

**TOWN OF BRIGHTON
COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE**

**Minutes
August 15, 2018
9:30 a.m.**

Brookside – Rec. Dept.

PRESENT: Robin Wilt, Ray Warrick, George Smith, Sally Constine, Dennis Adams, Pattie Taylor Brown, Dee Burdett, William Moehle, Chris Werner, Jim Vogel, Matt Beeman, Rebecca Cotter

MEETING CALL TO ORDER 9:30 am

OPEN FORUM

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

July 18, 2018

Jim/Chris

CONTINUING BUSINESS

Park Issues: Matt Beeman

- Parks has been busy completing scheduled seasonal work in conjunction with the Hwy and Sewer Depts
- Brighton Town Park projects have begun and should be completed by end of month
- Catch basin work has been completed by Hwy
- Sidewalk contractor has made the curb cuts, sidewalk work should be done by the end of the week.
- Sewer Department is at Buckland working on the dredging in the wetland area of Buckland Park. Approvals have been obtained to have that work done.

Recreation Programs: Rebecca Cotter

- Summer programs are ending
- BCSD Brookside Meeting regarding CIP projects
- Fall Brochures are out and will be mailed to home at the end of the week
- Fall Registration starts on September 4th for Brighton Residents
- Thinking to the future of summer programming as BCSD begins their building renovations

Winter Farm Market Update

- Currently in a holding pattern, waiting for final documents from the architecture firm, Insite
- Discussion over the project as a whole, and reasoning why this project is being envisioned where it is using the existing buildings vs. new construction
- Project will go out to bid as the shell, with other amenities as alternates for the project. The scope has been drastically reduced again to try to get a positive response from bidders so that some work can be done.
- Construction costs have been very volatile which has made bid responses thus far cost prohibitive

Corbett's Glen Advisory Council Recommendations: Matt Beeman

Corbett's Glen Advisory Council: Dennis Adams, George Smith

Friends of Corbett's Glen: Ray Warrick

- Additional signage has been added to Corbett's Glen to enlist compliance with park rules.
- Signs are continually being replaced due to them being removed by park goers
- Park staff are doing constant education, letting people know the signs are there and why
- Response has been mixed. Some people are respectful, some are not, and enter the water anyway
- BPD enforcement has been stepped up to try to encourage compliance. Captain DeSain provided a breakdown of enforcement activities within the park, and the data indicate that we're seeing a shift in the types of enforcement activities the police are having to employ.
 - Additional parking signage does appear to have led to a decrease in complaints by approximately half: In 2017, there were (360) parking complaints and (391) parking tickets were issued—overwhelmingly to non-residents of Brighton. Meanwhile, in 2018, there were (124) Parking complaints received and (77) parking tickets were issued.
 - Meanwhile, our animal control enforcement activity seems to have increased significantly: In 2017, (25) Special Attentions were initiated by Officers with regard to Animal control, with an additional (4) calls through the 911 center that were categorized as Animal control in nature—for a total of (29) animal control calls, overall. Meanwhile, in 2018, (49) Special Attentions were initiated by Officers with regard to Animal control, in addition to another (12) calls through the 911 center were categorized as Animal control-related—for a total of (61) animal control calls, overall.
 - This would indicate that our animal control enforcement activity has doubled over the past year, while our parking enforcement has been halved.
- BPD Directed foot patrols in the area have increased (from 5 directed patrols per week in 2017, to 14 per week in 2018). This is a reflection of the Town's increased enforcement efforts.
- Parking concerns seem to be improving, but animal control is worsening, and the water/erosion issue is still a main concern for the Parks Department
- Corbett's Glen issues discussed at Public Safety, to do the amount of enforcement needed, more officers would be required
- Corbett's Glen has become a regional attraction which is exacerbating the erosion concerns experienced in the park
- Dennis Adams referenced a report he created, and provided facts regarding Corbett's Glen
 - The erosion we are seeing at the banks of the creek are caused by people and dogs going in and out of the water
 - Any protections provided by vegetation on the creek banks is gone
 - People have learned over time that the posted signs don't mean anything, they aren't paying attention to them
 - Responses from park goers is increasingly hostile when being educated on the park and not going in the water

Suggestions for action plan from CG Committee shared: CG is being invaded by people who are ignoring the rules, destroying the park, and are hostile, littering, leaving dog waste in the park and on the roadways.

We need defensive measures to protect the park

- Erosion defense, install a sturdy fence to make it clear that it is a “No Go” area
- Educational defense, clear, well organized signage about erosion damage
- Save Corbett’s Glen group, website, education, interviews, tv etc...
- Regulation, immediate, indefinite moratorium on dogs
- Ban food and drinks in the park
- Ban littering
- Ban smoking (now illegal in all Town Parks)
- Ban entry when park is closed
- Change park hours: Dawn/Dusk
- Zero Tolerance, strictly enforce all rules
- History of the park discussed and how it came to be as it is today
- A lot of suggestions discussed today, were discussed as the park was envisioned 20 years ago
- It was imagined as a passive nature park, not an active recreational park as it is now
- Can plantings be done now to try to restore some of the lost banks??
- Restoration/Protective measures are prohibitively expensive based on the study done by Penfield
- Suggestion made to remove the picnic table at the overlook
- Concerns with enforcement regarding the line of Brighton vs. Penfield, park can be accessed from both towns
- Break the pattern, it needs to be a Nature Park ONLY!
- Many invasive plant species in the park
- Wildlife has largely vacated Corbett’s Glen due to the heavy use, and the dogs in the park
- Research shows that nationwide we are in the minority for allowing dogs in the nature park, most nature parks do not allow dogs. There is a dog park less than a mile away in Ellison Park which includes defined areas for small and large dogs, water features etc...
- Park use won’t change without enforcement. Consider a different approach of enforcement
- “Friends of Corbett’s Glen” group was discussed, what would be the Town’s expectation (Departmentally) of a group such as this? Would the Town be able to support the goals of the group?
- Benefit for the Parks Department would be for manual labor to help manage the invasive species and maintenance of the park. A true work force that could be called upon
- Would like formal recommendations from the CG Committee as a whole provided to the Town Board for consideration

Inclusion, Diversity and Equity Advisory Committee Update

- Membership has been decided by the Town Board
- Invitations were extended to the 18 applicants
- Next steps will be implemented for getting up and running this fall

Community Choice Aggregation Law Update

- Webinar took place last week

- Slides will be attached to these minutes
- Town of Brighton, Pittsford and Irondequoit are participating in a conference call on Friday, August 24th, with Matt Halladay, to discuss CCA Implementation

Beautification Committee Update

- 3 or 4 additional applications have come in
- Applications will be accepted through August 24th
- Interviews will be scheduled after the deadline with the Town Board Members
- Membership will be determined based on the applications received
- Price has been obtained to repair the 12 Corners Gazebo, and it will be reviewed in the CIP for 2019
- 2019 Parks budget requests include money to do Gazebo repairs in 2019, exploring options for transferring any remaining money in the 2018 budget to see if it could be done in 2018
- Discussions of reallocating Rose Lawn 2018 budget dollars to do the Gazebo repairs for 2018??
- Rose Lawn budgeted money is not being used
- Discussion on the Rose Lawn Garden on Town Hall Campus vs. the Beautification Committee and the history of both

Smoking Law Update

- Local Smoking Law was passed banning smoking/vaping on town property and parks
- \$500 grant available for signage, must be contracted out
- Signs will be made and put up focusing on parks and building campuses
- Designating smoking area at the Highway Garage to permit smoking by employees outside the building. Otherwise it would be subject to collective bargaining for contracts

Buckland Park Dredging

NEW BUSINESS

Route 96 Lane Reconfiguration Postponement

- Project has been postponed
- Significant repairs will be made to the surface in the interim
- Striping may be done this fall

UPCOMING EVENTS

Homecoming

Brighton High School, 1150 Winton Road
Saturday, September 22nd, 10:30 AM – 1:45 PM

Semi-Annual Electronics Recycling and Document Shredding Event

Brighton Highway Department - 1941 Elmwood Avenue
Saturday, October 13, 2018, 9 AM – 12 Noon

Sensory Friendly Trick or Treating

Brighton Town Hall, 2300 Elmwood Avenue

Friday, October 19th, 4:00 – 5:30 pm

Fall Family Festival

Brighton Town Hall Complex, Brighton Memorial Library, 2300 Elmwood Avenue

Saturday, October 20th, 10:00 – 11:30 am

Halloween Happy House

Buckland Farmhouse, 1341 Westfall Road

Friday, October 26, 2018 5:00 – 6:00 pm

Haunted Grounds at the Buckland Farmhouse

Buckland Farmhouse, 1341 Westfall Road

Friday, October 26, 2018 6:00 – 9:00 pm

Semi-Annual DEA Pharmaceutical Take Back Day

Brighton Town Hall, Public Safety Wing - 2300 Elmwood Avenue

Saturday, October 27, 2018, 10 AM – 2 PM

NEXT MEETING:

Wednesday

September 26th, 2018

9:30 am Brookside



NYSERDA
Supported

Community Choice Aggregation

A High Impact Clean Energy Communities Action

August 7, 2018

Webinar Summary

Todd Fabozzi, Capital District Clean Energy
Communities



Agenda

Introductions, Summary of Webinar	Todd Fabozzi, Capital District Clean Energy Communities
Community Choice Aggregation in New York State	Brad Tito, Program Manager, Communities & Local Government, NYSERDA Ted Kelly, NYS Department of Public Service
Behind the Scenes Panel Discussion with Sustainable Westchester	Panel: Dan Welsh, Sustainable Westchester Sam Morgan, Constellation Energy Nina Orville, Abundant Efficiency Moderator: Brad Tito
Discussion with CCA Administrators	Javier Barrios, Managing Partner, Good Energy Louise Gava, CCA Project Leader, MEGA Glenn Weinberg, Director, Joule Community Power, Joule Assets
Q&A	

CCA webinar acronyms

CCA-Community Choice Aggregation

CDG-Community Distributed Generation

ESCO-Energy Services Company

DPS-Department of Public Service

PSC-Public Service Commission

REC-Renewable Energy Certificate

DSA-Data Security Agreement

RFP-Request for Proposal

REV-Reforming the Energy Vision

LMI-Low-Moderate Income

APP-Assistance Program Participant

ISO-Independent Systems Operator

NYSERDA – New York State Energy Research and Development Authority

CDRPC- Capital District Regional Planning Commission

MEGA-Municipal Electric and Gas Alliance





NYSERDA

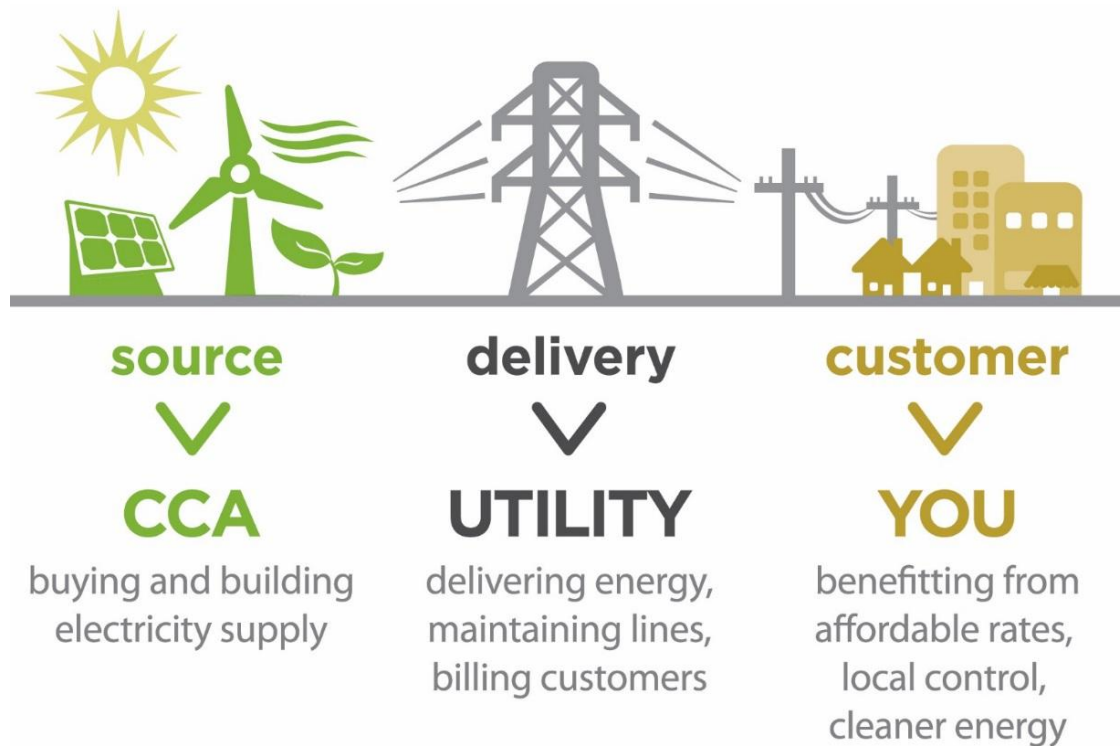
Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) in NY

Energy that is Cleaner, Less Expensive, and Local

Brad Tito – Program Manager, Communities and Local Government at NYSERDA
Ted Kelly – Assistant Counsel, New York State Department of Public Service

Bradford.Tito@nyserda.ny.gov (866) NYSERDA x3545

Community Choice Aggregation: How It Works



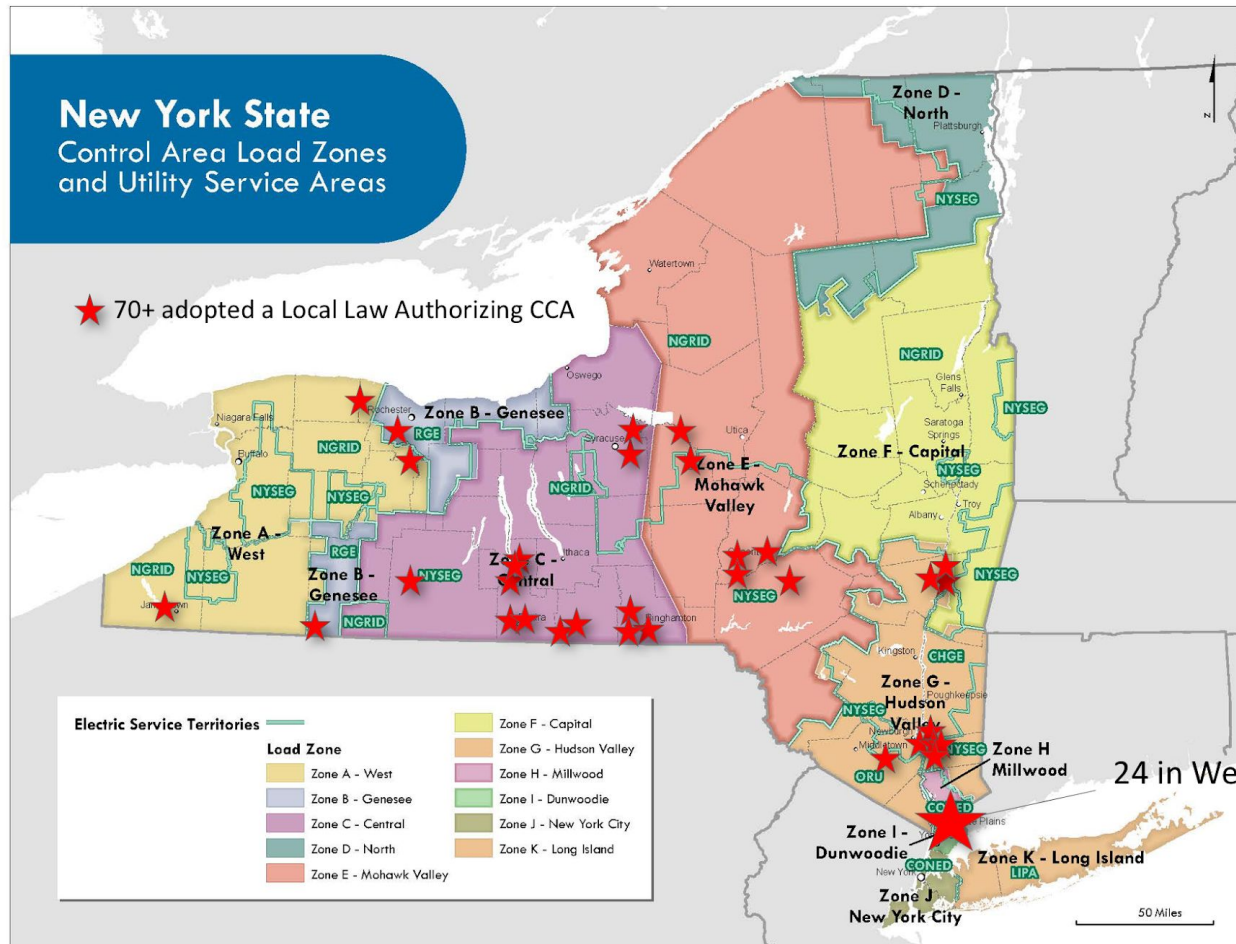
Community Solar



New York State Control Area Load Zones and Utility Service Areas

★ 70+ adopted a Local Law Authorizing CCA

Electric Service Territories	
Load Zone	
Zone A - West	Zone F - Capital
Zone B - Genesee	Zone G - Hudson Valley
Zone C - Central	Zone H - Millwood
Zone D - North	Zone I - Dunwoodie
Zone E - Mohawk Valley	Zone J - New York City
	Zone K - Long Island



24 in Westchester County

Thank You!

Brad Tito

Program Manager, Communities & Local Governments

NYSERDA

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Communities and Local Government Team

New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)

www.nyserda.ny.gov



Behind the Scenes Panel Discussion with Sustainable Westchester

Dan Welsh, Sustainable Westchester

Sam Morgan, Constellation Energy

Nina Orville, Abundant Efficiency

Ted Kelly, NYS Department of Public Service

Moderator: Brad Tito



Panelists



Dan Welsh

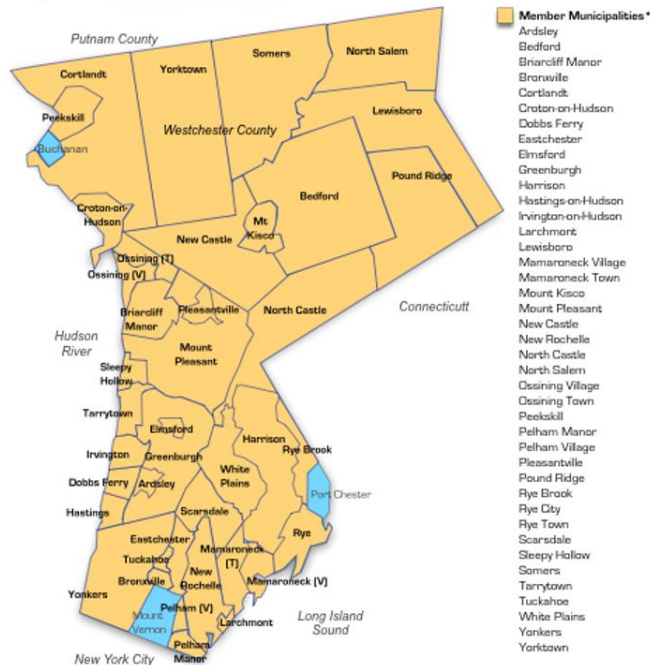


Sam Morgan



Nina Orville

History: Sustainable Westchester



43 municipal members (including County) –
population of municipalities ~1 million.

Predecessor organizations formed almost 10 years ago.

Created to accelerate progress on sustainability by:

- Disseminating and promoting best practices
- Attracting resources not available to individual municipalities.
- Leveraging market power of consortium.

A Good Fit For Sustainable Westchester (and vice versa)

- Creating shared service initiatives for energy and other sustainability benefits is SW core mission
- Member municipalities have a history of / comfortable with voluntary intermunicipal collaborations of various sorts
- Leverages our most important asset – the municipalities, committees and NGOs which have stepped up over the years to support our programs
- Champion/expertise on SW board

Economic Benefits

25 Months

	Total Savings	Per Green Acct	Per Std Acct	Annualized - Gr	Annualized- Std
CON ED	\$12 million	\$140	\$190	\$67	\$91
NYSEG	\$1 million	\$75	\$100	\$36	\$48

Environmental Benefits

25 Months



Getting Operational Challenges

SW was the first in NY, so everything was new. Now you have:

- A regulatory framework comprised of CCA PSC orders and associated, tuned for learnings from WP
- Template documentation organized by NYSERDA
- A working example in NYS
- Experienced consulting firms which can administer

We had none of this!

Getting Operational Challenges

Nuts and bolts of startup org building

- SWs first physical office, staffing
- Bootstrapping / funding

General nervousness

- When those first bewildered calls come in to the municipalities
- Hiccups – e.g. “North Pelham

Again, having the WP example should reassure

Complementary clean energy programs



- Campaigns with 22 municipalities
- Almost 600 installations and 6 MW

Solarize Westchester & Westchester Community Solar



- Working with multiple developers to enhance solar capacity available and to subscribe customers.
- Intend to offer as opt-in through CCA but started immediately with opt-in opportunity offered through all SW channels, including Solarize.

Complementary clean energy programs



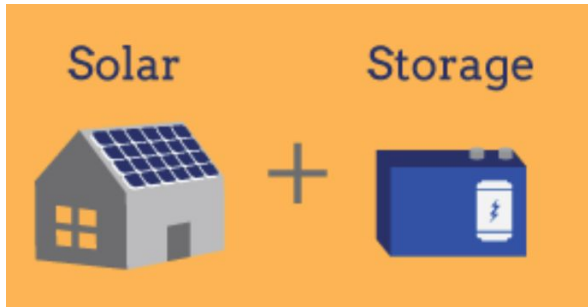
Clean Transportation

- EV aggregation discounts for local governments, employers and residents.
- Enhancing charging infrastructure throughout County.
- EV ride-sharing



- HeatSmart westchester campaigns to bring renewable heating and cooling to homeowners (and eventually, commercial and multifamily market).
- Including workforce training through a local partner.

Complementary clean energy programs



- Virtual Power Plant (residential aggregation)
- Combining community solar with peak demand reduction to optimize economics.

Westchester Power in 5 Years

- All Westchester Municipalities are part of the aggregation
- New local (solar) supply folds easily into the supply (as opt out) as it comes on line
- This, and advancement of solar+storage means this supply will be economic
- Technology and business models which are now exploratory will have proven out, and offer additional CCA enhancement opportunities
- While all of this becomes more a part of everyday life, there will still be a need for a center of expertise, local reach, advocacy

Discussion with CCA Administrators

Javier Barrios, Managing Partner, Good Energy

Louise Gava, CCA Project Leader, MEGA

Glenn Weinberg, Director, JouleCommunity Power, Joule Assets



Panelists



Javier Barrios
Good Energy



Louise Gava
MEGA



Glenn Weinberg
Joule Assets

GoodEnergy

A Smarter Way to Buy Energy



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MEGA's 7 EASY Steps to Develop a CCA Program

1



Choose MEGA as
CCA administrator

2



Educate
the public

3



Adopt local law
to authorize CCA

4

Competitive bid for
energy supply



5



Select low-bid supplier

6



Citizens can opt-out

7

Savings begin





In Brief—Joule Assets

Founded in 2010 with the mission to open clean energy and efficiency markets to all consumers, and to deliver equitable, community-scale outcomes

We source clean energy and optimize energy consumption for communities, saving money and reducing emissions

Joule's CEO, Mike Gordon, is the Founding Chair of Sustainable Westchester; Joule VP, Glenn Weinberg, was the first Program Director of Westchester Power

As clients save and access clean energy resources, Joule earns transparently

Contact Us:



Glenn Weinberg

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Q&A

COMMUNITY CHOICE AGGREGATION

Question: Explain why LMI has special terms?

Answer: The Public Service Commission has ordered that energy services companies (ESCOs) must guarantee that the participants in utility low-income assistance programs (APPs) will pay no more than the APP would have paid as a full service utility customer. If CCAs intend to serve APPs, they must ensure that those customers are enrolled in a product that provides guaranteed savings by the ESCO or ESCOs that it selects to serve its customers.

Question: Does CCA require that the rate be as good or better than the prior 12-month average?

What information can we share with municipalities to address their concern that CCAs will result in increased costs for their constituents?

Answer: Even though Community Choice Aggregation programs are well positioned to achieve lower, fixed-rate electricity prices for participating consumers, savings are not guaranteed unless a CCA negotiates a guaranteed savings contract with an ESCO. That being said, the program may be designed so that it will not go forward unless the supplier's price is less than last year's utility price. However, there is no guarantee that the utility price will be higher than the Community Choice Aggregation price for the entire term of the Community Choice Aggregation's supply contract.

Question: Has any municipality specified that their CCA must be 100% renewable in their enabling legislation? Or has this only been done through the MOU with the CCA administrator?

Answer: Not that we are aware of but there is nothing stopping a municipality from including that as a requirement in their enabling legislation. Template legislation is available in [NYSERDA's CCA Toolkit](#) which may be used as a resource by municipalities in developing their own authorization for participation in a CCA program.

Question: What are the ways municipalities can band together to aggregate their CCA purchasing across municipalities, other than by forming a 501(c)(3) like Sustainable Westchester?

Answer: Forming a 501(c)(3) like Sustainable Westchester is not required for communities to create a CCA. Cities, towns, and villages may wish to join together by each entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or other agreement with the CCA Administrator which would commit the municipalities to participate in the program subject to certain terms and conditions. Templates for MOUs and Inter-Municipal Agreements are included in [NYSERDA's CCA Toolkit](#). These documents are not required, but may be useful.

Question: Is there any anti-trust type concern if multiple municipalities decide together to go with the same CCA administrator and go to market at the same time?

Answer: No. This is a bulk purchasing arrangement which is a common practice. Energy suppliers should be selected through a competitive procurement process, using an energy procurement request for proposals or bids. Each municipality participating in CCA should designate a liaison who will review the draft request for proposals and provide input to the CCA Administrator prior to publication.

Question: Are there Demand Response programs being aggregated; using smart meters?

Answer: There are no CCA-related demand response programs in place at this time, but this is certainly an opportunity that could become part of a CCA in the future.

Questions: How much sales tax revenue did the municipalities lose?

Is the loss of sales tax revenue a stumbling block for municipalities?

What information can we share with municipalities to address their concern that CCAs will reduce sales tax and/or franchise tax revenue for them?

Answer: Local sales and use taxes on residential energy sources and services vary from place to place. Counties and cities that impose a local sales and use tax may choose to either tax or exempt the residential energy sources. Also, certain school districts are authorized to impose a sales and use tax on residential energy. The sales tax exemption for ESCO customers would impact those local governments or school districts that impose a local sales and use tax on residential energy. The local governments and school districts charging sales tax on utility service, and their tax rates, are listed in New York State Department of Tax and Finance Publication 718-R *Local Sales and Use Tax Rates on Residential Energy*. Local governments or school districts listed in this publication and

communities within listed counties that impose a local sales and use tax on residential energy sources and services and could potentially experience some loss of revenue.

It does not appear to be a stumbling block, but each municipality should evaluate the potential loss of sale tax revenue in their consideration of CCA.

Please note that NYSERDA does not provide tax, legal or accounting advice. This material has been prepared for informational purposes only, and is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for, tax, legal or accounting advice. You should consult your own tax, legal and accounting advisors before engaging in any transaction.

Question: CCAs provide a large benefit to ESCOs by greatly reducing customer acquisition costs, so why are CCAs not providing greater savings to CCA customers?

Answer: For the ESCO, the acquisition cost of CCA customers is less than customers acquired organically. However, structural differences in the way utility rates and CCA rates are constructed have much more to do with the ability of assuring savings than any embedded acquisition cost recovery premiums ESCOs are including. It is not possible to predict what utility supply prices are going to be in the future. A rate procured by a CCA is typically a fully fixed price where the ESCO goes out and purchases power in the forward market to guarantee the rate for a given period. To some degree comparing the two products (the utility supply rate and a forward looking fixed rate) is akin to comparing the rate of a 30 year fixed mortgage to the rate of an adjustable rate mortgage. While it's appropriate to compare how the two perform over time, customers and stakeholders should also acknowledge the risks and benefits related to each product i.e. a fixed price protects customers from variability they would have experienced if they were on the utility supply rate.

Question: Why are CCAs more prevalent in California? Are there changes to state policy that would improve the uptake of CCAs?

Answer: CCAs in California serve more than an estimated 2.5 million customers in 2018. One of the reasons CCA are more prevalent in California is because CCA was first established there in 2002.

California is a partially-regulated market, and therefore, residential customers do not have an option to select an alternate energy provider; their only supply option prior to CCA was utility supply. Given the limited options for energy supply providers in California, CCAs serve as load-serving entities (LSEs), which create opportunities for CCAs to directly procure energy and to own energy generation. Therefore, CCAs are able

to provide robust programmatic offerings. However, they are also required to assume significant administrative responsibilities.

Most CCAs in California are also currently able to provide cost savings for renewable energy because the cost of renewable energy has come down since the utilities entered their existing fixed rate supply contracts to meet the renewable portfolio standards (RPS). Given the cost savings that CCAs in California are able to provide, they are more likely to be able to collect revenue to cover administrative costs.

To date, the Public Service Commission (PSC) has only allowed CCA Administrators, Distributed Energy Resources (DER) providers, or ESCOs working with a CCA Administrator to bill a customer that elects, on an opt-in basis, to participate in a DER program or purchase a DER product separately. However, the PSC has stated that they would consider a CCA's proposal to bill customers for such services on an opt-out basis in the event that the CCA is able to work with a utility to develop a form of consolidated billing for those services. To facilitate the integration of CCA and DER, some stakeholders believe that the PSC should enable CCAs to enroll participants in Community Solar on an opt-out basis, rather than requiring customers to individually opt-in to CDG. This arrangement has potential to lower the energy costs of mass-market utility customers, including low-to-moderate-income households, by connecting them, at scale, with cost-efficient solar and other renewable energy projects.

Question: Under current state policy, what could/should CCAs do to implement customer-facing programs (i.e., demand response) that help meet state clean energy goals?

Answer: With CCA, communities can develop partnerships to connect customers with the cost advantages of clean energy and distributed energy resources (DER). By offering a range of clean energy initiatives, the CCA builds a strong foundation with multiple value streams to not only increase the benefits and impact of CCA, but also to ensure a diverse and resilient CCA that is sustainable well into the future. Emerging market opportunities relate to energy efficiency, smart thermostats, energy management, energy storage, electric vehicles, and behavioral engagement.

Question: Assuming that CCAs become more common in New York, should they be required to implement Integrated Resource Plans (IRPs) as investor-owned utilities are required to do?

Answer: As investor-owned utilities in New York do not own generation, their IRPs are primarily focused on distribution system upgrades, as well as programs to reduce and manage load growth such as energy efficiency, demand response, and non-wires alternatives.

Since CCAs will not own local distribution systems, this sort of IRP is not needed. In addition, because CCA customers continue to pay the System Benefits Charge and utility delivery charges, an increase in CCA customers will not result in any reduction in clean energy funding in New York. CCA Administrators are required to describe their plans to support, facilitate, or otherwise engage with DER development in their Implementation Plans. As the CCA market becomes more mature in New York, such engagement is likely to increase.