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DRAFT 2009 NYS ENERGY PLAN
PUBLIC HEARING

Date: September 9, 2009
Time: 4:00 p.m.
Location: Little Theatre at Roosevelt Hall
Melville Road
Farmingdale, New York
Before: Thomas Congdon, Chair
NYS Energy Planning Board
Frank Murray, President and CEO
New York State Energy Research and
Development Authority
Garry Brown, Chairman of the NYS Public
Service Commission
Lisa Garcia, NYS Department
of Environmental Conservation

1 MR. CONGDON: My name is Tom Congdon, and I
2 am the Chair of the NYS Energy Planning Board. I would
3 like to welcome you all to this public hearing on the
4 draft State Energy Plan, and I would like to thank our
5 hosts at SUNY Farmingdale, and I would also like to
6 thank the other members of the planning board who are
7 here with me today.

8 On my far left is Lisa Garcia, from the
9 Department of Environmental Conservation; Mr. Frank
10 Murray, from the New York State Energy Research and
11 Development Authority; on my right, Garry Brown, from
12 the Public Service Commission.

13 Most important, I would like to thank all of
14 you for coming today because it is you who we are here
15 to listen to today. So, thank you.

16 For the past year and a half, the planning
17 board has worked with staffs from 10 agencies and public
18 authorities to develop the draft statement.

19 The planning process commenced in April 2008
20 when Governor Paterson issued Executive Order Number 2
21 which created a Planning Board and charged us with
22 developing the draft plan.

23 On August 10th, the planning board released
24 the draft statement on its website, which is

1 www.nysenergyplan.com. Then we commenced a 60 day
2 written comment period and the public hearing phase.
3 Written comments are due on October 19th. We will
4 release the final plan by the end of the year.

5 The plan's objectives are to, first, ensure
6 our energy systems are reliable for a 10-year planning
7 horizon. Second, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
8 Third, to stabilize energy costs and improve economic
9 conditions in the state. Four, reduce public health and
10 environmental risks associated with energy systems. And
11 five, improve the state's energy systems.

12 The plan considered various approaches to
13 achieving these objectives and arrived at a number of
14 strategies.

15 First and foremost, the plan identified
16 energy efficiency as a priority resource to meeting all
17 of our goals and objectives.

18 Second, the plan seeks to develop in-state
19 energy resources -- this is largely renewable resources
20 -- and also in-state natural gas resources, in an
21 environmentally responsible way.

22 Third, the plan projects infrastructure
23 needs both to support our clean energy goals, also, to
24 ensure reliability.

1 comment at this hearing have been asked to sign in upon
2 arrival. Your name will be called one at a time to
3 speak. Please come to the podium right in front of us
4 here and speak directly into the microphone.

5 A court reporter is here to prepare a
6 verbatim transcript. It is very important that there be
7 only one speaker at a time so the reporter can hear
8 clearly. Speakers should address their comments in the
9 direction of the microphone and please make an effort to
10 speak clearly and slowly.

11 It is also very important that those in the
12 audience be courteous to the speaker so his or her
13 comments can be transcribed accurately.

14 If you have brought a written statement that
15 you are reading from, you should leave that with the
16 court reporter so she can make sure that she is
17 transcribing exactly.

18 All speakers are asked to focus on issues
19 that pertain to the draft Energy Plan. Your comments
20 should be as succinct as possible so that we can hear
21 from as many people as possible in the time that we have
22 here today. We have set a five-minute time limit for
23 that purpose, but of course after everyone has had a
24 chance to address the Board, repeat speakers may be

1 afforded another five minutes.

2 Sarah, our colleague, is here with a timer
3 and she will give you a gentle reminder if you are
4 coming up against that five minutes.

5 Formal presentations aren't allowed. Those
6 who want to comment but do not want to speak publicly,
7 or do not get a chance to do so, again, can submit
8 written comments via our website. If you decide to
9 submit written comments, please do so as soon as
10 possible so they can be carefully considered.

11 All of the comments, whether they are stated
12 in this room or sent to the website, will be reported to
13 the energy planning board for its consideration. They
14 all count equally regardless of how they were received.

15 So, with that, does anyone have any
16 questions about the process before we call the first
17 speaker? Great.

18 Our first speaker is Jerry Kremer from the
19 NY Affordable Reliable Electricity Alliance.

20 MR. KREMER: Welcome to Long Island. Thank
21 you so much for taking the time to come here and listen
22 to comments about the state's proposed energy plan.

23 I serve as the Chair of the Affordable
24 Reliable Electricity Alliance known as New York AREA.

1 Our group was formed after the 2003 blackout and has
2 grown into a diverse group of about 150 business, labor,
3 utility and community groups, all dedicated to ensuring
4 that New York has ample and reliable electricity supply.

5 Prior to joining New York AREA, some of you
6 know I represented the south shore of Nassau County in
7 the State Assembly for 23 years. I chaired the Ways and
8 Means Committee and also was a principal author of the
9 Article X Siting Law, now no longer in effect.

10 With respect to the plan itself, let me
11 begin by offering my congratulations to the Governor for
12 taking the step of putting this plan together. It's a
13 welcome and historic development as the state hasn't had
14 a comprehensive energy plan in 75 years.

15 This preliminary plan is a great step
16 forward for everybody. The plan has identified energy
17 efficiency as the priority resource for meeting its
18 objectives. We agree that energy efficiency and
19 conservation are great components of a credible plan,
20 but with the overall goal of reducing energy consumption
21 15 percent by 2015, we feel the plan relies too heavily
22 on increasing energy efficiency at the expense of our
23 state's current base load power capacity.

24 No reasonable person could be against

1 efficiency and conservation. We just don't think it's
2 enough because the jobs of the future are energy hungry
3 and New York must look to expand its energy production
4 in the near and long term. We're talking about clean
5 energy.

6 And speaking of clean energy, here on the
7 Island we are pleased that Con Ed and LIPA are
8 considering a windmill project off the coast of the
9 Rockaways. I wish them the best of luck on seeing this
10 plan through. We on Long Island have constantly been
11 known as the capital of the NIMBYs, and if there is any
12 chance that a project will be stopped due to that
13 syndrome, it generally happens here.

14 Your plan supports the further development
15 of the Smart Grid. This is quite welcome. To be
16 candid, it can't come fast enough. New York needs an
17 acceleration of efforts to expand and modernize the grid
18 and take advantage of federal stimulus dollars.

19 I hope that the plan will provide such a
20 vehicle to do so. We are building wind farms in upstate
21 New York and while we're trying to harness the power of
22 the wind, we can't seem to find a way to get any of that
23 power to downstate New York, because there is no grid to
24 support that system.

1 We won't get new forms of energy being
2 produced in the state unless our grid is upgraded. This
3 process should have the same priority, I believe, as the
4 energy conservation effort.

5 We also need a new power line from Canada to
6 Long Island and we should be espousing an accelerated
7 effort to make this a reality for here on Long Island.

8 Let's talk about supply. New York needs to
9 keep and expand its use of clean base load sources,
10 particularly nuclear and hydro which, as you know, is 53
11 percent of our electricity portfolio. Refreshingly,
12 your draft speaks of a positive effect that nuclear
13 power plays in New York's clean energy portfolio, but at
14 the same time calls for the closing of Indian Point, and
15 I'll get to that in a second.

16 The plan also calls for the development and
17 exploration of the Marcellus shale natural gas formation
18 which would not only give us jobs but I think would
19 reduce the region's energy supplies.

20 I do regret that there's a continuing
21 drumbeat of opposition to that project but, candidly, I
22 think it's the way to go, and I think that if we in New
23 York fall short and reject various types and forms of
24 new energy, we are making a tragic, long term mistake.

1 More supply means more price competition,
2 which means lower prices for consumers and businesses,
3 getting more companies and jobs to our region. It would
4 also leave New York less dependent on external sources,
5 such as Canada and New Jersey, for power.

6 Let's talk briefly about Indian Point. The
7 Indian Point Energy Center supplies 10 percent of the
8 state's power and on a typical day provides one third of
9 the power for the city and this region. Not only does
10 Indian Point produce more than 2000 megawatts of what I
11 think is reliable base load power, but it produces it in
12 a virtually emission free manner. The preliminary plan
13 cites safety as a top reason for opposing the plant's
14 continued operation; however, the federal government's
15 independent safety panel just last month attested to the
16 safety and security of the facility.

17 They issued a favorable final safety
18 evaluation report, a significant and important step
19 forward in the license renewal process.

20 What does this have to do with Long Island?
21 Replacing Indian Point's power will require a minimum of
22 four fossil fuel burning plants. And for Long
23 Islanders, who love their quality of life, new plants,
24 wherever they are in the downstate region, increase

1 greenhouse gases in addition to increasing levels of air
2 pollutants.

3 With New York maintaining the third lowest
4 per capita carbon emissions in the nation, this is
5 clearly a step backward and one that will bring
6 detrimental impacts throughout the state. I hope you
7 will revisit this proposal during your deliberations.

8 I appreciate your time. I commend you for
9 doing what you are doing. The state has long needed a
10 comprehensive energy plan and I'm glad that you are a
11 part of it.

12 Thank you very much.

13 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much.

14 We are pleased to have the Honorable Marc
15 Alessi, member of the Assembly, here today. Thank you
16 for joining us.

17 ASSEMBLYMAN ALESSI: Thank you. New York
18 State Assemblyman Marc Alessi from the 1st Assembly
19 District. I represent from Orion Point to Mt. Sinai on
20 Long Island; the towns of Brookhaven, Riverhead, Shelter
21 Island and Southhold. And I'm a member of the Assembly
22 Energy Committee and a member on the Subcommittee on
23 Alternative Energy.

24 I, too, want to thank you for what you are

1 doing in terms of the State Energy Plan. It's a long
2 time coming. It's very much needed and I'm glad this
3 analysis is finally happening.

4 Here on Long Island we are faced with some
5 of the highest utility rates in the nation. Use of
6 energy has exploited the environment and caused prices
7 to sky rocket. We must move in a different direction.

8 From promoting the use of biodiesel, wind
9 energy and solar, and helping to pass net metering
10 legislation, I have been an advocate for renewable green
11 energy initiatives. This will help us protect the
12 environment while helping to reduce our reliance on
13 foreign oil.

14 With a current focus on green economy and
15 energy independence this is becoming a reality. It is
16 more important than ever to have a comprehensive
17 statewide energy plan.

18 The draft plan before us takes an important
19 first step in redefining how New York State meets its
20 energy needs and moves us further down the road to
21 energy independence.

22 The plan includes strategies that will make
23 energy more affordable, secure and reliable for the
24 markets. Its focus on energy efficiency, infrastructure

1 investment, smart growth and green innovation will help
2 make New York a new and global economy.

3 I am particularly encouraged by the plan's
4 focus on wind energy and its commitment to implementing
5 Governor Paterson's 45 by '15 program. This program
6 sets a goal for New York to meet 45 percent of its
7 electricity needs to improve efficiency and clean
8 renewable energy by 2015.

9 Earlier this year, I was a co-sponsor and
10 voted for legislation that passed in the Assembly on
11 many of the same issues. The legislation bill number
12 5877 established the energy planning board and statute
13 and expands its authority to better enable to carry out
14 long term planning by requiring a new plan to be
15 developed every four years.

16 It also requires that all major utilities
17 file necessary information to implement the development
18 of an energy plan, and mandates that LIPA and New York
19 Power Authority participate in the process by submitting
20 the strategic planning and capital components.

21 This will make the process permanent and
22 will ensure that New York continues to have a plan that
23 meets our energy needs. Improving energy efficiency, it
24 will help cut costs and hopefully cut taxes in the

1 future.

2 Energy policy evolves very rapidly and these
3 decisions related to it have a major impact on our
4 economy. By becoming a leader in the green energy
5 movement, we can create thousands of jobs and reduce the
6 state's carbon footprint. The draft energy plan is a
7 forward thinking plan that will help New York get back
8 on track.

9 Earlier last week I wrote a letter to our
10 local utility, Long Island Power Authority, asking them
11 to slow down in the process of their planning to
12 purchase some power plants here on Long Island so we can
13 coordinate an analysis between this utility's strategic
14 plan and the plan for meeting the power needs by 2018,
15 and how that also affects the statewide energy plan and
16 what we are planning to do.

17 I think this is an important concept in that
18 the purchase of power plants by the Long Island Power
19 Authority will be a dynamic shift in the way utilities
20 run in the state.

21 Since decoupling, we have been able to
22 insulate the ratepayers from bad decisions and we have
23 to do an analysis of whether or not decoupling made
24 sense, and we have to do an analysis on whether the

1 entire energy infrastructure, in terms of our
2 deregulation, makes sense.

3 All of this has to happen in a coordinated
4 way and that's why I'm looking to you and I'm hopeful we
5 can work together and make sure that not only LIPA, but
6 every utility across the state, makes prudent decisions
7 moving forward.

8 We are in a more precarious position on Long
9 Island, I believe, because we have a very unique history
10 with our utilities and how they have succeeded one
11 another. You do have the second highest rates in the
12 nation. We have one of the highest debt burdens and I
13 think a thoughtful analysis of this purchase needs to be
14 coordinated in the statewide energy plan moving forward.

15 Also, moving forward, I think distributed
16 generation has to be considered. We are talking about
17 redeveloping the grid. We are talking about gas power
18 plants, oil power plants, wind, solar, on large
19 commercial scales. I don't want us to lose sight of the
20 fact that in developing issues, for example, I don't
21 think they are going to be stricken up in a new grid.

22 It's all about distributed generation. I
23 want to make sure that we're not reinventing telephone
24 lines just by adding to the cell phone, that we are

1 planning for the alternate that is possible, and that's
2 the distributed generation and more power to the people.
3 No pun intended.

4 The last piece that I want to comment on --
5 that's my time. Thank you.

6 MR. CONGDON: You can finish.

7 ASSEMBLYMAN ALESSI: Thank you.

8 Biodiesel, I submitted comments to LIPA and
9 I submitted written comments to your board. I believe
10 that biodiesel in New York State, we are in a unique
11 position to really allow that to proliferate.

12 Done studies with Brookhaven National Lab
13 and SUNY Stony Brook to look at what are the best
14 alternative energy policies in terms of our liquid
15 energies, and we looked at ethanol, compressed natural
16 gas and biodiesel. Biodiesel came back overwhelmingly
17 because of the infrastructure that's currently in place.

18 What has been reported to me was that you
19 get up to B20 blends, 20 percent biodiesel, 80 percent
20 petroleum based diesel. There is no retrofitting
21 involved. Whether it's gas pumps or if it's school
22 buses, home heating systems, there's no retrofitting
23 until you pass the B20 threshold.

24 So, if we were to put a B20 mandate on the

1 books, like California, where as long as the supply is
2 there, home heating systems have this -- it will reduce
3 our carbon footprint significantly, and it will create
4 new economy in New York State, including a great deal of
5 jobs.

6 You can put biodiesel refineries across New
7 York which, as you know, there are almost no emissions
8 through the processing. And it's a lot easier than
9 building new ethenol enhanced gas stations, compressed
10 natural gas, and we don't have to scrap our current
11 systems, like school buses. We can just put this new
12 fuel supply in the school buses.

13 When it goes above 20 percent, if the
14 systems are over 20 years old, I have been told that
15 then you do have retrofitting. You have to take out the
16 natural rubber hoses and gaskets and replace it with
17 synthetic rubber because they will break down. Newer
18 systems have that synthetic rubber so we can still pass
19 that threshold as we move forward.

20 The question is always where do they get the
21 supply and that's what I wanted to talk about. The
22 Governor, through the Department of Agriculture, had a
23 task force to evaluate how much fallow farmland we have.

24 Everybody talks about, first of all,

1 recycling yellow grease from restaurants. That gives us
2 about 30 million gallons according to the studies we
3 have done, and we need about 1.5 billion gallons.

4 According to NYSERDA, there are 6 billion
5 gallons that are used of diesel in this state every year
6 for transportation, for energy plans and for home
7 heating systems.

8 So, in doing conservative B20 plans, 1.5
9 billion gallons is needed. 30 million from waste water
10 is not enough, but if you look at fallow farmlands,
11 according to the Governor's estimates and with the help
12 of agriculture, we have too many fallow acres of
13 farmland not being used.

14 If we put into production, or just a
15 fraction of them were put into production, we look at
16 the best feedstocks for New York at the time and the
17 Chinese tower or Siberian wheat can grow like weeds and
18 they produce several hundred gallons per crop cycle.

19 So, I believe the estimates that I am
20 submitting to you, we need about 200,000 acres to grow
21 basically oil to meet our 20 percent demand.

22 So, I just think that moving forward we
23 should do an analysis and I think biodiesel is an easy
24 fit for New York State.

1 Thank you.

2 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much,
3 Assemblyman.

4 Our next speaker is Jerry Connolly from the
5 Coalition of Labor for Energy and Jobs.

6 MR. CONNOLLY: Good afternoon, and thank you
7 very much for coming here to hear everyone's concern.

8 My name is Jerry Connolly. I represent the
9 Coalition of Labor for Energy and Jobs. In my
10 appearance here this afternoon I am representing
11 distinguished member of the labor union, President of
12 ALF-CIO Denis Hughes. I also advise State Building
13 Trades Ed Malloy on energy matters. And I also have a
14 letter from James Castellane, who's President of the
15 Nassau-Suffolk County Construction Trades, not able to
16 be here today.

17 In addition, besides representing the
18 coalition, I've been a boilermaker for 40 years and a
19 business manager for about ten years.

20 I would begin by congratulating the Governor
21 and all of you for taking the step for actually
22 proposing the State Energy Plan. No matter how you
23 slice it, this alone is a positive step and one for
24 which you should all be commended.

1 The plan itself has a number of items which
2 clearly are worthy of praise. In particular, I would
3 like to point out the plan's support for using stimulus
4 funds to develop a new generation of green jobs is of
5 particular interest to the labor organizations.

6 Helping to make more workers LEED certified
7 through existing labor apprenticeship training programs
8 will allow for this work to be completed by trained,
9 skilled workers, and will lead to a quality final
10 product that will benefit all New Yorkers.

11 Additionally, I commend you for having the
12 backbone to recommend reauthorization of the power plant
13 Siting Law. As you well know, the absence of Article X
14 has placed New York at a competitive disadvantage. And
15 with energy demand continuing to grow, we need a
16 mechanism to fast track approval for new sources of
17 power.

18 Not only should this be part of the final
19 plan, but I would urge the Governor to make Article X a
20 top priority in his legislative efforts.

21 There are several other points that can also
22 be praised and cited from the draft proposal. However,
23 there is a number of concerns that I would like to
24 express.

1 First, the emphasis on energy conservation,
2 various efficiencies, renewable energy and renewable
3 development, are all worthy causes but cannot replace
4 the need for additional base load capacity in New York
5 State.

6 Closing existing plants while the
7 Independent Systems Operator forecasts increased demand,
8 even with the implementation of renewables and
9 conservation, is clearly unwise to depend on those
10 sources alone.

11 Secondly, while we applaud your support for
12 nuclear power and for an additional nuclear reactor
13 outside Oswego, we are extremely disappointed in the
14 plan's support for the closing of Indian Point.

15 The Coalition of Labor for Energy and Jobs
16 believes that this is a short sighted recommendation
17 which would create a devastating impact on our
18 community, meaning the labor community, as well as all
19 New Yorkers.

20 Indian Point is a safe facility. The
21 preliminary State Energy Plan cites safety as a top
22 reason for opposing the plant's continued operation.
23 However, those who live and work within the vicinity of
24 the plant know that Indian Point is, indeed, a safe

1 facility.

2 Based on my extensive work experience of 25
3 years at the site as a union boilermaker, I can state
4 emphatically that Indian Point has operated and
5 continues to operate in a safe manner.

6 As a former union leader responsible for the
7 health, safety and welfare of my fellow union brothers
8 and sisters, I would never allow my members to work in
9 an environment that's going to be detrimental to their
10 long term health.

11 It is also clear that Entergy maintains the
12 very same commitment to its workers in the plant. They
13 see the plant as a virtual fortress, and are reassured
14 by the heavily armed presence, throughout the plant's
15 perimeter and outside, to make sure that they do not
16 have any problems with terrorism.

17 They know that the plant is the most
18 scrutinized of all US power plants. Safety has always
19 been a top priority for all involved at Indian Point.

20 And they also know that the federal
21 government's independent safety experts just last month
22 attested to the safety and security of this facility by
23 issuing a favorable final safety evaluation report.
24 This is a significant and important step forward in the

1 license renewal process.

2 Thirdly, there is some concern in the labor
3 community for the use of the term "environmental
4 justice". Let me just say that, to the building trades,
5 environmental justice is our members building new base
6 load generation facilities so we no longer are needed to
7 prepare and maintain old, outdated equipment that does
8 not meet today's environmental standards and exposes our
9 members to such carcinogens as lead and asbestos.

10 We have 20 percent asbestosis rate in
11 boilermakers. To other interested parties that might
12 have a very different meaning. So, environmental
13 justice could mean many things to many people.

14 In conclusion, while there is much in the
15 plan to praise and recognize, the plan's focus on
16 shutting down Indian Point will bring about far-reaching
17 implications that will adversely affect Long Islanders
18 and all New Yorkers.

19 Again, the proposed plan is largely solid
20 and offers many strong proposals for securing our energy
21 future but, like any proposal, can be improved, and in
22 this case it must be. This is why I urge you to support
23 the continued operations of Indian Point as part of the
24 final energy plan.

1 I know my time is up. I would like to
2 submit this letter on behalf of President Castellane.
3 He outlines some of the same issues but more pertaining
4 to Long Island.

5 MR. CONGDON: Terrific. Thank you very
6 much.

7 Our next speaker is Matthew Cordaro, Dean of
8 Dowling College Townsend School of Business. Welcome.

9 MR. CORDARO: Good afternoon. My name is
10 Dr. Matthew Cordaro and I presently serve as the Dean of
11 the Townsend School of Business at Dowling College.

12 For background, before my academic career I
13 spent over 40 years within the energy and utility
14 sectors. This included service as the CEO of Nashville
15 Electric Service, one of the ten largest public
16 utilities in the nation, and the founding President and
17 CEO of the Midwest Independent System Operator, the
18 largest ISO in the United States.

19 In addition, I also held the position of
20 Senior Vice President of Operations and Engineering at
21 the Long Island Lighting Company.

22 Reflecting on this experience, Long Island
23 is my home, and a place I cherish. It is this
24 deep-seated affection for my community, along with my

1 professional interests, that have kept me active on the
2 issues of energy and sustainability, a key ingredient in
3 safeguarding the fine quality of life we all enjoy from
4 Merrick to Montauk.

5 As my first observation on the Governor's
6 draft 2009 State Energy Plan, I have to acknowledge that
7 it offers a number of positive initiatives that are good
8 for all Long Islanders.

9 These include a revitalized comprehensive
10 new power plant Siting Law, support for competitive
11 electricity markets, recognition of repowering as a
12 viable alternative, development of a smart grid,
13 construction of new transmission infrastructure that
14 utilizes existing rights of way, and additional
15 investment in research and development of renewable
16 energy and workforce training for a new generation of
17 green collar jobs.

18 These are bold, positive recommendations
19 that will make a difference for Long Islanders and all
20 New Yorkers.

21 On the other hand, there are a number of
22 points expressed within the plan that are questionable
23 and require further consideration. First, it is of
24 concern to me that with this goal of pursuing clean and

1 cost effective energy the plan does not sufficiently
2 take into account the role of large base load projects,
3 such as a Broadwater LNG facility.

4 Equally troubling, at the same time it
5 seriously considers the removal of more than
6 2000 megawatts from the electric grid by closing Indian
7 Point. In my view, both such sources are absolutely
8 necessary to economically satisfy existing and growing
9 demands for energy, while protecting the environment.

10 Even though I fully support cost effective
11 conservation and efficiency programs, it is not credible
12 to assume, as the plan does, that they are sufficient to
13 substantially offset the need for base load facilities.

14 Second, I would point out that the New York
15 ISO has continued to forecast growing energy demands for
16 nearly a decade, even when conservation efforts are
17 factored into the equation. Although the plan
18 recognizes this to a degree, it places too much reliance
19 on the capability of conservation and efficiency
20 programs to temper growth while, to begin with, not
21 fully appreciating the uncertainties of demand
22 projections.

23 Third, I would point out that wind energy is
24 an intermittent source of electric generation, and while

1 it is reasonable for LIPA and Con Ed to partner in
2 studying a wind farm off the coast of the Rockaways, the
3 addition of wind power to the grid cannot and should not
4 be considered enough to make up or substitute for the
5 loss of base load power generation under the scope of
6 the proposed plan.

7 Finally, I want to briefly expand upon the
8 issue of Indian Point in the context of the plan.
9 Indian Point has been a key to New York's success under
10 the regional greenhouse gas initiatives and will be a
11 critical factor towards ensuring compliance under
12 federal cap and trade legislation.

13 It produces more than 2000 megawatts of
14 clean, virtually emissions free, energy and is a
15 critical component to New York achieving the distinction
16 of having one of the lowest per capita carbon emissions
17 counts in the nation.

18 The plan explores replacing Indian Point
19 with a combination of conservation and efficiency
20 programs and natural gas fueled combined cycle
21 generation. It is not realistic or credible to assume
22 that enough conservation and efficiency can be achieved,
23 nor a combined cycle unit depending on a speculative
24 supply of natural gas permitted and built to offset over

1 2000 megawatts of clean and economic electricity.

2 The State Energy Plan must recognize that
3 Indian Point's power cannot be replaced without dire
4 consequences resulting from increased greenhouse gas
5 emissions, higher utility costs and a weakened, less
6 stable, base load power supply.

7 In conclusion, Indian Point aside, I would
8 commend the members of the planning board for conducting
9 a relatively open and transparent process for soliciting
10 public input on the Governor's proposed plan. Your
11 collaboration and open ear will result in a stronger
12 blueprint for moving our state forward.

13 As you sit and construct the final plan, I
14 ask you to take a good hard look at our transmission
15 assets, our intellectual capital, and our region's
16 growing energy demand. And then I encourage you to
17 construct a final plan that builds on many of the
18 positive initiatives that are outlined in the draft
19 report, while also correcting those certain proposals
20 that would not contribute to a successful outcome.

21 Thank you very much.

22 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much.

23 Our next speaker is Ronald Lukas from the
24 Atlantic Sea Island Group.

1 MR. LUKAS: Good afternoon. My name is
2 Ronald Lukas. I am Vice President, Gas Supply for
3 Atlantic Sea Island Group. I have 39 years of
4 experience in the energy business, including over
5 28 years of experience with KeySpan in the planning and
6 procurement of gas supply for its customers.

7 When I started my career in 1970 it was with
8 the New York State Public Service Commission. I believe
9 my experience with the PSC has trained me to be
10 particularly receptive to public interest concerns when
11 pursuing new projects.

12 There are three major points I would like to
13 make today. First, Atlantic Sea Island Group strongly
14 supports the conclusions contained in the natural gas
15 assessment of the 2009 draft New York State Energy Plan
16 which encourages investment in new gas related
17 infrastructure to reliably meet increases in demand in
18 the downstate area.

19 We believe that our innovative project is
20 consistent with the objectives set forth in the energy
21 plan, mainly, introducing a new supply source directly
22 into the New York area will help relieve existing system
23 capacity constraints, increase gas system reliability
24 and lower natural gas prices.

1 Second, I want to high light the economic
2 benefits that construction of the Atlantic Sea Island
3 Group's substantial infrastructure project will bring to
4 the local economy in the form of investment, direct job
5 creation, and other financially beneficial spillover
6 effects.

7 Third, I want to emphasize our commitment to
8 building a project that is environmentally responsible.
9 Our goal is to employ ecologically friendly technology
10 to build the island and to operate it after construction
11 is complete.

12 For instance, with respect to
13 regasification, we plan to use ambient air equipment
14 with freshwater discharge as opposed to using a sea
15 water based process. Other options being considered are
16 the use of low emission tugs and low emission LNG ships.

17 I would just like to make an additional
18 comment that there is a misunderstanding among people
19 that when people are building a new energy project you
20 won't use the latest green technology. Even though we
21 are building a project to import LNG doesn't mean that
22 we won't employ the greenest and most ecologically
23 advanced technology during the course of construction
24 and operation of the island.

1 I would like to note that we don't see our
2 project as being in conflict with the goal of developing
3 a new energy economy. It is recognized by many energy
4 experts and environmental groups that natural gas will
5 play an important role as a bridge supply until
6 renewable energy resources are fully developed. Natural
7 gas produces fewer emissions than other fossil fuels
8 and, therefore, limits their use.

9 I would like to briefly describe our
10 project. Atlantic Sea Island Group proposes to
11 construct, own and operate a liquified natural gas or
12 LNG terminal called "Safe Harbor Energy". In its first
13 case, Safe Harbor will be capable of delivering up to
14 one BCF per day of a new natural gas supply directly to
15 the New York metropolitan region through an existing
16 offshore section of the Transco pipeline.

17 We expect to begin service in the year 2014.
18 An essential objective of the project is to have LNG
19 suppliers dedicate supplies on a long term basis for
20 delivery to our terminal.

21 Safe Harbor facility will include
22 construction of an island and terminal 13.5 miles south
23 of the City of Long Beach, New York. Initially, the
24 terminal will include over 7 BCF of storage capability

1 which will help meet demand for gas on the coldest days
2 of the winter and even when sea or weather conditions
3 may prevent LNG carriers from delivering LNG.

4 We believe the unique location of the
5 terminal so far offshore, yet near to the gas market,
6 makes it the best and perhaps only place to locate an
7 LNG facility to supply New York State. The placement of
8 the island terminal in an offshore location provides for
9 easy access to LNG tankers to dock and unload their
10 cargo in a safe environment.

11 The terminal will be close to established
12 international shipping lanes and will reduce vessel
13 traffic and congestion into New York harbor.

14 License and permit applications have been
15 submitted to the appropriate federal and state agencies
16 and the project is in the agency review stage of
17 development.

18 As part of the review process, environmental
19 impact statement, as required under NEPA, is being
20 prepared by the US Coast Guard and US Maritime
21 Administration with full public disclosure and
22 coordination with New York State agencies and
23 legislators.

24 Now I would like to comment on the Natural

1 Gas Assessment section of the 2009 Draft Energy Plan.
2 We believe the entire section is technically accurate
3 and offers an extremely well thought out description of
4 New York State's future gas supply needs.

5 We thoroughly endorse the conclusion on page
6 41 of the report that states, in part, "The state should
7 take specific steps to encourage investment in natural
8 gas infrastructure, including LNG facilities, that could
9 supply future downstate requirements consistent with the
10 state's planning objectives".

11 We also commend the statement on page 24 of
12 the natural gas section that says: "Having the
13 flexibility to be able to accept LNG imports could
14 provide New York with added supply access and options
15 that could serve to put downward pressure on prices in
16 the future, particularly during periods of high demand".

17 All in all, we applaud the authors of the
18 energy plan for recognizing that New York State needs
19 both gas supply and pipeline infrastructure. Even
20 assuming gas supply from shale formations prove to be as
21 abundant and economical as some seem to suggest, and
22 that's a postulation that is unproven, especially with
23 respect to development costs, declining rates and
24 environmental impacts, a tremendous amount of delivery

1 infrastructure would still be needed to be built to
2 bring gas to the market.

3 Developing new sources of supply alone
4 without developing the infrastructure to bring it to
5 customers, or vice versa, would not be optimal solutions
6 to New York State customers.

7 I guess the analogy is similar to what the
8 gentleman mentioned about wind power upstate. You have
9 to use both supply and infrastructure. I thought that
10 was a very good conclusion part of the report which got
11 to those points.

12 We believe that the Atlantic Sea Island
13 project will provide benefits meeting both supply and
14 infrastructure needs for New York's downstate region.

15 I high lighted these benefits and comments
16 and submitted them on behalf of the project already in
17 the process so I won't repeat them now.

18 I would like now to address the significant
19 economic benefits that construction of the Safe Harbor
20 Energy project would bring to the local economy.

21 First --

22 MR. CONGDON: If you could just try to wrap
23 up.

24 MR. LUKAS: Okay. I basically just want to

1 talk about the economic benefits and they will provide
2 -- it's in my comments that are written -- the total
3 construction costs the city over \$5 million of income,
4 during these tough economic times, there will 55 jobs
5 after construction, full-time jobs. We estimate long
6 term benefits from those permanent positions are \$340
7 million. And we also believe that the spillover effects
8 with additional tax revenue, shore based operations and
9 provision of goods and services.

10 Thank you.

11 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much.

12 Next speaker is Adrienne Esposito from the
13 Citizens Campaign for the Environment.

14 MS. ESPOSITO: Good afternoon. My name is
15 Adrienne Esposito. I'm Executive Director of Citizens
16 Campaign for the Environment. We are a bi-state
17 organization with six offices around New York and
18 Connecticut, 80,000 members throughout both states.

19 First off, I have to say thank you for the
20 body of work that the energy plan has produced.
21 Overall, we want to commend you on a job well done. We
22 agree with the vast majority of the plan. However, the
23 purpose of a public hearing is to help you create an
24 even improved version of the plan, so, it's within that

1 context we offer the following comments. Also, we will
2 be submitting much more detailed comments at the end of
3 the comment period.

4 The first thing is that, as somebody said
5 earlier, welcome to Long Island, or as we call it ground
6 zero for adverse impacts because of global warming. We
7 get it, so that's why we strongly support the goals
8 stated in the plan of the 80 percent reduction by 2050
9 of 1990 emissions. That's the right goal. Thank you
10 for being bold. Stay with it.

11 We would like to see in the plan to that end
12 -- I know the plan says that there will be mid-term
13 targets that will be identified so we would like to
14 offer them to you. These are the same ones that are
15 offered in the LIPA plan. They are the same ones that
16 are offered in the state legislation pending in front of
17 the New York State Senate -- God knows if that will
18 happen -- but they are interim targets that provide us a
19 scale of reaching the ultimate target: 20 percent
20 reduction by 2020, and 30 percent reduction by 2025, 40
21 percent by 2030, 60 percent by 2040, and 80 percent by
22 2050. So, we have a graduated target and frame of
23 reference to achieve our ultimate goal.

24 Second thing we want to comment on is

1 offshore wind. We recognize and commend New York State
2 for your stated commitment for offshore wind development
3 in both the Atlantic ocean and also in the Great Lakes
4 region. However, New York is falling woefully behind.
5 Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, all far ahead
6 of us. Frankly, we don't think that needs to be and we
7 feel it can and should change.

8 As you well know, Delaware has gone ahead,
9 they have already signed a power purchase agreement for
10 over 200 megawatts of power for a project that is slated
11 to generate 450 megawatts of power. New Jersey started
12 their process back in 2006 and selected their vendor in
13 2007. New York, not so much.

14 So, we are going to ask the state to
15 expedite the matter, not by cutting down on
16 environmental regulations, not by cutting the process to
17 site specific plans, but rather by doing a couple
18 things: One is that we can install now meteorological
19 towers.

20 Cape Cod installed their met towers in 2002
21 and it has provided them with meaningful data that says
22 wind turbines are just as productive in the summer as
23 they are in other months. We can do that here. We can
24 put in the meteorological data and we will have a couple

1 of years of data as we are moving through the process.

2 The second thing we need to do is we had, up
3 to March of this year, placed acoustic buoys in the
4 Atlantic Ocean to monitor whale migration. Why is that
5 important, you might say, for wind power? I'll tell
6 you: Because in order to properly site them we need to
7 know the migration of habits of marine mammals.

8 However, if we don't have an energy plan
9 that talks about wanting to expedite or at least support
10 renewable energies, however, we have abandoned the
11 funding for the marine mammal acoustic buoys. They
12 stopped in March.

13 Fortunately or unfortunately, we now know
14 from one data that we have white whales and fin whales
15 and humpback whales and blue whales migrating within a
16 mile or two of New York City. Important data,
17 particularly because white whales, of which there's only
18 300 mammals left in the entire globe, are covered by the
19 Endangered Species Act.

20 We need the right information for the siting
21 process and we're not necessarily doing that right now
22 and we now could do that now.

23 Moving along, model codes for
24 municipalities, for residential, commercial and

1 industrial wind and solar. The Suffolk County Planning
2 Commission, which I am a member of, has embarked on a
3 very rigorous, but also what I believe is going to be a
4 very productive venture to find the best model codes for
5 homeowners and for businesses to be able to have a
6 process that is clear and is congruent across counties.

7 Right now we are villages and towns, all
8 have different codes. That is onerous on solar and
9 residential wind installers. So, for instance, right
10 now we have two industries on Long Island that want to
11 do wind and yet the municipality doesn't have codes to
12 provide them to be able to do that. The state could
13 take a lead on model codes that will help us implement
14 the objectives in the plan.

15 Two other things. Bio fuels. The plan
16 identifies bio fuels to replace heating oil and gasoline
17 but it doesn't offer specifics on how to accomplish this
18 goal.

19 Three things. One, all municipal government
20 buildings should be encouraged to use a minimum of B5
21 bio fuel blend. This will encourage the market demand.

22 Two, policies should be crafted to encourage
23 companies who have the existing terminals to distribute
24 a pre-blended biofuel in 10,000 to 20,000-gallon

1 quantities. In Long Island that would only be two
2 companies. What the smaller companies are telling us is
3 that it's very difficult for them to put aside a tank
4 just for bio fuels only, and that by having a pre-blended
5 delivery it would help the smaller companies use this
6 product.

7 The third is promote the product. The vast
8 majority of New Yorkers, I'm not just talking about Long
9 Island right now, have no idea bio fuels even exist or
10 it may be an option for them. They clearly have no idea
11 what the environment and economic benefits may bring.

12 Two last things. One is nuclear power. I
13 disagree with the previous folks testifying. We believe
14 there should not be financial nor regulatory incentives
15 for new nuclear power plants. We can't solve one
16 problem by creating another problem. That's what we
17 believe nuclear power will do. Won't go into the
18 details about why.

19 Last thing I'm going to say. The plan also
20 identifies and specifies enhanced and efficient public
21 transportation services. I have to tell you, from the
22 Long Island perspective, we feel as sometimes we say,
23 those of us who used to be Alice in Wonderland fans,
24 that we walked in a mirror, that we have fallen into a

1 different reality.

2 The problem is the MTA. The problem is that
3 it's not working. We, as Long Islanders in the suburbs
4 of the biggest city on the globe, want terrific mass
5 transit. We need it. We agree with you that lower
6 emissions, we want that, and yet the only option we have
7 is so poorly run, so poorly managed, and doesn't know
8 how to fix any problems other than to raise the price,
9 that we don't take mass transit.

10 When we had gasoline at \$4.50 a gallon mass
11 transit lines should skyrocket because that's more
12 economically advantageous for us. When gas went down we
13 went back to our cars. We don't like driving into the
14 city. It's not that pleasurable. You should do it at
15 8:00 in the morning. There's nothing fun about it, but
16 we do it because of the MTA.

17 You want to reduce vehicle miles traveled,
18 lower the cost of the train. That increase with the
19 number of people riding hopefully will help with that
20 massive deficit, that there's no end in sight, and will
21 get people off of the roads.

22 So, fixing the transit system would fix a
23 lot of problems here on Long Island. The plan doesn't
24 talk, and I know it's not politically palatable for the

1 plan to say the MTA is broken and not working, but I
2 will say it. It needs to have better management of its
3 budget and its fund and we will have better ideas of how
4 to get people in the trains: Lower the cost.

5 Thank you for the opportunity and the time.

6 (Applause)

7 MR. CONGDON: Couple of notes.

8 First, the five minute time limit, I just
9 want to give a reminder to everyone that when the bell
10 goes off that's the end of five minutes. And we
11 encourage you to sign up to finish your statement at the
12 end if you would like, because we don't want to rush you
13 through the five minutes. And it's difficult for our
14 court reporter to take down everything when we speak
15 fast. So, we will give you another opportunity to speak
16 at the end if you don't get through your full remarks.

17 Second point I would like to make is we have
18 heard from other folks specific ideas for detailed
19 recommendations that we should include in the final
20 plan. This is exactly the kind of thing that we hope
21 for in a public hearing.

22 We issued our draft plan with broad
23 recommendations and it's our intent to put in more
24 detail on those broad recommendations for a final plan

1 and, in fact, it will include an implementation plan in
2 the final version, which has milestones included, so
3 it's a real actionable plan and we can all be held
4 accountable to it. So, I really appreciate the
5 thoughtful comments and information.

6 And next speaker is Gordian Raacke from
7 Renewable Energy Long Island.

8 MR. RAACKE: Thank you. I appreciate those
9 comments and assurances about the implementation plan
10 because that's one of the points I wanted to stress.

11 For the record, my name is Gordian Raacke,
12 I'm Executive Director of Renewable Energy Long Island.
13 We are a membership supported, not-for-profit
14 organization promoting clean and sustainable energy use
15 and generation here on Long Island.

16 First, I would like to say that I commend
17 Governor Paterson and the members of the energy planning
18 board, as well as the energy coordinating working group,
19 for their vision and excellent work on putting forward a
20 draft State Energy Plan. And we strongly support its
21 policy objectives, as well as most of its -- pretty much
22 almost all -- of its strategies and recommendations.

23 We are particularly encouraged by the fact
24 that climate change and the need to significantly reduce

1 greenhouse gas emissions are featured front and center
2 and very prominently in the plan, and included as the
3 second of the five policy objectives.

4 We also strongly support Governor Paterson's
5 Executive Order Number 24, which calls for reducing
6 greenhouse gas emissions in New York 80 percent by 2050.
7 We have in our recent comments to the Long Island Power
8 Authority draft energy plan recommended and emphasized
9 to reduce energy emissions island-wide 80 percent by
10 2050. We hope the Long Island Power Authority will
11 incorporate that as well.

12 We are also appreciative of the fact that
13 the State Energy Plan recognizes the need to site
14 utility scale renewable energy projects closer to our
15 load centers, through Long Island and New York City, and
16 we applaud the plan for encouraging LIPA and NYPA to
17 pursue a large scale offshore wind park in the Atlantic
18 Ocean.

19 I would like to submit the following seven
20 comments for consideration. Number one, we need to
21 ensure implementation; hence, I appreciate your comment
22 earlier. The plan contains vital policy objectives,
23 strategies and recommendations but the plan's success
24 will certainly not be measured by how great those

1 recommendations were, but ultimately how much of it got
2 implemented.

3 So, to this end, we suggest that the plan
4 should be strengthened by defining and committing much
5 needed support mechanisms in the form of both financial
6 support mechanisms, as well as regulatory and permitting
7 support for existing programs such as, for example, the
8 renewable portfolio standard and, of course, the energy
9 efficiency portfolio standard.

10 Second recommendation and comment we have to
11 make is the need for legislative and agency support for
12 this plan. To ensure full implementation, I think it's
13 pretty clear to everyone that we need to seek full
14 legislative support, as well as support from the various
15 state regulatory agencies and state authorities. The
16 executive branch and the energy planning board will not
17 be able to do this alone.

18 Third, we need to lead by example. The
19 state I think can, and should, lead by example. First
20 of all, by full compliance with the executive orders I
21 think the state should lead by example in the
22 implementation of Executive Order Number 24 and begin to
23 work towards the 80 percent reduction goals with the
24 interim steps as outlined.

1 For example, energy efficiency efforts in
2 making sure that all state facilities meet strictest
3 energy efficiency standards and practices would go a
4 long way to make that happen.

5 And, of course, additionally, using
6 renewable sources of energy and purchasing renewable
7 energy sources would help. This also goes for Executive
8 Order 111, which hasn't been fully implemented and needs
9 to be implemented.

10 And to ensure transparency and full
11 accountability I think the state should document
12 compliance of these orders and documents and what we are
13 making in terms of implementation of the important
14 executive orders.

15 The fourth recommendation pertains to
16 renewable energy deployment in state. We've made
17 significant progress with the development of renewables
18 across the state, but it is important to continue these
19 gains and provide funding, continued funding, for the
20 RPS program and coordination between agencies. Without
21 this, our energy goals cannot be attainable.

22 I will heed your advice and just raise one
23 other point, which is solar energy issue, which is
24 always near and dear to my heart, which is, number one,

1 we need to I think establish a statewide solar roadmap
2 that will get us on the path of having 4000 megawatts of
3 solar, electric and thermal capacity in the state by
4 2017, falling short of what some other states are doing.

5 The other need is we need to fix net
6 metering. It's clear the expansion of net metering,
7 especially net metering for commercial customers, is
8 well intended, but in practice commercial customers
9 really need to be able to site systems up to two
10 megawatts so that it can meet their annual energy
11 consumption, not just their peak capacity.

12 I have my comments in written form, so I
13 will stop here and thank you for the opportunity to
14 comment. And thank you for coming all the way down here
15 and listening to us on Long Island.

16 Appreciate it.

17 (Applause)

18 MR. CONGDON: Our pleasure. Thank you very
19 much.

20 Next speaker is Michael Seilback from the
21 American Lung Association.

22 MR. SEILBACK: My name is Michael Seilback,
23 Vice President for Public Policy and Communications for
24 the American Lung Association of New York.

1 I want to begin by thanking Governor
2 Paterson and all of you for holding this hearing and the
3 commitments that you have shown to producing a plan for
4 a cleaner, greener 15 by '15 and 45 by '15 initiatives
5 here in New York.

6 The Lung Association believes that a sound
7 energy policy and the protection of lung health depend
8 on implementation systems that maximize energy emissions
9 through the use of renewable energy resources. The most
10 effective, expeditious and least expensive means of
11 reducing the use of fossil fuel fired power plants also
12 happen to be those that will best protect the public
13 health from air pollution and will meet the state's
14 continually growing electricity demands.

15 The fact is that far too many New York
16 residents live in areas that have failing air quality
17 standards. As referenced in the health issue brief, the
18 bulk of these emissions primarily come from fuel
19 combustion generated by the electricity, transportation
20 and building sectors.

21 In fact, 85 percent of New York's residents
22 live in areas that live below the federal air quality
23 standards and therefore are in non-attainment. Exposure
24 to these pollutants have been linked to a variety of

1 lung health ailments, including wheezing, increased
2 asthma episodes, exacerbation of COPD and has even been
3 linked to premature death.

4 In many ways the goals of this energy plan
5 actually coincide with our own organizational goals.
6 Obviously, the stated policy objective of reducing
7 health and environmental risks associated with the
8 production and use of energy across all sectors is a
9 main goal of ours when it comes to energy.

10 At the risk of reciting a laundry list, I
11 did want to mention some of the aspects of a plan that
12 we strongly support: The goal of increased efficiency;
13 decreased energy consumption; decreased VMT in
14 conjunction with a modern, clean mass transit system;
15 the use of increased alternative energy sources
16 including wind, solar, hydro and tidal; the repowering
17 of our oldest, most inefficient power plants, such as
18 the ones here in Island Park, Northport and Port Jeff;
19 the use of ultra low sulfur fuel along with more
20 efficient boilers; the greening of the energy code; plug
21 in hybrids; technologies to reduce idling, and the
22 recognition that the importance of intervenor funds with
23 regard to siting and EJ concerns.

24 These are just some of the policy

1 initiatives that align well with our agenda and that we
2 support. But we also have some concerns that, Tom, you
3 actually addressed some of them, the implementation side
4 of things. Oftentimes in government you can stand
5 around and have press conferences and you create task
6 forces, working groups, draft plans, and we have a great
7 fanfare, but unfortunately, that's all we see. We never
8 see the implementation.

9 So, we are glad that you are committed to
10 that process, and we hope that you will include many
11 stakeholders here to ensure that implementation process
12 goes forward and once we have a plan that those steps
13 get met.

14 As kind of an anecdotal reference, there is
15 laws that we have been working on as long as I have been
16 with the Lung Association, specifically the Diesel
17 Emissions Reduction Act that passed two administrations
18 ago under Governor Pataki, and this law still hasn't
19 been implemented.

20 Even though there's laws on the books that
21 say that X number of the state's owned and operated
22 diesel fleets should be retrofitted that still hasn't
23 happened. That's statutory. So, we are hoping a
24 voluntary plan such as this will somehow have as much or

1 more teeth than the law.

2 I wanted to mention a couple of things that
3 we also disagree with. There's kind of a short section
4 in here that talks about coal and how it's going to be a
5 continued ongoing power production site.

6 We know that wasn't a policy goal that
7 necessarily the administration wanted to harp on, but we
8 believe it's important that we move away from coal and
9 not just have it as kind of an underlying, well, this is
10 what we have to do.

11 We also want to disagree with the idea with
12 moving forward on the Jamestown CCS plant. CCS is an
13 expensive, unproven technology. Coal is a major air
14 polluter and we know there's other technologies
15 available today which are cleaner and are able to
16 produce more energy.

17 We say the state should use its limited
18 resources on those endeavors instead of throwing money
19 at a project which may never launch, and even if it does
20 it's going to be produced in such a small amount of
21 energy it's not worth the price.

22 Lastly, we urge the Governor to sign the
23 legislation which is currently sitting on his desk which
24 would mandate this energy process into the future. We

1 commend the Executive Order that created this energy
2 process, but we want to know that it will continue on in
3 future administrations. So, we would certainly urge the
4 Governor to sign that law.

5 We believe that, working together, this
6 energy plan could succeed in helping provide cleaner air
7 for all New Yorkers to breathe.

8 Thanks.

9 MR. CONGDON: Our next speaker is Claudia
10 Borecky from the North Merrick Civic Association.

11 MS. BORECKY: I'm also here on behalf of
12 co-chair of Nassau County Legislature, Dave Denenberg,
13 Task Force in Opposition to LNG Island.

14 First of all, I would like to say that the
15 2009 energy plan is a good plan. I am not here to
16 oppose the plan. It's a comprehensive plan that
17 promises a much greener future for New York, but there
18 is one position I will not accept, and that is the need
19 to import LNG, and in particular, Atlantic Sea Island
20 Group Safe Harbor Energy proposal to build an island
21 13.5 miles off the shore of Long Island to import
22 foreign liquid natural gas.

23 This proposal will be destroying 160 acres
24 of the ocean's floor. Marine life will be affected.

1 And it will be situated on the bank, the only natural
2 reef on New York-New Jersey coast. It will kill the
3 migratory ecosystem for fish and sea mammals. The
4 commercial fishermen claim the draft of the island off
5 the shore of Long Beach will have a devastating effect
6 on their industry.

7 Safe Harbor Energy intends to lay
8 approximately 12.8 miles of pipeline four feet below the
9 ocean's floor. It should be noted the existing pipeline
10 is full to capacity. Bringing in another pipeline to
11 join with the existing pipeline will bring in more
12 natural gas than it can handle. It will just be coming
13 from a second source.

14 To rip up 116 acres and 12.8 miles of the
15 ocean's floor will take years to complete. The purpose
16 of this island will be depot for importation of LNG from
17 foreign countries. LNG has a 20 percent larger carbon
18 footprint than natural gas. We should not be
19 introducing LNG into this region. We should be taking
20 measures to reduce emissions contributing to global
21 warming.

22 This will be the first artificial island
23 designed for the import, storage, regasification and
24 distribution of LNG in this country. A similar item was

1 tried off the coast of California where they found it
2 extremely dangerous.

3 Closer to home, the Broadwater project was
4 rejected by the US Department of Commerce because the
5 project's adverse coastal impacts outweighed its
6 national interests, and in part because of its location
7 in undeveloped Long Island Sound would significantly
8 destroy its scenic and aesthetic character.

9 Legislator Denenberg said if it's not good
10 for Long Island Sound then it's not good for our ocean.
11 Will our Coast Guard just become security guards to
12 protect the huge energy conglomerate? It will deny the
13 use of the ocean for the fishermen for generations and
14 we have yet to see how this will benefit Long Island.

15 Currently, the national gas piped in New
16 Jersey to Long Island is produced in the United States.
17 In fact, 97 percent of the natural gas used in the
18 United States is derived in North America.

19 On page two from the natural gas assessment
20 report it states that the decline in natural gas
21 production was expected for the balance of 2009 and
22 continue to 2010. Recent improvements in technology and
23 reduced development costs are increasing the natural gas
24 production potential from domestic sources.

1 New discoveries of natural gas have flooded
2 the region's pipelines and supply, making LNG obsolete.

3 Second paragraph, page one of our overview,
4 reads, Overall, natural gas supplies are expected to
5 remain adequate to meet the demand, both nationally and
6 for New York. So, why are we even considering importing
7 it?

8 Creation of this island depot, Atlantic Sea
9 Island Group will be able to reap profits from LNG from
10 the middle east and Asia, Indonesia, Russia, and Iran,
11 power players in world events.

12 Bringing in fossil fuels at a time we are
13 seeking energy independence and alternative fuels, why
14 would we build a new target less than 14 miles off our
15 shores?

16 There are many reasons why I believe New
17 York should not have the energy island. The ocean is
18 one of the last of our open space. I can't think of
19 another place on Long Island I can look out and see the
20 horizon that God has created. It has been the view for
21 millions of years and it's our duty to protect and
22 preserve it for future generations.

23 Thank you.

24 (Applause)

1 MR. CONGDON: David Byer, Clean Ocean
2 Action.

3 MR. BYER: Hello, my name is David Byer.
4 I'm the Water Policy Attorney for Clean Ocean Action.
5 We are a non-profit coalition of 125 organizations in
6 New York and New Jersey working to protect marine
7 resources off our shared coasts.

8 I'm also here to speak out against the
9 plan's -- and particularly the strong endorsement in the
10 natural gas assessment of LNG, it's antithetical to all
11 of the plan's objectives.

12 Furthermore, it's cruelly ironic that the
13 reason why we are here today is because of Executive
14 Order Number 2. That was announced by Governor Paterson
15 as he called for the defeat and end of Broadwater LNG
16 from the sound.

17 That day he went on the record as saying,
18 now, if we didn't have any other alternative but to use
19 liquified gas, perhaps we would have made a different
20 decision, but it would have been a false choice because
21 it would have been a shame on us.

22 It's shame on us now that we are talking
23 about natural gas. He went on to say, What I want Long
24 Island residents to know is that this administration we

1 are going to find workable, sensible, achievable ways to
2 reduce our consumption of energy and define renewable
3 energy sources to go into the future.

4 He went on to announce Executive Order
5 Number 2 and moving forward and bringing back the
6 planning process for energy in New York.

7 So it's a cruel irony that at the defeat of
8 an LNG facility, we are now talking about more of them
9 again, naming three new facilities off the south shore.

10 The plan has five key objectives, and each
11 one is clearly violated by imported foreign natural gas
12 in the form of LNG.

13 First, maintain reliability as the first
14 objective. LNG is not a reliable fuel source. When you
15 look at existing facilities, they are drastically
16 underutilized. Last year the existing LNG terminals
17 imported for fuel in this country ran ten percent
18 capacity.

19 We are what they call the market of last
20 resort. When these companies have a little bit left
21 over, they drop it during the summer when we don't need
22 it because they are looking to sell it. We don't get
23 any savings and we don't get relief for natural gas when
24 we need it most, in the winter.

1 When we look at historical imports over the
2 last five years, we are importing more natural gas in
3 the form of LNG in the summer than in the winter. It's
4 not something that actually works for a reliable fuel
5 source in this country.

6 Further, there is concerns about natural gas
7 delivery, particularly in this region on Long Island,
8 with pipeline constraints. For example, the Sea Island
9 Group, who spoke earlier, talked about plugging into the
10 Transco pipeline. But if that's running at capacity
11 coming into New York, all you are doing is displacing
12 American gas, which is coming from American jobs, with
13 foreign gas. So you are killing domestic jobs to get
14 hooked on a new foreign fossil fuel.

15 It's like building more ramps on to a packed
16 highway to relieve congestion. If the highway's packed,
17 stick a little more bit more into this area because a
18 packed area doesn't solve it.

19 There is two ways to address it. One, you
20 can expand the pipelines and then you have access to the
21 adequate domestic supplies that you talked about in your
22 own plan. Better yet, just like highway expansion, that
23 which causes more devastation and just exacerbates the
24 problem, why not pursue efficiency and conservation

1 goals which is the economical way of addressing this
2 issue.

3 Number two, reduce greenhouse gases. As the
4 documents supporting the plan show, natural gas is the
5 largest source of CO2 emissions in New York, ahead of
6 gasoline, ahead of coal, including coal imports, because
7 we use so much natural gas for different sectors. It's
8 not the answer.

9 Yes, we need to get off coal and oil first
10 because it's the worst. We need to be looking at
11 reducing all fossil fuel production because, for
12 example, if we wanted to achieve the 80 percent goal by
13 2050, we could stop every other form of fossil fuel
14 combustion and every other sector in the state and just
15 leave natural gas as it is, and we would not meet that
16 goal because natural gas is such a huge source of CO2
17 emissions in the state.

18 LNG, as noted earlier, only makes it worse.
19 It's 20 to 40 percent more CO2 emissions, making its
20 carbon footprint for lifecycle emissions more closer to
21 coal's lifecycle than to domestic natural gas. So, it
22 defeats that purpose.

23 Further, the 45 by '15 goal, 15 percent
24 energy savings in the gigawatt hours? That's more than

1 enough to offset all of the coal generation produced in
2 state New York. The 30 percent additional renewable,
3 not counting that that's already there, the added
4 renewable that you are going to get by 2015, that's
5 enough to take off oil based electricity generation.
6 So, we can get off coal, we can get off oil, without
7 having to increase natural gas consumption.

8 The third goal is to stabilize energy cost
9 and improve economic competitiveness. How is exporting
10 our dollars overseas making us more economically
11 competitive? How is getting hooked on LNG, which is
12 traded on the global level index to oil, going to be
13 cost effective? We've got the two terminals that came
14 on line last year in the gulf and they filed
15 applications, they filed -- they build terminals and
16 then they filed applications to export what they import,
17 saying the US is not willing to pay enough and until
18 then we're going to flip the product, making money
19 elsewhere.

20 The last two goals -- I know my time is up
21 so I'm just going to say it very quickly -- reduce
22 public health and environmental risk. I think it's
23 clear that building an island and the other two
24 facilities, Liberty and Exxon, would be devastating to

1 energy project is a proposal to build a 60 acre island
2 13 and a half miles off the shores of Long Beach,
3 23 miles outside the entrance to New York harbor. It
4 will encompass 116 acres on the ocean's floor, a minimum
5 116 acres on the Cholera Bank, and will be constructed
6 upward in a pyramid-like shape with the island at the
7 top, in approximately 60 to 70 feet of water, and it
8 will stand about 30 feet above sea level.

9 The purpose of the island is to serve as a
10 depot for importing liquid natural gas. The draft plan
11 designers see the need for more natural gas in our
12 energy future. What they don't see is that all natural
13 gas is not same. Natural gas itself is not a clean
14 fuel, but it is cleaner than coal and oil. Liquid
15 natural gas is not the same. It's the import proposed
16 by Atlantic Sea Island Group for their safe harbor
17 terminal. It's not an equal alternative to natural gas.
18 It has at least a 20 percent greater carbon footprint
19 and the process of liquifying it, transporting it and
20 then regasifying it does this. So, why bring in liquid
21 natural gas?

22 What else the designers of the 2009 energy
23 plan do not see is the danger in becoming further
24 dependent on foreign fuel sources, especially when the

1 US has so much of its own. Currently, 97 percent of the
2 natural gas used in the United States comes from North
3 America, 86 percent from the United States, 11 percent
4 from Canada. Only three percent comes from outside,
5 foreign nations.

6 Why increase that when our goal is American
7 energy independence and not to continue allowing
8 ourselves to become victims of inflated fuel prices?

9 What else the 2009 energy plan does not see
10 is the negative impact to the environment, namely
11 Cholera bank, the site of the Safe Harbor Energy
12 terminal.

13 The Safe Harbor Island will be anchored over
14 Cholera Bank, part of the largest natural rock pile
15 formations off the coast of New York and New Jersey.
16 The hard bottom that forms the Cholera Bank is a rare
17 formation on the south shore of Long Island. Most of
18 the ocean floor in this area is sand, which is what
19 makes our beaches so beautiful.

20 Therefore, this one section of hard bottom
21 has disproportionately high importance as natural
22 habitat and spawning grounds for large numbers and
23 numerous varieties of green life.

24 Also impacted are recreational and

1 commercial fishermen who depend on the Cholera Bank for
2 its vastly abundant source of fish. As an example, the
3 Freeport Tuna Club had a fishing tournament to end the
4 fluke season a couple of weeks ago. They had a very bad
5 fluke season until the tournament weekend. Most of the
6 fishermen went out to Cholera Bank.

7 It's a hike. The largest fish was 11 and a
8 half pounds coming off the Cholera Bank. They had a bad
9 weekend of fishing. That's where we are.

10 The proposal for Safe Harbor Energy terminal
11 shows that while the island itself measures
12 approximately 60.6 acres at the surface, at the surface
13 of the ocean, the base of the structure covers
14 approximately 116 acres on the ocean floor.

15 Safe Harbor Energy terminal will effectively
16 destroy the value of the Cholera Bank ecosystem it
17 covers on the ocean floor.

18 I thank you for the opportunity. I just
19 wish to say, in closing, that the LNG Island proposal is
20 something that we do not need, and we urge you maybe to
21 have you craft an even better version to acknowledge our
22 opposition.

23 And we urge Governor Paterson, who alone has
24 the veto power, to acknowledge our opposition, to

1 recognize the negative impact that such a project would
2 have on the environment, and to do the right thing:
3 Reject the ASIG proposal for Safe Harbor Energy
4 terminal. On our behalf, just say no.

5 (Applause)

6 MR. CONGDON: Ray Freidel, Concerned
7 Citizens of Montauk.

8 MR. FREIDEL: My name is Ray Freidel. I
9 live in Montauk, home of the largest commercial fishing
10 fleet in the State of New York, and have been asked by
11 CCOM, Concerned Citizens of Montauk, an 800 member
12 environmental member organization formed in 1970, to
13 comment on an issue of grave importance to both Montauk
14 and all residents of Long Island.

15 The New York State draft energy plan to
16 guide New York has a fatal flaw that would be an
17 environmental disaster to fisheries, endangered whales,
18 porpoises, endangered sea turtles, and all marine
19 dependent life in the New York pike, including people
20 who catch fish and eat fish.

21 You are calling for the industrialization of
22 the ocean who want to turn New York over to big energy.
23 You want to find the right location for LNG terminals
24 and to take specific steps to encourage investment in

1 LNG facilities.

2 I wanted to come here and curse you out. I
3 wanted to call you morons, idiots, fools, hypocrites,
4 and anybody who calls himself or herself an
5 environmentalist and says LNG is bad for Long Island
6 Sound but good for the even more bio diverse New York
7 pike is both a sell out and hypocritical.

8 Nobody wants to be called names, so let me
9 enlighten you: LNG is dirty. It's almost as dirty as
10 coal. LNG is foreign. We will never end our addiction
11 on foreign fuel. LNG is expensive, twice as expensive
12 as domestic natural gas, which we had more than 100
13 years of.

14 By cooking the planet with global warming
15 gases, half the coral reefs are dead and dying, the rest
16 will be going in 20 to 40 years. Safe Harbor, Liberty
17 Gas and Blue Ocean are all very seductive sounding
18 names, like apple pie, ice cream and motherhood. The
19 kind of names Karl Rove would come up with.

20 Blue Ocean is Exxon. We know how blue they
21 leave the ocean. Liberty Gas is half Canadian Superior,
22 which is in bankruptcy, and half unknown investors.
23 Safe Harbor is all unknown investors. They could
24 include Moammar Kadafi and Alexander Putin. After all,

1 LNG is foreign, so, places like Libya and Russia.

2 Some of the investors could be our good
3 friends on Fishers Island. These are some of the most
4 powerful people in the country, people who will be
5 pushing CCON to support a containment island for the
6 millions of tons of highly toxic dredge spoils that the
7 Navy has been dumping from the fans of the Fishers
8 backyard and will dump again, because the Navy is
9 building another set and will dredge a confluence of
10 many Superfund sites. Electro, General Dynamics in an
11 entire Navy base are all Superfund sites.

12 Do you have any idea how many spills it
13 would take to build Safe Harbor? This is an 120 acre
14 island that's in the very deep water off Long Beach.
15 Connect the dots. One possible scenario could be all
16 that contaminated Navy muck and the GE PCBs and the
17 millions of tons of dioxin contaminate the Hudson River,
18 the Sage River. That's the stuff used to make Agent
19 Orange. And only have Superfund sites of 125 years of
20 industrial waste and build Safe Harbor with it. No one
21 would ever do that. You will poison everything in the
22 sea and people who love to eat fish.

23 Who's going to inspect it? We don't inspect
24 the cargo from overseas. A senior New Jersey official

1 with responsibility for environmental protection said to
2 me, Safe Harbor is a terrible idea. All the fill will
3 be contaminated. We want to be low key on this because
4 we are in a tough reelection campaign.

5 I followed up with an e-mail and asked him,
6 what about the two projects slated for the mud hole?
7 One is Exxon and Corzine made a fortune from Exxon.
8 Yes, he also made a fortune when Goldman Sachs went
9 public. Nevertheless, I struck a nerve.

10 The senior official's e-mail response was
11 typical political BS, but he was caught off guard when
12 face to face he told me just how contaminated Safe
13 Harbor would be. The fisheries are dying because of
14 habitat destruction, because they are overfishing,
15 because of the indiscriminate kill of the catch, and
16 because our oceans are turning acid from climate change.

17 On that subject, LNG is dirtier than
18 domestic natural gas. Its overall targeted footprint
19 from turning it to liquid, shipping it and then turning
20 it back into gas, is almost as polluting as coal.

21 The bill will speed up the acidification of
22 the ocean. LNG terminals require deep water and those
23 underwater canyons and wholes and shelves in the pike,
24 where energy terminals need to be placed, are prime fish

1 habitat and critical spawning grounds. It's impossible
2 to have both a healthy fishery and LNG in the same
3 place.

4 Currently, 97 percent of America's natural
5 gas is domestic. NPR reported on August 27th that
6 there's so much domestic natural gas and the prices of
7 coal are so low, the industry has stopped producing
8 progress it, plus, LNG is expensive, as I mentioned.
9 Nearly twice as expensive as domestic natural gas.

10 LNG provides absolutely no benefit to New
11 Yorkers, only a private corporate interest, and the
12 money at stake here is massive. You can bet plenty of
13 it is financing the election campaigns of politicians.
14 The New York pike needs to be a clean ocean zone where
15 the only energy development is green, not more
16 polluting, expensive foreign energy.

17 This draft energy plan to guide New York to
18 clean energy economy is very dirty. Go back to the
19 drawing board. Save our sea. No LNG.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. CONGDON: R. Sal Van Nostrand from
22 NYSEIA.

23 MR. VAN NOSTRAND: Good afternoon and thanks
24 for taking the time. No, I am not here to beat you up.

1 That's okay, it's probably the order for the day, but
2 thank you for -- we know that all of you are as
3 concerned about the energy system as we are.

4 My name is Sal Van Nostrand. I'm the Vice
5 Chairman of the Long Island Solar Energy Industries
6 Association, on the Board of Directors of New York Solar
7 Energy Industry Association, and I have a solar
8 contracting company on Long Island.

9 We have spent a lot of time reviewing your
10 draft energy plan, and I want to make a couple of points
11 before we ask what we are going to ask.

12 On page 9 of your renewable energy
13 assessment you point out -- rightly so -- that solar has
14 the greatest technical potential for energy in the State
15 of New York. Yet go on to say that LIPA and NYPA have
16 effectively met the Governor's renewable energy task
17 force's requirements of 100 megawatts by 2010.

18 And you go on to say that New York doesn't
19 really have enough of solar resource to warrant a lot of
20 attention.

21 Further, on solar thermal, you go on to say
22 that it really doesn't have a big place, although 51
23 percent of the energy consumed in the State of New York
24 is for space heating and water heating. Solar thermal

1 is a small part of RGGI and really needs to be a bigger
2 part of the plan.

3 The energy plan should, but doesn't seem to
4 yet, provide the mechanisms to achieve the Governor's
5 goals. If we are going to hit 40 by '15 we have to do a
6 lot of megawatts in a hurry, of everything. It's not
7 about one energy source. It's about multiple energy
8 sources.

9 Look where we got when we picked one energy
10 source. We are riding the fossil fuel horse and it's
11 killing us. We need to be deep into all sources of
12 energy. The New York Solar Energy Industry Association
13 would like -- and Garry knows, we were up in Garry's
14 office last month on the subject -- we would like you
15 to, in the energy plan, create a long term plan that
16 creates plenty of incentives for deployment of 2000
17 megawatts of photovoltaics by 2017. We have been
18 talking about this for years.

19 We would like to provide a solar solution to
20 the 51 percent of energy that's consumed for space
21 heating and water heating. That's an awful lot of
22 energy.

23 We tend to focus in the energy plan on
24 electricity, and because hot water is not traditionally

1 made by electricity we tend to ignore it. There's an
2 awful lot of gas, an awful lot of water being consumed
3 to make space heating and water heating.

4 We would like you to institute an energy
5 contracting plan so all state agencies are obligated to
6 buy renewable energies in their acquisitions. If
7 they're building buildings, if they're renovating,
8 there's no mechanism. OGS has some small pieces that
9 are available, but not a lot, and there's an awful lot
10 to be done.

11 We would like you to recognize the unique
12 value that solar thermal and PV provide and are applied
13 in different area. Solar PV is a phenomenal application
14 in load pockets, and we all know the issues with the
15 load pockets.

16 We can do a lot of good in a tough, little
17 area where it's hard to site a windmill. It's hard to
18 site a plant. Not so hard to put PV on a roof.

19 We all know, as Garry and I know, and Frank
20 knows, we have issues with the net metering laws that
21 were amended last year and we are going to work our
22 butts off to get that fixed. You guys in the plan need
23 to plan on this.

24 Lastly, we can turn the economy in New York

1 around with the solar industry. It's easily sited. It
2 doesn't take a lot of time, like a windmill. It's
3 easily instituted. There is over 400 companies in New
4 York doing solar business already. It's shovel ready,
5 to use the federal term of the day. It's time for us to
6 go. You guys have the ability to do that.

7 Thank you for coming. Thank you for your
8 time.

9 MR. CONGDON: Thank you. John Bruckner,
10 National Grid.

11 MR. BRUCKNER: Thank you for the opportunity
12 to speak at this public hearing. My name is John
13 Bruckner. I'm a Senior Vice President for Electric
14 Transmission and Distribution at National Grid on Long
15 Island.

16 First, National Grid would like to
17 congratulate the state energy planning board for its
18 issuance of the draft State Energy Plan. The plan
19 represents a monumental effort by the board and its
20 staff with input from hundreds of stakeholders. Today,
21 I wish to comment on three issues that will be critical
22 to the successful implementation of the state's energy
23 and environmental objectives.

24 The first issue is energy efficiency. The

1 draft plan identifies energy efficiency as the priority
2 resource for meeting its objectives and sets a 15 by '15
3 goal by reducing electricity use to 15 percent below
4 forecast levels by 2015.

5 As we all know, energy efficiency is the
6 most effective way to help customers manage their energy
7 costs to reduce the carbon footprint. It's a win/win
8 solution for customers and the environment.

9 Achieving New York's ambitious energy
10 savings goal will require a partnering of policymakers
11 and regulators, the state's utilities, NYSERDA, and
12 energy service companies. We need to streamline the
13 energy efficiency program approval process so that we
14 all can bring energy savings to our customers as quickly
15 as possible, and flexibility in the implementation of
16 new energy efficiency programs so that utilities and
17 other providers can work effectively with their
18 customers to achieve the 15 by '15 goal.

19 Second issue is clean energy. As the State
20 Energy Plan recognizes, renewable energy is another
21 important priority for New York. National Grid fully
22 supports the state's efforts to promote renewable energy
23 as another way to improve New York's energy security and
24 combat climate change. It will be important for our

1 customers to support renewable energy in as cost
2 effective a manner as possible.

3 Utility deployment of solar and other
4 renewable energy resources is one way of reducing these
5 costs. Investment in transmission to deliver renewable
6 energy from remote locations to customer load centers
7 will be critical in ensuring that customers can take
8 advantage of the benefit of New York's renewable energy
9 development.

10 Transmission is the backbone that moves
11 clean, reliable energy from its point of generation to
12 the customer's door.

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

17 Investing in the smart grid is also key to
18 tapping the opportunities for clean energy in New York.

19 National Grid recently applied to the US
20 DOE, Department of Energy, for funding for a New York
21 Smart program that will target approximately 82,000
22 customers in the Syracuse and Albany-Capital areas.
23 This program will enable us to help our customers manage
24 their energy costs and learn how to integrate renewable

1 resources and electric vehicles into the energy grid of
2 the future.

3 We encourage the board to develop action
4 plans that will bring the benefits of new technology and
5 renewable energy to our customers in the most cost
6 effective way.

7 As the plan notes, clean energy development
8 in New York presents an economic development opportunity
9 and the potential for new jobs, and National Grid stands
10 ready to work with the state and local communities to
11 make this a reality.

12 Third and last issue is the infrastructure
13 investment. As the draft plan recognizes, achieving New
14 York's energy and environmental goals will require
15 considerable investment in the state energy
16 infrastructure.

17 National Grid stands ready and is eager to
18 make this investment in New York's energy future, but we
19 cannot do this without a supportive investment climate.

20 New York's policy and regulatory framework
21 must provide for timely recovery of costs and
22 industry-standard returns in order to attract investment
23 needed to achieve the goals articulated in the State
24 Energy Plan.

1 In conclusion, I want to thank you again for
2 your attention. National Grid looks forward to working
3 in partnership with the board, the state and other
4 utilities, stakeholders, and most importantly, our
5 customers, to implement the Governor's vision for New
6 York's energy and environmental future.

7 Thank you very much.

8 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much.

9 (Applause)

10 Our next speaker is William Feltman from the
11 Empire Clean Energy Supply.

12 MR. FELTMAN: Good evening. I would like to
13 thank you for the work that you put in on this plan and
14 the time you are spending here tonight to listen to us.

15 I am representing the Long Island Solar
16 Energy Industries Association. I do have a renewable
17 energy company on Long Island, solar distribution
18 company. I'm also on the board of NYSEIA, which is the
19 New York Solar Energy Industries Association.

20 Previously pretty much everything was
21 covered. What I would like to really point out about
22 the draft energy plan and solar energy in particular is
23 that there really is very little infrastructure needed
24 to deploy solar. And it is produced energy where it is

1 used.

2 Because of traditional energy generation and
3 distribution, some of the articles I have read have lead
4 me to believe that the existing system is very
5 inefficient. Sometimes as little as 50 percent of the
6 energy generated at the point of generation.

7 By the time it gets to the point of use,
8 it's as inefficient as 50 percent. So, reliable
9 efficiency is a very important portion of this energy
10 plan. Siting solar energy is very efficient at
11 delivering power where it's needed when it's needed
12 most.

13 So, I commend you for your work. I would
14 ask you to consider a large portion of solar deployment
15 at the point of use. Thank you.

16 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much.

17 (Applause)

18 Our next speaker is Raymond Ellmer.

19 MR. ELLMER: Good afternoon. My name is
20 Raymond Ellmer. I'm here on behalf of the City of Long
21 Beach, Charles Theofan, City Manager on the City
22 Council.

23 On February 6, 2009, Charles Theofan, City
24 Manager for the City of Long Beach, after a unanimous

1 decision by the City Council, wrote to Governor Paterson
2 requesting that he veto the plan of Atlantic Sea Island
3 Group's liquified natural gas island 13.5 miles off of
4 Long Beach.

5 The City of Long Beach has studied this
6 proposal and the grave environmental concerns would
7 outweigh any benefit to the City of Long Beach. The
8 City of Long Beach is a community of 35,000. It's
9 technically a Long Beach Barrier Island, close to Point
10 Lookout and Atlantic Beach.

11 This island, a manmade island which
12 basically, from the Atlantic Sea Island's point of view,
13 is slightly out of sight, would have direct impact to
14 the City of Long Beach. Basically, by the massive
15 tanker traffic with the southwest natural current flow
16 would bring pollution on to our beaches.

17 Even more importantly, this is a manmade
18 island in the middle of the ocean. Atlantic Sea Island
19 Group does not have a track record of building manmade
20 islands. They would be subject to nor'easters as well
21 as hurricanes.

22 If these storage tanks break up there will
23 be a tremendous environmental disaster for the City of
24 Long Beach and the residential barrier island. Building

1 a commercial island off of a residential island.

2 Just this past few weeks with Hurricane Bill
3 and Hurricane Dave, we had buoy markers with huge chains
4 ripped right on to our shores and these tanks could
5 break up during nor'easters.

6 In addition, this island is being built on
7 grounds where New York City for years was doing ocean
8 dumping. Tremendous amounts of tons and tons of toxic
9 chemicals were dumped 13 miles off New Jersey and Long
10 Beach coast.

11 It wasn't until medical waste in the 1980s
12 started washing up that the New York State Legislature,
13 as well as the Legislature of New Jersey, passed no
14 dumping in the ocean. And that has made a tremendous
15 impact on the ocean quality. And basically the ocean
16 quality, our waters for our residents, are vital.

17 It's recreational. Basically, the City of
18 Long Beach hosts tens of thousands of people from New
19 York City as tourists. We allow everybody to come on to
20 our beaches.

21 Our ocean quality is so important to us. We
22 looked at the economics and there would be absolutely no
23 economic benefit to the City of Long Beach and the
24 environmental impact would very much outweigh any

1 benefit.

2 In addition, it's also built on tremendous
3 fishing grounds but it's really the idea that these
4 tanks can break up during nor'easters and hurricanes,
5 and we are very concerned about that.

6 Also, from a political point of view, Jim
7 Molinari, the head of the Republican Party, has advised
8 us that Alphonse D'Amato, a favored son of the Long
9 Beach area, if anybody has done more for the Long Beach
10 area it's Alphonse D'Amato. He's very well loved and
11 tremendous US Senator.

12 However, our information is he is a lobbyist
13 for Atlantic Sea Island, which basically puts the City
14 of Long Beach at a tremendous disadvantage. I'm very
15 disappointed to see that Congressman Pete King is not
16 testifying today, State Senator Dean Skellos, State
17 Assemblyman Harvey Weisenberg, Nassau County Legislator
18 Denise Ford, they all represent the Long Beach area, and
19 I believe that possibly everybody's taken a neutral
20 position because it is an election year.

21 And that very much concerns us, so we are
22 just asking for a little bit of an even playing field,
23 understanding that the only way that this project can be
24 terminated is through veto power of Governor Paterson or

1 Governor Corzine.

2 And with a political year, Atlantic Sea
3 Island does have deep pockets, and our politicians are,
4 quite frankly, taking neutral positions, but City of
5 Long Beach isn't. We are opposed to it. We have spoken
6 out at the environmental impact statements outlining our
7 concerns. We are speaking out here today.

8 Also, Senator D'Amato is a lobbyist for
9 marketing windmills off Long Beach, or Rockaway. Again,
10 please be concerned that they are putting in these
11 windmills and they are digging up the sediments where
12 New York City was dumping for many, many years.

13 Even though it's the idea of clean energy,
14 it's clean energy above the ground, but where we are
15 going underneath the ocean, and I believe it's going to
16 release tons of toxic sediments into the ocean, which
17 will have a direct impact on the Rockaways, Coney
18 Island, Atlantic Beach, Long Beach, Point Lookout, as
19 well as Jones Beach.

20 Please look into the fact of where they are
21 putting the windmills and it's going to have an effect
22 on the ocean quality, and please consider urging the
23 Governor to veto Atlantic Sea Island 13 miles off of
24 Long Beach.

1 Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MR. CONGDON: Our next speaker is Mike
4 Bailis from Sunation Solar Systems.

5 MR. BAILIS: I want to thank you folks for
6 coming down here to hear what we have to say. My name
7 is Mike Bailis, Vice President of Sales and Marketing
8 for Sunation Solar Systems in Oakdale. I also represent
9 the Long Island Solar Industry Association as a board
10 member, as well as a board member for the New York Solar
11 Energy Industry Association.

12 Although we are somewhat encouraged by the
13 inclusion of solar in renewable in your master plan, we
14 feel that it is wholly inadequate, that it needs --
15 really, much more needs to be done.

16 My friends have eloquently told you some of
17 the statistics and some of the things already and I'm
18 not going to repeat what they already said, but I want
19 to cover two things.

20 One, really, job creation, which is what --
21 this is really what it's about here in New York. With a
22 vibrant solar community, solar industry, we can create
23 far more jobs. My company presently employs 20 people.
24 I could easily be employing 60 or a hundred. I

1 represent just one of many, many companies on Long
2 Island and in the state that can increase the amount of
3 employment here, and that, of course, adds to a very,
4 very healthy economy.

5 The present programs right now are wholly
6 inadequate that we have. Budgetary constraints that
7 prevent us from expanding. We cannot -- as a business,
8 we cannot plan for the future because we don't know
9 what's happening next year. The programs are so focused
10 on just short term period. Most businesses need five
11 years to plan ahead. We don't have that.

12 What we are looking for here is a long term
13 plan that provides very clear, long term incentives that
14 will encourage investment in solar and renewable energy.
15 Ultimately, of course, the end game here is grid power.
16 The present programs do not provide this. They do not
17 provide long term stability to this program.

18 The best proven program, the number one
19 program internationally is the German model feeding
20 tower. It is proven to have changed their economy.
21 Around the world, these programs are effective at
22 deploying solar.

23 The program spreads the cost over an entire
24 rate base and entire ratepayers and it's spread over a

1 long period of time. It's a very, very effective method
2 and it should be considered and recommended to the state
3 for approval and passage this year or next year. Any
4 time soon would be great.

5 In sitting here, I'm looking at the
6 electricity that's being consumed here, and this
7 electricity that lights this hall was generated by
8 fossil fuels, more likely than not. The sunlight hit
9 this earth a million years ago, and it took about a
10 million or so years to create this fossil fuel, and it's
11 going to take a couple hundred years to use it all up.
12 We got to stop that or it will all be gone.

13 The electricity could easily have been
14 produced by solar. Modules on the roof could have been
15 producing this electricity and instantaneously consume
16 it right here on the spot, and saving us a million
17 years, and saving us burning fossil fuels and polluting
18 the earth.

19 It's absolutely essential that we start and
20 turn the page away from fossil fuel technology. I
21 endorse the fact that these people are against the LNG
22 for the reason, simply, that we shouldn't be spending
23 our money overseas and taking our wealth and
24 transmitting it to other nations that don't even like

1 us.

2 This money should stay here in our economy.
3 That's what these jobs are about, keeping the money
4 here. Doesn't that make sense? Isn't that logical?

5 In conclusion, again, green jobs. President
6 Obama's been talking about it. It's about time we start
7 doing it and not talking about it. With more
8 appropriate programs, we could have the best economy in
9 the nation right here in New York.

10 In your report you said this wasn't a
11 wonderful area for solar. I disagree. It's a beautiful
12 place for solar. It's one of the best places in the
13 country for solar. It's substantially better than
14 Germany and many other places in the world that have
15 much more solar than we do.

16 So, I would encourage you to revise and redo
17 your master plan and do the right thing, and put solar
18 head and shoulders above everything else.

19 Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. CONGDON: Our next speaker is Peter
22 Quinn. Welcome.

23 MR. QUINN: Good afternoon, members of the
24 panel. My name is Peter Quinn, long time citizen

1 activist, with no money ever funded to me by any vested
2 interests in energy.

3 I must confess, however, I've been out of
4 the loop for the past year, not paying attention,
5 because I never thought anything would be done. And I
6 didn't even get a chance, therefore, to read your
7 report. I will be happy to do that and file a comment
8 at a later time, but I only heard about this meeting
9 yesterday or the day before, and therefore scribbled
10 some thoughts together.

11 Let's talk -- if we are going to talk about
12 energy let's talk about money, because there is a
13 synergy between the two that is unbelievable. We need a
14 statewide comprehensive planning process for capital
15 investments in renewable energy. Never mind all the
16 utilities that get their money by going to the Public
17 Service Commission. Never mind all the oil companies
18 that are seeking their money ultimately through
19 ratepayers.

20 We need to have capital investment in
21 renewable infrastructure which directly benefits
22 homeowners and is cost effective.

23 That's not happening now, and it's not going
24 to happen if Governor Paterson supports the Magellan

1 shale project in western New York which drills chemicals
2 into the water supply and contaminates the whole western
3 part of New York.

4 There could be a better agenda. It's not
5 going to happen if fossil fuel industry pundits get
6 their way in building the pyramid depot off Long Island
7 for LNG, which a number of other people have already
8 spoken about who I support in their opposition to that
9 project where billions of dollars will be spent to
10 accommodate that industry.

11 It's not going to happen, either, if there
12 is no effort to require refinancing of LIPA's debt,
13 which ten years ago LIPA bought LILCO for \$7.2 billion,
14 paid off LILCO investors in full, \$4.5 million, and
15 nonetheless, after ten years we still owe \$7 billion in
16 debt service, amortization and interest.

17 And Pat Foy, who was an investment banker
18 and former member of the LIPA trustees, indicated to me
19 on one occasion that the cost of interest on those bonds
20 is roughly two and a half to three times the principal
21 amount.

22 So, remember: The principal amount was
23 \$7.2 billion. If you add in the debt service
24 amortization and interest we are talking about an

1 additional \$18 billion for a total of roughly
2 \$25 billion to pay off all that debt.

3 Then there is National Grid, which bought
4 KeySpan through what they call a merger, I call it a
5 takeover, for \$11.8 billion.

6 Now, if that interest is calculated in the
7 same way that Pat Foy told me over ten years ago, it
8 means \$11.8 billion times two and a half to three times
9 the cost. We are talking about over \$30 billion in
10 interest payments for over \$42 billion of total cost for
11 the takeover.

12 As a matter of fact, National Grid felt
13 overwhelmed by the purchase of the generating plants, of
14 which there are 53, and they sold the Ravenswood plant
15 for \$4.95 billion, so they could lower the cost of their
16 operation and still make a profit from the out land
17 purchase agreement.

18 In addition, what we are spending for
19 renewables through LIPA over the past ten years was
20 roughly \$35 million. Contrast that with the \$2 billion
21 they are spending annually for fossil fuels and purchase
22 power, and what does that mean?

23 It means we are spending an outlandish
24 amount of billions, multi-billions of dollars to

1 continue a process that needs a remedy, and it's not
2 going to achieve it by pouring more money down a rat
3 hole to oil companies.

4 There has to be a remedy in the number of
5 speakers here involved in the solar energy plan. I have
6 suggested a remedy. If we accept LIPA's proposal, they
7 want to build solar array in fields and then build
8 transmission lines.

9 You heard the speaker from National Grid
10 say, well, the transmission, we have got to spend money
11 on transmission. Everybody knows or should that solar
12 energy is most successful when it's placed closest to
13 the user's need.

14 Why would you build solar arrays out in
15 fields somewhere, at a cost, and then build transmission
16 lines so that the utility can keep its control on
17 centralized power? To me, it doesn't make any sense.

18 But there is more to it: Bonding. It seems
19 that Goldman Sachs, at the height of the failure of the
20 banks, was negotiating a deal with LIPA for \$375 million
21 in bonds, which were arranged with 12 other bonding
22 companies. Rating agencies get full approval. They are
23 conflicted because they get payment from the bonding
24 officials and the banks, so they are not going to say

1 no.

2 But the --

3 MR. CONGDON: Sir, if you --

4 MR. QUINN: I can go for another half hour
5 but I just got started. What I will do is sum up.

6 One other example, I will just use that,
7 that came springing to my head. There's talk of giving
8 a rebate of \$75 -- well, currently LIPA gives a \$75
9 rebate for a refrigerator. Recapture the old one. They
10 are talking about adding \$30 to encourage people to buy
11 a new refrigerator.

12 I have been concerned with that for years,
13 and what we need to do is have the manufacturers all
14 produce refrigerators that use less than 400 kilowatt
15 hours on an annual basis.

16 That never happened during the Bush
17 administration. They didn't change a thing. So, we
18 have got a need to have the state -- and by the way,
19 LIPA has to increase their incentive to customers to
20 \$250.

21 They need -- the state needs to say, we are
22 going to add to that by putting another \$250 in. What
23 will that do? And we need to give an incentive to the
24 manufacturer to produce those units and we need to give

1 an incentive maybe of \$100 to the retailers so that they
2 push those products.

3 Marketing --

4 MR. CONGDON: We got to wrap it up.

5 MR. QUINN: And the resulting solution will
6 be that you will reduce electric usage, because the
7 refrigerator is the most -- running 24 hours a day
8 365 days -- is going to consume far less energy and will
9 reduce our bonding needs substantially, as well as
10 pollution.

11 MR. CONGDON: Thank you.

12 MR. QUINN: Thank you very much. I'm sorry
13 I couldn't get a chance to finish but I'll write
14 something up.

15 MR. CONGDON: Our next speaker is Jerry
16 Rivers. Jerry?

17 Our next speaker then is Dr. Carmine Vasile.

18 I understand you think you will come back
19 for five minutes.

20 DR. VASILE: Comment made before, a lot of
21 misinformation.

22 MR. CONGDON: I just want to be clear you
23 will go for five minutes.

24 DR. VASILE: Then I will come back.

1 Dr. Carmine Vasile, Ph.D. in electrophysics.
2 Manage a program. We gave grades to universities on
3 power plant safety, nuclear, probably know more about
4 nuclear. I was a consultant to the Electric Power
5 Research Institute. I used to go to Palo Alto all the
6 time. We were working on the breeder reactor.

7 President Carter, in his infinite wisdom,
8 killed the breeder. All of our technology, American
9 technology, went to France. They are the lowest carbon
10 footprint in the nation. 85 percent of their
11 electricity is from nuclear. Now, the problem we have
12 here is why did Carter kill the breeder? The rumor was
13 terrorism. France has no terrorism.

14 I am for solar, don't get me wrong. I work
15 for the satellites. We developed solar systems. The
16 Russians had small nuclear power plants in their
17 satellites. So did the Americans. But they are now
18 lost in space.

19 Now, if you want to do in solar, use the
20 sun, which is from a nuclear power plant that's 93
21 million miles away. Don't put a power plant where
22 people live -- nuclear power plant where people live.

23 The jackasses that designed Shoreham put
24 them where everybody lived, on an island. Indian Point

1 should be closed. It's too close to the people.

2 Now, the advantage between solar and
3 nuclear, nuclear is a thousand to one over solar. So,
4 what you have to do is you have to subsidize solar if
5 you don't want nuclear.

6 It's not going to happen by giving NYPA the
7 power to come up and do a 10,000 solar roof initiative
8 and then build less than a thousand or more than a
9 thousand. I heard these same talks in 1999. I wrote a
10 proposal that I was going to talk about to LIPA. They
11 kept losing it.

12 What I was proposing is a system using these
13 things to make a zero energy house then based on their
14 10,000 solar roof initiatives. These are heat
15 exchangers. We have \$500 rebates all across Canada.
16 They get tax credits in Oregon. I invented this
17 technology in Huntington. LIPA did everything they
18 could to keep this off the market.

19 I made the same spiel to Kevin Law. Oh,
20 what is that? I gave him the proposal to do zero energy
21 house. I get a letter back from him, I don't understand
22 it. Instead of having me come in and explain it to him,
23 he doesn't understand it.

24 Now, one of the things that was missing from

1 all these talks is how many people these power plants
2 are killing and how they are killing them. People don't
3 understand about wastewater. They don't look into the
4 ground.

5 The Caithness power plant that was just built,
6 it's touted as the cleanest around. They all leak into
7 the ground. It's going to be pumping 50,000 gallons a
8 day of radioactive water from the Suffolk County Water
9 Authority and they are going to use it to cool a power
10 plant, add the chemicals to it, and it's going back into
11 the ground.

12 Brookhaven has radioactive waste. 2000 tons
13 of contaminated soil came from Brookhaven National Lab.
14 It's all documented. It's a Superfund site. The
15 landfill, not.

16 The plume is traveled into the bay. There
17 was a warning to the public in 1996, the CDC issued a
18 warning. It never got to the people on the wells. So,
19 they were drinking radioactive poison water, toxic water
20 for all the years. It's in the bay, beaver dam.

21 The leachate they pumped from the Brookhaven
22 landfill, they trucked some of it -- what doesn't leak
23 out they trucked to Turning Point. It's processed.
24 They don't process for radioactive waste. And then they

1 pump it in the Atlantic.

2 Now, the Kovanta incinerator burns medical
3 waste, industrial waste, to generate electricity. The
4 ash goes into the Brookhaven landfill. There was an
5 article in the New York Times about that. Oh, it's no
6 big deal.

7 And I will finish the rest later.

8 MR. CONGDON: Put you at the end of the
9 speakers. Thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 Did Jerry Rivers come back into the room?
12 Jerry Rivers?

13 Neal Lewis.

14 MR. LEWIS: Good evening. My name is Neal
15 Lewis. I'm Executive Director of the Sustainability
16 Institute at Malloy College. I am speaking today in
17 that capacity. I am not necessarily representing the
18 views of the board of trustees of the college.

19 I want to echo the comments of appreciation
20 for this whole effort and this process. I think the
21 same should be said of LIPA's master plan process and
22 the fact that they are both being done somewhat parallel
23 seems to me a good thing.

24 I think Gordian Raacke stated the number two

1 item, which was the policy goals in this document are
2 right on the mark, and I'm in full agreement on that.

3 I should point out I'm not going to speak
4 about the LNG or nuclear or solar, which are all very
5 important things, or wind. I'll just pick one section
6 of the plan that we have been involves in issues that we
7 have been involved in, mainly building codes, the energy
8 conservation construction code at the state level.

9 You may recall that there was a meeting that
10 we had awhile back with this committee, if I remember
11 correctly, and I more or less said then what I am going
12 to say today.

13 I work on the project. I am going to give
14 you a copy of the most recent report. This is called
15 Clean Energy Leadership Task Force. We work with
16 municipalities on issues we are talking about here
17 today.

18 It's in that experience that we have -- we
19 came to the conclusion as part of this process and we
20 worked and urged and helped draft legislation that is
21 now in the board of 11 of 13 towns on Long Island --
22 excuse me -- 10 of 13 towns on Long Island and basically
23 sets a higher standard for residential building codes.
24 It utilizes the Energy Star Homes Program as the basis

1 for how to do that and very importantly utilizes HZ
2 raters.

3 That is now the law on Long Island. This
4 has been accomplished, and yet, when you look at the
5 report, it really reads as if you guys didn't catch any
6 of that. It didn't make it into the newswire or
7 whatever, which is fine, but, for example, says Article
8 11 of the energy law provides that municipalities may
9 adopt local conservation energy codes that are more
10 stringent than the code.

11 That is, of course, the case. We had a
12 fight over that down here because people said you can't
13 change the code. We pointed that out to the towns and
14 they saw that and said, oh, as long as we go stronger we
15 can do a stronger code.

16 What you then say is, to date, few
17 municipalities have done so. We have ten on Long Island
18 that have done so. In fact, we now have some experience
19 to be able to look back on and it was basically an
20 amazing success story.

21 I know I'm going to run out of time so I'm
22 going to jump to the bottom line. Everybody likes to
23 talk bottom line. What did this cost? I think it's a
24 great question. What did it cost?

1 I love solar, I love wind, but all those
2 things have costs and we always sort of question whether
3 they are worth the cost and we got to fight about the
4 cost.

5 You know what? We all agree efficiency is
6 the first step. Codes is the easiest way to get
7 efficiency. And guess what? The state doesn't really
8 incur the costs. The taxpayers don't incur the costs.

9 Sure, there may be some compliance issues,
10 but the rating of the Energy Star homes or homes that
11 are built to these higher energy codes are not done by
12 the local towns. It's done by independent HZ raters.

13 We created an industry on Long Island for HZ
14 raters. We are committed to training those people.
15 They had to take tests and many of them failed the test.
16 50 percent failure rate.

17 This is a serious program, well carried out,
18 and we have a whole new industry on Long Island of
19 people who can rate homes for their energy efficiency.
20 That didn't exist before. Why doesn't this plan as a
21 statewide plan take what we are doing on Long Island and
22 say, let's make this a law across the state.

23 It's to me crazy to think we are not going
24 to do that. And I could say if there was a strong

1 argument made for not doing it but, again, doesn't sound
2 like you are really aware of what's happened on Long
3 Island. That's the part I just read.

4 And secondly, that paragraph ends by saying
5 that financial incentives may not be available -- and
6 what he's talking about here is that if you raise the
7 standard, then the national Energy Star Homes Program,
8 which is an incentive based program, no longer logically
9 applies -- this is their position, I'm not necessarily
10 in agreement on this -- but they are not giving out
11 incentives in those towns that have raised the standard
12 unless you go beyond the new, higher standard.

13 That's an interesting point, but it's hardly
14 a compelling point that should warrant mentioning in
15 this paragraph. I mean, if you are going to make other
16 points and that's one of the ten it's worth mentioning,
17 but when that's the only point mentioned, what it sounds
18 like you are saying is we are not going to go down that
19 path because of this one reason and, frankly, it's not a
20 very powerful reason.

21 The incentive is only about \$1,000 or
22 \$1,500. The homeowners would save that in about the
23 first year of their operations depending on the size of
24 their home.

1 So, my point I'll end on was I wanted to
2 jump to the bottom line, the cost issue. The most cost
3 effective way, from a taxpayer point of view, to promote
4 energy efficiency, is to raise the codes. All these
5 other things we are talking about today should also be
6 addressed. We shouldn't skip over this one. This is
7 one that can be done at the state level.

8 And a recommendation from your panel, your
9 board, seems to me could directly go into legislation
10 and implement, but what you are saying here sounds like
11 the opposite. Sounds like you are deferring to the
12 existing process for how we amend the building code and
13 essentially are missing this golden opportunity to take
14 what we're accomplishing on Long Island and make it law.

15 I did bring two copies of local codes.
16 Southampton one, which I think is the best, it's the
17 last one adopted. And the Town of Babylon. And I hand
18 those two in in addition to the report.

19 MR. CONGDON: We will now take a five minute
20 break. We will be back in five and finish up the rest
21 of the speakers. Thank you very much.

22 (Recess taken.)

23 MR. BROWN: Tom Congdon has to step out for
24 a couple of minutes but I want to get going again so we

1 don't hold everybody up.

2 I would like to begin with Captain William
3 Lindroth.

4 CAPTAIN LINDROTH: Good evening. My name is
5 Captain Bill Lindroth. Although I heard a lot about
6 energy tonight, it's all Greek to me pretty much, but I
7 know when we get the raw deal when I read about this
8 island that they want to put in the middle of the ocean.

9 I am here to represent not only the Captain
10 Al from Point Lookout, but many who make a living in any
11 occupation, be it party boat, carrying fisherman for
12 hire, right down to lobsterman or any commercial
13 fisherman for that matter.

14 My family has been fishing the Cholera Bank
15 area for about 60 years. We have found it to be a stop
16 for the migratory fish which pass through this area.
17 Obviously, no one has done any impact study on what this
18 would do to the already dwindling fish stocks that we
19 have today.

20 The only one who will gain anything out of
21 this are the stockholders or bankers backing this
22 nightmare of an idea.

23 This would be a catastrophic turn of events
24 to anyone who owns a boat and enjoys a day of fishing.

1 I feel the same reasons why it was not welcome in the
2 sound actually stand out here as well.

3 I also have the authority, through the
4 members of Nick's Point Tuna Club, as a past president,
5 to speak on their behalf. We are vehemently against any
6 kind of plan to destroy all and any marine life at the
7 site of the Cholera Bank area.

8 After listening to Atlantic Sea Island
9 Group's spokesman, not one concern was given to the
10 destruction of any and all aquatic species and ocean
11 bottom known as the Cholera.

12 In your deliberations, I hope that in some
13 way, shape or form that you take into consideration some
14 kind of impact study be done to get an idea of what an
15 environmentally unfriendly operation this is. To just
16 dump debris in the ocean to form an island is not what I
17 would call eco friendly at all when you don't take into
18 consideration what bottom life you are killing or
19 covering.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. BROWN: Thank you, Captain.

22 (Applause)

23 We have Dan Yagstrom, representing
24 Legislator Dave Denenberg.

1 MR. YAGSTROM: Like you said, I'm here
2 representing Legislator Dave Denenberg who unfortunately
3 couldn't be here. He has a legislative session in
4 Nassau County today. He is the Chairman of the
5 Planning, Development and Environment as well as the
6 Public Works Committee on the Nassau County Legislature.

7 As part of his job there he has worked very
8 hard to put into practice ideas that are both
9 economically sound in terms of new ideas to start to
10 help business, to help growth, but also environmentally
11 sound. With that being said, I'm here to give his ideas
12 against the liquid natural gas island.

13 As an environmental leader, Dave is big on
14 open space. One of the key pieces of open space,
15 specifically on the south shore, is our ocean. To take
16 60 acres above ground and 116 acres below ground, as
17 well as combing that area for the 12 point -- almost
18 13-mile pipeline as well, ruins the signature coastline
19 that the south shore has, as well as interrupts the
20 commercial and recreational fishing industry that
21 thrives in that area and hopefully will continue to, as
22 just heard from the captain, what does this do in terms
23 of fishing industry for the area in tearing up the fish
24 industry, as well as limiting the areas that they can

1 fish.

2 It's not a clean energy, as has been said
3 many times, it's nowhere near as clean as natural gas,
4 closer to coal in the amount of greenhouse gases it
5 takes to liquefy and deliquify it at the transport.

6 The one positive of this aspect would be
7 jobs, but it's not been said who will get the jobs.
8 Since the natural gas is coming in from foreign
9 companies, are the jobs coming -- are the job seekers
10 coming in from foreign markets as well? Would they go
11 to New York State or would they go to New Jersey
12 residents? We have no idea, so it's not helping our
13 job, at least not definitively.

14 As has already been said, we are at max
15 capacity for the pipeline. That pipeline coming in,
16 they want to feed it but it's already at a maximum
17 capacity. So, what we are doing is taking the
18 97 percent domestic natural gas that's coming through
19 there and replacing it with less efficient, foreign gas,
20 again, increasing what we need for foreign dependence.

21 And the last thing, which is one of Dave's
22 big things, we said no to Broadwater. Why are we going
23 to think about saying yes here? What wasn't good for
24 the north shore is not good for the south shore.

1 I thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MR. BROWN: Next speaker is Mary McPartland
4 from Green Logic. Is Mary here still? See if she comes
5 back. I'll set her aside for a moment.

6 Charles Hersh.

7 MR. HERSH: Good evening, folks. I'm
8 Charles Hersh and I'm a retired electrical engineer. I
9 am for the Safe Harbor LNG thing, electric natural gas,
10 because in the long run we need to replace coal with
11 natural gas.

12 Even with delivery, the process and
13 transport and all, it will still produce a lot less
14 carbon dioxide than coal. And coal produces a lot of
15 other things like sulfur dioxide, mercury, particulate
16 matter. And finally, the air has a lot of dirt in it,
17 heavy metals and all. So, I am for it.

18 I must say that your energy policy of 45
19 '15, where you do 30 percent renewable energy, that's
20 not advisable. You should just said 45 percent and let
21 the utilities figure out the most economical way to do
22 it. You just put the utilities in an economic straight
23 jacket.

24 I looked at this, and by the utilities

1 repowering their own power plants, switching from steam
2 turbines to combined cycle power generation, they double
3 their efficiency. It's a far more cost effective way of
4 cutting fuel and carbon dioxide than either wind or
5 solar panels.

6 Those things for the same benefit would cost
7 roughly five times as much. And so you really need to
8 change that law to make it make more sense and let the
9 utilities decide what is the best way to cut carbon
10 dioxide and fuel.

11 If you look at, for example, the Long Island
12 offshore wind project is an example. \$810 million. The
13 average power would have been 35 megawatts. And so
14 averaging \$22 and a half a watt in order to cut carbon
15 dioxide.

16 If you look at a solar panel, a typical
17 installation is \$7.50 a watt but it's only for eight
18 hours. For 24 hours you would have to triple that to
19 \$22.50 a watt.

20 Now, if you consider Kevin Law's proposal to
21 repower Barry Island with a combined cycle 500-megawatt
22 power plant it would cost, according to him, a billion
23 dollars, but it would save half the fuel. With that, it
24 would cost \$4 a watt.

1 This is how energy efficiency works much
2 better and is far more cost effective and you really
3 have to think about this. Of course, I believe that the
4 best ways to do things is to move away from coal into
5 natural gas.

6 Just doing that cuts carbon emissions in
7 half. And then repowering these old power plants
8 because now you could, they would cut carbon dioxide in
9 half again because you get a 75 percent cut in carbon
10 emission from these power plants by just doing those two
11 things.

12 I would also keep our nuclear plants
13 running. Unless Indian Point is a threat of safety or
14 health it should keep on going. Nuclear power is one
15 way, and cutting -- switching to natural gas and
16 repowering are the two ways to really cut energy --
17 carbon dioxide cost effectively.

18 I am afraid that wind and solar are just
19 expensive boondoggles and if you don't change the
20 regulation you are going to put the utilities and their
21 ratepayers in an economic straight jacket, which would
22 hobble your goal of improving the environment.

23 Thank you very much.

24 MR. BROWN: Thank you, Charles.

1 Next we have Warren Barlowe, concerned
2 citizen.

3 MR. BARLOWE: Concerned citizen, scared
4 citizen. I don't like big government work. I will go
5 with it, I will work with the government and try to
6 improve things.

7 Not to sound like the redundancy department
8 of redundancy, try anyway, how safe can Indian Point be
9 if they can't even make a simple system of community
10 warning sirens work reliably? It makes me wonder.
11 Doesn't take an engineer to do that.

12 This Friday 9/11 is the eighth anniversary
13 of the most -- of the worst terrorist attack against
14 America. The LNG island will become a new, and very
15 attractive, target for terrorists because, like the
16 World Trade Center, an attack on it would be a very
17 dramatic media event, which is the goal of Al Queda and
18 the Taliban, not to mention the LNG island will import
19 foreign gas from unfriendly Middle east nations, making us
20 dependent on them, just like we are now. We heard that
21 about 12 times today so far.

22 On a side note, to improve mass transit, I
23 would like to see something done about that. To improve
24 mass transit impact on automotive greenhouse gas

1 emissions the MTA needs more funding that can come from
2 more aggressive marketing of the ad space on the trains.
3 Currently, many subway cars waste that space on messages
4 from the City of New York. They would be getting money
5 out of that space, and after all, lower our fares.

6 I agree with the gentleman who spoke about
7 solar. We have hundreds of square miles of tar and
8 asphalt roofs in New York City that could be replaced
9 with solar surface and be generating incredible amounts
10 of energy without any problem, with ugly siding, but you
11 never even see them.

12 Give it some thought.

13 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

14 (Applause)

15 MR. CONGDON: Our next speaker is Wendy
16 Dann.

17 MS. DANN: Hi, I just want to thank you guys
18 here but also want to thank everybody else because I
19 come to all these meetings to learn because I think I
20 represent the majority of people in New York: The
21 confused citizens.

22 So, it's just when I go to these meetings I
23 hear things that are completely the opposite of each
24 other. What the heck is going on? So, what I decided

1 to talk about is not about statistics, but what I see
2 directly.

3 So the first thing we have been talking
4 about the liquid natural gas, and I am not a person that
5 says this is bad here, this is bad here, because I say
6 if it's not in my back yard, then whose back yard is it
7 going to? Oh, so, let them take care of it. That's not
8 what I believe in at all.

9 What I am confused about is we are going to
10 be getting this from countries far, far away, so how do
11 we get the power to get them here? How much gas does it
12 take on these boats to power it up there and set it up
13 there, bring it across the world to put it back here?
14 That's confusing. How much does that really save to do
15 all that, let alone when we get it here?

16 Try to learn statistics and figure out what
17 that means. Right here, other types of power.

18 I am from Brooklyn, but right now I live in
19 Suffolk County. And when I got here the buses do not
20 run on Sundays, holidays and after 8:00 p.m. I was
21 like, huh?

22 I don't know what it's like in the rest of
23 the state, but I have a lot of friends who for either
24 medical reasons or monetary reasons cannot drive;

1 therefore, the only jobs they can take are basically
2 ones that they can walk to.

3 So, that's ridiculous because without the
4 incentive to have better public transportation how do
5 you get these people more jobs? Me, I can walk to just
6 a couple -- a pharmacy, a pizza place. There's no big
7 places that will pay me a lot of money for me to go to,
8 but if I had a bus then I could go to other jobs and
9 work at night or work on Sundays or the holidays. So
10 many open then, that would really help me a lot.

11 So, I think a lot of money should go to
12 helping public transportation to make it easier for
13 people to have other jobs and go other places because
14 that would really help the people and their economics if
15 they can make more money.

16 And then, when I am driving around I see --
17 I live in -- I rent a house so I have no control
18 whatsoever if there is a solar power put on my house,
19 but then I see Brookhaven town hall and I see all the
20 schools which have very flat tops. So, I was, like, the
21 government does have control if they put solar panels on
22 there.

23 That is close by. We don't have to put it
24 in the desert somewhere else or down in the water. It's

1 right next to everybody's house. Schools and the town
2 hall and even the gas station. So, you got flat tops,
3 you got sun whenever the sun is up, so I think that's an
4 incentive to say let's put it on the government
5 buildings, put more solar panels.

6 That's basically some simple things that the
7 government has control over. Better public
8 transportation for everywhere and put more solar panels
9 on government buildings. Direct control, the statistics
10 don't matter.

11 Those are just basic facts of what I see all
12 the time and could be changed relatively easy. Solar
13 panels on Brookhaven town hall. The White House doesn't
14 have that, but probably all the way around it does get
15 some solar panels. Just basic things.

16 And the technology they say is more
17 expensive. The more we put pressure on it the better it
18 will get. Just, that's the way capitalism -- if you
19 force them to get better at it they will. That's what I
20 think on my part. That's what I studied.

21 And I think that's the majority of confused
22 people all over New York are like, what the heck is this
23 thing that they sent me to read and what the heck does
24 it mean? I come here to learn and I'm here to talk for

1 them.

2 Thanks.

3 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much.

4 (Applause)

5 MR. CONGDON: The next speaker is Robert
6 Midura, Environ Energy US.

7 MR. MIDURA: Good afternoon. My name is
8 Robert Midura. I'm President of Environ Energy. My
9 company produces green electricity. I am also a
10 professor here at Farmingdale, been since '82.

11 Wanted to make a few comments. I only found
12 out about the meeting yesterday and I just wanted to
13 give you an alternative solution. Green electricity is
14 defined as electricity made from renewable resources,
15 which are wind, solar, hydro, nuclear and biomass.

16 With the exception of biomass, which can
17 also be made into fuel, liquid fuels, all of the other
18 things will never happen in my lifetime, so, it's just a
19 waste.

20 Biomass, essentially what my company does is
21 take waste into energy. It's a thermal chemical
22 reaction that produces bio-syngas. Now, the bio-syngas
23 -- and again, I haven't read your whole plan but nobody
24 has spoken about the one source we have unlimited

1 supplies of: Garbage.

2 Now, I represent a number of professionals
3 and corporations and I put altogether -- we are doing
4 this in Europe, we're doing it in other parts -- they
5 were doing this a long time ago. The technology is
6 there. There's a state of the art that's been around
7 for many, many years.

8 I've actually given up on New York. I've
9 gone to NYSERDA, NYISO. I talked to New York, I've
10 talked to politicians, and they all go, yes, that's
11 exactly what Governor Paterson -- yeah, that's
12 wonderful.

13 I said, okay, fine. I want to pursue this.
14 Tell me how I go about getting the right permits. Let
15 me send you to this one. Let me send you to that one.
16 And it's never been done before so nobody in New York
17 State knows what to do with me to even talk to me.

18 So, once I get off the phone, okay, it's
19 like let's play telephone tag, right? You'll never get
20 that person. And pass it on to the next person. They
21 say, yeah, that's close, I think we will work with it.
22 Doesn't happen.

23 Anyway, I'm here also to -- and I can submit
24 some things later on and I will. I wanted to at least

1 give you the name of my company, and I left my e-mail,
2 that I would like to be part of your planning because
3 right now I could ask here and I'll ask you: Do you
4 know what green diesel is? Does anybody here? No.

5 Do you know what bio gasoline is? In other
6 words, everything bio, man, okay? All of my things with
7 this thing is carbon neutral, all right? I am neither
8 adding to the environment nor detracting from it. There
9 is no fossil fuels.

10 Now, a typical small plant, which I am
11 privately funding, we're trying to do but, again, I got
12 to talk to New York State to see where I can place it
13 the best possible position. I am in an Empire Zone.
14 I'm right next to an Empire Zone by Brookhaven Lab there
15 in Riverhead. And so if you do it there, except nobody
16 wants to talk to me.

17 So, I am willing to talk and I just wanted
18 to leave you that, we can get on it later on. It's a
19 direct solution.

20 Now, we're talking about micro energy power
21 plants. No 700 million, no big deals. These things can
22 actually -- the equipment is actually transported in
23 because, what am I doing? I'm taking garbage and
24 gasifying it, okay? No emissions go up into the

1 atmosphere, okay?

2 The gases that you usually see on
3 smokestacks and everything, this is a closed draft
4 system. Those gases are called bio-syngas. I am
5 putting them and I'm running electrical generation
6 equipment that uses gas turbines.

7 So, instead of LNG or gas, natural gas,
8 which is all fossil fuels, I am using this gas and
9 firing electrical generators. Now, a small unit, which
10 can be set up in every municipality, getting rid of the
11 garbage, so that means now a hundred trucks a day -- if
12 they close the landfill, 100 trucks a day won't have to
13 go and put in Ohio the garbage. We can stay in New
14 York.

15 So, we are getting rid of the garbage, which
16 is a big problem, and we're making electricity. So now
17 we make electricity, a 200 to 400-ton a day operation
18 which doesn't have to run 24 hours a day. It can run as
19 it wants, okay?

20 Power plants, once they start they start.
21 So, I can make 30 to 40 megawatts a day not a problem,
22 okay? That's enough for 30- or 40,000 homes.

23 I'm going to go -- my company is looking for
24 a spot. We're going to go right into the grid. Forget

1 LIPA, forget all that, we're going to go right into the
2 grid, which they said they will buy all the green
3 electricity I could produce, plus the state and also the
4 federal government will give me energy credits because
5 it's a renewable resource.

6 So, that's a good way. I can represent that
7 and do that. I know I am ending. Let me point out
8 that's just a start, it's a small thing, I can be up in
9 operation in six to eight months, okay? I don't even
10 need infrastructure. It's equipment. Now, watch this.
11 Bio-syngas, right? Making electricity.

12 I feel for Long Island it's the best bet
13 because we pay the highest rates next to Hawaii. We
14 pay, what, 24 cents a kilowatt? Crazy. Watch this. I
15 just want my meter to go around in my favor. I think
16 that's the easiest way.

17 But wait a minute. Let's take technology,
18 which is off the shelf, take that gas, via Fischer-
19 Tropsch method -- look up these definitions -- right,
20 which has been around. Brookhaven Lab developed the
21 technology.

22 Now, I can make fuel, 70 gallons, from a ton
23 of garbage of bio gasoline. Now, let's go -- how about
24 50 tons of green diesel? I only learned this out, and I

1 was stupid about it, when you get a barrel of crude oil,
2 what they essentially do for simplicity purposes, they
3 put it in a huge distillation thing, right? At the
4 bottom is your bunker oil and it goes up and it goes up
5 and it goes up and it goes up. So, then you get into
6 your higher gasolines and at the top is propane, okay?

7 Well, I am thinking I will make green
8 diesel, right? How about I am coming from the opposite
9 end so I can make 70 gallons a ton of ethanol. Now we
10 don't have to grow plants. We just can take garbage.
11 How about -- and I'll finish -- how about nitrogen? Not
12 nitrogen, hydrogen, 105 cubic feet a minute of hydrogen
13 so I don't even need electrolysis.

14 Anyway, you have my information but, please,
15 if you guys don't know what green diesel is, if you
16 don't know what biodiesel is, and it's the only solution
17 that's going to save New York State.

18 Anyway, thank you for your time.

19 MR. CONGDON: Appreciate it. Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 Scott Carlin.

22 MR. CARLIN: Welcome to Long Island. These
23 notes are a little disjointed but I'll give it a go.

24 So, our society runs on money, data and

1 love. So, my first question is: Where is the love? We
2 are all delighted to see you here. This room is
3 brimming with powerful, effective ideas, but please come
4 back next month and the month after that and help us to
5 implement these ideas statewide.

6 My second point is money. Lower costs for
7 things we want to encourage. Raise costs for things
8 that we want to discourage.

9 Executive Order 24 calls for reductions in
10 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. That's all fantastic
11 and laudable, but the report talks about stabilizing
12 energy costs.

13 That doesn't sound like it's going to fly in
14 my mind. The math won't work. If we want to discourage
15 the use of fossil fuels, we are going to have to raise
16 the cost associated with the cost of using fossil fuels.

17 If we are sitting in a car, riding alone on
18 the Long Island Expressway, we probably should pay a tax
19 at the end of the year for that privilege, a fairly
20 large tax.

21 If we're riding on the Long Island Railroad
22 somehow we as a state have to come together and say the
23 nation's most effective commuter rail system should be
24 more heavily subsidized at the federal and at the state

1 level. So, Albany needs to work with Washington and
2 make that happen.

3 Obviously it's not a new thought. Many
4 people tried and failed. Under this new regulatory era
5 of 80 percent below the levels emitted in 1990 by 2050,
6 a much stronger powerful coalition can come together to
7 make that happen.

8 If we are serious about meeting that goal by
9 2050 we need to lower taxes and raise -- lower income
10 taxes and raise energy taxes. France just passed a
11 revenue neutral set of energy taxes that will do just
12 that.

13 So, now we have this fantastic European
14 example of a nation, City of Paris, that's moving
15 forward with a set of revenue neutral policies that will
16 increase the cost for using energy for those citizens
17 that are trying to encourage the right behaviors and
18 discourage the wrong behaviors.

19 I am a member of the Southampton Town's
20 Stakeholder Advisory Committee. We advise the Town of
21 Southampton on various things involving energy and
22 greening the town. We are working with many partners on
23 Long Island, including the Institute at Malloy College.

24 The town enacted Long Island's most

1 stringent residential energy standards. So, what I mean
2 by that is we have Energy Star standards for most of the
3 construction that's built in the town, but out in
4 Southampton they have these enormous McMansion things
5 that get built all the time, and require much more
6 stringent LEED standards.

7 So, I would concur that why don't we take
8 these Energy Star and make them a statewide mandate
9 seems like the right way.

10 Again, lowering cost in public
11 transportation expands opportunities for car pooling.
12 College students are locked out of state car pooling
13 resources like the funded LITM program on Long Island.
14 That just doesn't make any sense.

15 I guess there is legal reasons why they are
16 not allowed to work with the students, but those legal
17 reasons, certainly State Energy Plan should point that
18 out and recommend that to the legislature.

19 Require utilities to integrate reductions
20 into their production and demand forecast. That's not
21 going to help us if New York State is saying one thing
22 but utilities are then forecasting something else into
23 the future.

24 You want to also have an intensive effort to

1 develop penalties and incentives that are strong enough
2 so that these forecasts that the state is setting region
3 by region actually are met over time.

4 And my last point was data. So, it's love,
5 money and data. Where can I find the data I need to
6 understand the greenhouse gas consumption statistics by
7 a zip code. The state does not provide an easy process
8 to understand how much natural gas, oil and other liquid
9 fuels are sold by zip code or other local geographic
10 boundary.

11 The Rauch Foundation here on Long Island
12 partnered with an international organization to develop
13 a regional data inventory. That partnership, as best I
14 understand it, was founded partly because it's so hard
15 to get data, but also on another issue of money.

16 The state should take this on and do this
17 statewide, provide a statewide inventory with
18 municipally available data sets. I just go on that like
19 I would for the GIS data set and I click on how much
20 gasoline was pumped at the local gasoline station, which
21 is a no brainer. I don't even understand why this is
22 not in the works.

23 I hope out of the Executive Order committees
24 are being formed at the state level and I want to

1 encourage that very forcefully.

2 Thank you very much.

3 (Applause)

4 MR. CONGDON: Mary McPartland?

5 Jerry Rivers?

6 Our last speaker is Dr. Carmine Vasile for
7 another five minutes. Then Peter Quinn.

8 DR. VASILE: I am sorry I got upset before.
9 They pit nuclear against the solar and oil runs through
10 the cracks. What's wrong with small nuclear plants as
11 back up for solar? Simple solution, don't burn any oil.

12 The reason I know so much about water is
13 this thing is a heat recovery system that goes in a
14 drainpipe. My frustration is it doubles the output of
15 solar water heater at a tenth of the cost.

16 Now, if you do a thing called savings to
17 investment ratio, what you have to calculate is savings
18 to incentive ratio formula. The State of Ohio won't
19 rebate anything unless it has an SIR greater than one.
20 Solar by its SIR is much less than one, but we need --
21 it has to be subsidized.

22 Now, this thing, the cold water goes in the
23 bottom, hot water down the drain. Preheated water comes
24 out. Water runs down the holes. 15 years ago Army

1 Corps of Engineers wrote a report that recommended this
2 for Army housing. This past year it was mandated for
3 all new construction. Getting calls like crazy from
4 Fort Drum out east to put these in.

5 We have these in Army barracks, college
6 dorms, hundreds of them in Canada. None in New York
7 State. College dorms. This unit here, this has got
8 four coils in parallel without all the paraphernalia 33
9 80-inch units in the octagon building, silver LEED
10 building.

11 Talked about LEED before. The way LEED
12 works is you are not mandated to put certain basic
13 conservation things in there. They can pick and choose.
14 The octagon is the only one in New York City that has
15 these in.

16 Now, there was an article about a gold LEED
17 building, first gold LEED hotel. We have two dozen of
18 these in Hilton Garden in New Jersey, not on Long
19 Island. The gold LEED has no waste water heat recovery
20 and other things are used -- heat pump water heaters are
21 used in the hotel to take the heat from the kitchen and
22 heat water and act as air conditioner. Those are
23 mandated in LEED Energy Star.

24 I was promised Energy Star 15 years ago. I

1 made five trips to Washington. This was developed on
2 DOE grant. Jackass loses the election, Bush gets in, no
3 Energy Star. I was promised it. They locked me out of
4 new construction programs. Didn't have Energy Star
5 labels for water heaters, how could that be?

6 They said this thing heats water. No Energy
7 Star for you either. This disjointed energy measures
8 makes no sense. There's no way to compare. I had one
9 of these in -- you know, the Governor in Connecticut
10 went to jail for stealing the conservation funds. Two
11 of these in Connecticut. You better get these out.
12 These were the smart living centers.

13 I had to go to Connecticut. What was
14 happening? This was mandated by the PUC in Connecticut.
15 They had to put this in. What they were doing was
16 stealing all the literature. I must have spent a
17 thousand dollars a ferry ride going back and forth to
18 replace literature. This is the kind of stuff you run
19 into.

20 This is the proposal I mentioned. I would
21 like to e-mail it to you, the title of the thing, what a
22 dope, "Eliminating Long Island's Leaking Oil Tank
23 Program and Saving Residential Energy by Converting to
24 Combined Space and Water Heating".

1 I have a combined space water heater. I
2 have a 15-kilowatt in my house for 12 years -- all the
3 data in here -- with a solar array on those. My roof is
4 zero.

5 LIPA limits the size of an array put on a
6 roof. Won't you put a tilttable array? All the rules
7 have to be gone. Can't put LIPA in charge of
8 conservation, period.

9 This thing, Kevin Law promised to look at
10 it. We don't understand how it works. I would like to
11 e-mail this to you.

12 A month ago I went down to Comfort Partners
13 in New Jersey. This is going to be in the New Jersey
14 green system. New York, nothing. Written community
15 action programs, community action program every month.
16 Buy a couple of these. Put them in poor people's
17 houses. Two out of 1700. There are non-consistent
18 standards.

19 You have to get an SIR rating, calculate the
20 savings to incentive, and pick what will fit your
21 budget.

22 Last thing, this thing, this is an Ultrason
23 scale invented in Sweden. They asked me to beta test
24 it. It's a plate on pipe. No power. No nothing. If

1 you look at my website, this one's on, put on heat loop.
2 Cleaned 40 years of boiler scaleability up in heat.

3 This one purifies my water. Suffolk County
4 has pristine water. What we have is a blend of toxic
5 water with -- not too toxic water because we can't drill
6 into the load aquifer. The moratorium in Long Island.
7 It's like a coffee pot. Take the stuff out, flush the
8 toilet waste bag into the bag, percolates down, loaded
9 with stuff, and pump it out.

10 When Brookhaven Lab first built pumping the
11 leach out from the bottom into the top and guess what?
12 The liner overflowed two years after it was started.
13 They hid all the stuff. That's how I got involved in
14 the water.

15 So, I brought this to the Suffolk County
16 Water Authority, can you test this? Oh, we have good
17 water. This is for crap.

18 So, I started looking into the water. I was
19 not told about the radioactive water all over Long
20 Island, how it correlates with breast cancer. You don't
21 know about the water. I counted. I have had four tests
22 at my house.

23 I discovered the Suffolk County Water
24 Authority CDROMs in the library, three closest wells to

1 me, stratum 89 and radon. I called up the state on
2 Christmas Eve. Why is the radon in water? They said
3 it's naturally occurring. They accused me of falsifying
4 the reports.

5 The problem we have is this: New York State
6 is an NRC agreement state. That means they have to be
7 invited in. So I have a petition now before the NRC
8 that New York State breached its agreement. As far as
9 the EPA goes, Congressman Bishop ordered an
10 investigation of the Northport power plant. Efficiency
11 was 13 percent.

12 Instead of tuning up the power plant and
13 keeping it at peak efficiency, we pay for the oil,
14 telling everyone else to save energy. Why doesn't
15 National Grid --

16 MR. CONGDON: Time is up.

17 DR. VASILE: Bishop ordered the
18 investigation. EPA contacted DEC. DEC gave them
19 permission to burn waste oil and oil smuggled in from
20 the Mideast and China. DEC tipped them off. Went in
21 there, no problems.

22 The utilities are not our friends. They are
23 killing people and somebody has to stop it. I have a
24 petition. That's where you can help. I have a petition

1 to the EPA to remove primacy from New York State EPA.

2 Come in and help us.

3 MR. CONGDON: Thank you.

4 Peter Quinn.

5 MR. QUINN: Thank you for the second bite at
6 the apple.

7 One way to reduce gas costs and pollution, I
8 had proposed back in the almost ten years ago to Suffolk
9 County a proposal to create a solar station dotting the
10 landscapes across the county. I helped write the
11 whereas and the resolution passed, went to the
12 Department of Public Works, and they deferred it to
13 NYSERDA. NYSERDA said LIPA is a state agency. We have
14 no control over LIPA. Richard Kessel rejected the
15 proposal. It hasn't occurred.

16 Since then, I want you to consider solar
17 station for a raise up to 50 cars, to plug in electric
18 cars for potential to travel relatively short distances
19 and reduce the cost of gasoline that they are forced to
20 buy.

21 It's a problem. Every level of government
22 collects a tax on gasoline. What's the likelihood of
23 there being solar stations dotting the landscape? Zero.
24 None of the government levels want to lose their

1 revenue. And of course we know the state they are in
2 now with lost revenue.

3 What I wanted to talk about as I began my
4 comments about money and how we can't see renewable
5 energy, consider the manufactured gas plants that
6 KeySpan bought from LIPA, including their liability,
7 full liability, ten years ago, and then National Grid
8 bought manufactured gas plants as well and was required
9 to clean them up.

10 Billions of dollars to clean up over 20
11 manufactured gas plants on Long Island, then the 53
12 generated by National Grid. What is the thermal heat
13 percentage for each generating plant? Maybe part of
14 your agenda should include asking all the utilities that
15 have their generating plants in use what are the
16 percentages?

17 You heard Carmine say it was 13 percent.
18 The Northport generating plant shouldn't even be in
19 operation. If there is a plant that doesn't at least
20 reach 20 percent, why are we operating it? It operates
21 and uses more gas and natural gas and oil and operates
22 and pollutes even more.

23 These are insufficient plants costing us
24 money and there has to be a remedy. I urge you to

1 consider that in policymaking and when the -- let's see.
2 LIPA has wanted to buy some of those generating plants.
3 You got to remember in '98 KeySpan, which was originally
4 Brooklyn Union Gas and Genco and KeySpan, they bought
5 them at book value.

6 One of the officers on your board, the
7 NYSERDA board, Bob Catell, wanted to sell them to LIPA,
8 and Catell, not once but twice, for \$2 billion for
9 market value. They bought them for less than \$500
10 million and now ratepayers are going to assume the cost
11 of over \$2 billion to buy some generating plants.

12 Nonsense. It's time that somebody said,
13 wait a minute. We can't operate that way. If they are
14 ineffective, we ought to know what the thermal heat is
15 before anybody buys anything. That makes sense. You're
16 not going to buy a clunker, are you? I hope not.

17 And LIPA, after I and others criticized them
18 for a plan back in the early 2000s, Clinton had passed
19 legislation calling for ten areas of the country to
20 create 10,000 solar roofs in different regions, so we
21 appealed to Catell to agree to do that.

22 They first offered \$6 a watt to customers to
23 install solar roofs. 10,000, by the way. Here we are
24 ten years later. They installed 1700. You can see the

1 minimalist agenda for a utility. They reduced the price
2 from \$6 a watt down to \$3.25 a watt.

3 Where is the incentive for consumers to say,
4 sure, I will put a solar roof on? Why not rearrange the
5 deck chairs? Say, let's put \$8 per watt for two years
6 and require the utility to pay that kind of money. We
7 will see a change in solar energy on roofs overnight.

8 Thank you very much.

9 MR. CONGDON: Last speaker is Robert Midura.

10 MR. MIDURA: Hello, I didn't think I was
11 going to come back. I wanted to give you the thought
12 that there are alternatives out there but you got to
13 learn about them.

14 Yes, I would like as a company to build on
15 this, but also I am helping my neighbor. I am helping
16 the country, helping New York State, pointing out things
17 you haven't heard of. Most people haven't been around
18 for many, many years. New York State could become the
19 poster child for green energy in the whole country.

20 By the way, I just would like to show it to
21 you that could be done. It's very simple. It's
22 something that's privately funded. I am trying to do
23 one. I am going to do one one of these days. Once I do
24 one, everyone can say, let's do it again.

1 Everybody is afraid. We don't know what it
2 is. We also -- don't even ask -- have been around for
3 many years. State of the art technology recognized by
4 the federal government. One of the mandates that they
5 get this they give to Indian nation so they can earn
6 money and jobs and do something for the Indian nation.
7 We don't have Indian nations stepping up. We will do it
8 with the federal government behind this.

9 I have all the facts. I am not just going
10 to be putting up a power plant. No, it's not a power
11 plant. They think it's gasification. It's not an
12 incinerate and the bi product of what I'm doing is
13 taking garbage called golden garbage. If I was to take
14 diesel, price of diesel goes up, stuff essentially burn
15 anything, burn -- not a fossil fuel. I could take
16 dewatered sludge and get paid to take it away. Can't
17 get lower than that and make electricity.

18 Got to find out. It's around. I represent
19 companies that want to make the equipment. They have it
20 state of the art in Europe being used.

21 I want to point out New York State has just
22 -- in Nassau County just picking up the twigs and
23 things, branches and stuff like that, a million tons
24 just picked up in Nassau County last year. Produce

1 enough power to take all the garbage and it's all energy
2 efficient. It's buy things as the new technology comes
3 on line.

4 What's the big thing? Talking about
5 hydrogen. This is the thing of the future. Hydrogen is
6 the best fuel of the future. Most expensive. Why do
7 you need electricity to electrolysis to make hydrogen?
8 Costly fuel.

9 Mine is out of the waste stream. Take parts
10 of it, bio-syngas and so forth. Technology, I don't
11 know about, I don't care, I want to produce energy with
12 state of the art. I could take 150 cubic feet a minute
13 of hydrogen. I don't want to do that now, rather sell
14 electricity to the grid, be done with it.

15 It's available. New York State could be the
16 shining star. It's not going to be the shining star of
17 windmills, that's for sure. California is going to be
18 for solar. Sun doesn't shine, don't make electricity.

19 This is something. It's a small thing,
20 privately owned. It would be self sustaining. Go into
21 the Adirondacks, biomass, wood, produce electricity,
22 provide jobs. A start small, not much money
23 expenditure.

24 First year alone paid for just the

1 equipment. I don't need secretaries. I don't need all
2 the other stuff you see in big businesses. It's just
3 equipment and taking garbage and making it into fuel.

4 Could it be fuel? Yes. Electricity? Yes.
5 You determine that. I am saying look into it. At least
6 do the homework. Show me I am wrong.

7 Thank you for your time.

8 MR. CONGDON: Thank you.

9 Scott Carlin, few more words.

10 MR. CARLIN: Thank you.

11 The report doesn't talk about lifecycle
12 costs so there are costs associated with the production
13 of energy that happened out of New York State, out of
14 the United States, and if we adopt a technology like LNG
15 then we want to at least own up to the full greenhouse
16 gas impact associated with all the lifecycle cost
17 associated with that.

18 Same thing with other technologies like
19 nuclear power. There are lifecycle costs associated
20 with mining uranium or decommissioning of a nuclear
21 power plant. Repowering lifecycle costs, need to be
22 able to do an analysis as a mandate from New York State
23 of how we think about systems in the future.

24 That was it. Thank you.

1 MR. CONGDON: Thank you very much.

2 I believe that concludes this hearing of the
3 State Energy Plan. I thank you very much for your
4 attendance.

5 Next hearing is tomorrow in Brooklyn,
6 Brooklyn College. Again, thank you very much.

7 (Public Hearing concluded.)

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