

**New York State Public Service Commission  
Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard  
Report on the Regional Roundtables  
Case 07-M-0548**

In May 2007, the Public Service Commission initiated the Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard (EPS) proceeding. The goal of this effort is to achieve a 15 percent reduction in electricity usage below the forecasted levels by 2015. This is among the most ambitious energy reduction goal of any state in the nation. The EPS proceeding also calls for a similarly ambitious energy reduction target in natural gas.

In the May 2007 Order establishing the proceeding, the Commission encouraged public input from all interested stakeholders. In addition, in August 2007, the Department of Public Service Staff issued its Preliminary Proposal for the Energy Efficiency Program Design and Delivery, which outlined 18 general principles intended to provide a foundation for the development and implementation of the EPS proceeding's initiatives for achieving energy usage reduction targets. A key principle was established for outreach and education.

*A comprehensive and effective outreach and education program is the underpinning that will support the success of the EPS initiative. To ensure that consumers are informed throughout the development and implementation of the EPS effort, and have adequate opportunities to participate in the process and resulting programs, outreach and education must be an integral part of this process.*

In support of the consumer education principle and the Commission's EPS Order, a Consumer Outreach and Education/Public Participation Plan was developed by Staff. This plan included preparing an EPS Fact Sheet for distribution at various consumer and business events; posting of consumer information on the Commission's AskPSC.com Web site; and conducting Regional Roundtables around the State. Over a three-month period, beginning in September 2007, the following results were achieved: information about the EPS proceeding was written and posted on the Department's AskPSC.com and general Web sites; EPS fact sheets were prepared and distributed at numerous speaking presentations and exhibits around the State, and surveys for residential and business customers about their energy efficiency measures were posted on the AskPSC.com Web site. To complement these outreach and education efforts, DPS staff organized and conducted nine Regional Roundtables across the State and received extensive feedback from over 160 participants representing residential and low-income consumers, senior citizens, environmental justice advocates, neighborhood associations, community action agencies, housing officials, grassroots organizations, Cornell Cooperative Extension agents, weatherization experts, energy advocates, architects, bankers, building managers,

economic development offices; commercial businesses, small businesses, local media, and many more (see attachment). Some of the roundtables were designed for specific stakeholders input from such groups as residential, low-income and environmental justice advocates to business leaders and owners. Over a seven-week period, nine Regional Roundtables were held around the State as follows:

Southern Tier Region: Johnson City, October 17, 2007, for residential and business advocates.

Capital District Region: Schenectady, October 18, 2007, for residential advocates.

North Country Region: Saranac Lake, October 19, 2007, for residential low-income advocates and business advocates.

Downstate Region: New York City, November 6, 2007, for residential low-income advocates and Environmental Justice advocates.

Catskill Region: Loch Sheldrake, November 27, 2007, for residential advocates and community leaders.

Central New York Region: Syracuse, November 30, 2007, for residential advocates and business and owners.

During each Roundtable, Staff from the Offices of Consumer Services and Energy Efficiency and the Environment provided an overview of the EPS Proceeding; discussed and sought input on various energy efficiency issues; and talked about existing and proposed energy efficiency programs for residential and business consumers. Participants discussed which energy efficiency programs, services and measures are important and how they should be prioritized; what information and assistance is necessary to take advantage of programs, services and measures; what barriers exist that prevent people from taking advantage of energy efficiency programs; and the possible solutions to these barriers.

Along with seeking input on energy efficiency issues, Staff sought input about outreach and education. Specifically, which outreach and education vehicles should be used to inform various audiences about the EPS initiative and actions resulting from it; which audiences need to be informed, and what key messages should be communicated. In addition, Staff presented information about the Commission's winter natural gas program, **Rise to the Energy Challenge!**, which is designed to make people aware of the two factors that comprise heating costs – the cost of heating fuel and the amount of heating fuel used.

Overall, the Regional Roundtables succeeded in providing residential consumer advocates and business leaders and owners from across the State with an opportunity to have a voice in the EPS proceeding. Their concerns and suggestions about energy efficiency programs, low-income consumer issues, including environmental justice

issues, small business and large business needs, and regional interests, as well as their input on developing effective outreach and education programs, are valuable and will help to inform DPS Staff and other interested parties as the EPS proceeding and dialogue continue. Summarized below are the numerous and varied comments received from those who participated in the Department of Public Service's nine Regional Roundtables.

## **ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM ISSUES**

Participants raised several concerns about the Systems Benefit Charge (SBC) programs and other energy efficiency programs. They included the following comments: getting SBC funds from the State's energy customers is what is driving businesses out of the State; all energy efficiency programs funded by the SBC do not work the same in all areas, therefore, (the PSC) needs to direct how and where these funds are used; SBC funds need to be pooled to develop better programs; the Weatherization Assistance Program is too elaborate and it should be more flexible; and the Home Performance Program is extremely cumbersome, it excludes certain service providers, there are not enough BPI-certified contractors, and the program needs revamping; while the EmPower Program was described as streamlined and easier. Some recommended that program duplication be avoided since it confuses low-income consumers and that paperwork for contractors and customers participating in energy efficiency programs be reduced. Some commented that sometimes contractors are working against each other because of the way the programs are designed. Increased weatherization funding was suggested for fuel change out (i.e., changing the boiler) service since a DOE funding cut hurt the program; and others noted that there is a lack of funding for government buildings to do energy efficiency.

Additionally, participants felt that more information and education is needed to encourage consumers (residential and business) to install energy efficiency measures and to participate in various energy efficiency programs. Several contractors and energy service providers indicated that they needed to know more about the NYSERDA energy efficiency programs and how they can benefit from them. They commented that the NYSERDA new construction program could be streamlined to avoid delays which can affect the timeline for new projects. For those who were aware of the NYSERDA programs, they stressed that guidance was needed in such areas as prioritizing weatherization measures in buildings and ensuring that programs are streamlined and accessible. Some participants raised concerns about building codes and standards, and suggested that there be legislation requiring building owners/builders to install lighting fixtures that are CFL compatible. Others expressed concern about the lack of energy efficient appliances and lighting stock being readily available in stores and the need to educate local merchants to carry such items.

Based on the problems identified, several suggestions and possible solutions were made by participants regarding energy efficiency programs. They included: offering dollar-for-dollar tax credits and incentives to consumers who take efficiency measures; continuing to seek ways to connect the dots between the various energy efficiency programs so that they are better coordinated; increasing money for energy efficiency

programs based on existing program designs; increasing the amount of funding per household in order to serve more people; increasing funding for multi-family buildings above four units; giving people a choice of energy efficiency measures they can take beyond what currently exists; providing municipalities with access to SBC funds so that they can also benefit from the energy efficiency initiatives; disseminating more information about NYSERDA's energy efficiency programs and services; making fossil fuels cost more than green power sources in order to drive the market to more environmentally-friendly sources of energy (e.g., wind, solar, geothermal, etc.); encouraging manufacturers to provide, and stores to carry, more energy efficient products; and ensuring that local governments make their buildings more energy efficient and meet current building codes.

## **LOW-INCOME CONSUMER ISSUES**

The low-income advocates who participated in the roundtables identified several issues/concerns related to the energy efficiency needs of low-income consumers, as well as offered suggestions or solutions for consideration. Some of the problems and barriers identified included the following: low-income consumers are the least likely to have upfront funds to invest in energy efficiency; costs to low-income consumers to do energy efficiency should not be increased; there is a waiting list of up 18 months for the low-income Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP); more funding is needed for WAP so that more people can participate; WAP and the EmPower Program need better coordination; energy security (e.g., the impact of the lack of heat on the health of children) is a big issue for low-income consumers that needs to be addressed; older housing stock (40 years or older) is not eligible for WAP and this contributes to missed opportunities for energy efficiency; and some consumers who are just above the poverty level do not qualify for assistance and are not eligible for some energy efficiency programs like EmPower or WAP.

Some of the suggestions and solutions offered to address the problems noted included: increasing funding for low-income energy efficiency programs; targeting programs for low-income consumers since they typically wind up with older housing stock and energy efficiency measures can provide the biggest bang for the buck; since many low-income people are renters, targeting landlords to invest in energy efficiency initiatives; since not-for-profit organizations are doing work that was previously done by agencies, they should receive a tax credit for the energy efficiency work they perform for low-income consumers; energy prices should be set based on the market and then assistance should be given to low-income consumers for energy efficiency services; one low-income weatherization/energy efficiency program should be in place to avoid duplication and confusion; income guidelines for low-income programs need to be more flexible; energy efficiency program providers should work with HEAP recipients - not just partnering with agencies - and require them to take energy efficiency measures; a program should be established to give CFLs to low-income consumers as an easy, low-cost energy efficiency measure; innovative energy efficiency techniques should also be brought to low-income consumers; new low-income home buyers should be provided with information on how to make small repairs and how to install energy efficiency

measures; and on-the-bill financing programs that allow consumers just above the poverty level to pay down loans through energy savings should be offered.

## **Outreach and Education**

The discussion about which outreach and education vehicles should be used to reach various audiences and which messages should be communicated about energy efficiency elicited a great deal of discussion at many of the roundtables. Many of the comments made were consistent with the DPS Staff Report's Outreach and Education principle. Comments on the suggested vehicles and messages are noted below.

### **Vehicles Suggested**

Mass media (television and radio) were considered the most effective vehicles to use to reach the greatest audience. For television, energy efficiency programs on cable TV, public access, and "how to" or "ask the expert" programs were suggested along with paid advertising and public service announcements. For radio, similar programs and advertisements were suggested. Regardless of what mass media vehicle is used, multi-lingual programs (in Spanish, Chinese, Asian, Russian, etc.) and ethnically and geographically diverse materials should be included, particularly in downstate markets. Locally recognizable spokespersons should be used when possible to lend credibility to the message. Distribution of Commission press releases to local media outlets and organizations was also recommended. Consideration should also be given to what region of the state is being reached since the media outlets may differ.

### **Messages Suggested**

In discussions about what message or messages should be communicated about energy efficiency, participants felt strongly that whatever message was used, it should be a simple, consistent, and comprehensive; it should address any misconceptions about energy efficiency, and it should present balanced information highlighting the benefits and payback shown in dollars rather than percentages. Participants also suggested that any message used should address people's objections about energy efficiency (e.g., it takes too long to realize the benefits of any energy improvements made today) and be designed to overcome the objections. Specific suggestions about what message to use included making reference to the Governor's "15 x 15" goal for energy reduction, and consideration should be given to using the "sustainability" message since it appeals to everyone. It was recommended that messages need to focus on "externalized" costs and the impact on future generations if actions are not taken now to reduce energy use. One participant felt that it is important to get the message out that "just because you can afford energy, it shouldn't be wasted," along with noting the benefits for our communities (e.g., controlling greenhouse gases, doing something for your own health, making a better future for our children).

## **Community Outreach & Education**

There were numerous comments about the importance of educating consumers to change their energy use habits by not only using various media outlets, but also continuing to do community outreach and education. Vehicles that should be used include holding community roundtables; piggybacking with existing organizations such as the Community Action Network, the faith community, health care organizations, senior citizen groups, and community action agencies; using grassroots groups to distribute information; working with consumer advocates to disseminate information and to be a resource for the community; using home visit and Meals on Wheels programs to reach the homebound; making information on energy efficiency available on NYC's 311 information line; and disseminating information through professional schools and organizations, through landlord and tenant associations, and through local government agencies.

To get the word out about the importance of energy efficiency and to encourage people to take advantage of programs and services, several participants encouraged the use of existing Web sites, provided that they are easy to navigate; the use of newsletter articles for distribution to organizations such as AARP, the Sierra Club, neighborhood groups, and community-based organizations; posting information at bus shelters; putting information in utility bills; setting up displays and demonstrations at home improvement stores like Home Depot and Lowes, at shopping centers, schools and colleges, senior centers, check cashing facilities, neighborhood credit unions, community centers, and other venues.

Along with suggestions for tried and true outreach and education vehicles, some participants suggested some new ones; including, holding a Weatherization Day event; participating in job fairs to encourage people to enter the energy efficiency business; producing 15x15 lottery tickets to encourage energy efficiency; and establishing, with the county, a county-wide conservation staff position to provide energy efficiency resource information and assistance.

### **Community Training Programs**

A variety of training programs were suggested by many of the roundtable participants, including, providing "train the trainer" programs to train grassroots organizations and community groups on energy efficiency measures and programs. Training programs for "supers" in multi-family buildings and landlords was also encouraged.

### **Schools Programs**

Participants commented that there should be a statewide curriculum developed to educate teachers and students, at all grade levels, about the importance of energy efficiency. It was suggested that similar information could be distributed in school newsletters, and discussed at after school programs and PTA meetings. Additionally, college curriculums should be developed to train energy service providers to meet increased demand for these services. Along with providing educational programs and

information, it was recommended that assistance be given to schools to help them save energy.

## **RURAL COMMUNITIES ISSUES**

While many of the issues related to energy efficiency (e.g., availability of programs, funding, and information) were relevant to all regions of the State, participants at the North Country roundtables felt that there is a need to focus on specific regional issues when developing energy efficiency programs. One issue noted was that the North Country, as a region, does not access SBC programs because of its location and demographics (and some areas are served by municipal power companies). As a result, they are not able to take advantage of certain energy efficiency programs. Energy service contractors from the North Country stated that working in rural areas can be burdensome because of the distance that has to be traveled. Also, contractors either cannot afford to send others to perform the work or there are very few commercial contractors who offer these programs because they are not profitable. Some residential advocates pointed out how old much of the housing stock is in the North Country and because of that, felt there would be a greater return on any energy efficiency investments. Therefore, more programs should be made available in the North Country.

## **SMALL BUSINESS ISSUES**

The discussion with the small business representatives and owners were similar to discussions with residential consumer advocates. While they expressed strong interest in energy efficiency, some admitted that they are too busy operating their businesses to pay much attention to energy efficiency. They also noted other reasons for not pursuing energy efficiency initiatives. For instance, they don't know what programs are available, and it is not easy to determine if they qualify for them. Cash-flow problems were also a major factor that prevented them from investing in energy efficiency measures. They suggested that financial assistance, including incentives and tax breaks, be more readily available. Participants suggested that "on-the-bill" financing programs, that utilize the energy savings, could be a useful option for paying for energy efficiency investments. Such financing arrangements could also assist small business customers who may have credit issues that prevent them from accessing other financing options. Business owners in the North Country were particularly sensitive to this issue because their region had been hit hard financially, and many businesses were struggling to survive. The Small Business Install Program was of particular interest to this group and seemed like a viable avenue for them to participate in energy efficiency measures. One small North Country business sought information on CFLs to fit older fixtures. (Staff provided information on where the CFLs could be purchased and learned after the roundtable that the small business owner was able to find and replace several chandelier bulbs with CFLs in a nursing home.) Some participants inquired about the availability of Flex Tech and retro commissioning programs that could provide free consultation services for small businesses to find out where they can make energy efficiency gains. The participants suggested that a one-stop shopping program providing information and assistance would work well for small businesses.

## **LARGE BUSINESS ISSUES**

While some large companies are very sophisticated in their approach to energy efficiency and conservation, participants noted that many large businesses could benefit from additional assistance and information on energy efficiency measures and programs. They also stressed that they should not be overlooked when new energy efficiency programs are being developed. A comment was made that energy efficiency programs need to be viewed as economic development programs rather than just renewables or energy efficiency programs (e.g., return on investment), and some were concerned that if energy efficiency efforts doubled, would a delivery infrastructure be in place to support the effort. One large commercial representative (ALCOA) discussed how the company looked at its energy usage processes and equipment, and then took major measures to improve its energy efficiency (e.g., changing lighting, adding insulation, etc). It was suggested that providing case studies of successful energy efficiency programs for small business and large commercial customers would be useful information.

### **Outreach**

In terms of outreach to small and large businesses, it was suggested that the best way to reach them is through regional and local trade publications and e-mail notices from official business organizations. In addition, participants suggested various groups to work with to distribute energy efficiency information to the business community. Such groups included: Community Energy Services (part of the EnergySmart Park initiative in the North Country); business councils; local Chambers of Commerce; economic development offices; and trade organizations. Along with working with these groups, the participants suggested including information in periodicals available to the business community (e.g., Multifamily Housing Executive Magazine and Strictly Business Magazine, etc.).

## **ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUES**

### **EPS Participation**

At the Environmental Justice (EJ) roundtable, advocates informed staff about issues of concern to their communities. They noted that when referring to environmental justice communities, it is important to use the terms “low-income community” and “community of color” together because environmental impacts are heavier in communities of color regardless of income (e.g., communities of color have a higher percentage of power plants located in them). They also emphasized that “climate change” is the gravy train people are running to; but it is bypassing EJ neighborhoods. Therefore, they appreciated the opportunity to provide feedback to DPS staff on the importance of being involved in the EPS initiative at the earliest stages. They stressed that when the environment is bad somewhere, it is worst for low-income communities. In addition to seeking input early on from the affected communities, the advocates said it was important that any recommendations arising from the EPS process be shopped through these neighborhoods, and that EJ groups be involved in this process. However,

because many of the EJ groups have limited staff and resources, they have to be strategic about how their resources are allocated. One strategy they suggested was for the PSC to utilize a community-based planning process to get community input.

### **Data Collection -- Energy Use Mapping**

A significant suggestion made during the EJ roundtable was for the Commission to undertake a major data collection effort to obtain useful information that could be used to make informed decisions about energy efficiency initiatives in low-income communities and communities of color. Before designing and implementing new energy efficiency programs to serve these communities, they strongly suggest that first a process be established to measure how environmental justice communities are being impacted by and benefiting from existing energy efficiency programs. To undertake such an effort, they recommended that an “Energy Use Mapping” study be conducted to examine the energy use profiles of low-income communities. Energy Use Mapping is a strategic way to identify energy efficiency programs and to determine how money should be allocated in those communities to make sure the playing field is level. The first step in an Energy Use Mapping study would be to determine the factors to be “mapped” based on certain criteria. The Environmental Justice advocates indicated that such a study would need to examine energy use mapping in the context of all environmental justice burdens (e.g., power plants, water treatment plants, waste facilities, etc.). Other factors that would need to be evaluated, by community, include:

- The cumulative impact of all environmental assaults or local sources of pollution;
- The local infrastructure;
- Major energy users (manufacturers, industrial sources, treatment facilities);
- Population density;
- Proximity to highways, bus depots, dry cleaners, diesel trucks, etc.;
- Efficiency resources;
- Health profiles;
- Number of children, number of elders, etc.;
- Proximity of schools, churches and homes;
- Look at neighborhoods by zip codes; and
- Need to look at all costs (e.g., health) involved when a community is overburdened (e.g., children missing school, insurance costs).

The results of the Energy Use Mapping study should be used to determine how and where funds should be allocated with respect to energy efficiency investments in low-income communities and communities of color.

To develop the Energy Use Mapping process, the EJ representatives suggested that community-based (non-profit) groups could help facilitate a process to identify and obtain the mapping criteria and data. The Association of Energy Affordability offered to assist in such a “mapping” effort and indicated it has the capacity to look at census track data and other sources. Regardless of what plan is put together, the EJ advocates

recommended that input must be sought from low-income communities and communities of color that will be impacted by any decisions made.

### **Power Plants or “Peakers”**

Another important issue of concern to EJ advocates centered on the impact of power plants (“the big elephant in the room”), and what role or threat peaking plants have on low-income communities (e.g., causing direct health consequences). They noted that currently there are not any incentives, including economic ones, in place to encourage the phasing out of “peakers.” However, energy efficiency is useful if it can phase out the need for power plants. A comment was also made that there needs to be an energy efficiency analysis done of the various waste and water treatment plants since they are heavy users of energy. It was noted that an energy efficiency analysis has not been done of the Hunts Point water pollution plant in the South Bronx.

### **Outreach & Education**

In terms of outreach and education in EJ communities, participants stated that there is generally a lack of trust for government; and since the education process is developed based on trust, it is best if education efforts come from grassroots organizations located in the EJ communities. To assist in this effort, money should be provided to community consumer advocates to do community outreach and education. Furthermore, existing infrastructures (e.g., community colleges, churches, community-based organizations, CAP agencies, etc.) should be used to educate the community. To aid in the education process, it is important that multilingual (e.g., Spanish, Chinese, Korean, etc.) information be available, and that the Web not be the only vehicle used to disseminate information. There are still many low-income consumers and senior citizens who don’t have direct access to computers. As for what messages to use, one participant suggested that messages should stress the link between carbon and pollutants and the impact on low-income communities and communities of color.

### **Training & Workforce Development**

To support energy efficiency initiatives in environmental justice communities, participants stressed the need to have a “value-added, community-driven initiative empowered through training and entrepreneurship.” To accomplish this, job training and workforce development is essential. Participants indicated that much of the new energy efficiency technology has not reached the EJ community. One of the reasons for this situation is that technical (energy) training programs are not available in low-income communities and communities of color. They emphasized that such training must be offered in high schools and colleges located in environmental justice communities. Many residents in these communities attend local, city colleges so it is critical that “green energy” and energy efficiency technology programs be included in the curriculum at these schools. Once the training is available, the technology can be more readily available in the community, and the opportunity for employment in the “green” energy

field will increase. As one participant stated, “We need to prepare a new cadre of leadership to get these jobs.”

## **MISCELLEANOUS ISSUES**

### **Compact Fluorescent Lighting (CFL)**

Many energy efficiency measures that consumers could take were discussed during the roundtables; however, the most common measure discussed was the use of compact fluorescent light (CFLs) bulbs. Some of those comments included: the need for greater marketing of CFLs showing energy savings to increase their use (it was reported that only 7% of the population is currently using CFLs). The use of CFLs is something people can easily do to increase energy efficiency, and they are readily available in a variety of styles, and they are inexpensive. However, information about how to dispose of the bulbs is needed to lessen the confusion and concern about their use (and the amounts of mercury in them). Even though CFLs are more prevalent today, some recommended that greater effort is needed to make them available in large chain stores and smaller neighborhood stores. One participant shared how his Town is currently running a bulb exchange and education program. This program provides homeowners with four CFLs and educates them about the savings in hopes that they will purchase more CFLs. Another participant suggested that the use of incandescent lights be legally phase out.

### **Renewable Energy**

While the focus of the roundtables was on energy efficiency initiatives related to the EPS proceeding, many participants commented on renewable energy issues as well. The emphasized the importance of linking renewables and energy efficiency efforts. For instance, while there was strong support voiced for the use of solar energy, the long payback period (15 to 30 years) is too long; consideration should be given to have tax credits for solar panels, while the sales tax should be eliminated for lead-based passive solar energy; building construction standards are needed in the solar industry; and because of the high upfront investment costs in renewables, many people feel they are being penalized for going green, therefore, more incentives are needed.

## **CONCLUSION**

The EPS Regional Roundtables provided DPS staff with firsthand information on many areas of interest and concern that residential consumer advocates and business leaders have regarding the need for programs and services to encourage energy efficiency in New York State. Regardless of what community or constituency (low-income, environmental justice, small business, commercial, rural or urban) the roundtable participants represented, they all agreed that the goal of the Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard -- to reduce energy usage by 15% from forecasted levels by the year 2015 -- is a very important one, and that many steps must be taken to reach this goal. Some of those steps include providing information about what programs and services are available to

assist with energy efficiency; what funding is available; what programs are being designed; and how they can have a voice in designing these programs. The importance of reaching out to communities and businesses, through various means, was evident by the numerous suggestions made related to outreach and education. The EPS Regional Roundtables were a beginning step in reaching out to residential consumer advocates and business leaders to increase their knowledge of the EPS proceeding and energy efficiency initiatives taking place. More importantly, it was the beginning of an on-going dialogue with key consumer and business leaders about energy efficiency.

**CASE 07-M-0548**

**ATTACHMENT**

**EPS ROUNDTABLE PARTICIPANTS LIST**

**Broome County Region – Johnson City  
Residential Roundtable  
October 17, 2007**

Johnson City Police Department  
Enermet (Energy Information Architect)  
Community Outreach & Development  
Binghamton Neighborhood Assemblies Project  
Horizon Enterprises  
Tioga Opportunities, Inc. Energy Services  
Broome County Environmental Management Council  
NYS Assembly Member Donna A. Lupardo, 126<sup>th</sup> district  
HEAP/WAP Coordinator  
Eastern Energy Solutions  
Binghamton Office of Economic Development  
SEPP, Inc (Building Management Company)  
Architect  
Village of Johnson City  
Public Services for Village of Johnson City  
Broome County Office of Aging  
Media (TV)  
NYSEG

**Capital District Region - Schenectady  
Residential Roundtable  
October 18, 2007**

JPMorgan Chase Bank  
NYS Energy Research and Development Authority  
Albany Community Action Partnership, Weatherization Assistance Program  
NYS Weatherization Directors Association  
Cornell Cooperative Extension - Albany, Fulton and Montgomery Counties  
Opportunities for Ostego, Inc.

Griffin, Plummer & Associates, LLC  
NYS Community Action Association  
Schenectady County Department of Consumer Affairs  
Minority Policy Development Office, NYS Senate  
NYS Office for the Aging  
Schenectady Community Action Program, Inc.  
City of Albany, Department of Development and Planning  
Columbia Hudson Partnership  
Saratoga County Economic Opportunity Council, Inc.  
NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal  
Advanced Energy Panels  
Building Energy Solutions & Technologies  
Capital Region Energy Forum  
Senator Hannon's Office  
ALCOA  
BT Land Development  
Commission on Economic Opportunity  
NYS Office of Mental Retardation and Development Disabilities  
Saratoga Springs Public Library  
Media (Daily Gazette)  
National Grid

**North Country Region – Saranac Lake  
Residential Roundtable  
October 19, 2007**

Adirondack Community Action Programs, Inc.  
St. Lawrence County C.D.P.  
Joint Councils for Economic Opportunity - Clinton County  
Cornell Cooperative Extension  
Community Energy Services, Inc.  
Comlinks  
Adirondack Community Action Programs  
Dorsy Street Project  
Community Action Partnership  
Community Power Network  
Rural Preservation of Chamber of Commerce  
St. Lawrence County C.D.P.  
Adirondack Community Action Programs  
National Grid

**North Country Region – Saranac Lake  
Business Roundtable  
October 19, 2007**

Alcoa Primary Metals  
Community Network  
Newman & Holmes Inc.  
ADK Daily Enterprise  
Saranac Village at Will Rogers  
National Grid

**New York City Region - Manhattan  
Residential Roundtable  
November 6, 2007**

Community Environmental Center  
Harlem Community Development Corporation  
NYS Energy Research and Development Authority  
Heart Share Human Services of New York  
Northwest Bronx Community & Clergy Coalition  
Research Capacity Development Core  
West Community Opportunity Programs, Inc.  
Northwest Bronx Community & Clergy Coalition  
NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal  
Heart Share Human Services of New York  
The City of New York Department for the Aging  
Housing Conservation Coordinators  
Ambit Energy Co.  
Margert Community Corp.  
Hanac, Inc.  
Harlem Consumer Education Council, Inc.  
Northern Manhattan Improvement Corp.  
Association for Energy Affordability, Inc.  
ODA  
Northfield Community LCD of SI, Inc.  
Institute for the Puerto Rican/Hispanic Elderly, Inc.  
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

**New York City region - Manhattan**

**Environmental Justice Roundtable  
November 6, 2007**

UPROSE  
WE ACT  
Association for Energy Affordability  
NYC Environmental Justice Alliance  
Nos Quedamos  
Sustainable South Bronx  
Center for Working Families

**Catskill Region – Loch Sheldrake  
Community and Business Leader Roundtable  
November 27, 2007**

Ulster County Office of Consumer Affairs  
Ulster County Consumer Fraud Bureau  
Forestburgh Green Committee  
Forestburgh Town Hall  
Reflections Bed and Breakfast  
Delaware County Planning Department  
Sullivan County Chamber of Commerce

**Syracuse Region - Syracuse  
Residential Roundtable  
November 30, 2007**

Allegiance Energy Systems, LLC  
NYSERDA  
Conservation Services Group  
BP Consulting  
Honeywell  
Suburban Propane  
HMT, Inc.  
High Voltage Maintenance & Technical Services, Inc.  
Boonville Electric and Water Departments  
NYS Weatherization Directors Association  
US Department of Commerce, US Census Bureau  
Syracuse United Neighbors

NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal  
ProAction  
Supportive Services  
Global Warming Network SUNY-ESF  
Energy East Companies  
National Grid  
NYSEG  
Media (Syracuse Post Standard & TV)

**Syracuse Region - Syracuse  
Business Roundtable  
November 30, 2007**

BP Consulting (Business & Technical Workforce Development)  
MACNY (Manufacturers Association)  
Energy Systems Group  
Energy Solutions Group  
Syracuse University  
SAIC (Science Applications International Corporation)  
Carrier Northeast  
NYSERDA  
Allegiance Energy Systems, LLC  
National Grid  
NYSEG