Governor's Council on Climate Change (GC3) GC3 Public Review Period Kickoff Meeting MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Date: September 21, 2020 Meeting Time: 4:30 pm Meeting Location: Zoom Recording: <u>https://ctdeep.zoom.us/rec/s</u> <u>hare/dLNfv0wjLhtsAKBuE_yfq</u> <u>Nr2959OH29uO9j7J6dpOmSA</u> <u>zIpx56VVvr78SfuMdIoF.tjXva</u> <u>DTNHIqHzpa?startTime=1600</u> <u>891546000</u>

ATTENDANCE

Attendee	Title	Organization	Present
Phone Participant 1			V
Phone Participant 2			V
Phone Participant 3			V
Phone Participant 4			V
Phone Participant 5			V
Ada Snodgrass			٧
Adrienne Houel			٧
Aicha Woods			V
Alec Shub			V
Ali Ghiorse			V
Allen Kratz (Allen			_
Kratz)			V
Amanda Clark			V
Amy Paterson			V
Andrew Mais			V
Anji Seth			V
Anne Schmidt			V
Ben Martin			٧
Ben Martin			٧
Bonnie Potocki			V
Brenda Bergeron			V
Bruna Paranhos			٧
Cary Lynch			V
Charles Rothenberger			V
Charles Vidich			V
Chelsea Gazillo			V
Cheryl Cappiali			V
Chris Donnelly			V
Chris Phelps			V
Cindy Toering			V
Claire Coleman			V
Connie Manes			V
Connor Rockett			V
Dan Race			V
David Bingham			V
Deb Geyer			V
Denise Savageau			V
Diane Hoffman			V
Diane Mas			V
Dino Pascua			V
dleathe			V
elina griggs			٧
Eliza Little			V
Elizabeth Langhorne			V
Emely Anico			٧
Eric Hammerling			V

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Francis Pickering	√
Fred Behringer	√
Ghani Ramdani	√
Ginger Chapman	√
Hanna Ring	√
Hanna Ring	√
Ingrid Jacobs	√
iris kaminski	√
James Ammerman	√
James Flynn	√
Jane Brawerman	V
Jean Cronin	V
Jeff Howard	V
Jill Oberlander	V
joanne balaschak	√
Joel Gordes	V
John Barnowski	V
Julia Parry	V
julie deschamps	√
Kate Donatelli	√
Kathy Fay	√
Katie Dykes	V
Katie Lund	
Kimberly Stoner	V
Kris Kuhn	v v
Laura Hayes	
Lea Chayes	V
Lee Cruz	V
Lee Grannis	V
Linda Kowalski	V
Lisandro Suarez	V
Lori Brown	v v
Madhav Munshi	V
Mandi Careathers	V
Marcia Wilkins	V
Mark Bolduc	V
Mary-beth Hart	V
Mary-Michelle (Mikey)	
Hirschoff	V
melinda tuhus	V
Melissa Kops	√
Michael Kluchman BSC	
Group (Moichael	
Kluchman)	√
Michael Towle	√
Michele Helou	V
Michele Melley	√
Mike Towle (WestCOG)	V
Moichael Kluchman	√
Odalys Rivera Vázquez	٧
Patricia Taylor	V

GC3 Public Review Period Kickoff Meeting

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AGENDA & NOTES

Welcome and Announcements

Rebecca French commenced the meeting at 4:36 pm and introduced Katie Dykes, Commissioner at Deep. The Commissioner welcomed everyone to the public forum kickoff week. The Commissioner remarked, this has been an opportunity to engage with members of the public on the progress of the governor's council, a process that has distinguished itself by the extent we have been able to include stakeholders from across the state, subject matter experts, community members, advocates, and everything in between. The commissioner thanked all of those who have dedicated time to this effort and expressed appreciation for the outpouring of support and input throughout the process as well as appreciation to the attendees of the meeting.

Rebecca French thanked everyone for joining the official kickoff meeting for the Governor's Council on Climate Change working group reports public forum series and laid out the following agenda:

- Provide a brief introduction to climate change
- Explain what the Governor's Council on Climate Change is about as well as outline the different working groups and what they have been working on
- Talk about how to be involved in the public forum and participation process that is going to take place over the next 30 days
- Rachel Hiskes, Adrienne Houel, and Lee Cruz will talk about their perspectives on climate change in Connecticut

Agenda Item(s)

Introduction to climate change- Rebecca French, DEEP

Rebecca French explained that as we have released CO₂ into the atmosphere, it has gradually caused the climate to warm and sea levels to rise. Here is a brief video discussing how this works. We have already seen sea level rise in Connecticut. There has been about 8 inches of sea level rise since we started keeping measurements in the 1800's and we anticipate about two feet of sea level rise in Connecticut by 2050. As sea level rises, areas that flood today will begin to flood more frequently, also worsening coastal erosion. Sea level rise works together with coastal storm flooding to worsen both. Increasing storm surge on top of a higher baseline exacerbates flooding to cause a greater area to flood and areas that already flood to flood more frequently. Rebecca French then played a video linked here that shows projected changes in Connecticut's climate in the future, produced by the University of Connecticut physical climate science assessment report.

The Governor's Council on Climate Change

Rebecca French explained that we are here to address issues of climate change from both a mitigation perspective as well as an adaptation and resilience perspective. By "mitigation" we mean, reducing emissions and stabilizing the levels of heat trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Mitigation is imperative to prevent the worst effects of climate change from happening. Adaptation means adjustment so that natural and human systems can anticipate and respond to changing conditions, responding and recovering from the impacts of climate change.

The GC3 process is not the first time Connecticut has looked at this. We have been on a path to taking action on climate change starting in at least 2001. Creating policies over time is helping

guide us on a path of reducing our carbon emissions. Our goal is an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, as stated in the Global Warming Solutions Act. We have an interim target of a 45% reduction by 2030 to help keep us on track. In September of 2019, Governor Lamont rejuvenated the Governor's Council on Climate Change through executive order 3 which expanded the scope to include both mitigation of carbon emissions and climate change adaptation.

Executive order 3 includes two objectives:

- Monitor and report on the state's implementation of the greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies set forth in the GC3's December 2018 recommendations report
- Develop and implement adaptation strategies to assess and prepare for the impacts of climate change in areas such as infrastructure, agriculture, natural resources, and public health

The Governor's Council was set up with 23 members appointed by the Governor including commissioners, environmental NGO's, municipalities, and the business and private sector. The council members are on two subcommittees: Climate Change Mitigation Subcommittee and Climate Change Adaptation and Resiliency Subcommittee. The council developed working groups to assist the subcommittees with developing the recommendations called for in the executive order.

The working groups consist of:

- Progress on Mitigation Strategies
- Equity and Environmental Justice
- Working and Natural Lands
- Science and Technology
- Financing Adaptation and Resilience
- Infrastructure and Land Use Adaptation
- Public Health and Safety
- Assessing Vulnerabilities in State Assets and Operations (working group to be launched in 2021)

Rebecca French provided a brief overview of the overall timeline. The process kicked off in December of 2019. Working groups have been meeting since January of 2020. All of the meetings have been public and the minutes are available online <u>here</u>. These meetings have culminated in reports which will be made available online tomorrow for public review <u>here</u>. That brings us to where we are now which is the public review period. Each working group will present their recommendations and findings and there will be opportunities for public participation through breakout discussions and written feedback. After the public review process, the reports, findings, and recommendations will go to the 23-member council who will deliberate and go through an adoption process of those working group recommendations, culminating in a report, due to Governor Lamont by January. This process will continue through 2021 with a final recommendation and report due by December 2021.

How can you participate in this public review period?

- Join the public forums which are scheduled each week until October 2021
 - Each forum will start with a presentation to explain the report and then break out into smaller discussion groups
 - The forums will also be recorded and posted online
- Read the working group reports
- Provide written comments

- Written comments on the working group reports will be accepted via email at <u>deep.climatechange@ct.gov</u>
- Connect with working group members

Introduction to the working groups

The governor's council has 23 members and they appointed 7 working groups. To date there are over 100 contributing organizations involved in the process, there have been 120 plus collaborative meetings, and a total of 162 individual working group members and climbing. The goal of the executive order is to achieve a zero-carbon target for the electricity sector by 2040, to bring us on our way towards a 45% reduction in CO_2 levels by 2030 and produce a statewide adaptation and resilience plan. The working groups are outlined below.

Progress on Mitigation Strategies

- Charged with looking at the implementation of strategies to achieve the 45% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030
- They look across three sectors:
 - <u>Clean transportation</u>: The previous iteration of the governor's council found that 35% of our emissions are from transportation and we need to achieve at least a 29% reduction by 2030
 - Zero carbon electricity generation: Currently represents 22.6% of our emissions and we need to achieve at least a 71% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030
 - <u>Clean, efficient, and resilient buildings:</u> We need to achieve at least a 34% reduction in emissions
- This working group also looks at ways to store carbon by pulling it out of the atmosphere through planting and different agricultural policies

Working and Natural Lands

- Charged with making recommendations for implementing the role of nature-based solutions
- This includes scaling up the preservation and restoration of forests and coastal wetlands, rivers, green and natural infrastructure, agricultural lands
- This working group is broken into four sub-groups: forests, rivers, wetlands, and agriculture or soils

Science and technology

• Charged with providing scientific and technical support to the climate change adaptation and resiliency subcommittee and assisting with translating climate modeling and data into actionable, downscaled information that be used to incorporate into adaption and resiliency planning processes

Infrastructure and Land Use Adaptation

- Charged with making recommendations for adapting our state's infrastructure and the areas of transportation, utilities and buildings, and integrating climate change into land use planning policies
- Focused on adaptation and resilience recommendations

Public Health and Safety Adaptation

- Recommendations to address the health and safety impacts of climate change in the areas of air quality, vector-borne diseases, extreme events, water borne illnesses, nutrition, food security and food safety, and mental health and well-being
- Focused on adaptation to expected climate impacts

Financing and Funding Adaptation and Resilience

• Charged with identifying innovative and practical options to finance and fund climate adaptation and mechanisms to scale investment in the broad spectrum of climate resilience strategies and solutions

Equity and Environmental Justice

- Charged with ensuring communities most vulnerable to and disproportionately impacted by climate change will have the opportunity to meaningfully participate in the development of adaptation strategies that meet their needs and achieve equitable solutions and review and make new recommendations
- Particularly in the areas of both adaptation and resilience, as well as mitigation strategies

Rebecca French presented the schedule of public review and forums regarding the Governor's Council on Climate Change, found <u>here</u>.

The public review process is closing on October 21st, giving us 30 days to look at the reports and then the working groups will incorporate any feedback and make some revisions before turning the reports in to the Governor's Council.

Questions

Rebecca French then reviewed questions posed in the chat. Mary-Beth Hart relayed the following questions from the chat:

A participant from the Windsor Conservation Commission wondered if it's possible to get a recording of the Zoom meeting to present in their town.

• All of the meetings are being recorded and the recordings will be posted here

There are several questions regarding the Killingly powerplant, whether or not that is moving us in the same direction as the overall Governor's Council on Climate Change goals.

- Rebecca French expressed that she really appreciates these comments, however, she is not addressing specific policy questions
- These are the types of things they plan to address in the public forum

Will the reports have legislative recommendations?

• Yes, there are recommendations that are meant to be legislative proposals, there are also recommendations about solutions at the community scale and municipal scales

Climate change in Connecticut conversation with panelists-Adrienne Houel, Greater Bridgeport Community Enterprises Lee Cruz, Community Foundation for Greater New Haven Rachel Hiskes, Connecticut Department of Housing

Moderated by Rebecca French, DEEP

How do you see climate change impacting the community where you live, work, or play today?

Adrienne Houel explained that she lives in Bridgeport Connecticut, which is a coastal town. The south end, west end, and east end are lined by the Long Island Sound and so the town is threatened every time it rains a lot, there is a lot of wind, there is a high tide, or a hurricane. She explained that she knows every time it has been raining because when she walks to her factory by Seaside Park, she has to wear high water boots to get into the factory door. The flooding has endangered sections of the city that are most historic, as well as the University of Bridgeport and several power plants that are both right on the Sound. Another threat that we see every day is I-95 and all of the pollution that comes in from traffic. I-95 cuts right across the city and so we are a town that has a lot of asthma and other health issues as a result. There is also the Resco waste to energy plant that people have been protesting for years.

Lee Cruz explained that he lives in Fair Haven, a section of New Haven Connecticut, that is bordered by two rivers, the Mill and the Quinnipiac. Having lived in New Haven since the early 80's, he recounted seeing 4-foot waves in the Quinnipiac river for the first time during hurricane Sandy. The lack of marshland, which is in large part due to the expansion of commercial corridors, made the hurricane disaster even worse. Another impact of hurricanes in New Haven was the unexpected arrival of a large number of climate change migrants to the city, for instance adding hundreds of children to the school system. A positive impact that can be attributed to climate change is the increased number of bioswales, which help to process the rainwater and runoff. They appeared initially downtown as a pilot but are now widespread.

Rachel Hiskes explained that she grew up in Connecticut and now lives in Hartford, however, during hurricane Maria she was residing in San Juan. She recounted her experience during and after the hurricane; the storm passing over and the shock of seeing the destruction the following day. Besides seeing the damages, there was also the reaction of the people which was largely neighbor to neighbor given that there were no telecommunications. Informal networks formed to aid in the recovery effort. These types of informal aid networks, which are also occurring now during Covid, are similar to those that form as a result of climate change. Similar types of networks are forming in Hartford and these can be a push back against climate change. The warming air temperatures and ocean temperatures increase the intensity and frequency of storms. The impacts of climate change are disproportionately on communities of color, low income neighborhoods, people with limited abilities, mobility, and health problems. The demographics of Hartford have increasingly become climate refugees, some due to drought and agricultural loss. Rachel Hiskes explained that this past weekend there was a wildfire warning which she has never seen before in Hartford. There is a real danger of house fires, especially because this is a city where a lot of people do not have homeowner's insurance, let alone rental insurance. However, a positive impact is that the municipal government in Hartford is consistently hardening the infrastructure and also planning for these events.

The Governor's Council on Climate Change and all of the working groups are proposing strategies to reduce our carbon emissions, what's called mitigation, and strategies to adapt and become resilient to the effects of climate change, can you give us other examples from your community of actions being taken to reduce emissions or adaptation and resilience?

Rachel Hiskes responded that in Puerto Rico, after hurricane Maria, response by residents and neighbors and a particular group in El Juntas, a mountain town in the middle of Puerto Rico. In the 1970's a member of a group called Casa Pueblo or The People's House and Goldman Prize winner, Alexis Massol along with a lot of other leaders, prevented the copper mine from strip mining a whole town. In 2017, the Massol family and Casa Pueblo basically illuminated the entire town of El Juntas using solar lighting, which later became a micro grid of panels on roofs, taking small grids of electricity to make sure the basic utilities and basic appliances were able to be powered. Another area worth highlighting is flood control measures being used in Puerto Rico. For instance, the use of natural ecosystem interventions to mitigate coastal flooding like coral reefs, sand dunes, and mangrove forests, and as Lee mentioned previously, the use of salt marches here in Connecticut in addition to sand dunes, and oyster banks. These are great, natural preexisting resources that can help to reduce storm surge. Rachel Hiskes went on to discuss the topic of planned retreat after storms. This is a challenging topic because it is referring to people having to leave their homes and communities because they are no longer habitable due to climate change. Conversations about this need to happen in a democratic and participatory way rather than a top down approach. Hartford municipal leaders have been very participatory in making the city more sustainable with programs through the Office of Sustainability like rain barrels, recycling, and composting. Rachel Hiskes also highlighted the area of pedestrians, bikers, and public transportation. Use of public transportation is not always a decision but that does not mean it cannot be enjoyable and effective. Hartford has made policy decisions for investing more into commuting through making it more affordable and safer.

Joel Gordes thanked Rachel Hiskes for bringing up the micro grid issue. He explained that Killingly is the antithesis of micro grids. If you have a bad storm it will be worthless because you will not have surviving transmission and distribution lines.

Rebecca French thanked Joel Gordes for his input but reminded him that additional comments could be made after the panel was finished.

Adrienne Houel responded to the question, saying one of the things that has come out of all of the different efforts in Bridgeport over the last 15-20 years is that communications and grassroots participation has tripled or even quadrupled in that time. There has been a lot of community input into zoning plans and any mitigation plans that have been proposed. Communication is one of the things that we talk about when it comes to mitigation and restoring after any type of storm. It's part of what we need to do to both mitigate and remediate. Therefore, giving communities more knowledge and more ways of expressing themselves is the foundation of how to deal with climate change over time.

Lee Cruz mentioned that New Haven has declared a "climate change emergency". This was driven by many people in the New Haven grass roots effort, particularly young people. In terms of adaptation, Lee Cruz wanted to emphasize the importance of incorporating youth as well as people returning from prison, prison reentry programs. More and more we are going to have to consider not only addressing adaptation but also finding ways to cross pollinate with things like the need for employment. Over the last few years there has been an increase to bike lanes, however, programs like "green pass", which allows free parking for hybrid and electric cars, was cut due to budget constraints. A healthier economic contribution from the state would help to maintain and expand such programs. In terms of resilience, our number one resource is our young people, but also in New Haven, a new

wave of farmers markets is contributing to food security. "Gather New Haven" has 50 to 60 local gardens producing food. "Heels on Wheels", Domingo Medina started a program where he and others go out on bike to collect compostable materials. There are many micro ways in which communities can be resilient and we are exploring as many as we can.

Adrienne Houel mentioned the group "Sustainable Connecticut" for people who are looking for ways to organize around these issues. They work on everything from water to community planning and infrastructure systems. It yields a real measure of planning for the community and communication amongst community members.

What other actions do you think community members can take to address climate change in their community?

Rebecca French noted that Lee Cruz and Adrienne Houel are both working group members and Lee Cruz is also a member of the Governor's Council.

Lee Cruz responded that first we need to get behind young people. Second, talk to politicians. Make it personal, consistent, and recurring through calling them or when you see them in person. Participating in encouraging activities that bring people to places where the impact of climate change is being seen. For example the edge of the Quinnipiac river where you can see the impact that storms and hurricanes have had through deterioration of parks, housing, and roads.

Rachel Hiskes mentioned that gardening is a great way to bring a community together. Rachel Hiskes passed out sunflowers on her block, an area where many people are holding down two to three jobs or are on unemployment. Flowers bring in pollinators and animals, beauty, and boost the spirit. She mentioned that composting and gardening are the big things that people can do.

Adrienne Houel stated that every municipality has a list of plans that are published every year. For instance, Bridgeport is finishing up a zoning plan that will be published in the next 6 to 8 months. It is important to keep climate change in the back of our mind when discussing these critical issues so that it is always considered in the decision-making process.

Rebecca summarized that what the three panelists have highlighted is that getting involved takes everything from your own back yard to getting out into your community, or participating in the planning and zoning board. She mentioned that when people ask her what they can do to get involved around climate change she often responds that you can get involved in your local planning and zoning commission because they make huge decisions that impact everything related to adaptation, resilience, and mitigation.

Closing statements

Rebecca French thanked the three panelists who are all powerful voices involved in this process and also thanked all of the volunteers who have shown passion for the topic and dedicated so much of their time. She referred to the attendees that were interested in discussing the Killingly power plant, saying she hoped that they would attend the forum on Wednesday where there would be breakout discussion sessions where this topic could be discussed.

Questions

When will the agenda for the other meeting be posted?

We are working with the working groups on refining their agenda but the general agenda for each public forum will be a presentation that will provide an overview of the report and what their recommendations are. Then the breakout discussions will get more into the details of those recommendations as well as to have a back and forth conversation.

Dr. French adjourned the meeting at approximately 5:52 pm.

NOTE: All Agendas and minutes and working group reports can be found <u>here</u>

CHAT RECORD

00:20:45 Mike Towle (WestCOG): sound is not working

00:22:07 Lisandro Suarez: no sound

00:23:21 Mike Towle (WestCOG): i think this is the video: https://youtu.be/K9kga9c0u21

00:24:01 Jeff Howard: Video: https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/learn/video/nasas-earthminute-gas-

problem/#:~:text=Greenhouse%20gases%20are%20vital%20to,on%20our%20weather%20 and%20climate

00:29:42 Ralph Jones: Is the climate video available publicly?

00:30:44 Jeff Howard: Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OusYCJ2ZT-M

00:32:02 Jeff Howard: Details on CT climate policy timeline:

https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Climate-Change/Climate-Action-Timeline-for-Connecticut 00:32:17 Ben Martin: Reducing greenhouse gas emission means not building the NTE Fracked Gas Plant in Killingly

00:33:19 Jeff Howard: Executive order 3: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/Executive-Orders/Lamont-Executive-Orders/Executive-Order-No-3.pdf 00:33:31 Lea Chayes: I am on the Windsor Conservation Commission. Is it possible to get a

recoding to present on a zoom to our town? And to present on WIN-tv? I can send you my email. Thank you.

00:38:31 Kimberly Stoner: While the process continues to the final report, we need to stop new fossil fuel power plants, like the one in process at Killingly.

00:39:07 Jeff Howard: Public notice for public forums: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DEEP/climatechange/GC3/GC3-2020-agendas-and-

minutes/GC3_working_groups_draft_reports_review_092220_to_102120.pdf

00:39:58 Jeff Howard: GC3 web page: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Climate-

Change/GC3/Governors-Council-on-Climate-Change

00:42:25 Jeff Howard: Progress on Mitigation Strategies report: https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DEEP/climatechange/GC3/GC3-2020-agendas-and-minutes/Achieve-45-percent-GHC-

reduction.jpg?h=270&w=350&sc_lang=en&hash=85EAF17D244DB242667B9AAC7400B773 00:43:49 Susan Miller: The Killingly power plant will move us in the opposite direction from these goals. It needs to be stopped. 00:44:10 susan eastwood: So true!

00:45:33 Ben Martin: #StopNTE

https://www.depdata.ct.gov/calendar/viewev.asp?id=7287

00:46:16 Kimberly Stoner: Killingly is an environmental justice community.

00:48:43 Ben Martin: will the reports have legislative recommendations?

00:49:36 Michael Kluchman BSC Group: what is the address of the website where the recording of this meeting will be stored?

00:50:29 Jeff Howard: Web page where you will find recording of this meeting: GC3 web page: https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Climate-Change/GC3/Governors-Council-on-Climate-Change

00:58:29 Ben Martin: w

00:58:42 Ben Martin: We should be calling it a Climaten

00:59:01 Ben Martin: Climate Emergency instead of Climate Change

01:00:57 Chris Donnelly: New Haven bioswales: https://hixon.yale.edu/practice/bioswales

01:02:55 Lisandro Suarez: Is CT coordinating carbon dioxide reduction activities with other neighboring states?

01:04:14 Ben Martin: ISO New England is trying to force CT to shoulder the risk and pollution from the NTE Power plant in Killingly

01:06:55 Ben Martin: wind energy reduces wind damage from storms and tidal energy can replace fossil fuels causing worse and more frequent storms

01:08:14 melinda tuhus: Sorry that I got on the Zoom late, but I wanted to emphasize that I don't think we can meet even our modest climate goals if the NTE fracked gas plant is built in Killingly. Such plants have been stopped in other Northeast states, why not here? Let's not leave CT holding the gas bag.

01:08:41 Jeff Howard: Regional coordination on climate policy:

https://www.coneg.org/neg-ecp-regional-climate-change-initiative/

01:12:12 Diane Hoffman: I agree with Melinda. Ben and Joel. NTE in Killingly must be stopped.

01:16:19 Jeff Howard: Sustainable CT: https://sustainablect.org/

01:21:06 Cheryl Cappiali: Thanks Rachel for the down to Earth suggestion

01:22:13 Lee Cruz: Google Peels on Wheels New Haven to find out how a business that help people who can not compost.

01:22:49 Ben Martin: gardening and composting are great but most pollution is coming from large industrial sources and emissions must be limited there, starting. by not building anymore fossil fuel infrastructure

01:22:55 Rachel Hiskes: Blue Planet composting in Htfd

01:23:29 Lee Cruz: Google Gather New Haven to learn about community gardens for food security and for health, not to mention creating community.

01:24:04 Steven Wallett: Really great job by Rachel, Adrienne, and Lee. Very informative. Thank you all and thank you Rebecca

01:24:11 Bonnie Potocki: As a PZC commissioner and an environmental scientist,, I highly recommend

01:24:16 Bonnie Potocki:

http://www.nrcc.cornell.edu/workshops/mar_2020_utility/utility.html

01:25:58 Chris Donnelly: When will the agenda for the other meetings be posted?

01:26:22 Chris Donnelly: Are the times decided?

01:26:29 melinda tuhus: I just interviewed someone in CA about Gov. Newsom's proclimate policies that promote actions on the demand side but CA ranks as one of the top oil producers of all the states. She said it's "one hand clapping" to promote renewables, electric cars, etc, but not stop production of fossil fuels.

01:27:00 Cheryl Cappiali: Thanks everyone. Great job Adrienne, Lee, Rachel, and Rebecca. And some good links!

- 01:27:54 Steven Wallett: Really looking forward to all the forums.
- 01:28:00 Susan Miller: Thank you!
- 01:28:06 Ben Martin: thanks
- 01:28:10 Weezie Nuara Dominion Energy: thank you!
- 01:28:19 Jane Brawerman: Thank you!