

**Upstate Investor-Owned Utility 2009 Contract Extensions
Index of Written Comments**

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Thomas G. Slocum

Suffolk County Electrical Agency

County of Westchester Public Utility Service Agency



Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
7201 Hamilton Boulevard
Allentown, PA 18195-1501
Telephone (610) 481-4911

**Testimony of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
To
The New York Power Authority
Regarding
Extension of Hydropower Contracts to National Grid (formerly Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation), New York State Electric & Gas Corporation and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
September 2, 2009**

This testimony is being submitted by Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. (Air Products). Air Products owns and operates an air separation facility in Glenmont, NY that employs over 55 individuals and was built at that location in 1975 to specifically take advantage of the NYPA's High Load Factor program. Currently, the Glenmont facility is receiving power under a legislative extension of rates for the High Load Factor contract customers. The plant manufactures oxygen, nitrogen and argon which are sold to numerous New York manufacturers, businesses and health care facilities. Electricity consumption can account for approximately 70% of the variable operating costs of an air separation plant. Therefore, it is essential to our plant and our many New York State customers that a permanent extension of the NYPA Economic Development Power programs is achieved.

Air Products urges NYPA to support the extension of contracts for the 455 MW of firm and 360 MW of firm peaking contracts from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 with National Grid, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation for the sale of hydropower currently being sold to the above utilities for supply to domestic and rural consumers, which extensions are contingent on termination by the NYPA upon 30 days' prior written notice.

New York State is at a crossroads as it looks to determine the future of its economic development power programs, and discussions regarding the best approach to continue these programs are currently taking place. One potential source that could serve to fill the void and create a solid basis for economic development and business retention is the 455 MW of Rural and Domestic power. Providing 455 MW of hydro power for business retention and development could provide an immediate solution for the power programs' long term viability. It is, therefore, essential that NYPA retain the flexibility to reallocate the hydropower covered by the above referenced contracts, which is reflected in the 30 day termination provisions, which we believe to be essential.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views on this very important subject. Should you seek additional information or wish to discuss any portion of this testimony or visit our Glenmont facility, please contact:

Victor F. Sawicki, Senior Energy Manager
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
7201 Hamilton Blvd.
Allentown, PA 18195
610-481-5617



BUFFALO NIAGARA
PARTNERSHIP

Businesses United For Growth

Public Comment to the New York Power Authority

September 1, 2009

Lewiston, NY

**Presented by: Hadley Horrigan, Vice President of Public Affairs,
Buffalo Niagara Partnership**

I am Hadley Horrigan, Vice President of Public Affairs at the Buffalo Niagara Partnership, and I am here today on behalf of our nearly 2,500 members, who are regional employers of more than 200,000 people. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment today.

We need more low cost power and stand ready to help the state with its strategy to meet its energy needs.

Two specific proposals the Partnership strongly endorses to get our region closer to meeting our energy needs are as follows:

First, we believe hydropower currently supplied for “rural and domestic” uses within the franchise territories of three upstate utilities should be redeployed for upstate-wide economic development over a period of three years. The residential savings I receive at my home are about \$2 per bill. It’s a bit higher for some of my coworkers in different franchise territories. But who can argue that a few hundred dollars a year saved on a residential utility bill is worth more than a \$40,000 per year job for my or their neighbor... and the buying power that job creates in a community?

That said, we do believe a mechanism should be established to assist non-corporate farmers and those low income households as defined by the federal Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) that currently benefit from the hydropower.

Second, we worked closely with Assemblyman Dennis Gabryszak and Senator Bill Stachowski this year on bills they introduced that would allow our region to get more out of our regional asset of Replacement and Expansion power. When that power is not being utilized – when a plant is not drawing on its full allocation, or when a company has received a block of power but is not yet up and running, or when power remains unallocated – the New York Power Authority sells it on the open market and retains the proceeds.

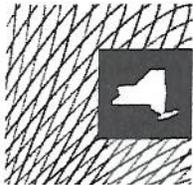
Gabryszak and Stachowski’s bills would instead create the Western New York Economic Development Fund to keep the proceeds derived from regional hydropower assets within 30 miles of the Niagara Power Project, as intended. The local fund would be used for projects to spur economic development and job creation, for example, site preparation and infrastructure improvements, brownfield cleanups, adaptive reuse of existing structures and to entice private sector investments in Buffalo Niagara.

It’s our desire to work with both NYPA and the legislature to get this “proceeds” issue right – and implemented in the form that has the greatest economic development benefit for our community.

Our sister organization, the Buffalo Niagara Enterprise, working in concert with local and state economic development partners, has developed a robust attraction effort that takes advantage of the unique advantage we have in the form of Niagara Power Project hydropower. In particular, the Buffalo Niagara Enterprise has made great strides working with solar panel and wind turbine manufacturers who have expressed interest in our region because of our proximity to both customers and supply chain, in addition to low cost hydropower.

Currently, the BNE has nine active projects – good projects, with real interest in our region, that come from the renewable energy industry, other advanced manufacturing sectors and that include brownfield cleanups and strong job creation as part of their plans. Together these projects represent potential private sector investments of up to \$4.7 billion here, and creation of nearly 5,500 new jobs. To land these projects, we (as a region) currently have approximately 40 MW of Expansion and Replacement power available... while the projects would likely require total allocations closer to 200 MW.

We need more resources for economic development and are strongly in favor of adding R&D to the portfolio.



**The
Business
Council**

Testimony to

New York Power Authority

Hydropower Contract Extensions with Upstate Utilities

Presented by

Kenneth J. Pokalsky

Senior Director, Government Affairs

September 2, 2009

My name is Ken Pokalsky and I am Senior Director for Government Affairs for The Business Council of New York State.

The Business Council is New York's largest statewide employer advocate, representing about 3,000 private sector employers across the state, including about one thousand manufacturing firms.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide input to the Authority as you consider a one year extension, through December 2010, of contracts for the continued sale of 455 MW of firm power and 360 MW of peaking power to National Grid, Rochester Gas & Electric, and New York State Electric and Gas, for distribution to their residential and small farm customers.

The Business Council understands the adverse impact that New York's high power costs have on all customer classes, including residential, commercial and industrial customers, and we have no objections to this contract extension through the end of 2010.

However, The Business Council continues to support the recommendations of the 2006 Power Commission, and believes that the best long term use of this hydropower resource is to support economic development and the creation and retention of jobs, particularly in upstate New York.

We encourage NYPA to keep this option open, so that legislative options are not restricted by contractual commitments past December 2010.

While this approach would have an adverse impact on some upstate ratepayers, we believe that the state could help offset these adverse impacts, especially lower income ratepayers, through mechanisms such as the repeal of the remaining 2 percent utility gross receipts tax on transmission and distribution charges to residential electric customers and the so-called Article 18-A assessment increases adopted this year, and which will add more than \$500 million per year to state energy costs. Likewise, the state could rollback or place limits on other administration-imposed energy assessments, such as the "system benefit charge," the "renewable portfolio standard" and the "regional greenhouse gas initiative," all which add to consumer's energy bills.

However, we believe that a reallocation of NYPA hydro resources through a strategically targeted economic development program would have more significant, positive impacts on the state's economy, and in particular the upstate economy. A long term commitment to providing competitively priced power to energy-intensive businesses should be an essential part of the state's economic strategy.

Our members tell us, year after year, that energy costs are one of the state's most significant competitiveness problems.

On average, electric power costs in New York are 40 percent above national averages for industrial and commercial businesses, even after the benefits of

NYPA hydropower sales to business are considered, meaning that power costs for the *typical business* is even further above national averages.

More than six hundred businesses, including many of the state's most energy intensive manufacturers, benefit from the state's economic development power programs. According to NYPA figures, these businesses represent more than 350,000 jobs across New York State.

Within our membership, we have about 150 employers with more than 100 MW of total allocations that are currently enrolled in either the Power for Jobs, Economic Development Power and other statewide NYPA programs.

Importantly, these are high value jobs, especially those in the manufacturing sector upstate.

Based on 2008 NYS Department of Labor data, in the "upstate" economy (New York State, minus New York City and Long Island), the average manufacturing job pays nearly \$17,500 per year more than the average private sector, non-manufacturing job (\$58,567 compared to \$41,139) – a manufacturing job bonus of about 42 percent.

In the five county Central New York region (Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego counties), the difference is even greater, nearly \$19,500 per year (\$56,259 compared to \$36,789) or 52 percent.

We believe that retention of these high paying jobs should be an economic development priority for New York State. A long-term economic development power program, using NYPA hydro resources, is a key tool for achieving this job retention goal.

For the past several years, we have urged the Administration and Legislature to adopt a permanent replacement program for "Power for Jobs," but instead we continue to limp along with twelve month - and, this year, a ten and one half month - extensions.

The lack of long term certainty regarding the availability and cost of economic development power, and the erosion of the value of this program for many program participants, make it difficult for businesses to make significant new capital commitments in the state.

Legislation adopted in 2009 extends the existing programs through May 15, 2009, and puts several mechanisms in place to develop additional information to help design a long term replacement program.

We urge NYPA, the Administration and the state legislature to develop a long-term program, which should be adopted as early as possible during the 2010 legislative session.

A "repowered" energy programs should focus on the retention of existing in-state business and employment, promoting new capital investment in the state, and promoting new businesses and new jobs.

We support an approach that:

- Adopts a permanent replacement program, along with a transition period during which current program contracts would be extended.
- Integrates PfJ and EDP into a single replacement program with common criteria.
- Makes competitively-priced power available for expansion, retention and attraction projects.
- Focuses on businesses for which the cost of energy is a critical competitive issue, and for which electric power costs have a significant impact on their economic viability, and on their siting and investment decisions. This focus would include energy intensive sectors, such as manufacturing, and other sectors and individual businesses for which electric power costs are a significant competitive factor.
- Includes a multi-year shift of current "rural and domestic" hydropower from residential to economic development uses.
- Provides allocation-based power benefits, using NYPA hydro, and/or blended hydro and purchased power to provide competitive, stable energy prices to program participants.
- Provides participants with longer-term contracts (5 to 10 year duration).
- Broadens eligibility criteria to include jobs created/retained, capital investments, energy efficiency investments, local economic significance and other factors.

Finally, I want to again stress that we understand that virtually all businesses and residents in the state bear the burden imposed by high power costs. High cost power are a symptom of larger, systemic issues with our power system, including relatively high reliance on natural gas for electric power production; failure to grow generation capacity to keep up with growth in demand; high property taxes; state environmental initiatives; state-imposed energy program fees; the lack of an efficient siting law and others. We know that we are losing business and people to other, more competitive states, and we are losing business - especially manufacturing - to low cost foreign competitors. It is essential that the state also begin to address these "big picture" issues as well for the benefit of business and residential power customers alike.

In both cases, New York needs to pursue a straight-forward goal of reducing energy costs, and eliminating the cost of electric power as a significant competitive disadvantage for the state's economy.

Thank you again for this opportunity to provide input. We look forward to working with the Authority on these issues as we head toward the 2010 legislative session.

kp



Crucible Materials Corporation
575 State Fair Boulevard
P.O. Box 977
Syracuse, New York 13201

James D. Beckman
President- Crucible Specialty Metals
Corporate Vice President- Crucible Materials Corporation

Comments at the public hearing of NYPA on September 9, 2009, to be held in Syracuse, New York

Crucible started in Central New York (CNY) in 1876 as Sanderson Brothers Steel Company of Syracuse, and then became part of the Crucible Steel Company of America in 1900. In 1986, Crucible divested itself from Colt Industries to form Crucible Materials Corporation (CMC), headquartered in CNY.

Crucible presented comments at the public hearing of NYPA on this same subject in November, 2007. At that time, Crucible was a company that directly employed nearly 700 people in CNY with a payroll in excess of \$45 million, and had revenues close to \$365 million in 2007. Both sales revenues and volume had increased significantly in the last few years which had allowed us to hire about 275 new employees since January 1, 2004, in part to replace those that have retired but also fueled by business growth.

For the Syracuse plant, Crucible purchased approximately \$150 million in goods and services in 2007 from over 800 active suppliers, of which 50% are located in New York (NY). Close to \$20 million of that amount was on just utility expenses. Helped in part by grants from NYSERDA and the DOE, power consumption was reduced by 350KWH/ton over the prior five years, yet our total cost of power had increased by close to 30% over that same period. In fact, over the past fifteen years our total energy costs increased 100% while all our other manufacturing costs only went up by 24%.

We had similar sales revenues in 2008, but our profits were almost cut in half due to higher energy costs and the precipitous decline in the economy in the fourth quarter. In the first four months of 2009, our sales declined over 45% from our 2008 levels. And, as you are aware, Crucible filed chapter 11 bankruptcy in May of this year. We continue in our efforts to reorganize in a fashion that would save as many manufacturing jobs in New York as is possible.

As we all know, the power rates in NY are the second or third highest in the nation depending on the source of your data. According to the latest report by the American Chemistry Council, the U.S. also pays the highest price for natural gas in the world. This is the playing field that energy intensive manufacturing in New York State (NYS) must compete against.

One of the reasons the power programs exist in NYS is to give companies a more level playing field when going up against their domestic and global competition. Crucible competes with specialty steel mills across the United States, in South America, Europe, Asia, and in our own state of New York at Dunkirk Specialty Steel. If left unresolved, this will force us to plan for the future with the second highest power rates in the U.S., which will have a negative impact on capital spending, on what business we can take, and on our employment levels.

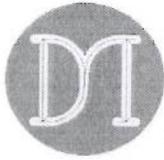
Following the deregulation of the electric market in NYS, Power for Jobs (PFJ) was implemented as a bridge for businesses until competition in the new electric market brought NYS electric costs to a competitive level with the rest of the nation. Crucible has been part of this program since 1999. While the PFJ program is still in effect, it is no longer as effective as when it had the lower cost nuclear power from Fitzpatrick behind it. The last three years of the program have been last minute one year extensions. The uncertainty of what the future electric costs will be for a company makes it impossible to plan for the future and impedes capital investment. Therefore, we need a long term program that has lower cost power allocations, such as hydro-power attached to it. Securing the 455MW of hydropower for business meets the requirements of an immediate solution. A long term program is necessary so that businesses may make long term plans for capital investment and market penetration in order to continually improve their competitiveness without the fear of dramatic increases in energy costs.

The loss of manufacturing in NYS will actually increase the cost of power to residential that will far exceed the benefit they now receive from the R&D power. Also, the increased competitiveness of manufacturers in NYS that can result from an allocation of low cost power will have a multiplier effect that will benefit other businesses and their employees.

The beneficiaries from economic development programs should be those that can have the biggest economic impact on our State. In the National Grid service territory the benefit to residential from the hydropower allocation is approximately equal to fifteen minutes of pay for a manufacturing job which is less than .2% of their monthly earnings. I am sure the employees of Crucible would be willing to forego this benefit if it could help save their jobs, Manufacturing in NY is the catalyst that drives the demand for other commercial and service oriented businesses in the State. Manufacturing also allows for the creation and retention of well paying jobs in NYS that can afford to support commercial and entertainment enterprises.

We do not oppose a one year extension of the current residential hydropower allocation. But, we would urge the New York Power Authority to work with Governor, the Legislature, and manufacturers to develop a long term energy program that would better utilize our hydropower resources so as to help retain manufacturing in New York and encourage new capital investment in manufacturing.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak at this forum today.



Diemolding Corporation

To: Power Authority of the State of New York 9/3/09
Attn: Karen Delince
Re: Sale of 455 MW of Hydropower to the Business Community

Dear Karen,

My name is Dennis O'Brien; I am President of Diemolding Corporation; Diemolding has been manufacturing products in Madison County, in Central New York, since 1920. We are one of the most significant employers in our County.

Diemolding manufactures phenolic (plastic) disc brake pistons for the Automotive industry. The biggest end-users of our products are General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford. We have 101 employees on our active payroll and 46 employees on layoff. To say the last few years have been challenging would be an understatement. We are slowly digging our way back from a very difficult spring and summer – bankruptcies and plant closings significantly reduced our customer requirements.

Our newest facility started operations in 1999; our manufacturing processes were engineered around lean manufacturing concepts; our field quality results – parts per million in our industry – have been under 2 PPM for the last three years. Our productivity per employee is very high; customers surveying our operations frequently comment on the efficiencies they observe throughout our plant.

Our main competitors manufacture in low cost countries and our customer base is very comfortable sourcing globally. 10 years ago we were able to counter the low costs of other regions of the world with our advanced technology. Today, our technology is being utilized in low cost countries. As much as we stress the pluses of lower logistics costs and the high quality of the products we produce, we are continually challenged by competitive quotations from low cost country sources. We frequently have to sacrifice margins to keep our utilization at a reasonable level.

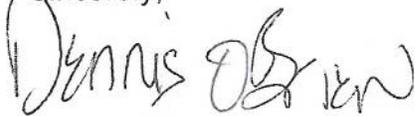
Diemolding has a long history of manufacturing in New York State and has made a commitment to continue manufacturing in our current location. That being said, the costs of manufacturing here continue to increase. Offsetting cost increases from health care, insurance, and energy is becoming more challenging every year. On a regular basis we are asked by our customers to consider a re-location to a region closer to their using plants (Southeastern United States) or to a low cost country.

Diemolding currently participates in an economic development power program. This program is supported by 455 MW of hydropower currently being considered for re-direction, away from the business community. From June of 2008 through June of 2009, we saved \$182,000 on the costs of power. The economic development power program savings helps us offset some of the cost increases mentioned above and helps us avoid a more emotional cost saving mechanism – head count reduction! The savings in our power costs keeps jobs for five Diemolding employees.

Diemolding's long term success will be the result of many incremental improvements. Our product is mature by Automotive standards and much of the "low hanging fruit" relative to manufacturing improvements has been picked. Organizationally, we have to work extremely hard to save \$182,000 per year. We have enough obstacles to overcome in our business without adding the loss of the economic development power program. Our business and employees need the continued support of the 455 MW of hydropower.

Thank you in advance for your continued support of Diemolding Corporation!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dennis O'Brien". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Dennis O'Brien



September 3, 2009

Power Authority of the State of New York
Karen Delince, Corporate Secretary
123 Main Street
White Plains NY 10601

Re: Support for extension of hydropower contracts

Dear Ms. Delince:

I'm writing to express my support for an extension of R&D hydropower contracts through December 2010, with a 30 day out period allowing for the reallocation of power within that year.

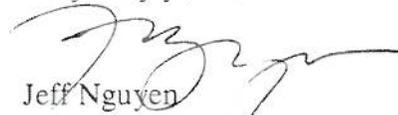
ESCO Turbine Technologies – Syracuse has been in business for 65 years. The company employs 380 people in the Village of Chittenango, Madison County, New York. Because this site produces investment castings for military and commercial turbine engines, we consume large amounts of electrical energy.

Access to low cost energy through the Power for Jobs program has played a significant role in keeping our firm competitive in recent years. We've been able to add more than 100 employees to our workforce since 2001 because we enjoyed expanding markets and manageable electricity costs. However, we're concerned that escalating power costs will reduce our competitiveness. This may make it necessary for ESCO Corporation to shift some production out of New York State, to other company sites in Ohio, Mexico, or Belgium.

Therefore, I'm requesting that you take action to extend Power Authority hydropower contracts through the end of 2010. Power for Jobs programs provided by the Power Authority have played a key role in our ability to sustain employment levels in Madison County. Continued availability of low cost energy will benefit our employees and the economies of this region and the State.

Thank you in advance for your attention and consideration.

Very truly yours,



Jeff Nguyen
Syracuse Site Manager



September 3, 2009

Fiber Glass Industries, Inc
69 Edson Street
Amsterdam, NY 12010

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to express my support for an extension of the R&D hydropower contracts through December 2010, with a 30 day out period allowing for the reallocation of power within that year.

Fiber Glass Industries, Inc. (FGI) was founded in 1957 and has two plants in Amsterdam, New York. We started as a weaving mill of glass yarn. In the late 1960's, the primary glass manufacturers entered the converting business in direct competition with FGI. They eventually restricted availability of glass strand, reduced their prices for converted products, and raised their material prices to FGI. In 1980, FGI began construction of a glass manufacturing facility on Edson Street in Amsterdam, NY. The facility began operations in 1982, although FGI entered bankruptcy proceedings in 1984 due to market conditions, low production and high interest cost. Investors were found, the business was sold, and the company emerged from bankruptcy in 1988.

FGI is a major employer in the Amsterdam area which has high unemployment. A majority of our production jobs require a high school diploma, GED, or dependable work experience. We presently have between 145 and 150 employees depending on our turnover at any one time. Our company has been in a loss situation for the last three years because of low market pricing that is controlled by some very large international companies. These companies, along with the Chinese firms, make over 95% of the worldwide fiberglass products so they are able to control pricing. Also, all our major competitors are located in the Southern United States where major raw material suppliers are located and utility cost is much lower.

At the present time, FGI has the Power for Jobs program. We are receiving a rebate check of approximately \$25,000 per month on the first 700 kilowatts per month of electric power. Our electric bill at the Edson Street facility represents about 8% of our plant overhead. This savings has helped our company grow from 130 employees to our existing numbers with nearly all growth in low to mid wage production jobs. Electricity is very expensive now (\$0.115/Kwh), but is absolutely necessary to run a furnace 24/7 for seven years straight.

The Power for Jobs program has helped FGI increase employment as well as enables a small business to compete with large international companies like Owens Corning.

Sincerely,

William Tarpinian, Controller

NYPA Public Hearing

**Karyn Burns
MACNY, the Manufacturers Association
September 2, 2009**

To start, I would like to thank you for asking me to speak today, and also for recognizing the immediate need to address the extension of the R&D hydropower contracts. My name is Karyn Burns, and I am here representing MACNY, The Manufacturers Association. As you may know, MACNY is a trade association representing over 330 companies with over 55,000 employees across nineteen counties in Upstate New York. Founded in 1913, we pride ourselves on not only being the largest association of manufacturers in New York, but also one of the oldest and most widely recognized associations in the nation. We continue to advocate for causes that will enable New York State manufacturers to thrive in today's competitive global market, because manufacturing is a critical component of a vibrant economy.

It is common knowledge we as a state and a nation are facing difficult economic times, and manufacturing is certainly no different. A struggling economy, coupled with increasing international competition, has proven to be significant challenges for New York State manufacturing. However, when all is said and done, one thing remains certain: manufacturing continues to remain the backbone to the State's economic success. Reports have shown that for each job created in manufacturing, between two and three jobs are created in other sectors. These spin-off jobs are created in financial services, government, and many other service sectors supporting manufacturers. If the manufacturing sector falters, so do other sectors of the local and regional economy. Therefore, the way Albany treats its manufacturing sector will hold significant impact on the future of the state's economic stability. One such area in need of attention is lowering the increasingly alarming high costs of electricity for the state's manufacturing sector. Proper usage of the hydropower is one such method in helping reduce costs while enhancing the state's economic development appeal.

I am here today with MACNY members and additional business association partnerships such as the Consumers for Affordable and Sustainable Energy (CASE) and the Business Council to express my support for an extension of the R&D hydropower contracts through December 2010, with a 30 day out period allowing for the reallocation of power within that year. As NYPA is well aware, MACNY has been a leader in lobbying the New York State Legislature for a comprehensive, long-term solution to alleviate the high energy costs inflicted on New York State manufacturers. We come here today in similar efforts, urging NYPA to not only extend the term of this R&D hydropower, but to also support us in our continued efforts to allocate this source of low cost power to a long-term economic development power program supporting jobs in New York State, as recommended in the 2007 Power Commission report. We strongly encourage a one year extension, so that future legislative options remain open for potential usage of hydropower for economic development purposes past December 2010.

Throughout the years, many have debated the best use of the 455 mw of hydropower in New York. MACNY firmly believes that allocating this resource to energy intensive manufacturers

will make the State of New York a better place to live. Many out-of-state manufacturers are currently looking to relocate, but choose not to do so in New York because of the high energy costs here. Our collective members are often telling us that the cost of energy alone is a major hindrance in their ability to remain competitive and still do business from New York State.

The simple fact is this: allocating the hydropower to the business community will not only help New York retain businesses already located here, but also attract and retain strong, growing out-of-state manufacturers. Taking into account the multiplier effect of manufacturing, many more jobs in other sectors will be created by the future growth in manufacturing.

As you are well aware, Western New York and the North Country have led the way in embracing long term economic development solutions. Western New York understood the positive outcomes of securing hydropower resources when it allocated 450 mw of Replacement Power for economic development in 2006. Senator Wright, former Chairman of the Senate's Energy Committee, also saw this opportunity when he advocated for Preservation Power for the North Country, sponsoring legislation in which 490 mw of hydropower would remain in three counties for future job development. Both Western New York and the North Country represent a perfect model for long-term economic development in the state. Both regions have secured resources for business retention and development that will provide thousands of family-supporting jobs.

New York State as a whole could reap these same benefits by reallocating the 455 mw, currently designated for residential customers, to businesses who retain and increase jobs. This hydropower will enhance the ability of manufacturers and businesses to expand and create new family-supporting jobs. Low-price hydropower cuts the bottom line for businesses, making them more competitive with out-of-state businesses for capital dollars, investments and expansion. Businesses with continuous low-cost energy can plan for the future with confidence because of price predictability from long-term hydropower contracts.

With the argument that the current hydropower lowers the electric bills of New York State residents, I leave you with one thought: **you need a job to pay an electric bill.** During such difficult times, with the job market as vulnerable as it is, it is my belief that good paying jobs are far more valuable than a few extra dollars on your monthly residential energy bills.

Please support the allocation of the 455 mw of hydropower to economic development purposes. We want to retain jobs, and the residents who benefit from those jobs, in New York. Thank you.

Statement of Michael J. Mathis, residing at 133 Fireside Lane, Camillus, New York

Section 1005, paragraph 5 of the Public Authorities Law states:

- ... the development of hydro-electric power from such projects [i.e. Niagara and St. Lawrence] shall be considered primarily for the benefit of the people of the state as a whole and particularly the domestic and rural customers to whom power can be made economically available, and accordingly that sale to and use by industry shall be a secondary purpose ...
- ... the authority shall ... make provision so that municipalities ... now or hereafter authorized by law to engage in the distribution of electric power may secure a reasonable share of the power generated by such projects ...”

Consequently, the authority has an obligation to provide capacity from the Niagara and St. Lawrence hydro-electric projects to a newly formed municipal electric utility.

In response to a letter of May 21, 2007 from Bethaida Gonzalez, President of the Syracuse Common Council, Louise M. Morrian, then the Senior Vice President – Marketing and Economic Development, stated:

... the entire amount of firm Power Authority hydroelectricity required by law to be provided to municipal and rural electric systems is allocated under contracts running into 2025.

The disposition of the hydropower coming off contract during the summer of 2007 is currently under review by the Legislature and the Governor. In December 2006 the Temporary Commission on the Future of New York State Power Programs for Economic Development recommended to the Governor and the Legislature that available hydropower be allocated for economic development purposes.

Such allocation of capacity from terminating contracts would be contrary to the Public Authorities Law if a newly forming municipal utility, as postulated by President Gonzalez in her letter, requested an allocation of firm power from the Niagara and St. Lawrence Projects. Under such a request the Authority would be obligated to provide capacity to the utility.

Mike C. Bambury, CAP Chairman
Region 9 – UAW Local 2367
P.O. Box 4217
Rome, N.Y. 13440

September 2, 2009
NYPA Hearing

Good afternoon, my name is Mike Bambury; I am the Citizen Action Program Chairman from UAW Local 2367 representing the workforce at Revere Copper Products, in Rome, New York. Our company, I say this because we too own shares in the company, is a manufacturer of high quality copper and brass products purchased for use in many markets that include architectural, transportation, telecommunication, electrical and electronics, power generation and other applications.

The domestic market share that we once shared with other copper and brass mills is continually shrinking. We have a huge disadvantage with higher energy cost because of our location that our competition in Buffalo, Iowa and Pennsylvania don't face. Each place I just mentioned pays much less than Revere does in central New York. Cutting the cost of power helps with job security and the ability to continue producing product.

The Governor and his predecessors have both stated that rebuilding the upstate economy was going to be a priority of their administrations. Currently the state provides lower cost power through PFJ and EDP but our manufacturing base should not be exposed to the situation many of them face today with short term extensions for PFJ and EDP. If we are going to invest in central New York's manufacturing sector, hydropower allocations to manufacturing has to become a reality.

New York is in danger of losing its manufacturing base which has been shrinking for years. One-third of our employees hired since 2001 have held long-term jobs at other facilities, myself included. I worked at Oneida Limited before they closed, I worked at Rome Cable and now I have some security because of my job at Revere.

Taxes, state regulation, health care cost and energy are keeping New York's manufacturing base on its heels, but energy cost will kill manufacturers quicker than any of the rest. Retaining an existing jobs base or growing and attracting new jobs, requires a low cost energy supply. Allocating hydropower to manufacturers like Revere is needed to help create an environment conducive to maintaining and expanding a manufacturing base in our state and hopefully attract more.

As a Local Union Leader I am extremely proud of the efforts our membership and those put forth at other New York State Manufacturers, by producing to help supply world markets. It would be a harsh pill to swallow indeed, that in spite of those efforts and sacrifices made over the years to be told, "The plant is closing because of energy cost", something that is beyond our control.

Thank you for your time.

Revere Copper Products, Inc.



**Ron Edwards
Revere Copper Products, Inc.
One Revere Park
Rome, NY 13440
(315) 338-2338
redwards@reverecopper.com**

**September 2, 2009
NYPA Hearing**

My name is Ron Edwards and I am Manager, Engineering and Energy Conservation at Revere Copper Products. My company was founded by Paul Revere in 1801 and we believe we are the oldest basic manufacturing company in the USA. We are located in Rome, NY and given the recession we still employ over 300 people. Our local impact is much greater as many other local companies are so dependent on Revere. Revere is the largest manufacturing company in Rome.

Our pots and pans unit was sold to Corning more than twenty years ago. We continue to produce copper and brass sheet, strip, coil and bus bar as well as extruded shapes. Most of our product is shipped to manufacturing companies in the USA while the remainder goes to distributors throughout the country. Revere is the largest supplier of architectural copper and the second largest supplier of bus bar in the USA. Revere faces strong competition from other brass mills in the USA including one in Buffalo which receives low cost hydro power.

Ownership of Revere is shared with all its employees and all the stock is held by them and their family members. Revere does not pay dividends and reinvests all the cash flow it generates to maintain and upgrade its facilities. So you can correctly conclude all the benefits of the New York State power programs are reinvested to secure the business in New York State. Revere is a perfect target for such programs.

Revere receives electricity from National Grid and participates in both the Economic Development Power Program and Power for Jobs. The benefits are about \$3 million a year and are so critical to the success of Revere that Revere would no longer exist in Rome, NY without these programs. Revere continues to pay more than its competition for power even with the benefits of these programs. It still leaves Revere at a competitive disadvantage because of its location in New York State.

So much has been said about the competitive position of New York for jobs and so many commissions have studied the matter and held so many hearings

that few really question the need for New York to make itself more attractive for jobs. Most independent studies rank New York State near the worst position competitively to locate a manufacturing facility such as the one Revere has in Rome, NY.

The Province of Ontario works to solve this problem by providing long term, low cost power for manufacturing. The low cost power does not go to commercial entities, hospitals, schools or residences because it is recognized that these institutions will exist if manufacturing jobs exist.

It is well accepted that manufacturing needs low cost power on a long term basis for strategic planning purposes including committing to long term capital spending programs. Any program that simply monetizes a discount from market prices does not provide the stable long term solution needed. Any program that requires approval in an annual budget process does not meet that need.

That is why a link to a true low cost source of power is so critical to the success of a power program for the competitive position of New York States economic development. Hydro power owned by the state is the only secure solution to meet the needs of manufacturing in mid-state New York. Upstate has it for its manufacturing and so does the Buffalo area. Mid-state does not.

Frankly, it is hard for me to fathom how continuing to use low cost hydro power for residences in this mid-state area helps make New York more attractive for economic development. If the central region of New York is competitive for manufacturing, the jobs will come and people will live in this region. We have all heard the talk about the "brain drain" because there are no jobs for our children.

It is easy to understand why many politicians want to duck the obvious solution of using residential hydro to improve the competitive position of manufacturing companies. They are concerned about a backlash if residential prices go up. But there is an obvious solution. The funds currently used to finance the economic development power programs could be used to offset their loss of hydro power. There could even be a needs based allocation of such benefits. This could become a budget item that could even be phased out in certain circumstances over time.

It is not so obvious to residential consumers that it is so critical that power costs for manufacturing be kept competitive with other states. That should be obvious to their elected representatives. Mid-state representatives of both parties need to work together to take this issue out of the political limelight and put the halo of economic stability and development on such action.

Our Union members will tell you they would rather have the hydro power flow to the company that provides their jobs than the small benefit going to their homes. Revere has such members who are now working at their third or fourth

manufacturing facility as the ones where they previously work have disappeared. This is again related to the competitive position of New York State which continues to worsen.

It is easy to understand given the politics of New York State why some electric utilities are so concerned about discontinuing the allocation of low cost hydro to residential consumers. If that allocation were redirected toward economic development, utilities may have difficulty getting rates increased to offset the increased cost of the replacement power. The utility might even be expected to swallow part of these costs. In a more rational world, utilities should always be able to recover energy supply costs. In a more rational world, utilities would always be in favor of providing manufacturing the lowest cost power available to improve their competitive position and thereby enhance economic development.

In New York State, local newspapers do not seem to understand the necessity of manufacturing to increase productivity to remain competitive. They believe as the leaders of East Germany believed that low cost power should be linked to job retention rather than improving the competitive ability of domestic industry. The East German government thought it should subsidize industry rather than provide a low cost environment for industry to compete. Creating a low cost environment for industry requires the long term allocation of competitive, low cost hydro power.

It is no wonder that New York ranks so low in competitive standings when such fundamental economic strategies are misunderstood and commission findings reflecting pure logic and rational economic development strategies such as the bipartisan Temporary Commission are simply ignored. Few politicians have the political foresight and the will to act in the best economic interests of the state. They make up excuses. Now is the time for action steps to revitalize the economy of Central New York. Extending hydro power to manufacturing is a progressive step and would help secure jobs which are the utmost necessity to families.

Comments of Consumers for Affordable and Sustainable Energy Regarding NYPA Contract Extensions with Upstate Utilities

Good afternoon. My name is Brian O'Shaughnessy and I am the Chairman of Revere Copper Products, Inc. We believe we are the oldest basic manufacturing company in the United States. Revere is a very large user of electricity and has been a recipient of economic development power from NYPA for many years, which has helped us to stay in business.

I am here today to provide comments on behalf of Consumers for Affordable and Sustainable Energy, or CASE, an association of large energy consumers. CASE members rely on NYPA economic development programs to remain competitive. CASE was instrumental in seeing that the NYPA economic development programs were extended in the last legislative session. However, for the reasons set forth below, CASE members believe that the current programs should be revised in order to provide longer-term rate relief around which recipients can plan capital investments to help secure jobs in New York State. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and offer my opinions on the proposal to extend by one year NYPA's contracts with National Grid, NYSEG, and RG&E.

High energy costs in New York affect all consumers – from residential customers to the corner grocery store to large manufacturers such as Revere. For example, the Energy Information Administration's data indicates that New York's energy prices for industrial customers are two to three times higher than in some other states – states that compete with New York for attracting and retaining manufacturing jobs. Ironically, a significant portion of the energy cost disparity is due to the costs imposed to fund statewide energy efficiency and environmental initiatives. We need a multi-faceted approach to reducing those costs and making New York's energy prices more competitive with those in other states and countries.

We need to do as much as possible to help manufacturing and other large business customers maintain operations in New York. We appreciate the need to help individuals, but one of the primary ways of doing so is to make sure that the State's residents are gainfully employed in well-paying jobs. If we do nothing for the manufacturers and other businesses and they curtail their operations and work forces, or close down entirely, the current residential discounts will seem inconsequential, and we will have squandered an opportunity to achieve real economic development.

Within this conceptual framework, one facet of the solution to reducing energy costs in New York should be to deploy our resources in the most appropriate manner. That is, we should use our resources, including hydropower, in ways that maximize the benefits to the State, generally, and to all of its residents and businesses. While we understand NYPA's efforts to help residential and farm customers by providing inexpensive hydropower to them, which reduces their electric bills by relatively small amounts, such an allocation of that precious hydropower is not the best use of that power.

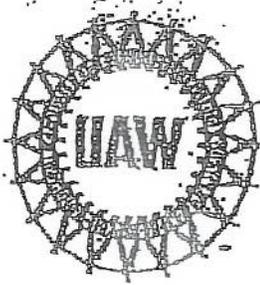
Instead, the residential power should be reallocated to NYPA's economic development programs and used to bolster the competitiveness of New York's businesses, as well as to attract new business to the State. In order to ensure that the reallocation provides benefits to offset the loss of the NYPA discounts, the reallocated hydropower should be directed generally to eligible Upstate businesses. The long-term economic development benefits resulting from such reallocations would dwarf the relatively few dollars by which each residential bill is reduced each month.

Another facet of the approach should be to provide long-term certainty to businesses to allow them to properly plan for the future. CASE members and other businesses must plan for the long term, not just the next 10 or 12 months. Therefore, the reallocation of the hydropower, and well as the structure of the economic development programs to which the power is reallocated, must be fundamentally revised. Annual program renewals are ineffective for planning purposes, and NYPA and the Legislature should work together to provide for both long-term program renewals and long-term contracts between NYPA and hydropower recipients.

A third facet of the approach is to phase-in the new structure. We recognize that it may be unpalatable to quickly terminate the long-standing residential benefit provided by NYPA's hydroelectric assets. In addition, legislation must be passed, criteria for the reallocation of the power are needed, and NYPA must ensure that the recipients of such power are qualified and appropriate. Establishing the criteria and reviewing applications will take some time. We are hopeful that these steps can be achieved promptly so that NYPA could start reviewing applications in 2010. Therefore, in order to facilitate an effective, smooth transition, a small phase-in of the reallocation could begin mid-year in 2010, with the remainder of the phase-in continuing for the next two or so years. In addition, perhaps the legislation can include some relief for low-income residential customers who potentially would be the most impacted by the loss of the hydropower benefits.

CASE members recognize that the proposals advanced by these comments, as well as those submitted by the Business Council and Manufacturers Association of Central New York require fundamental, far-reaching changes. However, we need to take drastic action if we are to preserve the manufacturing base, and its hundreds of thousands of jobs, that have been an integral part of New York since the dawn of the industrial revolution.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these comments.



Chairman of the Shop Committee
Timothy Scholl

President of the Local
Jason Magnusson

UAW – Local 2367
P.O. Box 4217
Rome, N.Y. 13442
Office Ph # 338 – 2268

Thomas G. Slocum, CAP Member
Region 9 – UAW Local 2367
P.O. Box 4217
Rome, N.Y. 13442

September 2, 2009
NYPA Hearings

Good afternoon, thank you for this opportunity to come before you today to speak on a crisis affecting our state's manufacturing base, the cost of power in New York State. Our elected officials sit in Albany, point fingers at the one another playing the "blame game" while allowing 400,000 manufacturing jobs to leave our state since 1990. They all seems more concerned about being re-elected than fixing the problems affecting our state, and this is from both political sides and their respected houses. This is not the first time I came before this board, to speak on the subject of reduced power cost for our manufacturers. The crisis is real, I have spent the last 4-years in Albany trying to convince our elected officials to fix this problem, we get; "we sympathize with you" – "we understand and will do what we can" – "you should see this person or that person" and all the while New York State's manufacturing is drowning in the high cost of power, with no end in sight.

If this state has hundreds of MEGA WATTS to send to New York City, something that was brought up 3-years ago, then perhaps it's not a matter of not having enough supply, but how that supply is appropriated. On reflection, perhaps our power resources are being used as "political tools" by our "public servants" who are holding the strings of our economy. I come before you today, not to accuse, but rather bring to light our needs for a cost effective power source, for all manufacturers in our state.

What is needed is a program similar to our initial Fitzpatrick agreements that allow for enough cost effective power to be appropriated to only our state's manufacturing. It should be long-term in nature, allow for our manufacturers to have evergreen window, thus allowing them an opportunity for long-term planning and expansion. Currently the state has 455 Mega Watts associated with R & D that allows for a discount on my elect bill, the problem once again becomes a political "hot potato" that everyone is avoiding for fear of not being elected next year. If this R & D power could be utilized, as was the Fitzpatrick power our manufacturing could once again sign the long-term agreement they need going forward.

When I started speaking to you this morning, I spoke of a crisis affecting our state's manufacturing base, I'm not asking the state to re-invent the wheel, only to get back to an agreement that has a power source to support it. Our Governor Paterson spoke to the people of our state last year of an economic crisis that will affect our budget process for years to come. Using the budgetary process to pay for programs such as PFJ and EDP will be that much harder in the future. The crisis is here; the future is a concern for all residents in this state, but especially for us in the manufacturing sector, we look for our state officials to provide us with a level playing field to compete in this world economy.

Thank you once again,

Thomas G. Slocum
CAP member – UAW Local 2367

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



SUFFOLK COUNTY ELECTRICAL AGENCY

Mitchell H. Pally, Chairman
Robert Hammer
Jack Kulka
Irving Like, Esq.
Joseph Pidal
Peter Quinn
Gerard Toner, Esq.

September 3, 2009

Ms. Karen Delince
Corporate Secretary
New York Power Authority
123 Main Street
White Plains, NY 10601

Testimony of Mitchell H. Pally, Chairman, Suffolk County Electrical Agency

Re: Extension of the R&D contracts for sale of hydropower to three upstate IOU's

The New York Power Authority is presently holding public hearings regarding the extension of a significant amount of firm and firm peaking hydropower for the benefit of three upstate IOUs and by extension, their rural and domestic consumers.

Since 1998, residents of the County of Suffolk (as well as all consumers in the LIPA service territory) have been precluded from access to this or any other hydropower as part of the LIPA takeover of the former LILCO T&D system.

Nonetheless, the benefit of this hydropower to each upstate residential consumer is negligible. The July 28th NYPA Board of Trustees meeting provided real life experiences by some of your Board members as to the small value of this power to each residential customer. In fact, the value of this power to one of your Board members from upstate was a net benefit of twelve cents per month.

In this economy and unprecedented recession, this power is better suited for state-wide economic development purposes. In the downstate region electricity plays a significant role in our manufacturers being able to compete with out-of-state companies.

We need to level the playing field so that our manufacturers can bid on an equivalent basis and obtain work for New Yorkers. This would go so much farther in promoting an economic recovery, increase the number of good-paying jobs, and encourage investment.

The benefit to the entire State of New York by providing economic development power state-wide would give our manufacturers the boost they so much need and deserve. They are the lifeblood of our economy and this will allow downstate, as well as upstate companies the ability to compete.

I ask to you to consider allocating the 455 MW of firm and 360 MW of firm peaking hydropower to the much-needed long-term supply solution of the Power For Jobs and Energy Cost Savings Benefit programs. Our own Suffolk County Electrical Agency can use a longer-term solution compared to the year-by-year extension of these programs.

The commercial/industrial clients which the Electrical Agency supplies with power will also be better served with longer term access thus allowing them to make multi-year commitments to machinery purchases, expansion of facilities, and hiring. This will benefit the entire State of New York.

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Andrew J. Spano
County Executive

Public Utility Service Agency

Thomas Geiger, Chair

Stewart M. Glass
Executive Director

By: E-Mail & Hand Delivery:
September 4, 2009

Ms. Karen Delince, Corporate Secretary
Power Authority of the State of New York
123 Main Street
White Plains, New York 10601

Re: Statement of Stewart M. Glass, Executive Director of the
County of Westchester Public Utility Service Agency
On the Extension of the Hydropower Supply Contracts with Upstate Utilities

The Power Authority of the State of New York ("NYPA") is currently considering an eighteen month extension of the contracts with three investor owned utilities for the sale of hydropower. These three (3) investor owned utilities ("IOU") only serve a limited area of the state. If this power is going to be provided to IOUs it is only appropriate that the benefits of low cost hydropower be allocated to all of the investor owned utilities in the state. In fact, a review of the most recent data from the Energy Information Agency of the U.S. Department of Energy¹ shows that Con Edison, which has not received any portion of the power allocated to IOUs, has the highest average cost per kilowatt hour of the major investor owned utilities located not only in New York State but in all of the continental United States. In fact, the cost per kilowatt hour

¹ Data extracted from Table 10. Class of Ownership, Number of Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Retail Price by State and Utility: All Sections, 2007 relating to New York State is attached.

in the Con Edison service territory is almost twice that of Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation and New York State Electric & Gas Corp. and it is over thirty percent more expensive than Niagara Mohawk (now National Grid). The reallocation of the power among all of the major investor owned utilities in New York State would be more consistent with NYPA's Mission Statement "to provide clean, economical and reliable energy consistent with our commitment to safety, while promoting energy efficiency and innovation for the benefit of our customers and *all* New Yorkers". (*emphasis added*)

When the issue of the allocation of hydropower to IOUs was last looked at in the early 1990s the Con Edison service territory and surrounding areas were benefiting from low cost power from NYPA's Indian Point 3. Since the sale of Indian Point 3 to private interests that power has been put into the grid at market prices. Accordingly, the justification for the continued allocation of the low cost hydropower solely to the three above mentioned utilities based on the fact that the needs of ratepayers in the Con Edison service territory were being met by other means is no longer applicable.

A further allocation of that power to five (5) rather than just three (3) investor owned utilities would have a minimal impact on rates in the existing three service territories and would have a similar impact on rates in the additional two (2) service territories. Although that would be the fairest way to allocate the power from these NYPA resources it may not be the best use of that valuable resource.

So what would provide the most benefit for *all New Yorkers*? Considering the current state of the economy in New York State, a substantial portion of that hydropower should be dedicated to funding the Energy Cost Savings Benefits Programs (including Economic

Development Power and Municipal Distribution Agency Power) and Power for Jobs throughout **all** of New York State.

As you are aware, the current allocations for Energy Cost Savings Benefits Programs and Power for Jobs, especially in Westchester, have actually decreased over the years. Businesses that have dropped out of the programs, either due to closure or relocation, have not been allowed to be replaced by new or existing businesses. In the downstate region of the state, the high cost of electricity is a significant consideration when companies are deciding to remain in or relocate to the area. We have lost existing companies to surrounding states or other parts of the country in large part because electric rates are substantially cheaper in those areas.

The country and New York State are experiencing high rates of unemployment.² This problem is not limited to any one particular area of New York State. Accordingly, programs that reduce the cost of electricity for business and allow **all** areas of the state to retain and attract businesses will produce the biggest return to the state on this valuable resource. By providing low cost power for economic development, NYPA would be contributing to the economic well-being of all areas of the state. That would result in additional investment in the state thereby promoting economic recovery with a concomitant increase in the number of jobs available.

Manufacturers, employers of more than one-half million New Yorkers, are relatively intense users of electricity. Energy prices are particularly important to manufacturing retention and attraction. Yet, industrial energy prices in New York are higher on average than the range of prices in competitive states.³

² See Attached Unemployment Rates by County, New York State, July 2009. Unemployment has increased since July. In the Con Edison service territory unemployment is over 9.5%. In fact, it is estimated that the actual rates of unemployment are substantially higher since the official statistics do not include those who are underemployed, working part-time but would rather be working full time, and those who have given up on finding employment.

³ A Report to Governor George E. Pataki and the Legislature from the Temporary Commission on the Future of New York State Power Programs for Economic Development, Executive Summary, pg. 4.

In order to influence the investment behavior of businesses economic benefit programs must be of sufficient duration to enable effective planning by recipients. Accordingly, there must be a dedicated and certain source available to fund these programs. As recommended by the Temporary Commission on the Future of New York State Power Programs for Economic Development, hydropower currently supplied to three IOUs should be redeployed for **statewide** economic development ... (*emphasis added*).

The present programs have been allowed to shrink and the uncertainty of the continuation of the programs has contributed to their decline. The County of Westchester Public Utility Service Agency and the businesses it serves have advocated for and require a longer-term solution instead of the uncertainty of the present year by year extensions in the program. No business can or will make commitments to purchase equipment, expand their facilities or increase their workforce based on a year by year extension.

When the Temporary Commission on the Future of New York State Power Programs for Economic Development was formed it was noted that: "Economic growth requires competitive electricity prices, and we must continue to seek ways to ensure that industries in the Empire State have access to affordable power." This statement is even truer in today's current economic climate.

Accordingly, the County of Westchester Public Utility Service Agency recommends that the 455 MW of firm and 360 MW of firm peaking hydropower be allocated to the Power for Jobs and Energy Cost Savings Benefits Programs. This will allow the programs to expand, rather than contract, and will provide the long-term solution necessary to retain and entice businesses to New York State for the benefit of all our residents.

Table 10. Class of Ownership, Number of Consumers, Revenue, Sales, and Average Retail Price by State and Utility: All Sectors, 2007

Entity	State	Ownership Class of	Consumers Number of	Revenue (thousand dollars)	Sales (megawatthours)	Retail Price Average (c/kWh)
Fishers Island Utility Co Inc	NY	Investor Owned	758	1,598	5,812	27.49
Consolidated Edison Co-NY Inc	NY	Investor Owned	2,794,592	5,158,192	25,314,648	20.38
Long Island Power Authority	NY	Public	1,107,550	3,445,364	18,750,900	18.37
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	NY	Investor Owned	1,427,293	2,577,793	16,466,039	15.66
Orange & Rockland Utils Inc	NY	Investor Owned	160,021	382,061	2,660,539	14.36
Village of Freeport	NY	Public	14,904	32,204	269,073	11.97
New York State Elec & Gas Corp	NY	Investor Owned	762,503	1,165,025	9,742,841	11.96
Central Hudson Gas & Elec Corp	NY	Investor Owned	293,201	563,541	4,750,536	11.86
Delaware County Elec Coop Inc	NY	Cooperative	5,170	6,355	55,752	11.40
Oneida-Madison Elec Coop, Inc	NY	Cooperative	1,879	2,248	20,721	10.85
Village of Rockville Centre	NY	Public	10,061	22,662	210,512	10.77
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation	NY	Investor Owned	288,806	391,613	3,639,053	10.76
Otsego Electric Coop, Inc	NY	Cooperative	4,446	5,644	52,545	10.74
Village of Greenport	NY	Public	2,340	2,980	28,357	10.51
Steuben Rural Elec Coop, Inc	NY	Cooperative	6,155	7,260	70,625	10.28
Pennsylvania Electric Co	NY	Investor Owned	3,787	5,150	59,988	8.59
Village of Bergen	NY	Public	672	2,249	33,239	6.77
Village of Frankfort	NY	Public	1,670	1,744	26,823	6.50
Village of Angelica	NY	Public	710	601	9,406	6.39
Village of Little Valley	NY	Public	1,376	1,437	23,069	6.23
Village of Theresa	NY	Public	453	412	6,630	6.21
Jamestown Board of Public Util	NY	Public	19,246	30,487	495,567	6.15
Village of Richmondville	NY	Public	1,078	980	17,083	5.74
Village of Silver Springs	NY	Public	452	333	5,818	5.72
Village of Andover	NY	Public	583	420	7,586	5.54
Town of Massena	NY	Public	9,509	10,117	184,509	5.48
Village of Churchville	NY	Public	933	1,121	20,713	5.41
Village of Green Island	NY	Public	1,601	2,405	46,116	5.22
Village of Watkins Glen	NY	Public	1,374	2,927	56,453	5.18
Village of Mayville	NY	Public	1,167	1,470	28,433	5.17
Lake Placid Village, Inc	NY	Public	4,775	8,056	158,472	5.08
Philadelphia Village of	NY	Public	676	521	10,327	5.05
Village of Endicott	NY	Public	3,190	2,783	55,893	4.98
Village of Groton	NY	Public	1,067	1,367	27,579	4.96
Village of Castile	NY	Public	629	446	8,985	4.96
Village of Fairport	NY	Public	16,517	21,085	448,429	4.70
Village of Ilion	NY	Public	4,015	3,009	64,125	4.69
Bath Electric Gas & Water Sys	NY	Public	4,706	3,923	84,503	4.64
Village of Westfield	NY	Public	3,258	3,502	76,971	4.55
Village of Tupper Lake	NY	Public	3,408	3,931	88,798	4.43
Village of Hamilton	NY	Public	1,533	2,888	65,535	4.41
Village of Sherburne	NY	Public	2,259	3,047	69,663	4.37
City of Sherrill	NY	Public	1,792	2,454	58,214	4.22
Village of Boonville	NY	Public	3,259	3,141	74,908	4.19
Village of Greene	NY	Public	1,251	1,640	39,334	4.17
Village of Spencerport	NY	Public	2,707	2,670	64,426	4.14
Village of Springville	NY	Public	2,600	2,647	64,871	4.08
Village of Arcade	NY	Public	4,038	6,508	160,809	4.05
Village of Brocton	NY	Public	885	658	16,281	4.04
Village of Penn Yan	NY	Public	3,016	3,490	86,727	4.02
Village of Solvay	NY	Public	5,125	22,246	558,877	3.98
City of Salamanca	NY	Public	3,695	4,461	113,062	3.95
Village of Akron	NY	Public	1,563	2,332	59,703	3.91
Village of Marathon	NY	Public	901	827	21,181	3.90
Village of Holley	NY	Public	1,030	1,125	29,000	3.88
Village of Skaneateles	NY	Public	1,500	1,174	30,500	3.85
Village of Wellsville	NY	Public	2,551	2,291	60,731	3.77
Mohawk Municipal Comm	NY	Public	1,369	836	23,032	3.63
City of Plattsburgh	NY	Public	9,722	17,342	491,036	3.53
Village of Rouses Point	NY	Public	1,285	4,504	127,996	3.52

Data from Energy Information Agency of the U.S. Department of Energy

Unemployment Rates by County, New York State, July 2009

