

Regional Clean Energy Hubs: Engagement in Action

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ABSTRACT

New York's Climate Act targets a cleaner, more affordable, and equitable energy economy, allocating 40% of investments to disadvantaged communities (DACs). Achieving the Climate Act requires addressing historical barriers, such as systemic inequities, limited access to resources, and a history of disinvestment and deferred maintenance within neighborhoods, through engagement, participation, and knowledge sharing with historically marginalized communities.

To advance an inclusive clean energy economy and position DACs, to better engage in and benefit from the clean energy transition, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) has partnered with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) across New York State (NYS) to establish the Regional Clean Energy Hubs (Hubs). The Hubs have built capacity at the local level by leveraging multidisciplinary partnerships within their regions from across various sectors including clean energy, social service, housing, economic development, health, and academics to provide a holistic approach for meeting the energy and climate justice needs of their communities. Each of the twelve (12) Hubs have created unique regionally appropriate approaches to connecting members to clean energy/wraparound programs and resources. They have also implemented outreach campaigns that increase the installation of clean energy technologies, improved energy literacy among residents through workshops and deployment of self-install clean energy measures, and conducted stakeholder engagement to elevate the needs and priorities of DACs to assist in the development and improvement of NYSEERDA programs.

The focus of this paper will be exploring the Hubs unique outreach, engagement, and capacity building approaches to improve access to clean energy programs and resources for members of DACs within NYS. Lessons learned from the Hubs program (2022-2026) will also be shared to support replicability by state program implementers.

METHODOLOGY

The data and information presented are based primarily on self-reported program information provided by Hubs. Hub staff submit data through the NYSEERDA developed Salesforce system which captures leads (potential program applicants), contacts (applicants referred to programs), and opportunities (records on referrals to NYSEERDA and Non-NYSEERDA programs, engagement and outreach, marketing initiatives, community campaign and local pilot project data). NYSEERDA program staff reviewed submissions for completeness and consistency; however, the reported data was not verified. Findings should be interpreted within the context of self-reported program information and may reflect variations in reporting practices across Hub organizations.

Qualitative findings, including lessons learned, implementation challenges, and best practices, are based on information shared by NYSEERDA program and Hubs staff through reports, meetings, interviews, and ongoing communications. These findings are intended to

provide insight into program implementation and regional experiences rather than serve as validated evaluations of program performance.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, New York State has emerged as a national leader in integrating climate policy with equity-focused energy program design. Central to this effort is the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), which established some of the most ambitious climate and equity mandates in the United States. The law requires the state to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions 85% below 1990 levels by 2050 and achieve a zero-emission electricity sector by 2040. Equally important, the CLCPA embeds equity directly into state climate policy, mandating that at least 35%—with a goal of 40%—of the benefits from certain clean energy investments accrue to DACs (New York State 2019).

Operationalizing the CLCPA requires new program models that address longstanding barriers to energy access, including high upfront costs, limited awareness of available incentives, and distrust of institutions among historically underserved populations. To support the equitable implementation of the CLCPA, NYSERDA's Energy and Climate Equity (ECE) Team uses structural, procedural and distributional equity to guide:

- Improving state policy and operations
- Designing inclusive pathways for meaningful stakeholder input
- Shifting investment and programs to focus on equity.

The team is responsible for advancing strategies that ensure climate and clean energy programs reach low- and moderate-income households(LMI), renters, and communities that have historically borne disproportionate environmental and economic burdens. Its work focuses on improving program accessibility, strengthening partnerships with community-based organizations, and designing initiatives that align state clean energy goals with community priorities.

Recognizing these challenges, the ECE Team has prioritized program models that center community partnerships and direct engagement. This approach reflects a growing recognition among policymakers and program administrators that community-based organizations can play a critical role in connecting residents to clean energy resources. These organizations often possess deep knowledge of local needs, established relationships with residents, and the cultural competence necessary to effectively communicate program opportunities.

The Hubs program represents an important step toward operationalizing the equity goals of the CLCPA. By embedding community engagement within program delivery, the Hubs aim to reduce barriers to participation and ensure that clean energy investments reach the households and communities that stand to benefit the most.

INTRODUCTION

Historically, many clean energy initiatives have relied on market-driven models that assume customers have the resources and information needed to participate. However, these assumptions often do not hold in DACs, where residents may face language barriers, limited trust in government entities, and difficulty with navigating program offerings.

Recognizing these challenges, in July of 2020 the ECE Team and thirty (30) organizations from across NYS initiated a co-design process to develop the Hubs program. Co-design refers to a collaborative approach to program development in which policymakers, community organizations, and other stakeholders work together to shape program goals, structure, and implementation strategies. Rather than designing the Hubs program solely within NYSERDA, the co-design process incorporated input from community stakeholders who could implement and participate in the program.

The co-design process highlighted that many residents lack awareness of available programs or find it difficult to navigate multiple incentives and eligibility requirements. Participants identified that residents often rely on trusted local organizations for guidance rather than engaging directly with state agencies or contractors. Participants expressed that acknowledging the potential of CBOs to improve program deployment required NYSERDA recognition that CBOs know how to engage with their communities best, and reliable sources of funding should be made available to CBOs to build long term capacity for program recognition. These insights informed the development of the Hubs program model designed to bridge the gap between state energy programs and the communities they aim to serve by partnering with CBOs.

The Regional Clean Energy Hubs program was initiated in September 2022 to address program access barriers by establishing regional networks comprised of CBOs with expertise in clean energy, energy efficiency, workforce and economic development, education, health, and housing. Each Hub operates within a defined Economic Development Region in NYS.

Unlike traditional program delivery models, which often rely primarily on program administrators, contractors, or utilities. The Hubs program emphasizes community engagement and reliance on their established community role as trusted messengers. Many Hubs are led by or closely partnered with CBOs that already have strong relationships within the communities they serve. This structure enables the program to leverage existing networks while expanding awareness of available energy resources.

As of March 2026 the program has been successful in onboarding over sixty (60) NYS based CBOs with two hundred and fifty (250) full and part time Hub members. From September 2022 to December 2025, the Hubs have collectively made eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety four (18,594) referrals to ten thousand five hundred customers (10,500) customers. The Hubs have participated, held and hosted over four thousand (4,000) in-person and virtual outreach events.

While the program continues to evolve, its development illustrates how state agencies can integrate equity considerations into climate policy implementation. The combination of legislative mandates, institutional commitment, and collaborative program design has positioned New York to test new models for delivering clean energy benefits more inclusively. As other states pursue similar climate and equity goals, the experiences and lessons emerging from the Hubs program may provide valuable insights for designing community-centered approaches to clean energy deployment.

HUB PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

All Hubs perform a set of core program activities. First, they conduct targeted outreach to residents, particularly in DACs and LMI households. Hubs create unique marketing campaigns that attract residents within their communities. For example, residents within the North Country are more interested in lowering their utility bills, while residents in the Southern Tier might be

interested in reducing their carbon footprint. Both audiences can be directed towards the same NYSERDA program that provides weatherization measures for homeowners, but how those community members are reached is the way Hubs improve program access. To better understand customer need, Hubs developed Regional Assessment and Barriers Analysis (RABAs) which provide a snapshot of their clean energy landscape including understanding customer perceptions on clean energy. Hubs use their RABAs to develop Outreach and Equitable Engagement Plans (OEEP) which strategically guide their work.

Second, Hubs provide education on clean energy technologies and available program incentives, helping residents understand how programs can reduce energy costs and improve home comfort. In each county within their region Hubs host at minimum two Energy Literacy Workshops. The workshops are comprised of a presentation, developed by NYSERDA with latitude for the Hubs to modify to meet participant interests. Each presentation walks participants through installing energy saving self-install measures such as low flow showerheads, window insulation, energy saving surge protectors, LED light bulbs as well as how to read a utility bill and available program incentive opportunities. During the presentation, participants complete an energy action plan identifying steps to improve their energy savings. After the presentation participants receive an energy savings kit which includes the energy saving self-install measures discussed during the presentation. After sixty (60) days of the presentation, Hubs follow-up with participants to answer any program questions they might have or troubleshoot installing the energy measures within their homes.

Third, Hubs connect residents with contractors, program administrators, and other service providers, facilitating the transition from initial interest to project completion. Hubs develop deep relationships with contractors who participate in multiple NYSERDA and Non-NYSERDA clean energy and weatherization programs. These relationships allow Hubs to liaison between the customer and the contractor if an application issue arises or if the customer needs help interpreting a work scope. Additionally, Hubs form relationships with their local department of social services offices and CBOs outside of the Hub network to assist with braiding or stacking of programs to cover the full or partial cost of energy improvements.

Although the Hubs operate under a common program framework, regional differences require tailored outreach strategies. Variations in housing stock, demographics, infrastructure, and community priorities influence how residents engage with clean energy programs.

REGIONAL INITIATIVES

To better serve their communities Hubs are given the latitude to develop regionally specific community campaigns (CC) and local pilot projects (LPP). CC support targeted outreach initiatives that promote a range of clean energy technologies and programs. LPP allow Hubs to test new approaches to engaging DACs. Hub CCs and LPPs are designed to address region-specific barriers to clean energy adoption through targeted initiatives identified in the RABAs. Both CC and LPP allow the Hubs to work with state and local governments, workforce development organizations and community groups to develop small scale pilots and campaigns tailored to the unique clean energy needs of their communities and strengthen regional capacity for clean energy deployment.

Capital Region Hub

Heat Pump Hot Water Heater Community Campaign

Households in the Capital Region that participate in programs such as HEAP, the Weatherization Assistance Program, and EmPower + often face limited options when emergency hot water heater replacement is needed. Existing programs can address emergency heating failures, and EmPower + supports the replacement of inefficient hot water heaters with heat pump water heaters, but these replacements are generally not structured to respond to urgent failures.

The Capital Region campaign addresses this gap by replacing failed water heaters with heat pump water heaters when feasible. If a home cannot accommodate a heat pump water heater due to space or structural constraints, the program ensures that replacement systems meet the highest available efficiency standards. By addressing urgent equipment failures while improving energy efficiency, the campaign helps reduce energy burdens and improve health and safety outcomes for participating households.

Central New York Hub

Solar, Heat Pumps and Weatherization Community Campaign

The Central New York campaign focuses on increasing awareness of clean energy technologies and aggregating demand for solutions such as solar energy systems, heat pumps, and building weatherization. The Hub collaborates with municipalities, Clean Energy Community coordinators, and local partners to host educational workshops, open houses, and outreach events in both in-person and virtual formats.

Residents receive information about available clean energy technologies and are connected with pre-vetted contractors and service providers. The campaign also helps participants identify and apply for applicable incentive programs, improving access to financial support and increasing the likelihood that interested residents move from awareness to project implementation.

Finger Lakes Hub

Rental Energy Efficiency Pilot Project

Rental housing presents a persistent challenge for clean energy deployment due to the “split incentive” problem, in which tenants pay energy bills while landlords are responsible for making capital improvements. Although some cities have begun to address this issue through rental performance standards and disclosure requirements, many jurisdictions have yet to adopt policies that effectively address these barriers.

The Finger Lakes pilot project examines strategies to address the split incentive challenge in rental housing within the City of Rochester and across the broader region. The initiative seeks to evaluate potential policy and program approaches by assessing their benefits, tradeoffs, and implications for tenants, landlords, and local policymakers.

Long Island Hub

Healthy Homes Community Campaign

The Long Island campaign integrates multiple funding streams to address health, safety, and energy efficiency barriers simultaneously. By combining Medicaid Healthy Homes funding with pilot project resources and other funding sources, the initiative supports critical home repairs that enable clean energy upgrades.

Many households are unable to participate in energy efficiency programs due to unresolved structural or health-related issues in their homes. This initiative addresses those barriers by first completing essential repairs that make homes “clean energy upgrade-ready.” Once these issues are resolved, households are better positioned to take advantage of available energy efficiency and electrification incentives.

Mid-Hudson Hub

A Roof Over Our Heads Community Campaign

The “A Roof Over Our Heads” Campaign replaces roofs on five manufactured homes in Ulster County whose structural condition currently prevents energy efficiency improvements. One home will also incorporate rigid exterior wood fiber insulation board, demonstrating the potential use of carbon-sequestering materials in residential construction.

Following roof replacement, Hub partners will work with participating households to enroll them in clean energy programs. The project will also document participant experiences through case studies and testimonials to inform future program development.

Mohawk Valley Hub

Construction English Pilot Project

The Mohawk Valley pilot addresses workforce development challenges by connecting English-as-a-second-language (ESL) communities with participating clean energy contractors. Participants are enrolled in a construction-focused English language program that combines traditional language instruction with industry-specific terminology.

The curriculum incorporates training materials used by building performance contractors as well as language associated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Renovate, Repair, and Painting Lead-Safe Certification Program. Over an 18-month period, participants develop the language and technical competencies needed to pursue certifications such as those offered by the Building Performance Institute and other construction health, safety, and energy efficiency programs.

North Country Hub

Heat Pumps for Non-Profits Community Campaign

Nonprofit organizations in the North Country frequently operate in older buildings with aging heating systems and limited access to capital for infrastructure upgrades. Many of these facilities rely on delivered fuels such as propane or fuel oil, which can result in high operating costs.

This campaign prioritizes nonprofit organizations that own their buildings and are experiencing heating system failures or performance issues. By supporting the installation of heat pump systems, the initiative helps organizations reduce energy costs while improving building comfort and resilience. Given relatively low electricity costs in the region, many facilities are expected to realize operational savings after transitioning from delivered fuels to heat pump technology. The project also addresses growing cooling needs in the region, which have become increasingly important as summer temperatures rise.

New York City Bronx and Brooklyn Hub

La Borinqueña Pilot Project

Language and cultural barriers remain a significant obstacle to clean energy engagement in parts of New York City. The hub’s regional assessment found that more than half of residents in the Bronx and Brooklyn face challenges accessing energy program information due to language barriers.

To address this issue, the hub partnered with graphic novelist Edgardo Miranda-Rodriguez to develop outreach materials featuring the character La Borinqueña. The character portrayed as a Columbia University student studying earth and environmental sciences embodies themes of environmental stewardship and cultural identity. Using storytelling and visual media, the pilot project seeks to communicate clean energy concepts in ways that are culturally resonant and accessible to Spanish-speaking communities.

New York City Manhattan Hub

NYC Advertising Pilot Project

The Manhattan Hub pilot focuses on increasing program visibility through targeted advertising in public transit spaces. The initiative expands marketing efforts to include advertisements in subway stations, buses, and taxis.

By increasing exposure to Hub messaging in high-traffic areas, the campaign aims to raise awareness of available clean energy programs and encourage residents to seek additional information or participate in Hub services.

Southern Tier Hub

ST Murals

The Southern Tier hub is using public art to raise awareness of clean energy opportunities and community resilience. The initiative will facilitate the creation of 16 murals centered on the theme of “thriving communities.”

Community members may participate in the design process, assist with mural painting, or attend events related to the murals’ development and completion. Each mural will include a QR code directing viewers to the hub’s Smart Energy Choices website, where residents can learn more about clean energy programs and actions they can take to improve energy efficiency. The project also includes social media outreach, media coverage, and newsletters to amplify the visibility of both the murals and the clean energy initiatives they represent.

Western New York Hub

The Western New York pilot focuses on strengthening community resilience while increasing participation in clean energy programs. The project will develop community profiles and emergency preparedness plans for six neighborhoods while providing leadership and resiliency training for local residents.

Key activities include door-to-door outreach, energy literacy workshops, and the development of a citywide resiliency coalition focused on “networked power buildings.” The initiative aims to enroll at least 60 disadvantaged community households—including renters—into energy efficiency and electrification programs and connect residents with workforce training opportunities.

By framing clean energy adoption as a pathway to improved household safety, resilience, and community well-being, the project seeks to overcome barriers such as landlord-tenant split incentives and skepticism toward government programs.

HUB PROGRAM LESSONS LEARNED

Since the launch of the Hubs in 2022, NYSERDA and Hub partners have gained valuable insights into implementing a statewide, community-based clean energy engagement initiative focused on advancing equitable access to clean energy programs and services. As the program evolved from co-design to implementation, Hub staff and NYSERDA identified opportunities to strengthen program operations, improve customer outcomes, and enhance long-term program sustainability. The lessons presented in this section reflect experiences gathered across New York State and highlight key considerations related to program startup, staffing, training, performance measurement, data management, stakeholder engagement, and regional implementation strategies. These findings offer practical guidance for policymakers, program administrators, and community organizations seeking to design and implement equity-centered energy programs that effectively serve DAC and LMI households.

Lessons Learned 1: Allow Sufficient Time For Program Start-Up

At program launch, NYSERDA estimated that Hubs would require approximately six (6) months from contract execution to become fully operational within their respective regions. This timeframe was intended to cover key start-up activities such as executing subcontracts, hiring and training Hub staff, and establishing operational procedures. In practice, however, this estimate proved to be insufficient given the complexity of the program structure and the diversity of participating organizations.

Each Regional Clean Energy Hub is composed of multiple partner organizations that divide program responsibilities either geographically or by topic area. Coordinating among these partners requires time to establish governance structures, clarify roles and responsibilities, and align outreach strategies. Additionally, some organizations selected to participate had limited or no prior experience partnering with state agencies. As a result, these partners required additional time to become familiar with state contracting processes, reporting requirements, and administrative systems.

Even organizations that had previously worked with NYSERDA in other capacities faced a learning curve. The Regional Clean Energy Hubs program introduced new program procedures, data systems, and coordination mechanisms that differed from earlier partnerships. Hub staff also required training on the suite of clean energy programs available to residents—particularly those serving DAC and LMI households—so that they could accurately guide residents through available opportunities.

Launching a Hub requires sufficient time for staffing, training, relationship building, and operational alignment across multiple organizations. A longer ramp-up period allows Hubs to build trust with communities under the Hub identity, develop familiarity with program requirements, and establish targeted outreach strategies tailored to local conditions. Ultimately, Hubs collectively took anywhere from six (6) months to one(1) year to get their programs fully operational.

During this early phase, it is also important to set clear expectations among NYSERDA staff and external partners regarding program launch. Tempering expectations about the speed at which outreach and program activity will scale helps ensure that Hubs and administrators have the necessary time to establish a strong operational foundation while maintaining the quality and effectiveness of community engagement within their region.

Lesson Learned 2: Staff Retention and Support Are Key to Program Stability

Workforce stability is critical to maintaining program continuity and sustaining relationships with community members. Many Hub partners are community-based organizations that experience relatively frequent staff turnover, which can disrupt outreach efforts and reduce institutional knowledge.

Competitive compensation is one factor in addressing this challenge. Hub staff salaries should reflect a living wage that supports long-term retention and ensures staff members are not themselves eligible for the DAC and Low to Moderate Income (LMI) programs they promote. In future program cycles, NYSERDA aims to improve salary consistency across regions to support workforce stability by instituting promotions, professional development and cost of living increases as mandatory budget considerations.

Recruitment and onboarding also require significant lead time. New Hub staff must learn the intricacies of over a dozen federal, state and local clean energy programs as well as understanding clean energy technologies effectively guide residents through available resources. Hubs currently have individual onboarding processes that train new staff on roles and responsibilities as well as provide education on programs and clean energy technologies. NYSERDA is developing an onboarding manual in addition to Hubs training materials to provide consistent messaging across all Hubs.

In addition, the community-facing nature of the Hubs introduces elements commonly associated with social service work. Hub staff frequently interact with residents experiencing financial stress, housing instability, or other complex challenges. As a result, the work can take an emotional toll. Providing appropriate staff support, including peer support structures and training on managing difficult customer situations, can help ensure workforce resilience and long-term program stability. NYSERDA is working to provide training to Hub staff that includes boundary setting when developing customer relationships and navigating difficult conversations.

Lesson Learned 3: Ongoing Program Education is Necessary in a Dynamic Policy Environment

Clean energy programs evolve frequently as policies, incentives, and eligibility requirements change. As a result, Hub staff require continuous access to updated program information in order to provide accurate guidance to residents.

To support information sharing, NYSERDA convenes regular monthly meetings (Hub Leadership, Hub All Staff meetings, Hub Monthly Webinar Meetings, and Home Modernization Team Office Hours) to communicate program updates and operational changes. Program teams participate in these meetings to provide direct clarification regarding policy or programmatic updates. These meetings not only provide an opportunity for program teams to share updates, but they give space for Hub staff to provide program feedback, discuss troubleshooting and share on-the-ground experiences with program team members and one another.

In addition to monthly reoccurring meetings, NYSERDA has established a digital platform using Microsoft SharePoint/Teams that enables real-time communication between the agency and Hub partners. Developing a space where Hubs could be in constant communication with each other has strengthened information sharing among NYSERDA and Hub partners across NYS.

Training is another key component of maintaining program knowledge. The Hubs implementation contractor has developed technical trainings covering a range of clean energy

technologies including air-source heat pumps, solar energy systems, and electric vehicles to strengthen Hub partners familiarity with available technologies and programs.

Given the social service aspects of the work, additional training in trauma-informed engagement is also valuable. NYSERDA is currently contracting to provide this training service to Hub partners. These trainings help Hub partners better support residents facing complex personal and financial challenges while maintaining effective and respectful interactions.

Lesson Learned 4: Effective Data Management Supports Reporting and Program Improvement

Strong data systems are necessary to track outreach activity, measure program impacts, and identify opportunities for improvement. To support these efforts, NYSERDA developed a Salesforce-based customer relationship management (CRM) module that allows Hubs to track outreach, customer and lead engagement, and referrals to federal, state, and local clean energy programs. To develop the CRM module, a Salesforce Working Group was convened. This group was comprised of Hub partners tasked with providing input on the CRM module development.

After the platform was created and launched, the Salesforce Working Group evolved into Salesforce Office Hours where NYSERDA staff gather feedback on the platform to make improvements as the program progresses, and troubleshoot with Hub partners who are experiencing difficulties using the platform. In addition to creating the CRM module a Salesforce User Guide was created to help with onboarding.

NYSERDA is also working to strengthen data integration across programs to better track which Hub generated referrals result in completed clean energy projects. Improving this visibility will allow program administrators to more accurately evaluate program impacts and refine outreach strategies.

Lesson Learned 5: What to do with Feedback

Hubs serve as an important channel for gathering feedback from residents, community partners, and their own on the ground perspective. Through daily interactions with customers, Hub partners gain insight into program barriers, customer needs, and opportunities for improving program design.

Hubs regularly share this feedback with their NYSERDA Hub Program Manager who coordinates with relevant NYSERDA and non-NYSERDA program teams to relay the information shared. At times, program teams respond with program changes to streamline program accessibility. When feedback relates to broader policy considerations, it may be elevated to the NYSERDA Energy Equity Collaborative for further discussion. The Energy Equity Collaborative provides a forum for those who serve and represent historically marginalized communities to collaborate.

CONCLUSION

The Regional Clean Energy Hubs program represents a significant step in operationalizing the equity provisions of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act by embedding community engagement and locally driven program delivery into New York State's clean energy transition. Through partnerships with community-based organizations across the state, NYSERDA has developed a model that leverages trusted community relationships to increase awareness of clean energy programs, improve energy literacy, and connect residents—particularly those in disadvantaged communities—to available resources and technologies.

The experiences from the first program cycle (2022–2026) highlight several key insights for designing equity-focused clean energy programs. Adequate program start-up time is essential to allow regional partnerships to establish governance structures, recruit and train staff, and build trust with the communities they serve. Workforce stability and staff support are also critical, as Hub partners often perform roles that extend beyond traditional energy program outreach to include elements of social service delivery and case management. In addition, the dynamic nature of clean energy policies and incentives requires ongoing training and communication between program administrators and community partners to ensure that frontline staff can provide accurate and timely information to residents.

The program also demonstrates the importance of strong data management and clear performance metrics to track progress toward equity goals. By monitoring outreach, participation, and referral outcomes, program administrators can better understand which strategies are most effective in connecting disadvantaged households to clean energy opportunities. Equally important is the role of the Hubs as a feedback mechanism, enabling insights from residents and community organizations to inform program improvements and policy discussions at the state level.

Finally, the diversity of community campaigns and pilot projects across the Hubs underscores the importance of regional flexibility. Housing conditions, infrastructure, workforce needs, and community priorities vary widely across New York State. Allowing Hubs to develop regionally tailored strategies—from workforce training initiatives to culturally relevant outreach campaigns—has enabled the program to address barriers that would be difficult to resolve through a uniform statewide approach.

As New York continues to pursue its climate and equity goals, the Regional Clean Energy Hubs program offers a replicable model for integrating community-based organizations into clean energy program delivery. By combining legislative mandates, institutional commitment, and community-centered program design, the hubs demonstrate how states can expand access to clean energy benefits while strengthening local capacity and trust. Lessons from the first program cycle can inform future program refinements in New York and provide guidance for other jurisdictions seeking to ensure that the benefits of the clean energy transition reach the communities that have historically been left behind.

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