

2009 Annual Report



**ENVIRONMENT
MASSACHUSETTS**

Clean air. Clean water. Open space.



“With a cap on global warming pollution and a new renewable energy standard already in place, 2009 was a year of working on the building blocks that will get us to this vision.”

**Ben Wright
Global Warming Advocate**

From the director

This year has been one of rising expectations and mounting challenges, yet as I write to you today, I'm excited by where we find ourselves. We are closer than ever to a future where our power comes from the wind and the sun, instead of oil and coal; where our carbon footprint is small enough to sustain a healthy planet; and where our country's natural beauty and wonders are protected and preserved for future generations.

Two years ago we laid out the vision of a sustainable Commonwealth, powered by 100 percent clean, renewable energy. With a cap on global warming pollution and a new renewable energy standard already in place, 2009 was a year of working on the building blocks that will help us realize this vision.

In January, Barack Obama was elected president, and all of Environment Massachusetts' staff—who worked out of Massachusetts and other states to help elect him—celebrated his victory. But we knew from day one that President Obama couldn't do it alone, and he couldn't do it all. As he led the country toward major change, we knew there would be great resistance—and leadership from Massachusetts and other states would be critical. In April, Environment Massachusetts members demonstrated broad public support for allowing cities and towns to make buildings even more energy-efficient. Throughout the summer, Environment Massachusetts staff knocked on hundreds of thousands of doors building support for green buildings and renewable energy.

In the fall, we testified on a flurry of bills in the state Legislature to protect our rivers, streams and open space; reduce energy consumption from televisions and other home appliances; and reduce the use of toxic chemicals. As the 2010 legislative session draws to a close in July, I hope to report back to you on our successes.

We've engaged citizens, encouraged our elected officials to support our environment, and held accountable those who haven't always done so. We've seen cities and towns take responsibility for their environment and lead the way with innovative policy, and helped bring the best policies to the state and national levels.

We have much more to do in 2010 to build on our work of the past few years, and I am grateful that you are part of that work.

Sincerely,

Ben Wright

Clean air: “Filthy Five” plant in Somerset set to close

Somerset residents will be able to breathe easier in coming months, as the coal-fired Somerset Station power plant finally shuts its doors. NRG, the company that owns the plant, announced the plant’s closure in November 2009. The shutdown, which will immediately improve the air quality for residents living around the plant, marked a victory for Environment Massachusetts.

Closing down the worst of the worst

Our staff spent the past two years working with coalition partners and local residents to ensure that the plant, dubbed one of the “Filthy Five” worst power plants in Massachusetts, either re-power with cleaner fuel or shut down completely. Built when Calvin Coolidge was president, this relic burned imported coal with few meaningful pollution controls, threatening the health of the local community and contributing to global warming.

The campaign to shut down the plant was part of our broader program to re-power Massachusetts with 100 percent clean, renewable energy.

That’s why in 2009 we not only expanded our efforts to expose the dangers of the Somerset plant, but also promote effective alternatives to coal. The solutions are available

now—we have the technology to triple the efficiency of our buildings and get more of our power from the wind and the sun. But the first step is closing down the worst of the worst.

The coal plant in Somerset was one of only four remaining coal-fired power plants in Massachusetts, and shutting it down was a monumental victory in moving our state towards clean energy. Clean energy solutions like renewable power sources and energy efficiency could more than replace the power generated by Somerset Station, and clean energy would put Bay Staters to work, improving local air quality, and reducing our global warming pollution.

Despite this victory, however, the battle over Somerset Station is not quite over. NRG is proposing to switch the plant to unproven coal-gasification technology, which has a track record of high costs and weak results. Environment Massachusetts will continue working in 2010 to ensure that the shutdown of Somerset is permanent.



Environment Massachusetts’ Winston Vaughan with activists in front of the Somerset power plant, one of the state’s “Filthy Five.”

Photo credits:
Cover, Robert Crum, under license from Shutterstock.com.
P. 1 staff. P. 2 staff.

Clean energy: Tackling global warming on the home front

The fight against global warming begins at home—literally.

Homes, businesses, offices and other buildings account for 54 percent of the energy used in Massachusetts, and over 90 percent of that energy comes from dirty and dangerous sources of power that increase our state's global warming pollution—not to mention our energy bills.

Last year, Environment Massachusetts released a report projecting that Massachusetts businesses and consumers would spend over \$535 billion on energy by 2030. Every watt of energy we can save through efficiency will cut down on that number—after all, the cheapest form of energy is the energy not used. Fortunately, there's a simple solution: making our buildings more energy efficient. According to the Alliance to Save Energy, increasing the efficiency of homes through simple retrofits and upgrades can reduce our state's global warming pollution, and save consumers 30 percent of their energy bill or more.

And now, thanks to Environment Massachusetts' efforts to promote energy efficiency solutions, your town could be next in line for an efficiency upgrade. Recognizing

this opportunity to protect our environment and save consumers money, Environment Massachusetts made energy efficiency a priority in 2009—and we've made some major steps forward.

Green buildings, green communities

The Green Communities Act, which Environment Massachusetts worked to pass in 2008, established a strong plan to reduce statewide energy demand, and promises to make Massachusetts a national leader in energy efficiency. But we have the potential for even greater progress.

Building on the success of the Green Communities Act, in 2009 Environment Massachusetts reached out to our members and convinced the Board of Building Regulations and Standards (BBRS) to permit Massachusetts cities and towns to pass municipal "stretch codes." Stretch codes allow local governments to require that new buildings be 30 percent more energy efficient than the statewide building code currently demands. We took this victory and went to work helping communities across the state adopt their own stretch codes. Newton was the first town to do so, and in 2010 we will continue helping other cities and towns take their energy savings further.



Top: Global Warming Advocate Ben Wright speaks to the press.

Bottom left: Green office buildings can save Massachusetts energy, just as the Genzyme building in Cambridge has done.

Bottom right: New efficiency legislation will target televisions, which consume nearly 10 percent of home electricity use.

P. 3 (clockwise from top) Staff, Ronen under license from Shutterstock.com, Chris Stott. Page 4: Oxford Square, under license from Shutterstock.com.

While our buildings consume 54 percent of the energy we use in Massachusetts, they are not the only global warming culprits. Home appliances are another large source of energy consumption where we need to be more efficient.

Tuning in to energy savings

In 2009, Environment Massachusetts lead the charge on Beacon Hill to pass a new bill establishing minimum efficiency standards for many home appliances. While the bill covers everything from light fixtures to DVD players, the largest target is televisions. We don't normally think of televisions as gas-guzzlers, but our televisions and the devices that go with them consume as much as 10 percent of the electricity an average Massachusetts household uses every year. They are the largest home appliances not held to a minimum efficiency standard.

Improving the efficiency of our televisions could reduce as much global warming pollution as taking 40,000 cars off the road, and save enough electricity to power 65,000 homes every year. That's why we will continue working hard to see minimum efficiency standards for televisions adopted in 2010.

► *Solar power can bring the state closer to reaching our global warming reduction goals.*





Clockwise from top left: The GE plant on the Saugus River; Preservation Associate Eleanor Fort speaks to the media in Saugus; free-flowing river in the Berkshires.

Clean water: Keeping our rivers flowing

From the Ipswich River to the Charles, the 11,000 miles of rivers and streams that crisscross the Massachusetts landscape give our state its character. Tourists and locals flock to our rivers for fishing, boating and swimming. But our rivers are more than just a fun destination.

More than 6 million Massachusetts residents rely on a clean, healthy river to provide their drinking water. It's not just humans that depend on healthy rivers, either—riverbanks and beds provide critical habitat for over 100 different endangered species. That's why in 1986, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) was charged with an important task: Ensuring we have enough water to meet all of our current and future needs.

Rivers in crisis

Today, that task is harder than ever to fulfill, as our rivers are threatened by competing demands. Big industries, sprawling developments and bottled water companies suck up our water faster than it can be replenished, and more water-intensive projects are in the works. For example, the proposed Russell Biomass power plant would use 800,000 gallons of water from the Westfield River every day.

Rivers throughout Massachusetts

already run dry or slow down to a trickle in the hot summer months.

The state of Massachusetts has determined that 79 percent of assessed river basins don't have enough water running through them to keep the river clean and the habitat healthy. When our rivers run dry, their fragile ecosystems suffer—they act as a canary in the coal mine, highlighting a pattern of unsustainable water withdrawal.

Our future drinking supply is at risk. The Metropolitan Area Planning Council found that 44 communities would face drinking water shortages by 2020 if water use continues on a "business as usual" path. Using our water in smarter and more efficient ways today will prevent the need for more costly projects in the future. Water conservation will reduce water bills for consumers, and ensure we have an adequate supply to continue growing sustainably long into the future.

Strong protections for waterways

In October 2009, the DEP announced a major shift in their water management policy that would strip away already inadequate environmental protections for our rivers, opening the door to unlimited water withdrawals. This decision came just

P. 5 Photo credits: (Clockwise from top left) staff, staff, David Schenerch under license from Shutterstock.com. P. 6 Michael Ansell Photography, under license from Shutterstock.com.



Keeping our water clean

When the Clean Water Act passed in 1972, it promised to make every waterway in the United States safe for fishing and swimming by 1985. While our water is cleaner today than it was 35 years ago, nearly half our waterways are still too polluted to play in, much less provide a safe source of drinking water.

Over the last decade, two misguided Supreme Court decisions have severely weakened the authority of the Clean Water Act. As a result, thousands of streams and millions of acres of wetlands have lost protection.

Polluters are able to dump unlimited amounts of dangerous waste into the small streams and wetlands that feed our larger lakes, rivers and coastal waters. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 52 percent of Massachusetts' streams no longer enjoy the protection of the Clean Water Act.

In 2009, we worked to right this wrong. By passing the Clean Water Restoration Act, we can strengthen the law and ensure that all of our waterways are protected. At Environment Massachusetts, we've spent the past year releasing reports, generating calls from constituents, and meeting with our members of Congress to build support for the legislation. We are hopeful that in 2010 our efforts will pay off.

as permits were being reissued to allocate water withdrawals for the next 20 years.

Environment Massachusetts worked with over 60 other environmental groups from across the state to convince the DEP to restore protections to our rivers, and think twice before locking in another two decades of unsustainable water use.

We made a strong case for greater protections through letters, meetings with officials and a supportive editorial in the Boston Globe. In November, the Patrick administration responded to our efforts by requesting that the DEP review their

decision to strip river protections. We are now working to develop meaningful protections for our waterways, and to ensure that our rivers have enough water for all our needs, both now and in decades to come.

Water is a renewable but finite natural resource, and managing our water resources sustainably will be the key to a healthy future. Benjamin Franklin once said, "When the well is dry, we know the worth of water." Environment Massachusetts is committed to a plan that preserves our water resources, before time runs out and our rivers start running dry.

Wasting our waterways: Top 10 polluted waterways

1. HOUSATONIC RIVER	6,344.3
2. MOUNT HOPE BAY	2,910.0
3. SAUGUS RIVER	1,000.0
4. SQUANNAHOOK RIVER	800.0
5. SALEM HARBOR	741.0
6. CAPE COD CANAL	629.0
7. MILLERS RIVER	113.0
8. ISLAND END RIVER	79.0
9. OLD QUINCY RESERVOIR	26.0
10. ACUSHNET RIVER	15.0



Toxic pollution in pounds. Source: Toxic Release Inventory.

Global warming: Getting down to business here in Massachusetts

In 2008, Massachusetts passed the Global Warming Solutions Act, which imposed the strongest cap on global warming pollution in the country. Environment Massachusetts lobbied hard for the legislation, knocking on over 200,000 doors to build public support. Following up on that success, in 2009, it was time to get down to brass tacks and establish a concrete plan to meet our ambitious reduction targets.

In addition to reducing global warming pollution 80 percent by 2050, the bill set an unspecified target of reducing emissions between 10 and 25 percent by 2020. Gov. Deval Patrick's administration held meetings throughout the summer to pin down the 2020 reduction target, and to discuss specific plans for reducing global warming pollution from all sectors in Massachusetts. Our staff advocated the strongest possible target, a 25 percent reduction by 2020.

Keeping Massachusetts moving

At Environment Massachusetts, we focused our efforts on the two specific strategies that have the potential to make the biggest impact: Reducing emissions from transportation, and making our buildings more energy efficient.

In the past year, our advocates and staff released three reports on reducing emissions from our transportation fleet.

Our advocacy centered around two main points. First, Massachusetts needs more and better public transportation options, so residents have less need to drive. But since most people won't be giving up their cars any time soon, improving public transit is only part of the picture.

We also need to ensure that when we do drive, our vehicles are as efficient as possible and run on the cleanest fuels available—whether that is electricity or second-generation biofuels like cellulosic ethanol.

Fighting global warming at home

Environment Massachusetts made the case for clean transportation options to state officials and the local media, and then took our message to the regional level. We worked with coalition partners throughout the Northeast to urge our governors to sign on to an agreement to adopt a low-carbon fuel standard. The goal of the agreement is to reduce the carbon intensity of the region's transportation fuel by 10 percent.

Beyond driving less and making our cars more efficient, Environment



Activists joined Mayor Menino at a rally for clean energy; solar energy can help Massachusetts meet our global warming reduction goals. Bottom: Our "Getting On Track" report on public transit reducing global warming.

P. 7 Photo credits: staff, staff, staff.
Opposite: Mike Liu under license from Shutterstock.com.

Massachusetts is also advocating more energy-efficient buildings as part of the state's plan to reduce global warming pollution.

Our buildings are responsible for 40 percent of our global warming pollution, and most of that energy is wasted in old, inefficient buildings.

In the summer of 2009, Environment Massachusetts canvassers went door-to-door across the state to build public support for strong energy efficiency measures. Our staffers spoke to hundreds of thousands of Massachusetts residents, convincing them to call on Gov. Patrick to require all new buildings to produce as much energy as they consume.

By weatherizing existing homes and ensuring that all new buildings produce as much energy as they consume, we could reduce our global warming emissions as much as 10 percent by 2020.

► *Global warming threatens the Cape and islands, such as Martha's Vineyard, with rising sea levels.*





Clockwise from top right: Global Warming Advocate Ben Wright testifies at the Statehouse; State Representative Carl Sciortino (Somerville) addresses our Boston citizen outreach office; offshore wind turbines are already commonplace abroad.

Clean energy: Building wind power on land and off-shore

Here in Massachusetts, we have the resources to generate 3,000 megawatts of clean wind power annually by 2020—enough to repower over 1 million homes, create 10,000 new jobs and eliminate the need for coal power. But with nearly 90 percent of our energy coming from dirty and dangerous sources, we still have a long way to go. To reach our goal, we'll need solutions large and small—from ground-breaking projects like Cape Wind, to community wind turbines powering our schools and public buildings. That's why our staff spent 2009 building support for wind power.

Overcoming the obstacles

In Hancock, Mass., a Texas real estate tycoon used a legal technicality to halt construction on a 15 megawatt wind project because he worried it would spoil the view from his luxury condos. Meanwhile, the half-completed turbines are sitting idle, and the towns that were going to use the clean energy are still getting their power from dirty fossil fuels.

The towns of Florida and Monroe have also been trying to build local wind projects in their communities for years, but the opposition has used arcane permitting rules to tie them up in red tape for almost half a decade.

Massachusetts' outdated permitting process makes it easier to build a new fossil fuel-fired power plant than a community wind project. Wind opponents and out-of-state special interests exploit bureaucratic loopholes to block wind projects across the state.

That's why in late 2009, Environment Massachusetts launched our campaign to pass the Wind Energy Siting Reform Act. The bill will make it easier for communities to repower with clean wind energy, and create construction jobs and long-term plant operating jobs across the Commonwealth.

Throughout early 2010, Environment Massachusetts campaign staff will reach out to citizens door-to-door and on the street to build public support for this bill, and for our broader vision of repowering 1 million Bay State homes with wind.

Slow progress for Cape Wind

Massachusetts' wind potential extends beyond the shore. In 2001, our state set out to make history by building Cape Wind, the largest offshore wind farm in the nation. Set in the shallows of Nantucket Sound, Cape Wind's proposed 130 turbines would provide 75 percent of the Cape and Islands' electricity,

P. 9 Photo credits: (Clockwise from top right) staff, staff, phault. Opposite: joanna8555.

and provide a blueprint for wind developers across the country. The project has passed every single environmental review, and enjoys the support of 86 percent of Massachusetts residents.

Unfortunately, over the past eight years, the Cape Wind project has gone from a ground-breaking proposal to a cautionary tale. Cape Wind opponents have used every obstructionist tactic possible to block the development of clean, renewable energy.

At the end of 2009, the fate of the project rested in the hands of Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. As

this report went to press, Secretary Salazar was meeting with key Cape Wind stakeholders in preparation for making a final decision on the project by April 15.

Environment Massachusetts mobilized 7,000 of our online members to submit public comments to Secretary Salazar, and Global Warming Advocate Ben Wright personally hand-delivered their comments to the Boston office of the Interior Department. Despite the slow pace of progress, Environment Massachusetts is confident that 2010 will be the year that Cape Wind finally breaks ground.



Solar for Massachusetts

Wind isn't the only clean energy technology Environment Massachusetts promoted in 2009—we also made a big push for solar power. Our advocates and staff released reports and made the case to Gov. Patrick and Boston Mayor Thomas Menino that the time to go solar is now. Massachusetts currently has approximately 15 megawatts of installed solar, providing less than 1 percent of our total energy needs. But we have the capacity to build much more.

Massachusetts might not be the first place to spring to mind when we think about sunshine—but then again, neither is Germany, a global leader in solar power. Germany installed enough new solar panels last year alone to replace 1.5 nuclear power plants. We've installed barely a fraction of that in Massachusetts, even though we have greater solar potential.

The most promising places to install solar panels are the rooftops of our homes and businesses. That's why, in the summer of 2009, Environment Massachusetts went door to door to build support for highly efficient buildings that produce more energy than they consume, mostly through the use of rooftop solar panels. More than 20,000 people contacted their representative after one-on-one conversations with our canvassers. These 21st-century buildings are economically viable now, and promise to be one of the most important ways that we repower Massachusetts with 100 percent clean, renewable energy.

Cape Wind: Facts and figures

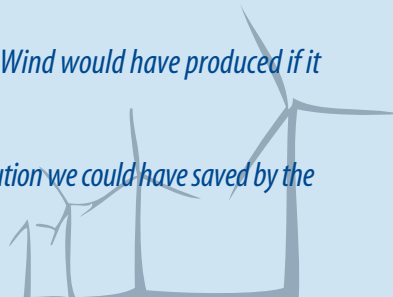
6,450: The average household kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity a single household consumes in one year.

1,491,384,000: The kWh that the Cape Wind project will produce in one year.

11,111,959,000: The kWh that Cape Wind would have produced if it had been approved on time.

5,806,907: Tons of global warming pollution we could have saved by the year 2010.

Source: Cape Wind project Web site.





The U.S. Capitol, where lawmakers from Massachusetts backed climate legislation co-written by Rep. Ed Markey.

Global warming: Historic vote on Capitol Hill

Can we build a new economy powered by clean energy? Can we act boldly and quickly enough to reduce our carbon footprint and draw our planet back from the brink of a climate disaster?

Global warming is the challenge of a lifetime, but not because our country lacks the technology or expertise to confront it. The real challenge is building support for the action that's required, especially given the influence powerful oil and coal interests have on Capitol Hill.

A different climate in Washington

With the election of Barack Obama and the most pro-environment Congress in decades, hopes are high for a clean break from the delay and denial that characterized the Bush administration's approach to climate policy.

Over the last year, we outlined a vision on energy and climate policy to put our country on the right track: Getting 100 percent of our electricity from renewable sources, improving efficiency in our homes and businesses, and cutting global warming pollution by at least 80 percent by 2050.

During the presidential transition, our federal global warming program director, Emily Figdor, and our federal director Anna Aurilio, worked to

build support for this vision with the new administration.

Despite setbacks, progress in Congress

During the first half of 2009, the House of Representatives debated new legislation to combat global warming, co-written by Massachusetts' Rep. Ed Markey. We focused our energy on building support among citizens and constituencies that could influence the congressional representatives whose votes would be essential to the bill's passage.

Our staff educated citizens and lawmakers on the consequences of inaction on global warming solutions. We also mobilized our grassroots activists—our staff gathered more than 2,000 petition signatures during conversations with Massachusetts residents, and more than 5,000 supporters took action on our Web site.

In July, the House voted to pass the energy and climate bill by a narrow seven-vote margin. All 10 members of Massachusetts' congressional delegation voted for this historic legislation. Although the bill made a number of concessions to oil and coal companies, we continued to support the legislation and worked hard to strengthen and pass it. America can't wait any longer to get started fighting global warming.

P. 11 Photo credits: Shutterstock.com.

Toxics: Hard-won victory in fight to fund toxics reduction

In 2009, TURI—one of Massachusetts' most important weapons in the fight against toxic threats to our health—faced the chopping block, as the state Legislature moved to cut its funding in a tough fiscal year.

Scientists at UMASS-Lowell's Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) are charged with a critical mission. They study the most harmful chemicals used in our homes and businesses, discover safe substitutes to those toxic chemicals, and help businesses make the transition to cleaner, greener alternatives.

Doing well by doing good

Founded in 1989, TURI is a rare breed. The Institute's work has helped reduce toxic chemical use by 40 percent, and reduce toxic chemicals into our air, water and soil by 91 percent. But in addition to improving our environment, protecting our health and helping Massachusetts businesses go green, it is also one of the few government programs that actually adds money to the state coffers.

The fees TURI charges businesses for their technical assistance actually generate significantly more revenue for the state than it costs to run the program. In addition, reducing toxic chemical exposure

means fewer people will get sick, reducing our long-term health care costs. Cutting funding for TURI to improve this year's budget is like a trucker selling his rig to make his mortgage payment—it solves a short-term problem, but makes things much worse down the road.

Winning a last-minute reprieve

We engaged our members, wrote letters to the editor in the Boston Globe, and published an opinion editorial in the Lowell Sun. We took our message straight to Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs Ian Bowles, and to Gov. Deval Patrick himself—and they heard us loud and clear.

Thanks to our hard work, and the work of our coalition partners in the Alliance for a Healthy Tomorrow, we are proud to report that the governor's 2011 budget included full funding for TURI. But we aren't done playing defense yet—in what is expected to be a grim budget year across the board, legislators will be looking for cost-savings everywhere. So at Environment Massachusetts we are committed to reminding our elected officials that TURI not only makes the state money, but also serves as an important tool for reducing toxic chemicals.



Ben Wright and Environment America's Margie Alt with TURI's director Mike Ellenbecker, former director Ken Geiser and Geoff Beckwith of the Massachusetts Municipal Association. They attended a 20th anniversary celebration for the Toxics Use Reduction Act, which established TURI.

Page 12 Photo credits: staff.

2009 financial support

Citizen support is the cornerstone of Environment Massachusetts. Thousands of Massachusetts citizens supported Environment Massachusetts and/or Environment Massachusetts Research & Policy Center by making membership contributions in 2009. The members listed below were particularly generous in backing the organizations' research and advocacy. Names that appear in italics denote Monthly Supporters. These members provide stability to the organizations' resources through our monthly giving program.

Foundation support

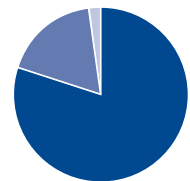
The Environment Massachusetts Research & Policy Center, a 501(c)(3) organization, conducts research and public education on emerging environmental issues. Contributions to the Environment Massachusetts Research & Policy Center are tax-deductible. The following foundations supported the Environment Massachusetts Research & Policy Center's work in 2009. To find out more, call Ben Wright at (617) 747-4400.

- ARIA Foundation
- Bob Paschke/Deirdre Donaldson Charitable Gift Fund
- Educational Foundation of America
- Energy Foundation
- Mertz Gilmore Foundation

Environment Massachusetts and Environment Massachusetts Research & Policy Center Financial Information

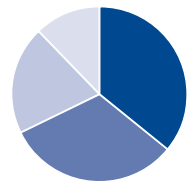
The charts below represent the combined financial information for Environment Massachusetts and Environment Massachusetts Research & Policy Center for the fiscal year 2009.

FY2009 Expenses



- ◆ Program 80%
- ◆ Fundraising 18%
- ◆ Administrative 2%

FY2009 Program Expenses



- ◆ New Energy Solutions 36%
- ◆ Global Warming Solutions 32%
- ◆ Clean Air and Toxics 20%
- ◆ Preserving Massachusetts 12%

Building a greener future

Environment Massachusetts and the Environment Massachusetts Research & Policy Center gratefully accept bequests, beneficiary designations of IRAs and life insurance, and gifts of securities to support our work. Your gift will assure that we can continue to protect Massachusetts' air, water and open space for future generations. For more information, call 1-800-841-7299 or e-mail plannedgiving@EnvironmentMassachusetts.org.



Environment Massachusetts
44 Winter St., Suite 401
Boston, MA 02108
617-747-4400

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Environment Massachusetts Staff

(Partial List)



Ben Wright
Global Warming Advocate



Eleanor Fort
Preservation Associate



Winston Vaughan
Development Associate



Colleen Spivey
Executive Assistant



Rob Sargent
Senior Energy Policy
Analyst



John Rumpler
Environmental Policy
Analyst