STATE OF NEW YORK

2009

STATE ENERGY PLAN HEARING

Public Hearing, held on September 26, 2009, at SUNY IT, 12 North Horatio Street, Kunsela Hall, Utica, New York, commencing at 1:00 p.m., before Michele L. Kemak, Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of New York.

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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	Thomas C. C. Congdon, Deputy Secretary
4	for Energy, Hearing Officer, Office
5	of the Governor
6	
7	Judith A. Lee, Executive Deputy to the
8	Chairman, Department of Public Service
9	
10	William G. Little, Associate Counsel,
11	Department of Environmental Conservation
12	
13	Judith Enck, Deputy Secretary for
14	Environment, Office of the Governor
15	
16	Robert G. Callender,
17	Vice President for Programs, NYSERDA
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2 SEPTEMBER 26, 2009

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HEARING OFFICER: Good afternoon. Thank you all for being here on such a lovely day in Utica. My name is Tom Congdon and I'm the Chair of the New York State Energy Planning Board. I'd like to welcome you all to this Public Statement Hearing on the Draft State Energy Plan. I'd like to also thank the other members of the Planning Board who are here with me today: Bob Callender from the New York State Energy Research & Development Authority; Judith Enck who is the Deputy Secretary for the Environment in Governor Paterson's office; Judy Lee from the Public Service Commission; and Bill Little from the Department of Environmental Conservation.

This is our last public hearing that we've held eight other public hearings around the State. And I'd like also to just take this opportunity to thank our staff.

Suzanne Baker, who's just on the other side of that door, is our Outreach Coordinator who has done a terrific job to

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organize all of these hearings and make sure that they run smoothly and keep us all on track, and she's just done a really terrific job and we really want to thank her.

John Williams, our Director of Energy
Analysis who helped draft a large chunk of
this Plan and has attended all of the
hearings with us. We really appreciate all
of your effort, John, and time.

And Sarah Osgood, who's the Executive Director for the Energy Planning Board, who also had a huge role in drafting the Plan and attending almost all of the hearings, and we wanted to thank Sarah, as well.

Most importantly I'd like to thank all of you for being here today and for participating in the process. It's critically important for us to get the feedback on the Plan from the stakeholders in the general public who are affected by the decisions that we're making, so for the past year-and-a-half the Planning Board has worked with the staffs of ten agencies and the public authorities to develop the Draft Plan.

The planning process commenced in

April of 2008 when Governor Paterson issued Executive Order Number 2 which created the Planning Board and charged us with developing a State Energy Plan. On August 10th the Planning Board released the Draft State Energy Plan on its website nysenergyplan.com and we commenced a sixty-day written comment period and a public hearing phase of developing the Final Plan. Written comments are due on October 19th and we will release the Final Plan by the end of the year.

The Plan's objectives are to ensure our energy systems are reliable over the ten-year planning horizon, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, specialize energy costs and improve economic competitiveness in New York State, reduce public health and environmental risks associated with energy systems, and improve the State's energy security.

The Plan modeled and considered various approaches to achieve these objectives and we've arrived at a number of strategies.

First and foremost the Plan identified energy efficiency as the priority resource for meeting all of our stated public

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1 policy objectives.

Second the Plan states to develop in-state energy resources which are largely renewable energy resources but also natural gas resources as long as we can do so in an environmentally responsible manner.

Third the Plan projects infrastructure needs throughout the State that will support clean energy technologies of the future and also to ensure we meet our reliability standards in the State.

Fourth, the Plan identifies
opportunities to capitalize on assisting
academic and research strengths in the State
and to facilitate connections between academia
and industry to speed up the rate of
innovation and energy technologies.

The Plan also identifies needs for clean energy workforce training and economic development training in order to help existing and new businesses thrive in a carbon constraining economy.

Lastly the Plan identifies that none of this can be fully achieved without working with other levels of Government and with

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communities to achieve our goals. This public hearing is our example of a desire to work with stakeholders affected by the energy decisions and energy policies that we've developed at the State level. This is one of nine public hearings that we've held around the State to hear the community's concerns. A full hearing schedule is on our website so you can see where we've been, but as I've said, this is our last hearing of the public hearing phase of the planning process.

My job today is to gather information from the Planning Board to consider, and again we're really appreciative of all of your attendance here today. The process is simple. Those who want to comment have been asked to sign in. Your name will be called one at a time to speak. Please come to one of the mikes here in the aisles when your name is called. The court reporter is here to prepare a verbatim transcript. These transcripts from all the hearings are going to be posted on our website.

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only one speaker at a time so that the reporter can hear clearly. Speakers should address their comments in the direction of the microphone and please make an effort to speak clearly and slowly. If you have written -- written -- a written version of your comments please provide them to the court reporter so that she can use those to ensure accuracy of your comments.

All speakers are asked to focus on issues that pertain to the Draft Energy Plan. Your comments should be as succinct as possible so we can hear from as many of you as possible. We set a five-minute deadline for that purpose. And we are keeping time. You'll hear a beeper go off at the end of the five minutes, so when you hear that beep please do try to wrap up your comments. Formal presentations aren't allowed.

Those who want to comment but do not want to speak publicly or did not get a chance to do so today -- although I can't imagine that would be a problem -- can submit written comments via the State Energy

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1	Plan website. If you decide to submit
2	written comments please do so as soon as
3	possible so that they can be carefully
4	considered.
5	All public comments, whether stated
6	at a hearing like this or sent to the
7	website, will be reported to the Energy
8	Planning Board for its consideration and they
9	all count equally regardless of how they were
10	received.
11	So, before I call the first speaker
12	does anyone have any questions about the
13	process?
14	Okay. Yes, sir?
15	A VOICE: Can I use my camera to
16	take some pictures?
17	HEARING OFFICER: Of course.
18	A VOICE: Thank you.
19	HEARING OFFICER: Our first speaker
20	is Gabe Vincelette from the New England Wood
21	Pellet & New York Biomass Council.
22	GABRIEL VINCELETTE: Do we want to
23	use the mike?
24	HEARING OFFICER: Yes, please.
25	GABRIEL VINCELETTE: Well, thanks,

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guys, again. It's good to see taxes working on a Saturday, let's say. So, and also thank you again. This is my third attendance, second time speaking, so the nice thing is is that what I feel from the Board up top is that you guys have a genuinely desire and interest to hear from these public comments, so...

And, Tom, you said 200 people came through and I think that's something that will be very taxing on a few people to hear that.

So again, New England Wood Pellet,
LLC is the largest distributor and
manufacturer of wood pellets in New York
State. Created in 1992 the company has
grown 30 percent per year to meet consumer
demand in New York and inside the Northeast.
Today's three plants represent \$35 Million in
private and capital investment. And we
recently announced the purchasing of Norbord,
a composite wood product company in Deposit,
New York. The facility will be repurposed
saving jobs, logging work and expanding
product availability in the Southern Tier.

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And currently over 30,000 households and businesses use wood pellets to heat from our Schuyler facility just east of Utica here.

So, wood pellets are created from wood chips and falloff of shavings generated by the local lumber and manufacturing operations. Much of the wood waste was discarded on site and left releasing carbon with no energy benefit before our plant was built in New York State. Wood wastes today are delivered to our bio-refinery to be compressed into small pellets. As pellets these former wood waste is now contained in a uniform structure which can be used, stored and transported and fed into a burning pot for renewable heating in high-efficiency pellet units.

Supporting renewable energy heating through wood pellets is significant for the regional economy, green jobs and in creation of sustainable markets for low-grade wood which support logging operations inside New York State. Pellets also support less dependence of fossil fuels for heating, use of locally sourced renewable products and

mitigating of carbon emissions as wood pellets are considered to be carbon neutral.

I strongly agree with the Draft
Energy Policy's objectives; however, the
inclusion of biomass thermal application in
structures and high-efficiency boilers is
nonexistence. This Plan does not represent
accurately the growing markets, green jobs
and capital investments which have already
been happening in New York for renewable
energy and high-efficiency biomass heating.

Surprisingly the pelletized biomass

usage in thermal applications meets the highest environmental standards by utilizing conversion technologies already commerically available and being currently used inside --currently used inside the State.

Organizations which currently use pellets to heat their buildings are the Empire State Forest & Products Association building in Rensselaer. Also NYSERDA has a sponsored project with Clarkston University, the Walker Field House, it's a sports facility that's heated by pellets and also serves as an air quality testing service for NYSERDA.

Recently announced sometime in August was the Wild Center in Tupper Lake, and a NYSERDA-sponsored product which will be heating the entire facility itself, if you're familiar with it.

The Draft Report targets other renewable energy sectors like wind, biofuels and PV. Statements regarding wood burning for heat have been lacking in true representation of potential markets on the ground. If the expectation remains that the market will triple in size over the next years according to BTU usage, and representations in the Plan itself that you guys have put forth as the Draft. Much of the heat generated from this is being burnt in inefficient stoves and units.

The pellet industry is a young market that has demonstrated itself to be sustainable for loggers, environmentalists, manufacturers and building green jobs.

Europeans pioneered renewable space heating with pellets starting in the 1980s.

Government realized that in the 1990s the inclusion and the support of renewable high-

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efficiency heating from biomass was a
necessity to meet their aggressive carbon
reduction and renewable energy targets inside
Europe. I see the same scenario taking
place in New York State and New England Wood
Pellets and the pellet industry stand ready
to help.

My recommendations for the Plan as it is so far include in the Final 2009 State Energy Plan renewable heating from pelletized biomass as a viable solution to heat structures while reducing our dependence on fossil fuel, lowering greenhouse gases and creating green jobs.

Two: Talk, educate, support -- and support the usage of pellets in high-efficiency boilers for renewable space heating in public spaces, schools and government buildings who have access to pellets through bulk delivery.

Three: Give renewable heating equality by matching the funding levels found in wind, solar and liquid biofuels. And fundamentally realize that using solid biomass pellets for structure heating completes the

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renewable energy targets and carbon emission standards under budget and on time lessening the burden to taxpayers.

Four: Understand that the pellet market is not new. Europe has created green jobs, has created tax revenue while demonstrating proactive forest management policy benefiting all parties involved in the industry.

Five: Traditional burning of cord wood is not like burning wood pellets.

Treat wood pellets as a different technology with greater efficiencies, higher net energy balance and much lower emissions. There is no need to be regulated like traditional wood burning for emissions and heat output when they're concerned.

Thank you again for the willingness to hold the public hearings. New England Wood is honored to represent pellet manufacturers as an industry leader in the 2009 Plan. Our company stands willing to assist and looks forward to coming opportunities to discuss and offer feedback on its solutions towards our industry.

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much. Our next speaker knows something about developing Energy Plans, former head of NYSERDA is here, Peter Smith, who is now with the Pataki Cahill Group.

Peter, welcome.

PETER SMITH: I'll give you a copy of this, yes.

First of all thank you very much.

Thanks for coming. Thanks for coming to

Mohawk Valley. I grew up about twenty-five

miles away from here so it's a homecoming

for me, and I know you folks have been all

over this great State and I'm glad you're

here in Utica and Mohawk Valley for your

last hearing. It's been a long process.

First of all thank you very much.

My name is Peter Smith. I work for the

Pataki Cahill Group. I'm representing

Brookfield Renewable Power. Brookfield is a

major player in the green industry in New

York State. They own seventy-five

hydroelectric facilities. They contribute

more than 700 megawatts capacity. They

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employ 200 people. About 70 percent are employed by IBEW. They provide \$7 Million in wages and benefits. They pay \$14 Million in property taxes. They have access to fifty recreational facilities across Upstate New York for public boating, fishing, and they also operate 100 megawatt Carr Street facility here in East Syracuse, New York.

As a Plan goes from draft to final Brookfield believes there are three areas particularly for renewable energy where it be improved.

It needs to explicitly acknowledge the need to develop our sustainable competitive bio-diesel industry in New York and also has to consider green dispatchable power as a means to backstop intermittent power as the Plan calls for Renewable Portfolio Standard to go to 30 percent.

It also has to include certified low-impact hydroelectric facilities in the main tier regardless of image.

And third, there needs to have some flexibility in the maintenance tier as when small hydro facilities are operated as

fleets, little dispatchable hydro, they're a dispatchable green energy. As we bring more wind farms, more intermittent resources into New York's electricity system the system can be less reliable. We need a backstop that has clean, green dispatchable energy through bio-diesel facilities that will use existing facilities right now that are underutilized across New York State.

The Plan has to explicitly recognize that there is a place to play for existing renewables with existing fossil fuel plants that convert new bio-fuel in an environmentally sound manner. We also need to develop the bio-diesel industry in New York State nonfuel-based crops to meet some of that need.

Finally, we should consider in the RPS as the Public Service Commission examines the RPS standard whether or not we should have a separate tier for these facilities.

Second, we need to include low-impact hydroelectric facilities in the State's main tier, although they may be of interest beyond before 2003 as they're certified under

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low-impact hydroelectric institute they become

-- they sometimes use renewable generation

because they're passing more water, they're

using environmentally sound means to generate

electricity, and there needs to be some way

of helping them meet their financial

requirements, particularly if they're live

heat certified to participate in the main

tier of the Renewable Portfolio Standard.

Finally, the State Energy Plan should consider hydroelectric facilities that are operated as a fleet in the maintenance tier. Again, pre-2003 vintage facilities, but as Brookfield operates at seventy-five hydroelectric facilities in its fleet the maintenance calls for a small facility, less than two megawatts, as it is for a facility that's ten to twenty megawatts, and we don't keep separate books, so there's a need to work with the Public Service Commission when they consider the Renewable Portfolio Standard to examine how to provide maintenance tier support for small facilities that may go out of the -- that may go out of the operation because they just don't -- they just don't

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Thank you so much for being here today. Thanks for coming to Utica. Thanks for coming to the Mohawk Valley. And I look forward to the Final Plan. Thank you so much, Tom.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Peter.

Our next speaker is Allyn Hetzke,

Sr., Unitrac Energy Management, who will be followed by Elizabeth Gallagher.

ALLYN HETZKE, SR.: Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are an energy company and have been so since 1981, before any incentives were available, and so we've seen a lot of history as how this grows.

I'm here today basically to compliment you on the NYSERDA program. Our company primarily deals in lighting. We're lighting upgrades for lighting designers.

That's our business. And I meet with and talk with companies throughout every region of New York State and I hear their woes and their -- the plusses and their minuses, let me put it that way, from an economic

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standpoint. What I am finding is that when we do lighting it's not unusual for us to reduce the lighting kilowatt draw by 60 percent in a facility and this is pretty much across the board. It's quite meaningful from a dollar savings which primarily drives these programs.

The lighting program or the NYSERDA programs are not charity. There's a systems benefit charge which they pay in their power bills, which I believe that this one is used to provide the incentives and lighting. We find that incentives can be up to 50 percent of the project cost, which is quite meaningful for a company that might not be able to put together the funds to have a capital -- provide a capital improvement for their facility.

So, I've seen well over the past ten years this greatly enhanced -- this program greatly enhance the ability of private industry to implement these programs. In looking at the laws that are changing in lighting products that are not going to be available next year and foreseeable future

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1	I'm concerned that maybe a NYSERDA program
2	could be curtailed sooner than later. And I
3	mean, all you hear is the State's having
4	difficulty financially and so on and so
5	forth.
6	I would encourage that a NYSERDA
7	program continue for a while because I think
8	it's greatly helping these programs to to
9	occur. It makes it affordable for
10	corporations to implement them and it's very
11	meaningful because it creates capital for
12	them to reinvest in other areas. Maybe
13	they're investing in reducing debt service or
14	whatever they need to do to stay in
15	business.
16	So, basically that's why I'm here.
17	And to encourage the the continuation of
18	the NYSERDA program.
19	HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very
20	much.
21	Our next speaker is Elizabeth
22	Gallagher from Jay-K Independent Lumber, who
23	will be followed by Thomas Rahn.
24	ELIZABETH GALLAGHER: Hello. My
25	name is Elizabeth Gallagher. I am here on
	l .

behalf of the Jay-K Independent Lumber. We at Jay-K have enjoyed participating in the NYSERDA Energy Smart Program in the past and look forward to its continuation in the future.

As our customers become more conscientious of their energy consumption and begin to take on the responsibility of energy conservation we take pride in being able to assist them in making knowledgeable purchases that will not only benefit and preserve our environment but also are more cost effective for the consumers themselves.

Advertisements and information are key parts in educating a community on the topic of being energy smart and because of somewhat recent emphasis on going green in our society many customers who enter our store after being given a challenge to do their part are left wondering which products specifically they should be looking for and why.

The Energy Smart Product Program has given us information and tools we as salespeople need to assist the public in making these informed decisions. Whether our

customers are looking to insulate their homes, replace their windows or simply convert their incandescent light bulbs to energy saving, compact, fluorescent light bulbs, the Energy Smart Program has been there to insure that these products' benefits are clearly marked with the Energy Star logo. Also they ensure our sales staff is informed on the benefits of these products and furthermore supply us with the resource of Energy Smart representatives who are available for consultation and supply us with the information and tools we need.

This program aids our customers in making the connection between what they've heard about to what they can actually do as their part to be energy smart. The Energy Smart Program defines each product that it emphasizes and compares it -- and compares them to similar products lacking the Energy Star seal of approval, so as to give confidence to the consumer and assure them that they are making a sound choice and investment by choosing an environmentally friendly product or fixture. It is also a

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great comfort for all of our staff, including
myself, to know that the products we are
promoting will ensure peace of mind for our
customers.
The assets provided by the Energy
Smart Program translate into a wonderful tool
for a business such as Jay-K Lumber.
Assuring that our customers know and
understand what the Energy Star symbol stands
for and how it can help them is our goal
and we are thankful for the partnership with
NYSERDA and the Energy Smart Program to help
us guide our customers in making
knowledgeable, environmentally sound decisions.
Thank you very much.
HEARING OFFICER: Thank you,
Elizabeth.
Our next speaker is Thomas Rahn from
the Rome Area Chamber of Commerce, who will
be followed by Alicia Dicks.
THOMAS RAHN: Good afternoon. I'm
Thomas Rahn, Chairman of the Government
Affairs Committee for Rome Area Chamber of
Commerce, and collectively we represent about
600 business from the local area.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for all your hard work you've done on this Plan, for your diligence and providing us the opportunity to speak publicly for it.

It almost goes without saying that

New York's energy costs are some of the

highest in the nation. If we are to

preserve our few remaining industries, attract

new employers to our State and revitalize our

economy things have to change.

Unfortunately the main focus of this

Plan is on reducing energy use as a means of

putting downward pressure on the market

rather than attacking the problem at its

source. The cost of power and delivery and

the burden of excessive charges need to

change. While the strategy may work in the

short-term history has shown that the market

will adjust and the strategy could result in

the future closure of more generation

facilities as they become less profitable.

In other words, the real answer for the

consumer is lower costs, not less usage.

New York consumers need more affordable

energy, not less energy at an unaffordable price.

Furthermore, the Plan advocates the consumer spend more money to make their residences and businesses more energy efficient, thereby reducing their continued use and subsequently reducing their energy costs. While this may seem like a logical approach for some it is obviously out of financial reach for many. Incentives, matching grants, et cetera, do little for cash-strapped businesses and residents that simply cannot afford now to spend with the hopes of a satisfactory return on their investment sometime in the future.

Moreover, the Plan goes on to say that by improving overall electric system efficiency in a cost-effective manner will also mitigate unavoidable price increases associated with replacement of aging infrastructure and reduce environmental impacts. In other words, if we don't use it it will last longer. Not using the infrastructure and/or using it less is not going to prevent it from aging. Most of the

wear-and-tear as a result of natural physical changes from weather, corrosion and other time-related elements.

In addition to supporting the high price of supply and delivery the Plan continues to advocate other costs for use that ultimately drive up the costs for consumers. For example, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, the Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard, the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard, the System Benefits Charge, recently increased Public Service Law assessment, and obviously the Local and State taxes.

The Plan also advocates postponing construction of any new fossil fuel generation which would allow time to develop the low carbon intensity electric generation necessary to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the long term. In other words, we'll wait for something better to come along. Given the long lead-time associated with the siting and construction of a generation facility we cannot simply wait for the technology to come. At the very least the

Plan must address making a site ready -shovel ready, that is -- for the construction
process and clear the way of any obstacles
that could delay construction when the
technology becomes available.

The Plan promotes importing hydro power from Canada instead of promoting the development of more New York hydro power.

Needless to say this is counter-intuitive to energy independence. New York needs to be self-sufficient and we are not going to get that way by continuing to import electricity from Canada.

And although the Plan addresses
natural gas exploration and production it
falls short in addressing liquified natural
gas and its potential for lowering the cost
of natural gas for consumers in New York,
also its ability to help regulate prices
under increased demand by having a ready
supply of gas in storage. We have ignored
LNG for too long based upon an accident that
happened some thirty years ago. Other states
have been using LNG and reaping the benefits
while New York sits idly by.

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Last but not least there are several
objectives in the Draft Plan that the Chamber
wishes to recognize and wholeheartedly
supports. These include the need to develop
a long-term alternative for the power for
jobs and ECBS programs; encouragement of
in-state energy production, including the
Marcellus shale formation; promotion of demand
side management strategies; the need to
upgrade and expand our energy transmission
infrastructure; support and enhance research
and development of next generation clean
energy technologies; the recognition of the
value of new in-state nuclear generating
capacity; the need for a new siting law for
electric generation; encouragement of the
development and use of sustainable biomass to
displace heating oil and gasoline; repowering
of existing generation facilities that are
justified; and the need for a statutory
framework for carbon capture and
sequestration.
Central New York's economic future
depends on clean, affordable energy. Slowing
things down and using less are not the

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answers that will maintain and attract new businesses to our region and this State. We need to find viable solutions that will reduce the cost of energy in New York so that the very least we are on par with the rest of the nation.

Again, the business community thanks you for your hard work. We think it's a wonderful Plan. With a few adjustments we believe that it is what New York needs for the coming decades. Again, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Alicia Dicks from National Grid, who will be followed by Angelamae Abbene.

ALICIA DICKS: Good afternoon.

Thank you for having us. I'm Alicia Dicks.

I'm a Regional Director for National Grid and pleasure to resent National Grid here this afternoon.

And we'll really congratulate the State Energy Board and really give kudos to you and your hard work and thanks for taking the time to be here in this region. It's a fundamental task we think you've undertaken

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and we're really in full support of some of these recommendations moving forward.

The State Energy Plan should provide an excellent roadmap for New York's energy future, as well as a useful picture of where we are today and how we use our facilities. We share the Governor's vision for robust and innovative Clean Energy Economy that will stimulate investment, create jobs, protect public health and the environment, and meet the energy needs of businesses, residents, reliably, safely and affordably over the next ten years.

National Grid supports the energy resource priorities established in the Draft Report, notably increased energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pursuit of greenhouse gas reductions in the energy portfolio.

Achieving the State's goals would require leadership from both policymakers and from utilities that provide energy services to New York customers, and National Grid stands ready to take action and help the State achieve its energy and environmental goals.

Today we wish to comment on three

issues that are critically important to the success and implementation of the State

Energy Plan. Top three are energy efficiency, clean energy and infrastructure investment.

On energy efficiency we realize and support the goal -- the Government's goal for 15x15. As you know energy efficiency is the most effective way for both customers to manage their energy costs and reduce their carbon footprint. It's a win-win solution for both customers and the environment.

Achieving New York's ambitious energy saving goals will require a partnership of policymakers and regulators, the State's utilities, NYSERDA and energy services companies. We need an all-hands-on-deck approach. Very much the way National Grid uses in a storm. We have a storm emergency, everybody at National Grid puts all hands on deck. We have the same mentality for this type of work ahead of us.

We need to streamline the energy efficiency program approval process so that we can bring energy savings to our customers

as quickly as possible and our customers are eager to take advantage of these programs that we are all proposing across the board with C-Net and the marketplace day after day. Flexibility in the implementation of the new energy efficiency programs so that utilities and other providers can work effectively with their customers to achieve the 15x15 goal is critical.

On the clean energy front, as the State Energy Plan recognizes, renewable energy is another important priority for New York State and National Grid fully supports the State's efforts. It will be important for our customers to support renewable energy as a low cost or cost-effective manner and get as many people on board as possible.

Utility deployment of solar and other renewable energy resources is one of the ways of reducing the cost of the new technologies for customers. Investing in transmissions to deliver those renewable energies to promote -- in remote locations to customer load centers will be critical for ensuring that customers can take advantage of the benefits

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of New York's renewable energy development.

And transmission is the backbone that moves clean reliable energy from its point of generation to its customer's door.

New York State's Energy Plan should give due consideration to the issues of financing, permitting and building transmission projects to deliver wind and other remote clean energy to New York State customers.

Investing in Smart Grid is another key element in tapping opportunities for clean energy in New York, and at National Grid we've recently applied to the New York State Department of Energy for the funding of the New York State Smart Grid Program which will target about 82,000 customers in both Syracuse and the Albany Capital District region. The program will enable us to help our customers to manage their energy costs and learn how to integrate renewable resources and electric vehicles into the energy grid for the future.

We encourage the Board to develop action plans that will bring the benefits of new technology and renewable energy to our

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the Plan notes energy -- clean energy development in New York State presents an economic development opportunity and for the potential of new jobs and National Grid stands ready to work side-by-side with the State and Local communities to make this is a reality.

Lastly, as infrastructure investment.

As the Draft recognizes achieving New York's

-- New York's energy and environmental goals

will require considerable investment in the

State's energy infrastructure. National Grid

is prepared and is eager to make this

investment in New York's energy future but we

cannot do this without a supportive

investment climate. New York's policy and

regulatory framework must provide for timely

recovery of costs and industry-standard

returns in order to attract the investment

needed to achieve the goals articulated in

the State Energy Plan.

We stand as National Grid in partnership with the Board, the State and other utilities, stakeholders and most

1	PUBLIC HEARING importantly our customers, to implement the
2	Governor's vision for the New York State
3	energy and environmental future.
4	Thank you very much for your time.
5	HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very
6	much.
7	Our next speaker is Angelamae Abbene,
8	who will be followed by Michael Abbene.
9	Welcome.
10	ANGELAMAE ABBENE: Hi. I'm going to
11	read my comments. It and mainly because
12	I didn't memorize them.
13	Well, first thank you for trying to
14	prepare a Plan that thoroughly addresses the
15	energy situation in the State of New York.
16	I understand that this Plan is an
17	administrative outline for final action and
18	at this time it will not be taken
19	substantive from participants commenting today,
20	so I have questions I trust you will ask
21	yourselves.
22	Will the Plan fulfill the real needs
23	and desires of the communities involved?
24	Will the State encourage new forms of
25	electrical transmission when it comes to

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placement of energy-generating operations that would scar the countryside all for the dubious purpose of providing another city with energy that merely increases its traffic congestion, overcrowding and air pollution? Will the State of New York admit that the sacrifice is too great? Where is the benefits in destroying the one community to help destroy another? Where is that benefit? Will the submitted briefs be skewed to attract more people to the State in order to fill the pockets of organizations that serve to grandize the reputation of Legislators?

As a sovereign state we should not be led by disinformation that may be given to us by sinecures, be they federal or otherwise.

Electrical energy consists of two paths, generation and transmission. It's that second word transmission that needs translation. We're not speaking about the transmission in use, with little altercation, since Edison and Tesla. We're talking about new forms of transmission.

Today the existing forms of

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electrical transmission cause the destruction of our environment. To further develop such methods is an exercise in futility. They simply don't fill the need. Large numbers of dollars in the US and local monies in other countries are spent on promoting same old methods of pipeline or wire, aboveground or belowground, and more recently doubtful methods such as nuclear and wind. And I understand natural gas from shale presents problems with water pollution and so on. Naturally they would only have to be taken into consideration.

And the really big money goes to develop computer technology. Let's be clear here, the computer's used up a lot of energy. And all this is happening when there is a dire need for venture capital to be spent in experimental studies for a new mode of electrical transmission.

In the meantime the State with its numerous energy departments and agencies can begin just such an investigation by encouraging interest and experimentation in electrical transmission. The time is now.

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1	Financing can begin with existing budgets				
2	with the New York State department energy				
3	departments and agencies. Perhaps some of				
4	the great minds and monies dedicated to				
5	computer technology could be diverted to				
6	electrical transmission technology. Why not				
7	ask them?				
8	Let's shift briefly to fuel for				
9	heating and transportation. On the topic of				
10	fuel from food products, please, please turn				
11	thumbs down on any such foolishness. As				
12	many of your mother's said to you when you				
13	refused to eat your veggies, children are				
14	starving all over the world, so please don't				
15	put their food into our engines.				
16	The State of New York is in the				
17	position of initiating an entirely new look				

The State of New York is in the position of initiating an entirely new look at electrical energy transmission that will do the job without devastating our environment. Please let's do it.

Thanks so much for the opportunity to speak to you.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Michael Abbene.

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follow. Before any energy -- new energy plan is approved the following questions really should be answered again. In some cases they may have been somewhere, but I don't know of. For instance, a ten-year plan was -- was mentioned. Is this going to be a ten-year plan or is it supposed to solve problems out into the future twenty, thirty, fifty, 100 years from now? And is that being considered?

The reason I'm asking is because in the 1970s, to show my age, we had a problem with energy and there was an oil embargo and all these things came up at that time. It's now thirty-five and forty years later and they're still coming up, the same situations, sun, solar, wind, et cetera, what have you. We can't waste -- afford to waste any more money on this. We've got to have the solutions as quickly as possible but we have to know what we're doing. We shouldn't be in the same situation as we were thirty-five and forty years ago.

Because we in the upstate region are

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using much less power than what is being
generated the excess should be rerouted at
its point of origin toward where it is
needed. If this cannot be done there is no
reason to continue with the Plan. The
transmission of electricity must be flexible.
Power lines, whether they be overground or
underground, are obsolete. We must force the
power system of wireless transmission,
possibly via satellite or some other form.
Wireless is the key to our future.

And I bring a couple of examples as to power which is wireless. You can call over to any other part of the world on a cell phone which has no wire. You have a drone which is used by the military which can be controlled here in the US and do whatever it has to do in Iraq or in Afghanistan. Also wireless. There has to be a power unit, there's no question about it, but it does not have to have wires. And I believe there are people who are possibly already in this field trying to get this to work and I don't know of them.

I've heard that there might be. But this is

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1	really a very serious matter and we don't
2	have to have as much plan to take up by all
3	this other all these other methods.
4	Also, in referring to wind power, I
5	don't know if anyone has noticed we already
6	have windmills dotting our landscape up
7	Upstate New York here and and they're
8	constantly moving. Don Quixote would be
9	very, very pleased if he could be here
10	today. They're constantly moving whether
11	there's wind or not. And my question here
12	is is that: Do they possibly require more
13	energy than the energy which they are putting
14	out?
15	Thank you very much.
16	HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very
17	much.
18	That is all for the preregistered
19	speakers. Is anyone else interested in
20	providing public statement in the audience?
21	(Whereupon there was no verbal
22	response)
23	HEARING OFFICER: Seeing none then
24	that concludes today's public hearing and
25	concludes the public hearing phase of the

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energy planning process. Again, thank you
all very much for being here. Thank you to
the Board members for being part of the
public hearing process. I think that we
gathered very useful information that will be
helpful in completing the Plan. Thank you
very much to our staff. Thank you and this
concludes the public hearing session. Thank
you.

(Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at 1:49 PM)

HEARING OFFICER: We're going to reopen the public hearing. Another speaker has joined us. Mr. Matthew Yonkin from Malcolm Pirnie.

MATTHEW YONKIN: I apologize for keeping you all here a little longer than you were hoping to, so --

HEARING OFFICER: Fair enough.

MATTHEW YONKIN: -- thank you for your -- for sticking around to give me the opportunity to speak. Leaf peekers were out in a little bit more force than I was expecting on the way out here.

As I said, my name is Matthew Yonkin

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and I work with Malcolm Pirnie. I've been consulting in the energy field for fifteen years. During that time I've witnessed a lot of improvement in the way of New York's publish and private sectors, been viewing their energy use and understanding the important role it plays in their ability to cost effectively meet the needs of their residents and also to compete with our manufacturers globally.

Much of the improvement I think has taken place really can be attributed to what the State has done to this point with their energy programs and energy plan. Regardless to say that nearly all energy projects, whether it be energy efficiency, renewable generation, was somewhere touched either technically or financially through existing programs that are in place through the State. A lot of progress is made. I do think there's a lot of progress still. think the State Energy Plan as written really does a great job at establishing framework to get some of those opportunities that are out there.

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	There ar	e a few	comments	that I'd
like to	share.	Most of	them are	quite
supportiv	re and re	eally it	's a matt	er of
digging :	into some	e details	s, making	sure that
when you	're writi	ng the	action pi	eces of
these	of thes	e tasks	and strat	egies you
keep a f	ew thing	s in mir	nd that I	've seen.

As I mentioned earlier the importance of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority's Program and those programs that are administered by the utilities really can't be overstated. I think the Plan recognizes the important role of these entities relative to implementing energy efficiency and implementing renewable energy processes in New York State and in advancing the Plan's initiative, but I really do want to reiterate the thinking these entities need to stay in the core of whatever statewide strategies you're putting forward.

I've gone to these public hearings.

The other ones I was actually on time for.

This one I apologize for running late. But typically they've been dominated by comments

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on the energy generation and supply side, not a lot of discussions about the energy efficiency programs or the energy efficiency strategies you're looking at. I do think, and I think you're aware of this, that to be truly effective the energy efficiency piece needs to be getting as much attention and as much fund and focus as the renewable energy pieces do. So, that end I think it's very important that the funding remain in place for it and not only that it remain in place but somehow commitments be made to lock in that funding for a longer period of time.

A lot of these programs and projects have long paybacks, take a while for the investments to maybe take hold, and if the Plans aren't having a long enough commitment or a long enough time commitment to these entities, whether they're public or private, the investment won't be made, so balancing the uncertainty of the market with the flexibility to deal with the market which is changing is a very important piece of the Plan.

A lot in the Plan -- and I think

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it's essential that the metrics are
consistent, that they're actually very well
thought out, and you understand what you're
trying to measure with the metrics you're
capturing. Certainly dollars and kilowatt
hours saved or dollars per kill kilowatt
hours is a great baseline metric but that's
not going to tell the whole story. That's
going to prevent these programs from getting
to small utilities. The kilowatt hour
savings may not be huge but the municipality
benefits on a percent basis. I also think
that those methods are going to, you know,
probably not capture the true value of
outreach and education which really is a big
part of creating culture statewide. It's
really pushing for efficiency and for
renewable generation.

And then finally the last point I'd like to talk to is actually tied into net meter and distributed generation. I do support modification of the Net Metering Laws. I think there is some room for improvement in those laws. I think that maximizing the number of the facilities and

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output of the facilities that are actually generating distributed energy sources really is going to help the State achieve the renewable generation goals.

It's particularly important, and I think this is the sack that gets lost a little bit, is small hydro. There are a lot of small dams out there. There are a lot of small facilities where we're not talking about impeding waterways, the existing structures are there, but under the current regulations hydro generation on a small scale doesn't make sense. You can't get through the licensing procedures. You can't benefit enough. So, I think trying to capture that would be a very positive thing.

In particular with municipal entities some areas where they've got a large geographic expansion they have ability for renewable generation but not necessarily where the loads are. Somehow being able to allow them to get the retail value of that electric as opposed to having to put it back at the wholesale value, the lowest wholesale value, I think will make a lot of projects

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1	that can't make a lot of economic sense now
2	move forward. That would really support the
3	overall goals of the renewable generation
4	percentage.
5	So, you weren't staying for anything
6	particularly critical. I do appreciate the
7	opportunity to speak to you, and again thank
8	you again for giving me the opportunity.
9	HEARING OFFICER: Thanks for your
10	statement and that concludes this public
11	hearing and the public hearing phase of the
12	planning process. Thank you all for being
13	here.
14	(Whereupon the proceedings were
15	concluded at 1:59 PM)
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1	CERTIFICATE				
2					
3	STATE OF NEW YORK:				
4	COUNTY OF CORTLAND:				
5					
6	I, MICHELE L. KEMAK, RPR, do hereby				
7	certify that the foregoing is a true and				
8	accurate transcription to the best of my				
9	ability of the proceedings in the Matter of				
10	a PUBLIC HEARING, held in Utica, New York,				
11	on the 26th day of September, 2009.				
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13	pfichele L Kernak				
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15	MICHELE L. KEMAK, RPR				
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1	STATE OF NEW YORK	1	PUBLIC HEARING
2		2	SEPTEMBER 26, 2009
3		3	HEARING OFFICER: Good afternoon.
4	2009		Thank you all for being here on such a
5	2009		,
'	STATE ENERGY PLAN HEARING		lovely day in Utica. My name is Tom Congdon
6			and I'm the Chair of the New York State
7			Energy Planning Board. I'd like to welcome
			you all to this Public Statement Hearing on
8		9	the Draft State Energy Plan. I'd like to
9	Dublic Heaving health on Contember 20, 2000	10	also thank the other members of the Planning
10	Public Hearing, held on September 26, 2009,	11	Board who are here with me today: Bob
10	at SUNY IT, 12 North Horatio Street, Kunsela Hall, Utica,		Callender from the New York State Energy
11	at 3011 11, 12 North Horato Street, National Hally Street,		Research & Development Authority; Judith Enck
	New York, commencing at 1:00 p.m., before Michele L.		who is the Deputy Secretary for the
12			Environment in Governor Paterson's office;
13	Kemak, Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the		•
14	Chata of Navy Vanla		Judy Lee from the Public Service Commission;
15 16	State of New York.		and Bill Little from the Department of
17			Environmental Conservation.
18		19	This is our last public hearing that
19			we've held eight other public hearings around
20			the State. And I'd like also to just take
21		22	this opportunity to thank our staff.
22 23		23	Suzanne Baker, who's just on the
24		24	other side of that door, is our Outreach
25			Coordinator who has done a terrific job to
	Page 2		Page 4
1		1	
1			organize all of these hearings and make sure
2			that they run smoothly and keep us all on
3	37, 3 ,		track, and she's just done a really terrific
4	of the Governor		job and we really want to thank her.
5		5	John Williams, our Director of Energy
6	Judith A. Lee, Executive Deputy to the		Analysis who helped draft a large chunk of
7	Chairman, Department of Public Service	7	this Plan and has attended all of the
8		8	hearings with us. We really appreciate all
9			induinings inter der ind really appreciate all
1 2	William G. Little, Associate Counsel,	9	of your effort, John, and time.
10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9 10	of your effort, John, and time.
10	Department of Environmental Conservation	10	of your effort, John, and time. And Sarah Osgood, who's the Executive
10 11	Department of Environmental Conservation	10 11	of your effort, John, and time. And Sarah Osgood, who's the Executive Director for the Energy Planning Board, who
10 11 12	Department of Environmental Conservation Judith Enck, Deputy Secretary for	10 11 12	of your effort, John, and time. And Sarah Osgood, who's the Executive Director for the Energy Planning Board, who also had a huge role in drafting the Plan
10 11 12 13	Department of Environmental Conservation Judith Enck, Deputy Secretary for Environment, Office of the Governor	10 11 12 13	of your effort, John, and time. And Sarah Osgood, who's the Executive Director for the Energy Planning Board, who also had a huge role in drafting the Plan and attending almost all of the hearings, and
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April of 2008 when Governor Paterson issued Executive Order Number 2 which created the Planning Board and charged us with developing a State Energy Plan. On August 10th the Planning Board released the Draft State Energy Plan on its website nysenergyplan.com and we commenced a sixty-day written comment period and a public hearing phase of developing the Final Plan. Written comments are due on October 19th and we will release the Final Plan by the end of the year.

The Plan's objectives are to ensure our energy systems are reliable over the ten-year planning horizon, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, specialize energy costs and improve economic competitiveness in New York State, reduce public health and environmental risks associated with energy systems, and improve the State's energy security.

The Plan modeled and considered various approaches to achieve these objectives and we've arrived at a number of strategies.

First and foremost the Plan identified energy efficiency as the priority resource for meeting all of our stated public

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communities to achieve our goals. This public hearing is our example of a desire to work with stakeholders affected by the energy decisions and energy policies that we've developed at the State level. This is one of nine public hearings that we've held around the State to hear the community's concerns. A full hearing schedule is on our website so you can see where we've been, but as I've said, this is our last hearing of the public hearing phase of the planning process.

My job today is to gather information from the Planning Board to consider, and again we're really appreciative of all of your attendance here today. The process is simple. Those who want to comment have been asked to sign in. Your name will be called one at a time to speak. Please come to one of the mikes here in the aisles when your name is called. The court reporter is here to prepare a verbatim transcript. These transcripts from all the hearings are going to be posted on our website.

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policy objectives.

Second the Plan states to develop in-state energy resources which are largely renewable energy resources but also natural gas resources as long as we can do so in an environmentally responsible manner.

Third the Plan projects infrastructure needs throughout the State that will support clean energy technologies of the future and also to ensure we meet our reliability standards in the State.

Fourth, the Plan identifies opportunities to capitalize on assisting academic and research strengths in the State and to facilitate connections between academia and industry to speed up the rate of innovation and energy technologies.

The Plan also identifies needs for clean energy workforce training and economic development training in order to help existing and new businesses thrive in a carbon constraining economy.

Lastly the Plan identifies that none of this can be fully achieved without working with other levels of Government and with

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It's very important that there be only one speaker at a time so that the reporter can hear clearly. Speakers should address their comments in the direction of the microphone and please make an effort to speak clearly and slowly. If you have written -- written -- a written version of your comments please provide them to the court reporter so that she can use those to ensure accuracy of your comments.

All speakers are asked to focus on issues that pertain to the Draft Energy Plan. Your comments should be as succinct as possible so we can hear from as many of you as possible. We set a five-minute deadline for that purpose. And we are keeping time. You'll hear a beeper go off at the end of the five minutes, so when you hear that beep please do try to wrap up your comments. Formal presentations aren't allowed.

Those who want to comment but do not want to speak publicly or did not get a chance to do so today -- although I can't imagine that would be a problem -- can submit written comments via the State Energy

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Plan website. If you decide to submit written comments please do so as soon as possible so that they can be carefully considered.

All public comments, whether stated at a hearing like this or sent to the website, will be reported to the Energy Planning Board for its consideration and they all count equally regardless of how they were received.

So, before I call the first speaker does anyone have any questions about the process?

Okay. Yes, sir?

A VOICE: Can I use my camera to take some pictures?

HEARING OFFICER: Of course.

A VOICE: Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER: Our first speaker is Gabe Vincelette from the New England Wood Pellet & New York Biomass Council.

GABRIEL VINCELETTE: Do we want to use the mike?

use the mike?

HEARING OFFICER: Yes, please. GABRIEL VINCELETTE: Well, thanks, Page 11

And currently over 30,000 households and businesses use wood pellets to heat from our Schuyler facility just east of Utica here.

So, wood pellets are created from wood chips and falloff of shavings generated by the local lumber and manufacturing operations. Much of the wood waste was discarded on site and left releasing carbon with no energy benefit before our plant was built in New York State. Wood wastes today are delivered to our bio-refinery to be compressed into small pellets. As pellets these former wood waste is now contained in a uniform structure which can be used, stored and transported and fed into a burning pot for renewable heating in high-efficiency pellet units.

Supporting renewable energy heating through wood pellets is significant for the regional economy, green jobs and in creation of sustainable markets for low-grade wood which support logging operations inside New York State. Pellets also support less dependence of fossil fuels for heating, use of locally sourced renewable products and

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guys, again. It's good to see taxes working on a Saturday, let's say. So, and also thank you again. This is my third attendance, second time speaking, so the nice thing is is that what I feel from the Board up top is that you guys have a genuinely desire and interest to hear from these public comments, so...

And, Tom, you said 200 people came through and I think that's something that will be very taxing on a few people to hear that.

So again, New England Wood Pellet, LLC is the largest distributor and manufacturer of wood pellets in New York State. Created in 1992 the company has grown 30 percent per year to meet consumer demand in New York and inside the Northeast. Today's three plants represent \$35 Million in private and capital investment. And we recently announced the purchasing of Norbord, a composite wood product company in Deposit, New York. The facility will be repurposed saving jobs, logging work and expanding product availability in the Southern Tier.

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mitigating of carbon emissions as wood pellets are considered to be carbon neutral.

I strongly agree with the Draft Energy Policy's objectives; however, the inclusion of biomass thermal application in structures and high-efficiency boilers is nonexistence. This Plan does not represent accurately the growing markets, green jobs and capital investments which have already been happening in New York for renewable energy and high-efficiency biomass heating.

Surprisingly the pelletized biomass usage in thermal applications meets the highest environmental standards by utilizing conversion technologies already commerically available and being currently used inside -- currently used inside the State.

Organizations which currently use pellets to heat their buildings are the Empire State Forest & Products Association building in Rensselaer. Also NYSERDA has a sponsored project with Clarkston University, the Walker Field House, it's a sports facility that's heated by pellets and also serves as an air quality testing service for NYSERDA.

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Recently announced sometime in August was the Wild Center in Tupper Lake, and a NYSERDA-sponsored product which will be heating the entire facility itself, if you're familiar with it.

The Draft Report targets other renewable energy sectors like wind, biofuels and PV. Statements regarding wood burning for heat have been lacking in true representation of potential markets on the ground. If the expectation remains that the market will triple in size over the next years according to BTU usage, and representations in the Plan itself that you guys have put forth as the Draft. Much of the heat generated from this is being burnt in inefficient stoves and units.

The pellet industry is a young market that has demonstrated itself to be sustainable for loggers, environmentalists, manufacturers and building green jobs. Europeans pioneered renewable space heating with pellets starting in the 1980s. Government realized that in the 1990s the inclusion and the support of renewable high-

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renewable energy targets and carbon emission standards under budget and on time lessening the burden to taxpayers.

Four: Understand that the pellet market is not new. Europe has created green jobs, has created tax revenue while demonstrating proactive forest management policy benefiting all parties involved in the industry.

Five: Traditional burning of cord wood is not like burning wood pellets.

Treat wood pellets as a different technology with greater efficiencies, higher net energy balance and much lower emissions. There is no need to be regulated like traditional wood burning for emissions and heat output when they're concerned.

Thank you again for the willingness to hold the public hearings. New England Wood is honored to represent pellet manufacturers as an industry leader in the 2009 Plan. Our company stands willing to assist and looks forward to coming opportunities to discuss and offer feedback on its solutions towards our industry.

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efficiency heating from biomass was a necessity to meet their aggressive carbon reduction and renewable energy targets inside Europe. I see the same scenario taking place in New York State and New England Wood Pellets and the pellet industry stand ready to help.

My recommendations for the Plan as it is so far include in the Final 2009 State Energy Plan renewable heating from pelletized biomass as a viable solution to heat structures while reducing our dependence on fossil fuel, lowering greenhouse gases and creating green jobs.

Two: Talk, educate, support -- and support the usage of pellets in high-efficiency boilers for renewable space heating in public spaces, schools and government buildings who have access to pellets through bulk delivery.

Three: Give renewable heating equality by matching the funding levels found in wind, solar and liquid biofuels. And fundamentally realize that using solid biomass pellets for structure heating completes the

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Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much. Our next speaker knows something about developing Energy Plans, former head of NYSERDA is here, Peter Smith, who is now with the Pataki Cahill Group.

Peter, welcome.

PETER SMITH: I'll give you a copy of this, yes.

First of all thank you very much. Thanks for coming. Thanks for coming to Mohawk Valley. I grew up about twenty-five miles away from here so it's a homecoming for me, and I know you folks have been all over this great State and I'm glad you're here in Utica and Mohawk Valley for your last hearing. It's been a long process.

First of all thank you very much.
My name is Peter Smith. I work for the
Pataki Cahill Group. I'm representing
Brookfield Renewable Power. Brookfield is a
major player in the green industry in New
York State. They own seventy-five
hydroelectric facilities. They contribute
more than 700 megawatts capacity. They

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employ 200 people. About 70 percent are employed by IBEW. They provide \$7 Million in wages and benefits. They pay \$14 Million in property taxes. They have access to fifty recreational facilities across Upstate New York for public boating, fishing, and they also operate 100 megawatt Carr Street facility here in East Syracuse, New York.

As a Plan goes from draft to final Brookfield believes there are three areas particularly for renewable energy where it be improved.

It needs to explicitly acknowledge the need to develop our sustainable competitive bio-diesel industry in New York and also has to consider green dispatchable power as a means to backstop intermittent power as the Plan calls for Renewable Portfolio Standard to go to 30 percent.

It also has to include certified low-impact hydroelectric facilities in the main tier regardless of image.

And third, there needs to have some flexibility in the maintenance tier as when small hydro facilities are operated as

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low-impact hydroelectric institute they become -- they sometimes use renewable generation because they're passing more water, they're using environmentally sound means to generate electricity, and there needs to be some way of helping them meet their financial requirements, particularly if they're live heat certified to participate in the main tier of the Renewable Portfolio Standard.

Finally, the State Energy Plan should consider hydroelectric facilities that are operated as a fleet in the maintenance tier. Again, pre-2003 vintage facilities, but as Brookfield operates at seventy-five hydroelectric facilities in its fleet the maintenance calls for a small facility, less than two megawatts, as it is for a facility that's ten to twenty megawatts, and we don't keep separate books, so there's a need to work with the Public Service Commission when they consider the Renewable Portfolio Standard to examine how to provide maintenance tier support for small facilities that may go out of the -- that may go out of the operation because they just don't -- they just don't

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fleets, little dispatchable hydro, they're a dispatchable green energy. As we bring more wind farms, more intermittent resources into New York's electricity system the system can be less reliable. We need a backstop that has clean, green dispatchable energy through bio-diesel facilities that will use existing facilities right now that are underutilized across New York State.

The Plan has to explicitly recognize that there is a place to play for existing renewables with existing fossil fuel plants that convert new bio-fuel in an environmentally sound manner. We also need to develop the bio-diesel industry in New York State nonfuel-based crops to meet some of that need.

Finally, we should consider in the RPS as the Public Service Commission examines the RPS standard whether or not we should have a separate tier for these facilities.

Second, we need to include low-impact hydroelectric facilities in the State's main tier, although they may be of interest beyond before 2003 as they're certified under Page 20

meet it financially.

Thank you so much for being here today. Thanks for coming to Utica. Thanks for coming to the Mohawk Valley. And I look forward to the Final Plan. Thank you so much, Tom.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Peter. Our next speaker is Allyn Hetzke, Sr., Unitrac Energy Management, who will be followed by Elizabeth Gallagher.

ALLYN HETZKE, SR.: Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are an energy company and have been so since 1981, before any incentives were available, and so we've seen a lot of history as how this grows.

I'm here today basically to compliment you on the NYSERDA program. Our company primarily deals in lighting. We're lighting upgrades for lighting designers. That's our business. And I meet with and talk with companies throughout every region of New York State and I hear their woes and their — the plusses and their minuses, let me put it that way, from an economic

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standpoint. What I am finding is that when we do lighting it's not unusual for us to reduce the lighting kilowatt draw by 60 percent in a facility and this is pretty much across the board. It's quite meaningful from a dollar savings which primarily drives these programs.

The lighting program or the NYSERDA programs are not charity. There's a systems benefit charge which they pay in their power bills, which I believe that this one is used to provide the incentives and lighting. We find that incentives can be up to 50 percent of the project cost, which is quite meaningful for a company that might not be able to put together the funds to have a capital -- provide a capital improvement for their facility.

So, I've seen well over the past ten years this greatly enhanced -- this program greatly enhance the ability of private industry to implement these programs. In looking at the laws that are changing in lighting products that are not going to be available next year and foreseeable future

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behalf of the Jay-K Independent Lumber. We at Jay-K have enjoyed participating in the NYSERDA Energy Smart Program in the past and look forward to its continuation in the future.

As our customers become more conscientious of their energy consumption and begin to take on the responsibility of energy conservation we take pride in being able to assist them in making knowledgeable purchases that will not only benefit and preserve our environment but also are more cost effective for the consumers themselves.

Advertisements and information are key parts in educating a community on the topic of being energy smart and because of somewhat recent emphasis on going green in our society many customers who enter our store after being given a challenge to do their part are left wondering which products specifically they should be looking for and why.

The Energy Smart Product Program has given us information and tools we as salespeople need to assist the public in making these informed decisions. Whether our

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I'm concerned that maybe a NYSERDA program could be curtailed sooner than later. And I mean, all you hear is the State's having difficulty financially and so on and so forth.

I would encourage that a NYSERDA program continue for a while because I think it's greatly helping these programs to -- to occur. It makes it affordable for corporations to implement them and it's very meaningful because it creates capital for them to reinvest in other areas. Maybe they're investing in reducing debt service or whatever they need to do to stay in business.

So, basically that's why I'm here. And to encourage the -- the continuation of the NYSERDA program.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Elizabeth Gallagher from Jay-K Independent Lumber, who will be followed by Thomas Rahn.

ELIZABETH GALLAGHER: Hello. My name is Elizabeth Gallagher. I am here on

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customers are looking to insulate their homes, replace their windows or simply convert their incandescent light bulbs to energy saving, compact, fluorescent light bulbs, the Energy Smart Program has been there to insure that these products' benefits are clearly marked with the Energy Star logo. Also they ensure our sales staff is informed on the benefits of these products and furthermore supply us with the resource of Energy Smart representatives who are available for consultation and supply us with the information and tools we need.

This program aids our customers in making the connection between what they've heard about to what they can actually do as their part to be energy smart. The Energy Smart Program defines each product that it emphasizes and compares it -- and compares them to similar products lacking the Energy Star seal of approval, so as to give confidence to the consumer and assure them that they are making a sound choice and investment by choosing an environmentally friendly product or fixture. It is also a

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great comfort for all of our staff, including myself, to know that the products we are promoting will ensure peace of mind for our customers.

The assets provided by the Energy Smart Program translate into a wonderful tool for a business such as Jay-K Lumber.
Assuring that our customers know and understand what the Energy Star symbol stands for and how it can help them is our goal and we are thankful for the partnership with NYSERDA and the Energy Smart Program to help us guide our customers in making knowledgeable, environmentally sound decisions.

Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Elizabeth.

Our next speaker is Thomas Rahn from the Rome Area Chamber of Commerce, who will be followed by Alicia Dicks.

THOMAS RAHN: Good afternoon. I'm Thomas Rahn, Chairman of the Government Affairs Committee for Rome Area Chamber of Commerce, and collectively we represent about 600 business from the local area.

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energy, not less energy at an unaffordable price.

Furthermore, the Plan advocates the consumer spend more money to make their residences and businesses more energy efficient, thereby reducing their continued use and subsequently reducing their energy costs. While this may seem like a logical approach for some it is obviously out of financial reach for many. Incentives, matching grants, et cetera, do little for cash-strapped businesses and residents that simply cannot afford now to spend with the hopes of a satisfactory return on their investment sometime in the future.

Moreover, the Plan goes on to say that by improving overall electric system efficiency in a cost-effective manner will also mitigate unavoidable price increases associated with replacement of aging infrastructure and reduce environmental impacts. In other words, if we don't use it it will last longer. Not using the infrastructure and/or using it less is not going to prevent it from aging. Most of the

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I want to take this opportunity to thank you for all your hard work you've done on this Plan, for your diligence and providing us the opportunity to speak publicly for it.

It almost goes without saying that New York's energy costs are some of the highest in the nation. If we are to preserve our few remaining industries, attract new employers to our State and revitalize our economy things have to change.

Unfortunately the main focus of this Plan is on reducing energy use as a means of putting downward pressure on the market rather than attacking the problem at its source. The cost of power and delivery and the burden of excessive charges need to change. While the strategy may work in the short-term history has shown that the market will adjust and the strategy could result in the future closure of more generation facilities as they become less profitable. In other words, the real answer for the consumer is lower costs, not less usage. New York consumers need more affordable

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wear-and-tear as a result of natural physical changes from weather, corrosion and other time-related elements.

In addition to supporting the high price of supply and delivery the Plan continues to advocate other costs for use that ultimately drive up the costs for consumers. For example, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, the Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard, the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard, the System Benefits Charge, recently increased Public Service Law assessment, and obviously the Local and State taxes.

The Plan also advocates postponing construction of any new fossil fuel generation which would allow time to develop the low carbon intensity electric generation necessary to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the long term. In other words, we'll wait for something better to come along. Given the long lead-time associated with the siting and construction of a generation facility we cannot simply wait for the technology to come. At the very least the

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Plan must address making a site ready -shovel ready, that is -- for the construction process and clear the way of any obstacles that could delay construction when the technology becomes available.

The Plan promotes importing hydro power from Canada instead of promoting the development of more New York hydro power. Needless to say this is counter-intuitive to energy independence. New York needs to be self-sufficient and we are not going to get that way by continuing to import electricity from Canada.

And although the Plan addresses natural gas exploration and production it falls short in addressing liquified natural gas and its potential for lowering the cost of natural gas for consumers in New York, also its ability to help regulate prices under increased demand by having a ready supply of gas in storage. We have ignored LNG for too long based upon an accident that happened some thirty years ago. Other states have been using LNG and reaping the benefits while New York sits idly by.

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answers that will maintain and attract new businesses to our region and this State. We need to find viable solutions that will reduce the cost of energy in New York so that the very least we are on par with the rest of the nation.

Again, the business community thanks you for your hard work. We think it's a wonderful Plan. With a few adjustments we believe that it is what New York needs for the coming decades. Again, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much. Our next speaker is Alicia Dicks from National Grid, who will be followed by Angelamae Abbene.

ALICIA DICKS: Good afternoon.
Thank you for having us. I'm Alicia Dicks.
I'm a Regional Director for National Grid and pleasure to resent National Grid here this afternoon.

And we'll really congratulate the State Energy Board and really give kudos to you and your hard work and thanks for taking the time to be here in this region. It's a fundamental task we think you've undertaken

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Last but not least there are several objectives in the Draft Plan that the Chamber wishes to recognize and wholeheartedly supports. These include the need to develop a long-term alternative for the power for jobs and ECBS programs; encouragement of in-state energy production, including the Marcellus shale formation; promotion of demand side management strategies; the need to upgrade and expand our energy transmission infrastructure; support and enhance research and development of next generation clean energy technologies; the recognition of the value of new in-state nuclear generating capacity; the need for a new siting law for electric generation; encouragement of the development and use of sustainable biomass to displace heating oil and gasoline; repowering of existing generation facilities that are justified; and the need for a statutory framework for carbon capture and sequestration.

Central New York's economic future depends on clean, affordable energy. Slowing things down and using less are not the

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and we're really in full support of some of these recommendations moving forward.

The State Energy Plan should provide an excellent roadmap for New York's energy future, as well as a useful picture of where we are today and how we use our facilities. We share the Governor's vision for robust and innovative Clean Energy Economy that will stimulate investment, create jobs, protect public health and the environment, and meet the energy needs of businesses, residents, reliably, safely and affordably over the next ten years.

National Grid supports the energy resource priorities established in the Draft Report, notably increased energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pursuit of greenhouse gas reductions in the energy portfolio. Achieving the State's goals would require leadership from both policymakers and from utilities that provide energy services to New York customers, and National Grid stands ready to take action and help the State achieve its energy and environmental goals.

Today we wish to comment on three

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issues that are critically important to the success and implementation of the State Energy Plan. Top three are energy efficiency, clean energy and infrastructure investment.

On energy efficiency we realize and support the goal -- the Government's goal for 15x15. As you know energy efficiency is the most effective way for both customers to manage their energy costs and reduce their carbon footprint. It's a win-win solution for both customers and the environment.

Achieving New York's ambitious energy saving goals will require a partnership of policymakers and regulators, the State's utilities, NYSERDA and energy services companies. We need an all-hands-on-deck approach. Very much the way National Grid uses in a storm. We have a storm emergency, everybody at National Grid puts all hands on deck. We have the same mentality for this type of work ahead of us.

We need to streamline the energy efficiency program approval process so that we can bring energy savings to our customers

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of New York's renewable energy development. And transmission is the backbone that moves clean reliable energy from its point of generation to its customer's door.

New York State's Energy Plan should give due consideration to the issues of financing, permitting and building transmission projects to deliver wind and other remote clean energy to New York State customers.

Investing in Smart Grid is another key element in tapping opportunities for clean energy in New York, and at National Grid we've recently applied to the New York State Department of Energy for the funding of the New York State Smart Grid Program which will target about 82,000 customers in both Syracuse and the Albany Capital District region. The program will enable us to help our customers to manage their energy costs and learn how to integrate renewable resources and electric vehicles into the energy grid for the future.

We encourage the Board to develop action plans that will bring the benefits of new technology and renewable energy to our

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as quickly as possible and our customers are eager to take advantage of these programs that we are all proposing across the board with C-Net and the marketplace day after day. Flexibility in the implementation of the new energy efficiency programs so that utilities and other providers can work effectively with their customers to achieve the 15x15 goal is critical.

On the clean energy front, as the State Energy Plan recognizes, renewable energy is another important priority for New York State and National Grid fully supports the State's efforts. It will be important for our customers to support renewable energy as a low cost or cost-effective manner and get as many people on board as possible.

Utility deployment of solar and other renewable energy resources is one of the ways of reducing the cost of the new technologies for customers. Investing in transmissions to deliver those renewable energies to promote -- in remote locations to customer load centers will be critical for ensuring that customers can take advantage of the benefits

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customers in the most cost-effective way. As the Plan notes energy -- clean energy development in New York State presents an economic development opportunity and for the potential of new jobs and National Grid stands ready to work side-by-side with the State and Local communities to make this is a reality.

Lastly, as infrastructure investment. As the Draft recognizes achieving New York's -- New York's energy and environmental goals will require considerable investment in the State's energy infrastructure. National Grid is prepared and is eager to make this investment in New York's energy future but we cannot do this without a supportive investment climate. New York's policy and regulatory framework must provide for timely recovery of costs and industry-standard returns in order to attract the investment needed to achieve the goals articulated in the State Energy Plan.

We stand as National Grid in partnership with the Board, the State and other utilities, stakeholders and most

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importantly our customers, to implement the Governor's vision for the New York State energy and environmental future.

Thank you very much for your time. HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Angelamae Abbene, who will be followed by Michael Abbene. Welcome.

ANGELAMAE ABBENE: Hi. I'm going to read my comments. It -- and mainly because I didn't memorize them.

Well, first thank you for trying to prepare a Plan that thoroughly addresses the energy situation in the State of New York. I understand that this Plan is an administrative outline for final action and at this time it will not be taken substantive from participants commenting today, so I have guestions I trust you will ask vourselves.

Will the Plan fulfill the real needs and desires of the communities involved? Will the State encourage new forms of electrical transmission when it comes to

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electrical transmission cause the destruction of our environment. To further develop such methods is an exercise in futility. They simply don't fill the need. Large numbers of dollars in the US and local monies in other countries are spent on promoting same old methods of pipeline or wire, aboveground or belowground, and more recently doubtful methods such as nuclear and wind. And I understand natural gas from shale presents problems with water pollution and so on. Naturally they would only have to be taken into consideration.

And the really big money goes to develop computer technology. Let's be clear here, the computer's used up a lot of energy. And all this is happening when there is a dire need for venture capital to be spent in experimental studies for a new mode of electrical transmission.

In the meantime the State with its numerous energy departments and agencies can begin just such an investigation by encouraging interest and experimentation in electrical transmission. The time is now.

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placement of energy-generating operations that would scar the countryside all for the dubious purpose of providing another city with energy that merely increases its traffic congestion, overcrowding and air pollution? Will the State of New York admit that the sacrifice is too great? Where is the benefits in destroying the one community to help destroy another? Where is that benefit? Will the submitted briefs be skewed to attract more people to the State in order to fill the pockets of organizations that serve to grandize the reputation of Legislators?

As a sovereign state we should not be led by disinformation that may be given to us by sinecures, be they federal or otherwise.

Electrical energy consists of two paths, generation and transmission. It's that second word transmission that needs translation. We're not speaking about the transmission in use, with little altercation, since Edison and Tesla. We're talking about new forms of transmission.

Today the existing forms of

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1 Financing can begin with existing budgets 2 with the New York State department -- energy 3 departments and agencies. Perhaps some of the great minds and monies dedicated to computer technology could be diverted to electrical transmission technology. Why not ask them?

> Let's shift briefly to fuel for heating and transportation. On the topic of fuel from food products, please, please turn thumbs down on any such foolishness. As many of your mother's said to you when you refused to eat your veggies, children are starving all over the world, so please don't put their food into our engines.

The State of New York is in the position of initiating an entirely new look at electrical energy transmission that will do the job without devastating our environment. Please let's do it.

Thanks so much for the opportunity to speak to you.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Michael Abbene.

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MICHAEL ABBENE: Too hard up act to follow. Before any energy -- new energy plan is approved the following questions really should be answered again. In some cases they may have been somewhere, but I don't know of. For instance, a ten-year plan was -- was mentioned. Is this going to be a ten-year plan or is it supposed to solve problems out into the future twenty, thirty, fifty, 100 years from now? And is that being considered?

The reason I'm asking is because in the 1970s, to show my age, we had a problem with energy and there was an oil embargo and all these things came up at that time. It's now thirty-five and forty years later and they're still coming up, the same situations, sun, solar, wind, et cetera, what have you. We can't waste -- afford to waste any more money on this. We've got to have the solutions as quickly as possible but we have to know what we're doing. We shouldn't be in the same situation as we were thirty-five and forty years ago.

Because we in the upstate region are

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really a very serious matter and we don't have to have as much plan to take up by all this other -- all these other methods.

Also, in referring to wind power, I don't know if anyone has noticed we already have windmills dotting our landscape up Upstate New York here and -- and they're constantly moving. Don Quixote would be very, very pleased if he could be here today. They're constantly moving whether there's wind or not. And my question here is is that: Do they possibly require more energy than the energy which they are putting out?

Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much.

That is all for the preregistered speakers. Is anyone else interested in providing public statement in the audience?

(Whereupon there was no verbal response)

HEARING OFFICER: Seeing none then that concludes today's public hearing and concludes the public hearing phase of the

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using much less power than what is being generated the excess should be rerouted at its point of origin toward where it is needed. If this cannot be done there is no reason to continue with the Plan. The transmission of electricity must be flexible. Power lines, whether they be overground or underground, are obsolete. We must force the power system of wireless transmission, possibly via satellite or some other form. Wireless is the key to our future.

And I bring a couple of examples as to power which is wireless. You can call over to any other part of the world on a cell phone which has no wire. You have a drone which is used by the military which can be controlled here in the US and do whatever it has to do in Iraq or in Afghanistan. Also wireless. There has to be a power unit, there's no question about it, but it does not have to have wires. And I believe there are people who are possibly already in this field trying to get this to work and I don't know of them. I've heard that there might be. But this is

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energy planning process. Again, thank you all very much for being here. Thank you to the Board members for being part of the public hearing process. I think that we gathered very useful information that will be helpful in completing the Plan. Thank you very much to our staff. Thank you and this concludes the public hearing session. Thank you.

(Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at 1:49 PM)

HEARING OFFICER: We're going to reopen the public hearing. Another speaker has joined us. Mr. Matthew Yonkin from Malcolm Pirnie.

MATTHEW YONKIN: I apologize for keeping you all here a little longer than you were hoping to, so --

HEARING OFFICER: Fair enough.
MATTHEW YONKIN: -- thank you for
your -- for sticking around to give me the
opportunity to speak. Leaf peekers were out
in a little bit more force than I was
expecting on the way out here.

As I said, my name is Matthew Yonkin

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and I work with Malcolm Pirnie. I've been consulting in the energy field for fifteen years. During that time I've witnessed a lot of improvement in the way of New York's publish and private sectors, been viewing their energy use and understanding the important role it plays in their ability to cost effectively meet the needs of their residents and also to compete with our manufacturers globally.

Much of the improvement I think has taken place really can be attributed to what the State has done to this point with their energy programs and energy plan. Regardless to say that nearly all energy projects, whether it be energy efficiency, renewable generation, was somewhere touched either technically or financially through existing programs that are in place through the State. A lot of progress is made. I do think there's a lot of progress still. And I think the State Energy Plan as written really does a great job at establishing framework to get some of those opportunities that are out there.

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on the energy generation and supply side, not a lot of discussions about the energy efficiency programs or the energy efficiency strategies you're looking at. I do think, and I think you're aware of this, that to be truly effective the energy efficiency piece needs to be getting as much attention and as much fund and focus as the renewable energy pieces do. So, that end I think it's very important that the funding remain in place for it and not only that it remain in place but somehow commitments be made to lock in that funding for a longer period of time.

A lot of these programs and projects have long paybacks, take a while for the investments to maybe take hold, and if the Plans aren't having a long enough commitment or a long enough time commitment to these entities, whether they're public or private, the investment won't be made, so balancing the uncertainty of the market with the flexibility to deal with the market which is changing is a very important piece of the Plan.

A lot in the Plan -- and I think

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There are a few comments that I'd like to share. Most of them are quite supportive and really it's a matter of digging into some details, making sure that when you're writing the action pieces of these -- of these tasks and strategies you keep a few things in mind that I've seen.

As I mentioned earlier the importance of the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority's Program and those programs that are administered by the utilities really can't be overstated. I think the Plan recognizes the important role of these entities relative to implementing energy efficiency and implementing renewable energy processes in New York State and in advancing the Plan's initiative, but I really do want to reiterate the thinking these entities need to stay in the core of whatever statewide strategies you're putting forward.

I've gone to these public hearings. The other ones I was actually on time for. This one I apologize for running late. But typically they've been dominated by comments

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it's essential that the metrics are consistent, that they're actually very well thought out, and you understand what you're trying to measure with the metrics you're capturing. Certainly dollars and kilowatt hours saved or dollars per kill -- kilowatt hours is a great baseline metric but that's not going to tell the whole story. That's going to prevent these programs from getting to small utilities. The kilowatt hour savings may not be huge but the municipality benefits on a percent basis. I also think that those methods are going to, you know, probably not capture the true value of outreach and education which really is a big part of creating culture statewide. It's really pushing for efficiency and for renewable generation.

And then finally the last point I'd like to talk to is actually tied into net meter and distributed generation. I do support modification of the Net Metering Laws. I think there is some room for improvement in those laws. I think that maximizing the number of the facilities and

Page 49 Page 51 1 output of the facilities that are actually 1 2 2 generating distributed energy sources really **CERTIFICATE** 3 is going to help the State achieve the 3 4 4 renewable generation goals. STATE OF NEW YORK: 5 5 COUNTY OF CORTLAND: It's particularly important, and I 6 think this is the sack that gets lost a 6 7 little bit, is small hydro. There are a lot 7 I, MICHELE L. KEMAK, RPR, do hereby 8 of small dams out there. There are a lot 8 certify that the foregoing is a true and 9 of small facilities where we're not talking 9 accurate transcription to the best of my 10 10 about impeding waterways, the existing ability of the proceedings in the Matter of 11 structures are there, but under the current 11 a PUBLIC HEARING, held in Utica, New York, 12 regulations hydro generation on a small scale 12 on the 26th day of September, 2009. doesn't make sense. You can't get through 13 13 14 the licensing procedures. You can't benefit 14 15 15 enough. So, I think trying to capture that 16 16 would be a very positive thing. MICHELE L. KEMAK, RPR 17 In particular with municipal entities 17 18 some areas where they've got a large 18 DATED: OCTOBER 12, 2009 19 geographic expansion they have ability for 19 renewable generation but not necessarily where 20 20 the loads are. Somehow being able to allow 21 21 22 them to get the retail value of that 22 23 electric as opposed to having to put it back 23 24 at the wholesale value, the lowest wholesale 24 25 value, I think will make a lot of projects 25 Page 50 1 that can't make a lot of economic sense now move forward. That would really support the 2 3 overall goals of the renewable generation 4 percentage. 5 So, you weren't staying for anything 6 particularly critical. I do appreciate the 7 opportunity to speak to you, and again thank 8 you again for giving me the opportunity. 9 HEARING OFFICER: Thanks for your 10 statement and that concludes this public hearing and the public hearing phase of the 11 planning process. Thank you all for being 12 13 here 14 (Whereupon the proceedings were 15 concluded at 1:59 PM) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25