implementation Plan, Data Protection Plan, and Local Law authorizations be filed with and approved by the PSC. Once these documents have been filed, the PSC will determine whether they comply with the requirements and issue an approval. A template for a Community Choice Aggregation Implementation Plan is included in NYSERDA's [Community Choice Aggregation Toolkit](#).

**Does my community need to pass a local law to enable Community Choice Aggregation?**

Yes. Each municipality intending to implement a Community Choice Aggregation program must pass legislation to exercise its Municipal Home Rule Law authority after holding a public hearing. A template for a Local Law is included in NYSERDA's [Community Choice Aggregation Toolkit](#).

**What is the purpose of a Community Choice Aggregation Implementation Plan?**

The Implementation Plan helps municipal officials, Community Choice Aggregation teams, NYSERDA, and the PSC clearly understand the goals, milestones, and deliverables. It also defines the roles and responsibilities of project partners as well as the Community Choice Aggregation's approach to public engagement, outreach, and education.

**What is a Data Protection Plan?**

The Data Protection Plan describes how the Community Choice Aggregation Administrator will ensure the same level of consumer protections, including low-income customers, as currently provided by utilities and ESCOs. Utilities are developing a model Data Security Agreement to be approved by the PSC that will form the basis for these requirements. The Data Security Agreement is the standard agreement that all Community Choice Aggregations will have to sign with the distribution utility. Community Choice Aggregations must also file a Data Protection Plan, which will explain what steps will be taken to implement the agreement and otherwise protect personal data.

**How will account numbers and related information be kept confidential?**

The agreement between the participating municipalities, Community Choice Aggregation Administrator, and ESCOs will contain data security provisions for all parties to protect the privacy of account level data.

**How can communities join together to form a Community Choice Aggregation program?**

Cities, towns, and villages may wish to join together to pool demand and build market clout. In Community Choice Aggregation programs where one local government serves as the Administrator, other participating local governments may wish to enter into an Inter-Municipal Agreement with the municipal Administrator to create a Community Choice Aggregation program. Where the Administrator is a third party such as a nonprofit organization, private company, or local development corporation, municipalities may enter into a Memorandum of Understanding, contract, or other agreement with the Administrator to commit to participate in the program subject to certain terms and conditions. Templates for Memorandum of Understandings and

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