

City of Cambridge

CLIMATE PROTECTION ACTION COMMITTEE

Minutes

May 11, 2017

City Hall Annex

Attendees: Sarah Mandelbaum (acting chair), Rosalie Anders, Tom Chase, Brian Goldberg, Ted Live, Christopher Nielson, David Rabkin, Marguerite Reynolds, Keren Schlomy, John Ullman, Quinton Zondervan; *staff:* Susanne Rasmussen, Bronwyn Cooke, Seth Federspiel

Guests: Lois Solomon, Tina Miller

Approval of Minutes – There was not a quorum, therefore the minutes were tabled.

ETP Director Report (Susanne Rasmussen)

- Cambridge Community Electricity Aggregation to launch July 2017 with components including:
 - City will select one supplier from list of approved bidders, while electricity utility will remain as Eversource including Eversource delivery charges
 - Cambridge goals include to increase proportion of energy supply that is renewable; drive *local* renewable energy market; include participation options at different renewable levels/characteristics (i.e. standard and premium)
 - Program will engage all Cambridge residential and small business ratepayers with an option to opt-out
 - Supply price must be less than or equal to the Eversource Basic Service rate at the outset for the program to commence
 - Fees collected by the aggregation program must be used to benefit the program (e.g. purchasing SRECs produced during the aggregation)
 - Moving forward into year two and beyond, aggregation will likely be able to claim additionality due to creating a local market for SRECs and activating new solar projects in Cambridge
 - The term of the aggregation contract will likely be 12 or 17 months and will lock-in the electricity supply rate. Once the contract expires, strategy can be refined or modified.
 - Consumers who have already selected a renewable supplier could choose to cancel participation in current supplier and opt-in to the community electricity aggregation program. The popular Mass Energy program encouraged by Mother’s Out Front is compatible alongside the aggregation program. Residents can talk to the aggregation customer support service if they are confused about what they should do.

Community GHG Inventory (Bronwyn Cooke)

- Global protocol for GHG Inventory requires inventory conducted every 4 years (Cambridge GHG 2012 with 2016 anticipated). Inventory highlights include:
 - Inventory includes 3 co-gens, vehicles registered in Cambridge
 - Buildings account for 82% (this includes the emissions categorized in the pie chart as “energy industries”. Energy Industries represents the emissions from the 3 co-gen plants that serve

buildings in Cambridge, and do not generally supply to the grid), Transportation is 11%, waste is 7%

- Majority of building emissions are commercial and industrial with electricity and natural gas as largest sources
- Transportation emissions are driven largely by private vehicles registered in Cambridge (82%)
- Waste emissions are largely sourced via landfill and incineration disposal of waste collected by private haulers (77%), DPW curbside pick-up (19%), and DPW mixed waste (4%).
- Landfilled waste accounts for the majority of the emissions (96%) even though the total volume of waste that goes to landfill is much smaller (35%).
- incineration of waste accounts for 2% and wastewater treatment and discharge another 2% of total waste emissions.
- Emissions forecasting effort included projections for business as usual (BAU) based on MAPC strong growth scenarios, BAU + state measures and BAU + state + city measures. “State” measures include fuel efficiency and RPs standards, including RPS growth. “City measures” includes ee in new and existing buildings per the net zero plan, solar installation goals in Cambridge, impacts of zero waste plan, municipal reduction goal for 2020, and reduced VMT and vehicle ownership goals,
- 14% emissions reduction for 2012 from 1990 Cambridge emissions, though population has increased significantly over past few decades, and though accounting methodologies/data sources are not exactly the same.

Climate Action Plan (Brownyn Cooke)

- 2017 Climate Action Plan is soon to start with Kleinfelder and sub-consultant Buro Happold (June 2017)
- Goals of the 2017 Climate Action Plan include:
 - aggregate emissions impacts from existing plans and policies (i.e. Climate Change Preparedness and Resiliency Plan, Envision Cambridge, Net Zero Action Plan, Low Carbon Energy Supply Study, etc.)
 - identify gaps in emissions accounting/reduction strategies being pursued by the City (i.e. commercial waste, electric vehicles, etc.)
 - leverage and integrate existing collaborative efforts
- CPAC will be engaged in reviewing CAP vision statement at next CPAC meeting
- CPAC will also be engaged in reviewing and advising proposed CAP actions and strategies

Review of CPAC goals

- CPAC proposed following clarifications to CPAC goals, including:
 - Goal D: Objective 8: options for text to be modified:
 - to note the concept that: *supply is coming from ISO New England and that the measurable portion is tied to the RPS by 2030*
 - CPAC to consider for 2030 whether goal D objectives should be modified to include:
 - Onsite capacity in Cambridge
 - Off-site options
 - All 2020 objective text will need to be re-considered for setting 2030 goals

- Goal C: Objective 5: options for text to be modified to consider:
 - Reducing VMT and promoting more of those miles to be electric

Member Reports

Tom Chase

- Climate Exchange is organizing a workshop in June 10th and a rally on June 13th to promote MA state carbon tax
- Group is creating a raffle for a Tesla

Notes by Brian Goldberg (MIT)