

**Boston Climate Action Community Advisory Committee  
September 1, 2009, Old South Church**

**Meeting Summary\***

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Co-Facilitators:

Cynthia Silva Parker, Interaction Institute for Social Change  
Dr. Jonathan Raab, Raab Associates

Presenters:

Carl Spector, Executive Director Air Pollution Control Commission Environment  
Department City of Boston,  
James W. Hunt, III, Chief of Environmental and Energy Services, City of Boston

\* These notes refer to slide presentations which were not reproduced in these notes. These presentations are posted on the CAC website alongside the notes.  
<http://www.cityofboston.gov/climate/CAC.asp>

# Meeting Notes

## ***Introductions***

Jim Hunt, City of Boston welcomed all the CAC members, and discussed charge of the Leadership Committee and CAC. His comments included:

- It's difficult to engage residents on complex issue like climate change.
- Boston adapted historically by building on fill. This is in potential jeopardy from sea level rise. High temperatures can adversely impact all neighborhoods. This group was established to give the Leadership Committee feedback and help us reach out to the neighborhoods.

We then went around the room and had everyone introduce themselves and say what neighborhood live in and how long been involved in climate change. The group has a mix of people who work on these issues professionally, people who have been involved as active citizens/volunteers for a long time, and people who have been interested and for whom this is their first organized effort focused on climate issues.

## ***Overview of Climate Action Planning Process***

Cynthia Parker went over agenda, and Norms of Collaboration. She then reviewed structure of process and end products.

### Norms for Collaboration

- Attend the Committee meetings (let us know ahead if you can't)
- Come prepared to participate (do your homework)
- Turn off electronics (unless there's an emergency situation)
- Share air time
- Listen and consider others' opinions and experiences; (be willing to be influenced )
- If you can't agree with a recommendation, explain why and offer an alternative
- Stay engaged between meetings
- Leadership Committee Co-Chairs will be the lead spokespeople for Committee to the public, other LC and CAC Committee members may represent their own views to the public but shouldn't speak on behalf of the Committees

### CAC Decision Making

On Process Issues (e.g., meeting dates, location):

- Volunteers will work with staff/consultants to decide--soliciting advice from Committee members as needed and time allows.

On Substantive Recommendations:

- Will seek consensus (defined as unanimity) of Committee members where possible, but will note 2 or more options on issues where consensus is not attainable indicating which members support which option.

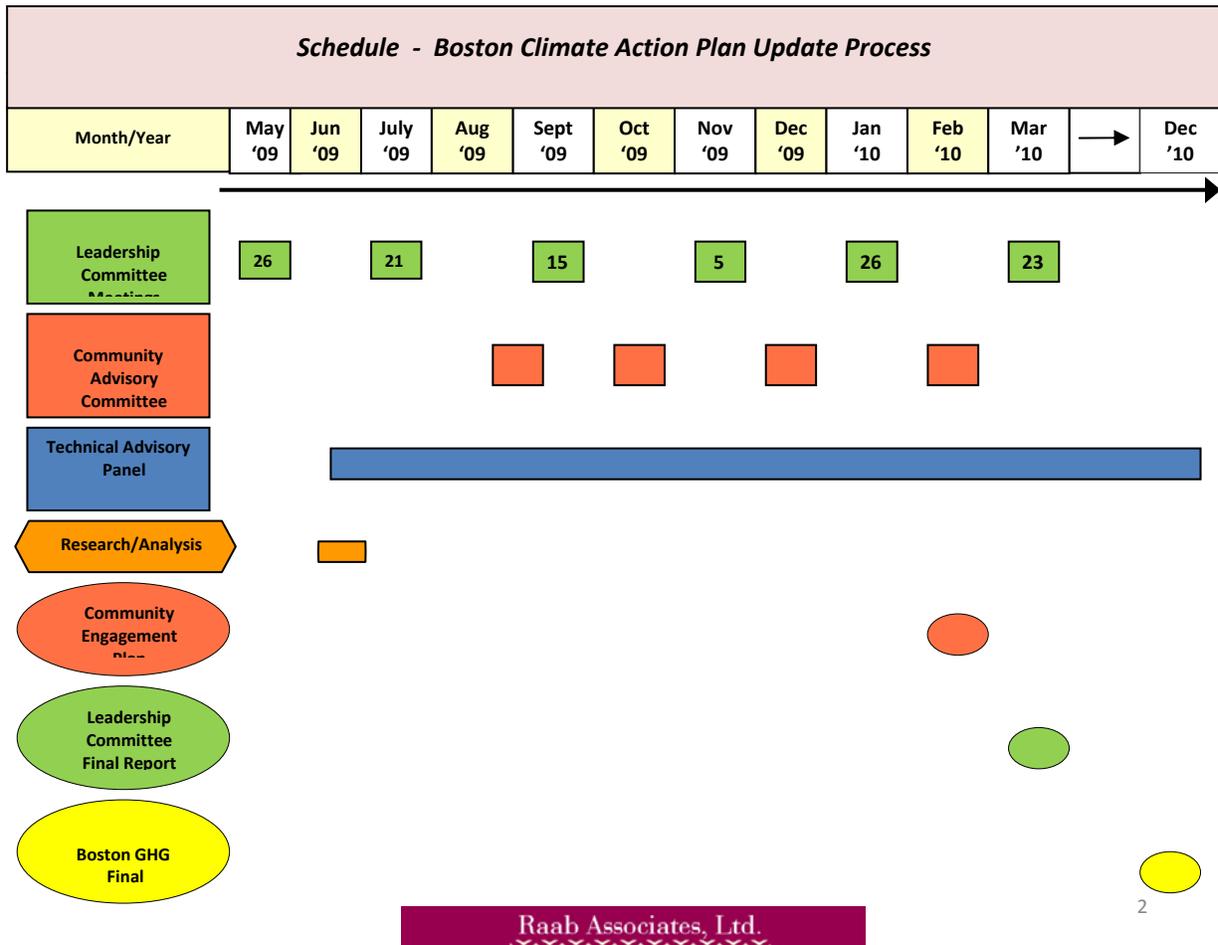
## Role of CAC

- To provide input into the Climate Action Plan
- Potentially to organize additional community input during the planning process (pending receipt of additional resources)
- To develop plan for engaging the Boston community to participate in the climate action

## Planning Process Schedule

### CAC Meetings:

- September 1, 2009
- October 28, 2009
- December 2009, date to be announced
- February 2010, date to be announced
- Final Community Engagement Plan recommendations completed by February
- Leadership Committee will finalize recommendations to the Mayor by March/April 2010, including Community Engagement Plan



### Questions and Comments:

- Members wanted to have more notice for future dates
- Who are the Leadership Committee co-chairs and members?
  - See list at end of these notes.
- How/where to find documents.
  - All meeting notes and presentations are on-line. See links below.
  - Leadership committee meetings:  
[http://www.cityofboston.gov/climate/committee\\_meetings.asp](http://www.cityofboston.gov/climate/committee_meetings.asp)
  - CAC meetings:  
<http://www.cityofboston.gov/climate/CAC.asp>
- Will CAC and LC ever meet together?
  - This has not been worked into the design.

### ***Impact of Climate Change on Boston***

Carl Spector reviewed climate change science and potential impacts on Boston.

### Temperature change and sea level rise

For the next 30 years or so, we are already locked into temperature rise. Still, what we do now can impact low vs. high CO2 and the temperature change and sea level rise effected by water expanding and ice melting beyond that date. He showed scenarios for the “100 year flood” for today and 2030 with low and high CO2 emissions scenarios for East Boston. The 100-year flood is the size of flood that has a one percent chance of happening in any given year. It is a standard planning standard in land-use zoning and emergency planning

### Questions:

- How to understand the data? Could it be worse?
- Visual/how much square footage lost in high and low emission scenarios?
  - A: coming in next slide
- How much has sea level risen already?
  - 1 foot in the past 100 years.
- What can we do to prevent this? Particularly if some changes can't avoided?
  - A: It's about saving the difference between the high and low emissions scenarios.
  - Some parts of city are more vulnerable: East Boston, South Boston, Back Bay, parts built on landfill. Don't yet have map/projections of whole city
- Access to these slides outside the meeting? What else can we read to learn more?
  - Will be on our website.
- Is this indicated for all low-lying coastal cities?
  - Yes.

### Impact on cod fisheries.

Under high emission scenario, cod disappears from the mid-Atlantic. Cold water fish will migrate further north. There will be similar implications for plants. Luckily, New England will probably get about the same amount of rain, but the pattern will be different: more extreme rain storms for part of the year, more droughts in summer. There will be implications of these changes for plants and animals.

It's not just about the cod. Climate change affects all parts of the ecosystem: plants, animals, microorganisms. Not all parts are affected the same way, and not all parts of the ecosystem can adjust at the same pace.

### Questions:

- Our role is looking at how to engage community and inspire them to make changes. I'm wondering about research on small changes, the impact that individuals can have. Is that taken seriously as mitigation? Will we be investing in that?
  - A lot of work has been done on that. There are lots of small changes that people can make that can build up to significant changes.
  - The Mayor has already put out a climate action pledge for all Boston residents. There have been events when people can sign the pledge [and it's on line, too]. We're about to put up a Boston-specific greenhouse gas calculator. Individuals will be able to estimate what their greenhouse gas emissions are and the impact of making specific changes.
  - We are creating a whole program, called Renew Boston, to help people do energy efficiency actions that we already know how to do. This group will be asked to help devise strategies to encourage people to take advantage of existing programs.

### **Strategies for Changing Behaviors**

Cynthia went over an initial draft of strategies for behavior change. The CAC will continue to work with this list as the group considers ways to engage the public in climate action.

We've been gathering ideas about what encourages and supports people in making change from the fields of environmental action, community organizing, public health, management consulting/organizational change and behavioral economics. This is a running list which we will continue to update and which we will use to guide our efforts to engage the community in climate action. They cluster around a few key messages.

#### *1. Action is needed and change is possible!*

- Make the consequences of inaction clear and compelling; create an understanding of both short and long term consequences.
- Emphasize that we're not beyond the point of no return—action *can* make a difference.
- Create strong positive images of the future in which people can see or find themselves; create compelling images of a positive future that is only possible if behaviors change; create an understanding of the “heroic” nature of getting involved and the importance of acting.

2. *For the community to achieve its goals, you are needed!*

- Make it clear what people should do and what will make the most difference.
- Make clear that individual action will make a difference; create a sense of being part of broad-based effort that many people are contributing to; emphasize that an individual's drop in the bucket is contributing to something larger.
- Make a personal "ask." People often get involved because they are asked by someone they care about and respect; someone who is doing the things they're being asked to do.

3. *We're making progress!*

- Create feedback loops. Make it clear how much difference the new behaviors make (e.g., electric meters in front hall vs. basement).
- Use data to build and sustain awareness about how we're doing collectively toward achieving a public goal (e.g., fundraising campaign thermometer).
- Foster friendly competition (e.g., campus-based programs, neighborhood trash weigh-ins); track the impact of collective changed behaviors.

4. *These changes are important to you, too!*

- Relate the consequences of action/inaction to people's every day lives, interests and quality of life.
- Connect the changes to values that people already espouse. Show how the new behaviors will enable them to live out their values more fully.
- Create a clear sense of a gap between current situation/behaviors and the desired future, with clear guidance about how to get from here to there.

5. *Change is not as hard as you might think! (And, not changing is costlier than you'd like.)*

- Make it easy to take on new behaviors and make better choices.
- Structure options and choices to make it evident which choices are most beneficial and easy to select those options.
- Create incentives (financial, recognition and other) for new behaviors.
- Create disincentives/costs (financial, recognition and other) for behaviors that contribute to the problems.

Comments:

- We need a step Zero before these five messages. We need to establish that there is a problem. E.g., Brochure from City of Boston to enable us to get ourselves and others on path. What should we do?
- Global warming *is happening* right now, and effects *are happening* right now. Don't say "global warming is going to happen." Say "global warming is happening and here's how it's affecting people." E.g., Water *is* rising. There was a heat wave last week. How did that impact everyone?
- People get overwhelmed. I don't think we need to preach Doomsday. Boston does pretty well already on recycling and other programs, but can do better and it is not as hard as people think.
- Not all of Boston is doing well on those things. Some stores and neighborhoods don't let you bring bags because they are worried about theft. There are a lot of differences by community, e.g., recycling. Raising awareness is important. Because we are talking

about things that are going to be changing 30 and 50 years out, we need to get to young people. We need to start early—day care, schools, etc.

- Cynthia—Boston is diverse and what is true in some places will be different in others. We will need to come up with different solutions in different places, and will need multi-faceted strategy.
- What can City do, what's in its authority?
  - Although City may only produce 5% of GHG it can still have much bigger impact by leading by example.
  - Also, we will be discussing things the City can do with regulations and incentives to influence changes.
- Why so much disparity in rolling out the single stream recycling program?
  - Pilot in a few neighborhoods; going city wide now
- Why so many disparities and how long before the City closes them?
  - This has been a concern of the Mayor in many areas: education, environment, other issues. Some actions have been taken. This is bigger than I can answer about when they will all be eliminated.
- Cynthia: Part of the work of this committee is to keep these issues in the front of your minds as you consider different strategies for climate action. There may also be issues that come up here that can't be addressed by this group alone. We'll keep track of those and work to figure out where to get them addressed.

### ***Emissions Goals and Mitigation Strategies***

Jonathan went over current emissions, projections and goals for reducing emissions. He went on to review some of the mitigation strategies that are being considered by the Leadership Committee.

#### *Definitions:*

*Adaptation* - preparing for the changes in climate and the effects that climate change causes. E.g., if sea level is going to rise, will we change how we build roads, bridges, sewer systems.

*Mitigation* - reducing the amount of greenhouse gases and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. E.g., energy efficiency to reduce burning fossil fuels.

### **CO2 Emissions—current, projections and goals for reduction**

A widely accepted goal for developed countries is that we need to get below 80% of 1990 levels of CO2 emissions of by 2050 in order to avoid the worst case scenario of environmental impacts. Now, we are concentrating on goal for reducing emissions by 2020 as steps on the pathway.

Rough calculations of what would be achieved by current national and state activities: we estimate that it will get us to about 13% below 1990 emissions levels. The Leadership Committee is aiming for 80% below 1990 by 2050 and somewhere between 20% and 25% by 2020.

### Questions:

- Dip in emissions around 2005-why did that happen?
  - Hurricane Katrina → increase in fuel prices=conservation effect; also, fuel switch effect—people switched to natural gas, which has lower emissions, because of fuel prices
- How do you evaluate the aggressiveness of the goals? How far do we need to get by 2020?
- Are these goals a draft, final? Does the Leadership Committee want feedback about how reasonable these goals are?
  - They agreed to aim for these goals, but to set them aside for now and see how the mitigation strategies shape up. And, they want the CAC's feedback on them. Then they will look at the goals again.
- How much does Boston contribute to MA emissions?
  - Roughly 10%, though it's a complicated calculation. For example, what should Boston take as its contribution related to transportation? At what point do the emissions of commuters become Boston's? We've decided that it's once the car gets into Boston, no matter where the fuel is purchased. We did the same for electricity: we based our calculations on how much electricity is consumed in Boston, not how much is produced. We're trying to take our fair share.

### Mitigation Strategies – Buildings

We have grouped possible strategies for reducing carbon emissions into four areas related to the main sources of emissions: buildings, transportation/land use patterns, energy resources, other/forestry. So far, the Leadership Committee has focused on buildings (which includes most of electricity and solid waste) and transportation, which, together, account for over 95% of the greenhouse gas emissions from Boston residents and businesses.

Buildings account for the largest percent of emissions. In residential buildings, only 18% are single unit buildings and another 40% are 2-4 units. So, we will have to think a lot about strategies for multi-unit dwellings. In commercial/industrial that largest percent, 41%, are office buildings.

Existing energy efficiency programs—NStar will likely be spending over \$100 million/year on efficiency by 2012 for Boston residents and businesses.

Massachusetts has some standards for appliance standards in MA, but it's more important to have national standards. The Obama administration has moved on this.

The Leadership Committee, and its working group on buildings has identified the following six focus areas related to buildings for consideration:

1. Implementing Utility Efficiency Programs
2. Green Leases
3. Benchmarking Energy Performance of Buildings
4. Performance Based Incentives
5. Green Roofs (Photovoltaics, vegetative, light colored)
6. Building (stretch) Codes and Enforcement

### Questions and comments:

- We need to differentiate between single family home, condo, large buildings managed by companies not owners. Condos are often left out. They are not eligible for utility audit programs. Condo associations may have to hire outside companies.
  - That will come up around outreach strategies/how to get them involved. Different actors are in different situations.
- Why the caveat re: green roofs?
  - The value of green roofs is controversial. In huge buildings, roofs won't get you much reduction in emissions or much energy efficiency. There are questions about whether light roofs save you that much. They help in summer, but a dark roof helps more in winter than a light roof.
- What about incentives for tenants/residents?
  - Yes. One that comes up big-time in utility programs. The utility companies are expected to get participation in all kinds of housing.
- Benchmarking as well.
  - Some cities have ordinances that require a unit has to be brought up to certain specifications when it turns over. The Leadership Committee's working group has discussed that idea. Maybe that would work on residential side, while benchmarking might be the place to start on commercial side.
- What's the value of having ratings?
  - Imagine that every building has a label. Now, when I go to buy a house or rent, I can factor in energy costs. We'd want to tie that into utility programs so that someone who has low score would be able to participate in Renew Boston or utility programs to improve the value of the building.
- As we think about benchmarking and financial implications for homeowners, are there parts of the city where the housing stock is more/less energy efficient? Are there higher/lower scoring neighborhoods? Is there knowledge of the housing stock in different neighborhoods?
  - Don't know. But we do know kinds of units, age of housing stock in general.
  - The City has a new intern who's just starting to research this and will spend the next three months starting to develop that detailed understanding of buildings in Boston.
- Enforcement? Forcing people to do something vs. educating people better and giving incentives to bring buildings up to code. "One whose mind is changed against their will, is one whose mind is unchanged still." How to unify landlord/tenant discussions and ISD discussions. E.g., inspecting periodically?
  - That's why green leases and other incentives are big on here.
- How will you overcome the landlord/tenant barrier?
  - We are thinking about that but didn't want to go into too much detail tonight.

## Mitigation Strategies – Transportation

Car ownership and vehicle miles traveled are going up. Transit ridership is also going up.

The Leadership Committee, and its working group on buildings has identified the following six focus areas related to transportation for consideration:

1. Scale up bike programs
2. Commuter mode reporting requirement for businesses over X employees
3. Enhance parking freeze policies and programs
4. Develop car/riding sharing, van pooling, and park and ride programs
5. Develop transit first strategy
6. Smart growth policies (e.g., TOD—transit oriented development)

### Questions and comments:

- Have they considered taxing cars as they come into the city, like London?
  - That was talked about; the Leadership Committee felt Boston was not a great candidate in short term. They are thinking of working through the parking freeze and things like that rather than congestion pricing.
  - Also electric vehicles are being discussed
- Is there a database of what other cities have done?
  - See Chicago plan for an example. There is no official database across cities.
- It seems to be accepted that anti-idling legislation is unenforceable here, but it is very effective in Sweden (?). Why doesn't that work here? Parking, police, inspectors all have the right to enforce.
  - One thing is the technology in newer European cars. They stop automatically/don't idle. We think that technology will eventually take that on here as well.
- Are there ways to time traffic lights into a database to reduce the amount of stopping/idling?
  - That's easier to do in a linear city like New York where you can time the lights.
  - The Boston Transportation Dept. has worked on this. I don't know the specific obstacles, but know that there are things being tried in Back Bay around traffic flow.
- Does the Leadership Committee make a final decision? Are we making suggestions to someone who is making suggestions to the City?
  - Yes, the Leadership Committee is advisory to the Mayor.
  - Mayor set this up because he wants a great plan.
  - The Mayor came to first LC meeting and said "Be bold." He wants bold suggestions from the whole process, including the CAC. It's a conversation. The model for the Climate Action LC and the CAC was the Green Building Task Force the Mayor put together 5-6 years ago to give him recommendations. They met in a public process for over a year and produced pages of recommendations. The Mayor listened. The City used those recommendations as the basis for implementing a whole new set of programs. The decision to have this process was set in place two years ago when the Mayor set the first climate action plan.

Jonathan then set up small group discussions focused on the buildings and transportation strategies. The groups were asked to identify:

- What excites you most about these focus areas?
- What excites you least about these focus areas?
- What obstacles or challenges might we face if we agree to move forward with these focus areas?
- What additional strategies might we consider?

Participants selected which topic they wanted to discuss. Three groups discussed the mitigation strategies for buildings. Two groups discussed the mitigation strategies for transportation. The small groups did not report out to the large group. The notes from those discussions appear below.

#### Group 1: Buildings Work Group Focus Areas

1. Implementing Utility Efficiency Programs
  2. Green Leases
  3. Benchmarking Energy Performance of Buildings
  4. Performance Based Incentives
  5. Green Roofs (Photovoltaics, vegetative, light colored)
  6. Building (stretch) Codes and Enforcement
- Add:
7. Performance Contracting
  8. Retro Commissioning

What excites you most about these focus areas?

- Saving money and environment in long term
- Green space, carbon sink benefits

What obstacles or challenges might we face if we agree to move forward with these focus areas?

- Multi-family condos
- Consensus on mitigation
- Lack of knowledge on issues
- Fiscal/insurance

#### Group 2: Buildings Work Group Focus Areas

- Economic barriers for LE building owners.
- Beth Israel air conditioning is so cold-heaters need
- Allston Brighton CDC has 500 older rental units—lacks funding for EE upgrades
- Use property tax to pay off EE loans – e.g., Berkeley
- More CFL recycling facilities/programs
- Bottle recycling – more support and infrastructure
- City vendors should be required to recycle waste – e.g., BIT toner, etc.
- \*Boston should adopt stretch code—what will it cost to cover the difference between existing standard code and “stretch code”?

### Group 3: Buildings Work Group Focus Areas

1. Implementing Utility Efficiency Programs – need to clarify
  - ABCD has \$100 million (weatherization) but is only using the home heating money and is giving it to a certain group of \$
  - Fuel assistance program has to be part of the system; everybody needs the assistance but they prioritize based on strict income guidelines
  - We want to push and make sure that everyone gets access to
2. Green Leases
  - Equity benchmarks
  - Setting goals of what resources are reaching certain communities in need
  - To make sure that everyone got a fair share
  - #s to hold people accountable to

#### Need strategic education plan

- Need to first assess where individual's understandings are
- People need to understand how the movement is relevant to their specific circumstances
- What is Global Warming
- Education is important because the process of education will increase people's involvement and buy in
- There is existing tremendous inequity; need everyone to be on the same page.

#### BHA is highest landlord in Boston

- There is no recycling
- No EE light bulbs
- Bad trash issues

#### Question: How do we get these big landlords that get grant subsidies to commit to changes?

- They need ordinances that will set standards for them to abide
- Need to educate big landlords so that they can educate the large building complex tenants
- They have a wide reach

#### Green Jobs

- Job and home
- Free training programs to prep people
- Existing efforts:
  - BWA is doing CORI reform work and green jobs development work because there's a lot of barriers e.g., lack of capital, past records
  - Barn raisings
    - People come together, with a captain and a group of unskilled workers and people would weatherize
    - Free trainings also

#### Importance of retrofitting existing buildings

#### Group 4: Transportation Work Group Focus Areas

1. Scale up bike programs
  - Obstacles/challenges
    - Need to improve bikeable roads
    - More safe bike racks
    - Easier to take bike on the T
    - Link bikes to major hubs of transportation
    - Enough bikes waiting for you at T hubs
    - More bike lanes
2. Commuter mode reporting requirement for businesses over X employees
  - a. Create incentives
3. Enhance parking freeze policies and programs
  - b. Better public transportation
4. Develop car/riding sharing, van pooling, and park and ride programs
5. Develop transit first strategy
6. Smart growth policies (e.g., TOD—transit oriented development)

#### Group 5: Transportation Work Group Focus Areas

##### Bike parking:

With a bike parking machine, you can store your bike in a protected box. Put some coins in the slot and your bike automatically is returned to you.

##### Anti-Idling campaign ideas:

- 1) Make sure there are anti-idling signs at all bus stations, commuter rail stations, and schools.
- 2) Make sure that there are anti-idling bumper stickers on all municipal vehicles.
- 3) Start another Clean Buses for Boston campaign. Use area children with asthma to spread awareness that pollution from idling vehicles causes respiratory illnesses.
- 4) Put flyers at area hospitals to link ground-level ozone pollution with respiratory problems.
- 5) Retrofit diesel vehicles to reduce emissions. For example, make sure that block warmers are installed on diesel trains and trucks so that they don't have to keep their engines warm by idling.
- 6) Pass specific ordinances regarding the idling of commercial vehicles. The current Massachusetts state law is not specific enough because it prohibits "unnecessary" idling of vehicles, but commercial vehicle owners always tell you that their idling is necessary.

##### Green technology mandates for public transportation:

Vehicles used for public transportation should be as green as possible

##### Car Sharing by Community Groups, neighborhood associations, churches, and other non-profits:

The community group furnishes the car and contracts with Zipcar to retrofit and maintain the vehicle. Zipcar also provides the group with special membership cards and allows them the use of its computerized reservation system for a fixed monthly fee. The community group charges its members for the use of the car. After paying Zipcar its fee, the community group keeps the rest of the revenues as profit.

## ***Next Steps and Close the Meeting***

### Next steps

#### Meeting Notes

- Will be sent to Committee members
- Will be shared with Leadership Committee and Subcommittees

#### Next Meeting Dates and Locations

- October 28, 5:00-8:30
- Location—Jane, Nicole, Brian
- Child care needed?
- Volunteers to help design the meeting—Muriel, Loie, Brian

#### Homework for all

- Additional thoughts about focus areas
- Begin thinking about how adaptation issues may affect your neighborhoods/communities

#### Other

- If you invite guests, prep them and let facilitators know

### Meeting Evaluation Plus/Delta

<b>Pluses: What Worked?</b>	<b>Deltas: Would have been even better if...</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Small Groups</li><li>• Good Food</li><li>• Facilitation</li><li>• Well planned agenda</li><li>• No Bottled Water</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More time for small group discussion</li><li>• More light and better acoustics</li><li>• Contact information for group</li><li>• Circle format/we could see everyone's faces</li><li>• Meet w/Leadership Committee</li><li>• Alternative plates, pitchers of water</li><li>• More advanced notice for meeting dates</li></ul>

## Meeting Start Ups

### **Pre-Work**

Please review the Chicago Climate Plan before the meeting to get an idea of what our plan could look like and include. A summary of the Chicago Plan is attached to reminder email.

For full report, go to:

<http://www.chicagoclimateaction.org/filebin/pdf/finalreport/CCAPREPORTFINAL.pdf>

### **Desired Outcomes**

By the end of this meeting, we will have developed:

Shared understanding of:

- The Community Advisory Committee’s role and other parts of the Greenhouse Gas Plan Update process
- Implications of climate change for Boston residents and communities
- Initial set of strategies to influence behavior change

Input into:

- Greenhouse gas reduction goals and emerging options to achieve the goals

### **Meeting Agenda**

5:00-5:30 *Dinner, informal networking*

5:30-5:35 *Welcome*

5:35-6:00 *Introductions and Meeting Start Ups*

6:00-6:25 *Overview of Climate Action Planning Process and the CAC’s Role and Products*

6:25-6:50 *The Impact of Climate Change on Boston*

6:50-7:10 *Changing Behaviors—What makes it work?*

7:10-7:20 *Break*

7:20-8:20 *Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals and Options to Meet Goals  
Feedback on Mitigation Strategies*

- “What’s exciting about these strategies?”
- “What are potential challenges to broader engagement and participation?”

8:20-8:30 *Next Steps and Close the Meeting*

8:30-9:00 *Informal networking*

## **Climate Action Leadership Committee Members**

### **Co-Chairs**

*Mindy Lubber*, President, CERES

*James W. Hunt, III*, Chief of Environmental and Energy Services, City of Boston

### **Members**

*James McCarthy*, Harvard University and Board Member, Union of Concerned Scientists

*Kalila Barnett*, Executive Director, Alternatives for Community & Environment

*Theodore Landsmark*, President, Boston Architectural College

*Timothy Healy*, Chief Executive Officer, EnerNOC

*Bud Ris*, President and Chief Executive Officer, New England Aquarium

*Bryan Koop*, Senior Vice President, Boston Properties

*Honorable John Connolly*, At-Large Boston City Councilor

*Tedd Saunders*, Executive Vice President Hotel Lenox, and President, Eco-Logical Solutions

*Rev. Ray Hammond*, Pastor, Bethel AME Church and Chairman, Ten Point Coalition

*James Coyle*, General Agent, Boston Building Trades

*Galicia Escarfullery*, Youth Leader, Hyde Square Task Force

*Richard Dimino*, President, A Better City

*Judith Nitsch*, President, Nitsch Engineering

*Mark Buckley*, Vice President, Staples

*Chuck McDermott*, General Partner, RockPort Partners

*Margaret Williams*, Executive Director, The Food Project

*Stephanie Pollack*, Associate Director, Center for Urban and Regional Policy, Northeastern University

*David Queeley*, Director, Trust for Public Land

*Viki Bok*, Jamaica Plain resident

*Rebecca Park*, Boston Latin School, Youth Climate Action Network