

Deval Patrick / Tim Murray Transition Team

Report of the Energy/Environment Working Group

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**DEVAL PATRICK
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES**

Challenges

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DRIVING OUR ECONOMY AROUND RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

Near-term challenges facing the new Patrick/Murray administration

- Despite significant progress in several areas of renewable resource development in Massachusetts (notably solar energy, small-scale wind and green building design and construction), siting issues have made it difficult to develop large-scale wind projects in the state. As a result, the state has received a reputation as somewhat hostile to renewable energy and, unless addressed, the trend could hinder our efforts to meet the state's clean energy goals and the creation of renewable energy-related jobs.
- On top of that, several renewable energy firms have been forced to make business decisions that may affect their ability to remain or expand in Massachusetts. Efforts to strengthen the state's renewable energy companies need to be made through economic development, training programs, tax incentives.

Near-term opportunities to be seized upon by the new administration

- There is considerable public enthusiasm and support for green energy products, figuring out ways to adopt home-grown and innovative energy technologies not dependent upon foreign sources of fossil fuel.
- Significant capital (from private equity firms, from foundations, from others) is moving into the clean energy field. There is enormous domestic and international competition to host economic development and be the recipient of funding moving to start-ups, R&D, commercial ventures.
- To immediately grab the momentum on these issues, Governor Patrick could set out a bold agenda on clean energy in the first 100 days of his administration. For example, things the Governor might do are:
 - Sign the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) immediately upon taking office, and use it as a vehicle to encourage national action;
 - Sponsor a "listening" summit to discern our comparative advantages/ disadvantages, and hear about immediate steps that the state should take to support investment (public, private) in renewable energy technologies (as a business cluster, as a center of clean energy use, as a leader in the field);
 - Use the initial budget document as a policy statement on these issues;
 - File a bill (something like a new "Massachusetts Energy and Environmental Security Act") that includes an initial set of wide-ranging initiatives to support clean energy and energy efficiency investment and job development in the state. (The package could include utility regulatory reforms; tax issues; state loan guarantees; permitting reforms; R&D; development of a state plan; state and local government energy procurement requirements and standards; use of state pension funds to leverage investment in clean energy and efficiency technologies; job training and educational elements; enhancements to the state's Renewable Portfolio Standards.)

Measures of success in addressing this issue – short-term and long-term

1. Development of a core business sector in renewable/clean energy technology

- Massachusetts moves to among the top [5?] states in terms of # of jobs, # of firms, \$ of sales revenues, # of renewable projects (in absolute terms, or relative to Gross State Product or per capita)
- Successful siting of at least one renewable project of meaningful size and scope in the next [18?] months
- Successful siting of [x] small-scale renewable projects
- # of appropriately-sited renewables projects on state lands

2. Massachusetts gains renewable energy leadership stature in Northeast

- Governor is tenacious, courageous, focused leader in developing clean energy sector – using bully pulpit, convening authority, legislative initiative, government procurement, utility policy, tax instruments (production tax credits, etc.), economic development tools, education
- Transforming state from “supporting renewables in word” to “supporting renewables in deed” – through variety of steps/actions/initiatives
- Development of nationally/internationally-recognized renewables industry – with high-tech jobs, patents, firms, innovation
- Develop “cluster strategy” around renewable energy (e.g., blade manufacturing ties into x, which ties into y, etc.)
- Pushing next phase of refinement of Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)
- Adoption of financial incentives for encouraging renewables – through package of tax, regulatory, state and local procurement decisions, partnership, R&D, business development actions.

3. Renewables make up growing share of energy used in Massachusetts

- Massachusetts joins RGGI – as initial stage of a carbon cap, with pursuit of national program to cap carbon and help to create level playing field for low-carbon renewable technologies
- Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) moves into a 2nd phase: initial renewable targets met; more aggressive renewables targets adopted; “refreshed” examination of RPS (what works, what doesn’t, scrutiny of “alternative compliance payments,” other incentives needed to encourage utilities and competitive energy suppliers to enter into long-term contracts with suppliers).
- Increase the percentage of Massachusetts’s total energy demand growth met by renewables – in transportation fuels, home heating fuel, and electricity use.
- Renewable standards applied to liquid fuels for transportation and for home heating oil – growing percentage of renewables fuel in gasoline blend sold in Massachusetts
- Increasing percentage of new commercial floor space is LEED-certified/green buildings, and of residential/commercial buildings with solar roofs and other on-site renewable energy systems

INVESTING IN OUR PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Near-term challenges facing the new Patrick/Murray administration

- The sorry state of Massachusetts' parks has received considerable press and public attention over the past two years. The story is well-known: our extensive system of parks (now united under the Department of Conservation and Recreation – DCR) is underfunded, understaffed, and undermanaged, despite Governor Romney's pledge to deliver "world class parks." The Patrick/Murray administration will be watched closely to see how (and if) it improves the state of our parks. While this is not only an issue of money, it will have implications for both the operating and capital budgets.
- An early item needing a decision by the new Governor will be how to respond to Governor Romney's 9c cuts, several of which affect the parks.
- The protection and acquisition of open space, including parklands, watershed protection lands, wildlife habitat, woodlands, and farmland, has also not been emphasized by the outgoing administration. As the Patrick/Murray administration develops its own "smart growth" agenda, various groups that advocate for more land protection will be seeking increased capital spending on various kinds of land.
- Additionally, many land advocates have criticized the Romney administration's Office of Commonwealth Development for rigid and/or inappropriate adherence to its "Commonwealth Capital Guidelines," which has resulted in some projects not receiving state funding that previously would have qualified. These advocates will be asking the new administration to eliminate or modify these guidelines.
- A program of certifying state forestland as being sustainably managed has created controversy over a requirement that logging take place in certified forests – this issue will require prompt attention from the new administration.

Near-term opportunities to be seized upon by the new administration

- Create a task force early on and set a 100-day deadline to review the performance to date of the DCR and recommend actions to take advantage of '07 park season opportunities, efficiency improvements, and recommend future funding mechanisms.
- Increased budgetary commitments, both operating and capital, will allow first steps to be taken to improve the quality and safety of the state's parks.
- Return annual investments in land conservation to pre-Romney levels.
- Seek public input on, and consider revisions to the Statewide Conservation Plan.
- Establish standards for the management and maintenance of all parks that are appropriate to each park's resources and characteristics.
- Establish a welcoming, user-friendly comment mechanism for parks visitors to provide feedback and information.
- Support legislation to provide a state conservation tax credit for people who donate their land for conservation purposes.
- Support legislation to provide for "no net loss" of conservation land.
- Appoint a task force to explore ways to link our urban and rural parks and forests to tourism, culture, and the creative economy.
- Task appropriate officials with development of the Patrick/Murray administration's position on Oceans Management.

- Begin to define the scope of “smart growth” policies and the structure and mechanisms for achieving smart growth outcomes under the Patrick/Murray administration.

Measures of success in addressing this issue

1. Quality of parks as experienced by park visitors

- # of visitors to individual parks, park system as a whole, and visitor spending (trends over time)
- # and timed responses to an internet- and phone-based citizen reporting system, including # of favorable and unfavorable comments received
- \$ of revenues from user fees, parking, merchandising, licensing
- Demonstrate improved trend of operating and capital budgets for parks
- % of capital improvements completed on time and on budget
- # and amount of funding sources for parks’ operations
- Massachusetts’ ranking among states on per capita and per level of income parks spending (currently close to the bottom on both)
- % of budget for DCR as earmarks (over time)
- # of tourists visiting for purposes of outdoor recreation
- # and activity level of “parks friends” groups
- % of new capital investment in park facilities that are energy efficient
- # of parks for which management plans have been developed and adopted
- Parks receiving awards or recognition from national organizations or media

2. Open space protection

- Develop, adopt, and use measures and criteria that go beyond simply “dollars invested” and “acres protected” and that better define and capture outstanding performance in the various kinds of land protection; quality as well as quantity of land protected – consider the Center for Whole Communities’ Measures of Health approach to measuring effective land protection
- # of farms/farmland acreage in active production.
- # of cities and towns adopting Community Preservation Act
- \$ total of open space protection by communities under CPA
- \$ amount of private sector investment in land conservation
- # of conservation restrictions on private land and amount and type of acreage protected
- Total acreage and % of acreage identified by state as critical habitat or preservation areas conserved

PROMOTING CONSERVATION

Near-term challenges facing the new Patrick/Murray administration

- For *land conservation*, see the Draft Principle “Investing in Our Parks and Open Spaces.”
- For *water conservation*, there are multiple issues. Several communities may wish to join the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, which has the potential to add to the amount of water that is taken out of the ground locally and piped to Boston Harbor. Many communities are near or above sustainable levels of water withdrawal. The Department of Environmental Protection has recently issued guidelines on maximum water withdrawals that are controversial with many water suppliers; and the Blue Ribbon Commission on Water Supply will be issuing its report at the end of December 2006.
- For *energy conservation*, Massachusetts’ greenhouse gas emissions (largely the result of the burning of fossil fuels) continue to climb, contributing to a critical world-wide problem. The cost of fossil fuels has increased, Massachusetts’ consumers’ energy expenditures rank among the highest in the country, and the ability to continue our dependence on fossil fuels is uncertain and complicated. During times of peak demand, the state and the region’s power grid is close to the capacity of our electricity supplies: conservation is one way to reduce demand during the peak- and off-peak hours, avoid use of highly polluting power plants and the need to build new plants to meet peak demand only a few hours a year, and reduce the threat of blackouts and brownouts. Also, increasing T fares, inadequate service on many transit lines, and lack of safe bikeways lead to increased fossil fuel use by cars.
- For *materials conservation*, trash generation is rising and outpacing our state’s modest improvements in recycling.

Near-term opportunities to be seized upon by the new administration

- For *land conservation*, see the Draft Principle “Investing in Our Parks and Open Spaces.” Also, advocating for zoning reform to prevent so much land being consumed for development despite level population and continuing lack of sufficient housing units.
- For *water conservation*, convene watershed associations, water suppliers, municipal officials, academic experts, and large users of water for a Summit on the Future of Water in Massachusetts.
- For *energy conservation*, determine what the annual energy bills of state government and municipal governments are and set a goal of reducing them by at least 10% by means of energy conservation. Encouraging conservation is also a way to help consumers to lower their energy bills. (Also see “1st 100 Days strategy on Massachusetts Energy and Environmental Security,” above.)
- For *materials conservation*, restore the Clean Environment Fund and commit an increased amount of its dollars to support municipal recycling programs. Consider incentives for local-option pay-as-you-throw programs.

Measures of success in addressing this issue

- # of acres protected (from lands identified in Statewide Conservation Plan)
- Measures of relative compactness of development: absolute and per person rates of land consumption
- # of rivers maintaining sustainable flow levels

- Gallons of water used per person — trend over time
- % of water being returned to the ground locally as recharge
- Total Massachusetts emissions of greenhouse gases —trend over time
- Reduction in the amount of electricity, natural gas, heating oil, gasoline, and other fuels used; reductions in vehicle miles traveled (total and per person)
- Rates of purchase of Energy Star products, water and energy conservation devices, highly efficient vehicles
- \$ savings by state, cities and towns, and households on energy bills
- Reduction in energy use (or energy \$ spent) per unit of gross state product
- # of LEED-certified buildings

A PLAN TO ENSURE THAT GOVERNMENT PRACTICES WHAT IT PREACHES

Near-term challenges facing the new Patrick/Murray administration

- Energy prices in the state are high – not just for households and companies and non-profit organizations, but also for the state, which is a significant buyer of energy in its various buildings, facilities, vehicles, and so forth.
- Operating budgets for state and local agencies and facility operators are strained.
- Those agencies and facility operators are significant “players” in terms of generating wastes, consuming energy, managing lands, employing citizens, and so forth.

Near-term opportunities to be seized upon by the new administration

- Operating costs associated with energy use at state facilities are a target of long-term savings for state taxpayers
- State government has the opportunity to be a leader in setting the tone for sensible, wise use of our fiscal, natural and human resources and prudent long-term investments necessary for the Commonwealth’s energy and environmental security.
- The Governor has the opportunity in the first 100 days to set the tone for leadership and best practices in this area (see page 1).

Measures of success in addressing this issue

1. Massachusetts leads in using its resources to demonstrate “wise energy investment” in renewables and efficiency

- Massachusetts adopts a strategy of implementing all energy efficiency investments at state facilities with [x] year payback – and adopts the capital/operating budget and management tools to support this investment.
- Massachusetts’ new capital investment (and financings) in park facilities, schools, hospitals, etc., meet advanced energy efficiency/renewables standards
- Increase state agencies’ procurement of electricity from renewables [or some metric exceeding RPS requirements in any year] – including through use of long-term contracts for renewables or renewable energy credits.
- Significantly reduce energy payments/costs as percentage of state budget in four years, even taking into account underlying fuel price changes.
- Reduce energy use in state buildings and vehicles by [20%?] in five years.
- State purchase of vehicles includes increasing penetration of hybrids and highly efficient vehicles, as appropriate to the vehicle type [metric?]
- Use of state lands/facilities creatively and aggressively to site [x MW] of renewable projects (including wind, PV, etc.), to showcase and educate innovative technologies.
- Increase acres of forest managed for sustainable production for air quality impacts, climate mitigation, and to increase the percentage of wood produced locally that is used locally.
- Increase state facilities’ participation in the regional grid operator’s (ISO-New England) demand-response programs and forward capacity markets.

2. Massachusetts leads in environmental management practices at state facilities

- Implement use of renewables at all state parks where feasible to demonstrate use, saving traditional energy costs and generating green energy for revenue during low use times of year.
- Increase purchase of recycled, less waste producing and less toxic products – with education component in public places (signage about materials, etc.)

LIMITATIONS ON TOXICS

Near-term challenges facing the new Patrick/Murray administration

- Massachusetts' large users of toxic chemicals continue to use over one billion pounds of toxics per year, despite the state's adoption of the first-in-the-nation Toxics Use Reduction Act in 1989.
- Many hazardous waste sites have yet to be cleaned up, including over two hundred of the most serious sites.
- The burdens of toxics using and emitting facilities are not evenly distributed, but instead have far greater impacts on communities of color and low-income communities.

Near-term opportunities to be seized upon by the new administration

- Aggressive implementation of the Toxics Use Reduction Act Amendments of 2006, which call for increased attention to the most highly hazardous chemicals (including a tenfold decrease in reporting thresholds for the most dangerous toxins), and of the Mercury Products Act of 2006, which phases out many uses of mercury in consumer products.
- Enforcement of existing regulations limiting mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants.
- Using the newly replenished Brownfields Redevelopment Funds to accelerate the cleanup and redevelopment of abandoned hazardous waste sites.
- Directing the Department of Environmental Protection to begin the process of considering legislation and/or issuing regulations that will take account of the cumulative environmental and health impacts of existing facilities when considering applications for the permitting of new or expanded facilities.
- Following through on UMass Lowell's Toxics Use Reduction Institute study of five toxic chemicals and taking steps to reduce exposures to these chemicals by encouraging the use of safer alternatives.
- Showcase and support expansion of Green Chemistry Masters and PhD programs in the state and help facilitate job matches with Massachusetts companies
- Adoption of an Environmental Justice executive order.

Measures of success in addressing this issue

- # of pounds of toxic chemicals used and released in Massachusetts, with special attention to the use and release of the most highly hazardous chemicals
- # of Massachusetts companies receiving assistance from the state's Office of Toxics Use Reduction Technical Assistance
- # of hazardous waste sites certified as clean and removed from the state's MGL c.21E list
- Revenue and jobs generated from the redevelopment of previously contaminated sites
- Reductions in mercury air emissions from MA power plants and other facilities
- Reduced levels of mercury in people's bodies, particularly in women of childbearing years
- # of fish consumption advisories lifted for specific water bodies

- Improvement in health statistics (e.g., asthma rates) in communities currently most overburdened by facilities associated with health risks
- Reduced numbers of new hazardous facilities/facility expansions in communities currently most overburdened

UTILITY REGULATIONS AND HOW THEY IMPACT ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT

Near-term challenges facing the new Patrick/Murray administration

- Energy prices in the state are high – they always have been and will undoubtedly continue to be for the foreseeable future.
- Except for renewables like wind and untapped energy efficiency, all of the rest of our energy is imported from elsewhere, which exposes the state to supply disruptions, and prices and other conditions in global markets.
- Winters and summers typically pose budget challenges for energy consumers – due to lack of diversity in energy supplies, and insufficient investment in efficiency.

Near-term opportunities to be seized upon by the new administration

- There are active discussions about next steps in the development of the region’s energy infrastructure (including electric and gas, not just renewable resource development) – which do not include Massachusetts at the table.
- Massachusetts has the opportunity to take a leadership role in establishing innovative utility energy policy for the region including the increased use of renewable resources, increased energy efficiency, peak load management, and efficient distributed generation (such as combined heat and power), and long-term contracting to encourage new non-gas-fired base-load generation facilities.

Measures of success in addressing this issue

1. Massachusetts leads in adoption of utility/energy regulation policies that support greater investment in energy efficiency and clean energy alternatives (and remove disincentives for such investment)

- As part of the 1st 100 days initiative, hold summit/task force/propose package of reforms to align the state’s utility policies with the Governor’s goals for clean and efficient energy production and use. For example:
 - Adoption of “decoupling” ratemaking policy – to overcome electric and gas utilities’ financial disincentives to adoption of aggressive energy efficiency programs that reduce utility sales volumes. (“Decoupling” is a technique that de-links utility profits from level of sales of electric or gas service; under traditional ratemaking policies, utility profits are tied to level of sales.)
 - Adoption of utility procurement policies that encourage a portfolio approach to contracting for supplies for retail consumers on basic/default service, over various terms.
 - Adoption of utility policies (stand-by rates, buy-back rates, reverse metering guidelines and requirements) to encourage clean distributed generation alternatives that meet certain reliability and/or environmental standards.
 - Adoption of siting/permitting policies that facilitate project development in targeted regions.
 - Participation of utilities in submitting Demand Resource offers into the Forward Capacity Market.
- Adoption of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative – See above.

2. Massachusetts' utility policies support expansion of customers' ability to make wise energy choices and to encourage greater energy efficiency, load management, and clean distributed generation

- Massachusetts adopts a retail pricing policy that sends sound energy price signals to the customers (medium to large industrial and commercial customers) best suited to making informed choices about energy usage versus investment trade-offs
- Massachusetts has policies relating to metering of electricity and gas and communications infrastructure that allow for prices to consumers to reflect costs to supply them with energy at different times of day and/or season.
- Massachusetts reexamines retail access policy to determine what's working, what's not, what should be retained for different types of customer classes, what should be changed.

3. Massachusetts regains its leadership on regional energy market issues affecting gas, electric and oil market issues

- Massachusetts retains position at head of the table on regional policy negotiations affecting the electric and gas infrastructures (e.g., New England's discussion regarding large hydro project with Canada).
- Massachusetts takes regional leadership role on LNG market and gas pipeline infrastructure.
- Adoption of RGGI, with continued advocacy for a national program to control greenhouse gas emissions in order to address the much larger portfolio of emissions from other parts of the country.
- Renewable Portfolio Standard moves into a second phase (as described above)
- Massachusetts Renewable standards applied to liquid fuels for transportation and home heating oil – growing percentage of renewables fuel in gasoline blend sold in Massachusetts
- Works with ISO-New England to explore energy development scenarios to identify costs, benefits, opportunities, barriers to large-scale renewable and efficiency investment.
- Massachusetts has reduced the burden of home-heating oil costs on low-income customers – through combination of efficiency investments to lower overall bills, fuel-switching, investment in public housing authorities' energy-using infrastructure, and other packages.

**MASTER CALENDAR OF MILESTONES/EVENTS
THAT WILL (COULD) ON THE RADAR SCREEN
DURING THE FIRST 100 DAYS OF THE NEW PATRICK/MURRAY
ADMINISTRATION**

[discussions should occur immediately with agency staff to discuss other actions with strict regulatory deadlines, for more information on potential milestones and issues needing attention from the new Administration.]

End of December

- December 16th – Climate Change Summit – Lowell – with Representative Marty Meehan.
- 2006 Index of the Massachusetts Innovation Economy (December 18, 2006). The report details the state of the innovation-related industry clusters in Massachusetts.
- Report of the Blue Ribbon Commission on Water Supply – end of December. This report will address issues relating to the adequacy of the state's water supply system, especially in some regions, with recommendations for action(s) by the state.

January

- January 2 – Massachusetts DEP will close the comment period on Weaver's Cove LNG facility applications for dredging, clean water act issues in Somerset MA. Matter will then be before DEP to approve/disapprove the applications.
- Early January – House 1 budget – preparation and submission
- Early-mid-January—MA Attorney General files brief about BU Biosquare
- [Jan 10th] – U.S. Dept of Energy – comments due on the proposed appliance efficiency standards – including laying the ground work for Massachusetts to ask for a waiver of the DOE furnace standard in order to be more appropriate for a cold-weather state. To get ready to submit, the state energy office needs to be instructed to begin drafting comments.
- 28th Massachusetts Municipal Association Annual Meeting & Trade Show January 12 & 13, 2007 Hynes Convention Center & Sheraton Boston Hotel The MMA's Annual Meeting & Trade Show is the largest regular gathering of Massachusetts local government officials. The event features educational workshops, nationally known speakers, awards programs, a large trade show, and an opportunity to network with municipal officials from across the state. Not necessarily energy/environment focus, but the Renewable Energy Trust will be there. <http://www.mma.org/>
- New Boston City Hall – commencement of public dialogue on relocation?
US DOE grant application for wind turbine blade research and development center – due date uncertain
- A ribbon cutting for large solar installation at historic mill building's pizza restaurant in Lawrence (Sal's Pizza) is possible. At 121 kW, this would be one of the largest installations in New England. A specific date has not been set.
- Allston-Brighton Community Development Corporation will be firing up their new biodiesel cogeneration system in this timeframe too, which could make for a ribbon-cutting opportunity. System will help power 30 units of green affordable housing, <http://www.allstonbrightoncdc.org/>

- This is the anticipated timeframe for the announcement of BP-MIT Energy Bioscience Institute Award, but this could be delayed.
- Announcement of site of future blade testing facility site could also be made mid-January, but may be delayed. Massachusetts is competing against other states to be the site of the facility; National Renewable Energy Lab and DOE will make the decision. So, if announcement is to site in Mass., it will be a big deal from the perspective of seeding a potential wind energy cluster in the state.

February

- Feb 11th-12th - Meeting of various New England Governors / Eastern Canadian Premiers on regional energy issues – Quebec City

March

- Northeast Sustainable Energy Association Building Energy Conference March 13-15, 2007 Seaport World Trade Center, Boston The Northeast's premier conference and trade show for green building and renewable energy professionals. More than 2,500 attendees expected. Topics covered include wind power challenges, climate change solutions, and zero-energy buildings, to name a few. <http://buildingenergy.nesea.org> meeting with Congressmen Delahunt, Markey et.al. on up-coming Congressional action on renewables/Massachusetts strategy.
- The BIO 2007 Conference, which is a biotechnology event, isn't happening until May. MTC is sponsoring a pavilion for the life sciences cluster. It'll be a big deal.

April

UMass Lowell will be hosting a national roundtable of the Green Chemistry and Commerce Council on April 25-27.

LIST OF CONTACTS ¹

Members of the working group met extensively with groups and citizens, with a desire to communicate their goals for the Administration. Additionally, these meetings pulled in scores of interested groups – including those mentioned here, below.

Alliance for a Healthy Tomorrow
Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound
Alternatives for Community and Environment – Environmental Justice
Associated Industries of Massachusetts
Association to Preserve Cape Cod
Beaufort Wind
Birchtree Capital
Boston Climate Action Network
Boston Consensus Conference on Human Biomonitoring:
Boston Green Tourism
Boston Groundwater Trust
Boston Parks Advocates
Campaign to Clean Up Brayton Point
Cape & Islands Renewable Energy Collaborative
Cape Cod Water Protection Collaborative
Cape Light Compact
Cape Wind
Cedar Swamp Conservation Trust
Charles River Conservancy
Charles River Watershed Association
Chelsea Green Space
Citizens Awareness Network CAN
Clean Air Cool Planet
Clean Water Action
Coalition for Responsible LNG Siting
Coalition to Stop the New BFI Dump
Comverge
Conservation Law Foundation

¹ The Energy and Environment Working Group was contacted by and/or received comments from many other individuals than those listed here. Due to time constraints in preparing this report, we apologize for any people who have been inadvertently left off this list.

Conservation and Recreation Campaign
Conservation Services Group
Constellation New Energy
Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership
Democracy and Regulation – Low Income Campaign
EcoSolutions
Electro Chem Fuel Cell
Emerging Energy Research
Environment Northeast
Environmental Business Council
Environmental Entrepreneurs
Environmental League of Massachusetts
The Esplanade Association
Evergreen Solar
Fall River Street Tree Planting Program
Falmouth Clergy Association
Falmouth Solid Waste Advisory Comm
Forest and Parks Partnership
Friends of Charlestown Navy Yard
Friends of the Freetown/Fall River State Forest,
Friends of Blue Hills
Great Point Energy
Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Green Futures
GreenCAP, Committee on Alternatives to Pesticides of the Green Decade
Coalition/Newton
Groundwork Lawrence
Hanscom Area TownS) (Selectmen, Planning Boards and Conservation Commissions for
the towns of Lincoln, Lexington, Bedford and Concord)
IBEW
Independent System Operator – New England
Kendall Foundation
KeySpan
Lexington Town Government
Lexington Global Warming Action Committee
Licensed Site Professionals Association
Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions
Massachusetts Association of Regional Planning Agencies
Massachusetts Audubon

Massachusetts Climate Action Network
Massachusetts Energy Consumer Alliance
Massachusetts Green Energy Fund
Massachusetts Land Trust Coalitions
Massachusetts Marine Trades Association
Massachusetts Ocean Partnership Foundation
MassPirg
Massachusetts Public Health Association
Massachusetts Smart Growth Alliance
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals-Angell Animal Medical Center (MSPCA-Angell)
Massachusetts Technology Collaborative
Massachusetts Wind Working Group
Mayor Robert Nunes, City of Taunton
McDermott Will & Emery
Mechanology
Medford Environmental Alliance
Medford Climate Action Network
Medford Clean Energy Committee
Merrimack Watershed Council
Metropolitan Area Planning Council
Middlesex Fels Reservation
MIT Enterprise Forum
Mt. Tom Citizens Advisory Committee
Nahant SWIM
National Association of Energy Service Companies (NAESCO)
National Association of [NAIOP]
National Consumer Law Center
Nature Conservancy
New England Council
New England Energy Alliance
New England Electric Generators Association
New England Governors Conference
National Grid
Neighborhood Pesticide Action
North End Association
North Quabbin Regional Landscape Partnership
Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnership_

Northeast Solar Energy Association
Northeast Utilities
NStar
Peak Oil Association
People for the Environment
Peregrine Energy
Rockport Capital
Save the Harbor Save the Bay
Saunders Hotel Group
Sierra Club
Solar One Solutions
Stripper's Forever
Sudbury, Assabet and Concord Wild and Scenic River Stewardship Council
Suffolk County Conservation District
The Boston Harbor Association
Trust for Public Lands
Trustees of Reservations
TruthAndProgress.com
U Mass Medical – Green Team
US Pirg
Vision 2020
Westminster Watchdogs for an Environmentally Safe Town
Westport River Watershed Alliance
Whole Foods
Ze-Gen

LIBRARY OF COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

Website submissions

Reports and papers from organizations submitted at meetings and to Working Group Members

Binder 1

1. Action for Regional Equity c/o Alternatives for Community and Environment
2. Alternatives for Community and Environment (ACE)
3. American Farmland Trust
4. AICP
5. Alliance for a Healthy Tomorrow
6. Apollo Alliance
7. Aquatic Habitat Restoration Initiative for Massachusetts
8. American Wind Energy Association
9. Beaufort Windpower
10. Berkshire Harrison Inc.
11. Berkshire Regional Planning Commission
12. Berkshire Trolley Car Family Center
13. Bioneers by the Bay
14. The Blackstone River Coalition
15. Blackstone River Coalition et al
16. Boston Groundwater Trust
17. Boston Medical Center
18. Boston Park Advocates Coalition
19. Boston Power Supplies Inc.
20. Boston University School of Public Health
21. The Bureau of Forest Fire Control under the Department of Conservation and Recreation
22. Clean Water Action
23. Cape Light Compact
24. Center for Ecological Technology
25. City of Boston
26. Clean Power Now
27. Clean Water Action
28. The Coalition for Buzzards Bay
29. Coastal Wine Trail
30. Community Preservation Coalition
31. Connecticut River Watershed Council
32. The Conservation Consortium S. Yarmouth, Massachusetts
33. Conservation Law Foundation
34. Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership

35. Critical Mass (Woods Hole Research Center)
36. Earth Our Only Home
37. Commonwealth Resource Management Corporation
38. Emerald Necklace Conservancy
39. Environmental League of MA/Alternatives for Community and Envir./CLF

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT WORKING GROUP PROPOSALS

Binder 2

1. Environmental League of Massachusetts
2. Environment Northeast
3. Forest Guild
4. Friends of the Blue Hills
5. Friends of the Charlestown Navy Yard
6. The Friends of the Middlesex Fells Reservation
7. Green Futures
8. Hampshire Council of Governments
9. The Harvard University Center for the Environment
10. Harvard Forest
11. Highland Communities Initiative
12. Housatonic River Initiative
13. Institute for Resource and Security Studies et al
14. Irwin Engineers, Inc.
15. Journal of Pesticide Reform
16. Lakes and Ponds Association of Western Massachusetts
17. Massachusetts Coordinated Energy Conservation Campaign
18. Patrick Mehr, Lexington Electric Utility Committee
19. Licensed Site Professionals Association
20. Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions
21. Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences
22. Massachusetts Association of Regional Planning Agencies
23. Mass Energy Consumers Alliance
24. Massachusetts Greenways
25. Massachusetts Fuel Cell Partnership
26. Massachusetts Land Trust Coalition
27. Massachusetts Marine Trades Association
28. Massachusetts Ocean Partnership Fund
29. Nancy Hammett
30. Massachusetts Watershed Coalition
31. Massachusetts Zoning Reform Working Group
32. Mass Audubon

Binder 3

1. Mass Energy Consumers Alliance
2. The Community Planning Act
3. MASSCAP
4. MassRecycle
5. Massachusetts Water Works Association
6. Mass Green Energy Fund
7. MASSPIRG
8. Nahant Swim, Inc.
9. National Association of Industrial and Office Properties
10. The Nature Conservancy
11. Northeast Combined Heat and Power Initiative
12. North Quabbin Regional Landscape Partnership
13. National Renewable Energy Laboratory
14. Rushing Rivers Institute
15. David Cash
16. Amy Perlmutter
17. Otis Conservation Commission
18. PolicyLink
19. Price Waterhouse Coopers
20. Quality Property Management Services
21. Christine Rasmussen
22. Regional Environmental Council
23. Save the Harbor Save the Bay
24. Save Our Sound
25. Sheehan Family Foundation
26. Robert Sherman

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT WORKING GROUP PROPOSALS
Binder 4

1. Sierra Club
2. Smart Growth Works for Massachusetts
3. Startech
4. Senator Stan Rosenberg
5. Taunton River Stewardship Plan
6. Teaming with Wildlife
7. The Trustees of Reservations
8. Daniel Valianti
9. The Vineyard Energy Project
10. Vision 2020
11. Waltham Recycling, Eileen Zubrowski
12. Watershed Action Alliance
13. Wildlands and Woodlands