

## **Delaware's Climate Action Plan Virtual Public Workshop Series**

Workshop No. 1, Option B – Minimizing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

September 17, 2020, 5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Closed Caption Transcript (edited)

*Below you will find a slightly edited version of the live closed caption transcript that was taken during the Climate Action Plan virtual public workshop held via Zoom on September 17, 2020, 5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Closed captioning services were provided by a third party vendor, and the unedited transcript provided to the state was modified for readability by DNREC staff. Due to the nature of live captions, there may be misspellings, missed or miscaptions or other errors in this transcript. We regret these errors.*

*This transcript was modified also to align with the presentation slides presented during the workshop. The slide numbers are indicated before the captions associated with that slide.*

### **BEGIN TRANSCRIPT**

#### **Slide 1**

>> So, good evening and welcome to Delaware's Climate Action Plan Workshop Number One, Minimizing Greenhouse Gas Emissions. I do want to note that this is the second rendition of the same workshop that we held on Tuesday, and so if you were on Tuesday's workshop, the material today will be exactly the same, with a couple minor tweaks, and so if you got what you needed on Tuesday, we'd love to have you stay and hear it again, but I just want to make sure you understand that it is the same workshop.

So, thank you for taking time to be here today and engaging with us about climate action in Delaware. My name is Susan Love, and I am the administrator of the Climate and Sustainability Section in the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

#### **Slide 2**

I will be joined today by DNREC Secretary Shawn Garvin, along with Kari Hewitt and Ann Steedly from our consulting team. We also have a number of additional staff behind the scenes, making sure this virtual workshop runs without a hitch and who will help facilitate some discussions session later on.

### **Slide 3**

Before we get started, I want to make sure that you know how to negotiate this Zoom webinar. When you join us, you will be on mute, and that will continue until we get to the breakout groups. To test incoming sound, click the up arrow on the microphone button at the bottom of your screen. Select test speaker and microphone.

If your computer or mobile device audio doesn't work, try relaunching Zoom or switch to phone audio. With the chat button, you can request technical support or ask the team a question. If you put your questions in there, we will try to answer them as best as we can. We may not be able to answer all of them, because we are ending at 7:00 p.m., and we are committed to that, but we will add a question and answer section to the workshop summary report that will come out this fall.

### **Slide 4**

Closed captioning is available. Click the closed captioning button at the bottom of your screen. If you don't see it, click on the "More" icon. Later on we will use breakout rooms. If you want to use closed captioning in the breakout groups, please send a message to the hosts, to Teresa Townsend or Prahallad, for help.

### **Slide 5**

Our workshop will focus on opportunities for Delaware to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. We will talk about actions we are considering, which actions have the greatest potential to reduce emissions and engage in exercises about prioritizing actions.

### **Slide 6**

For the first half hour or so, we will do an overview presentation, followed by breakout groups, and we will have polling questions for everyone, a quick question and answer, if there is time, and a brief wrap-up.

### **Slide 7** *(Slide 7 will also be revisited later in the transcript)*

Is Secretary Garvin on yet? His number is not showing up.

>> I don't see him on here.

>> We will be joined soon. Secretary Garvin is on. We will make sure to unmute him so he can speak with us. Since he is here, I have the pleasure of introducing him to everyone. Formerly the EPA Region 3 administrator, prior to the joining the DNREC team. Secretary Garvin, have we managed to unmute you? I was hoping that answer was yes. What I am going to do until we can find Secretary Garvin on the phone is continue to go through the slides, and when we get him unmuted, we will come back to him for remarks. Can't seem to find him here. If our team would keep working on that, I would really appreciate that. We will get the phone number he is calling from so we can unmute him. I will keep moving, and as soon as he is on, I will ask him to interrupt me as soon as possible.

## **Slide 8**

Actually, we are going to do Zoom polling, and this will be excellent. So, while we are finding Secretary Garvin in the interwebs there, we are going to go ahead and jump into Zoom polling.

First question, we just want to get a sense of who is with us here today. If you can, the poll will have just popped up on your screen. Please click on your screen. Go ahead and click your button, and we will see what our results are.

More than half from New Castle County. More than half that live in Delaware. Half from Sussex County.

The next question, if you are ready, we would like to know if you participated in our first round of workshops in March or if you took the online survey in March. This is a warmup, later on we will go into breakout session, and we will answer more questions. We want to get you used to answering these types of exercises and clicking buttons and seeing how quickly we can compile information through the magic of Zoom.

We have Secretary Garvin muted in the background. We have one more question, and then I will hand it over to Secretary Garvin.

Almost 40% of you didn't know about the Climate Action Plan until recently. I am so glad you are here. We did work hard this summer trying to reach more people. We also have a quarter of you or more who attended the workshop and completed the online survey or were engaged in some way during our first round, so welcome back to those who were with us in March, and welcome to those of you who are new.

One final question before we get to Secretary Garvin: What is your primary interest in

Delaware's Action Plan? The last answer is for those that don't have cable but just going to Zoom meetings every night to learn things.

Wow, 88% of you are concerned about climate change and want to work to support it,

**Slide 7** *(Slide 7 will also be revisited later in the transcript)*

Now I am very happy to report that we have found DNREC Secretary Garvin and I have the pleasure of introducing you to him. Secretary Garvin thank you for being found and for being with us tonight. He is supposed to be unmuted.

>> He is.

>> Secretary Garvin you are unmuted and should be able to speak unless you have your phone muted. I have heard the quote of 2020 is, "You are on mute." Try one more time, Secretary Garvin. Again, we will try to get you unmuted. He is unmuted, not sure whether there is some other issue going on. We will try to resolve that. I will go ahead and move on so that we don't waste time. We are going to keep you unmuted, and as soon as we can, we will get your opening remarks.

I do want to remind you at this time that we are going to go into breakout groups after my presentation, and if you need closed captioning for that, please message the host in the chat so we can get you in the correct are group.

If you have questions as I am going through presentation, please type them into the chat box to one of the hosts so we can compile them and answer as many as we can later on in our webinar.

Secretary, any chance you were unmuted and able to speak? We will keep going on.

**Slide 9**

The polling that we just did shows that many of you want to learn more about the actions the state is taking to address climate change, and some of you may not be sure about climate change and want to learn more. Some of you may be wondering why we need to take action now.

We know that human activities, primarily through the burning of fossil fuels, cause the climate change we are seeing today. We know there is not one answer or one easy path to

accomplish this goal, and we know that any path forward demands a comprehensive, strategic, and equitable response.

Since Secretary Garvin is still having technical issues with his remarks, we're going to talk about the impacts that we are feeling.

>> I think I am here.

>> Just as I was about to do his remarks for him.

>> It wasn't letting me take myself off mute, so I had to go back again.

## **Slide 7**

Thank you, all, for the patience. On behalf of Governor Carney and me, thank you for attending this workshop. It is encouraging to have so many people at events like this. It confirms that the residents care about the future of our state, and even though Delaware is small, we have big ideas to contribute.

Climate change will continue to be a very important issue for Delaware. We have already seen how it is affecting our state. The decade from 2010 to 2019 was Delaware's hottest in history, and we just experienced Delaware's hottest July in history. Days above 95 degrees Fahrenheit could double by 2040. Delaware is seeing sea level rise, and sea levels could rise nearly two feet above 1900 levels by 2050. These are very serious issues. More frequent and severe storms bring heavy rain and flooding, and they are projected to increase.

It is because of these issues that we are helping to put together Delaware's Climate Action Plan. At our first round of public workshops in March, we had over 250 people provide input to the Climate Action Plan, and hundreds of people provided ideas on the Plan through our online survey. Residents submitted over 850 ideas for how to take action on climate change. This is a clear indicator of the commitment that you have to our state.

The goal of today's workshop is to focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Delaware. We had a workshop Tuesday, and next week we will focus on adaptation and resiliency in three additional workshops.

Climate change is not just an environmental issue. By taking action, we are working to protect the many things we value in Delaware: Our public health, economy, environment, the natural places we enjoy for recreation, our infrastructure and access to clean energy and transportation for all Delawareans. So, thank you for taking time to participate in this

important conversation. Back to you, Susan.

>> Thank you Secretary Garvin for those remarks, your leadership and your patience as we tried to find you and get you off mute.

>> Thanks.

### **Slide 10**

>> I will go ahead and move into our presentation. Many countries, states and hundreds of local governments have adopted targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, and here in Delaware we have a short-term target to reduce emissions by 26-28% by 2025.

### **Slide 11**

Delaware's Climate Action Plan will outline the path to reach that 2025 goal and set the state up for further emission reductions beyond 2025. The Plan builds on a foundation of decades of state actions, including renewable energy and energy efficiency commitments.

### **Slide 12**

Delaware's Climate Action Plan will also outline a path to becoming more resilient and prepared for the impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures; hotter, longer summers; sea level rise; and heavy precipitation. Workshops next week, as Secretary Garvin highlighted, will cover these topics in detail. But today we will really laser focus in on emissions.

### **Slide 13**

Delaware's Climate Action Plan will be released this winter. This workshop today is part of the second round of public engagement. As the polling questions before highlighted, the first round occurred in March. Since March, our staff has been working to review public feedback, talk with technical experts and conduct greenhouse gas emission modeling.

### **Slide 14**

What I am going to share with you in the next few slides is what we heard from you during our first round of workshops and from online surveys and what we learned this summer

from modeling various climate mitigation strategies — and climate mitigation means greenhouse gas reduction, so I just wanted to define that for you.

After reviewing this information, we are going to ask you questions in breakout rooms about which actions should be prioritized based on their effectiveness and benefits.

### **Slide 15**

So, first we want to fill you in on what we heard from you during our first round of Climate Action Plan public engagement in March. Among the 250 individuals who participated across three counties, we received more than 800 comments about action. Participants wanted to see more renewable energy and energy efficiency for buildings, more public transit and more electric vehicle options and more protection from flooding. We also heard repeatedly that equity and accessibility are very important. We also heard concerns about the costs of action to households and businesses.

We used all of that input, coupled with expert consultations, to select a suite of greenhouse reduction actions to investigate further. We looked at what our emissions are today, as compared to 2005, and then looked at what they would be in the future with no new actions to reduce emissions. We also looked at a suite of 20 actions to see how implementing these would affect emissions in the future.

### **Slide 16**

We learned that without any new emissions reduction actions, Delaware will be just shy of its goal of reducing emissions by at least 26% by 2025. So, that's actually really great progress. We also learned that without additional emissions actions, greenhouse gas emissions would start rising again around 2032, due to population growth and economic activity.

When we looked at the suite of potential greenhouse gas reductions, we found Delaware could exceed the 2025 goal and put in place significant emissions reductions beyond 2025.

### **Slide 17**

I will show you two graphs in a second, but first I want to share with you the high level takeaways the graphs will show.

One, decarbonizing the electricity grid has the greatest emissions reduction potential in the long-term — and that word decarbonizing really means taking fossil fuels out of the electricity grid and using renewable energy.

It also showed us that energy efficiency actions are very effective in the short-term to help meet the short-term goal and remains an important strategy long term. Also, longer term, electrification of transportation and buildings is also a really important strategy. What we mean here by building electrification — because we know that all of our buildings have electricity, mostly — is that buildings would rely on electricity for heat and cooking rather than propane and natural gas.

## **Slide 18**

Here comes the graphs. Don't be scared; I am going to walk you through this.

This graph shows emissions from 2005 to 2050, if no additional actions to reduce emissions are taken. Actual emissions are shown to 2017. This is what we have data for. Projected emissions are beyond that, so what we think is going to happen in the future. But Susan, it's 2020. Understood, but we don't have data in hand for 2018 moving forward.

The vertical black line there shows where the projections begin. Each year on this graph is represented by one bar. The higher the bar, the higher the emissions. The colors represent the contribution of different sectors, so from this one graph, you can see overall emissions from the contribution of each sector, say how transportation factored in that year or how energy generation factored in that year.

The results show us our emissions will be reduced by 25.4% in 2025, if we take no additional action, so we are almost meeting that goal of 26-28%. This trend is from existing state and federal policies, so things that are already in place like renewable power goals and vehicle tail pipe emission standards, coupled with regional energy trends, primarily due to a shift in producing electricity with natural gas instead of coal.

It also shows that emissions rise around 2032, meaning that by 2050, Delaware's emissions would have fallen by just about 20% from 2005 levels.

I got a question on Tuesday's workshop why there was an emissions drop in the 2008-2009 time period. You might remember there was economic decline in 2008, and there was a temporary shutdown of our refinery, and that temporary shutdown really drives those emissions. I don't want the takeaway to be that economic downturn is necessary for greenhouse gas emissions reductions, because that is certainly not the case, and many states, including Delaware, have continued to drive down emissions while increasing GDP and economic growth.



It is important to look many decades out because, as I discussed earlier, worldwide emissions must be near zero mid-century to avoid the worst consequences of climate change. This graph, and our work here, shows us additional action is needed, both in the short term to meet our 2025 goal and in the long term to bring emissions closer to zero by 2050.

I want to point you to the red, blue and yellow parts of the graph. These represent the industrial sector, transportation, and electric power and represented the largest opportunity for emissions reductions.

I saw a question about, “What the heck is LULUCF?” It is land use/land cover, the actions of agriculture and forestry, primarily. That’s purple and below the graph, so part of the climate solution is that we invest in green infrastructure or natural areas, which sort of soak up carbon and store it in trees and in soil, so that’s what the LULUCF is.

## **Slide 19**

We are now going into the next graph that shows you emissions with additional actions. You will see these graphs look much different from each other. With actions, greenhouse gas emissions come down over time. Results of the analysis we conducted indicate that if all actions we selected to model were fully implemented, Delaware’s net greenhouse gas emissions would decline by 31.1% in 2025, this would meet or exceed Delaware’s 2025 emissions reduction goal. In addition, full implementation of these actions could achieve further reductions beyond 2025. Implementing these actions would result in nearly 60% emissions reductions by 2050.

You’re probably wondering, “What are these actions?” And I’m going to spend some time walking through those with you over the next couple of slides.

## **Slide 20**

Again, there is a lot of information here, but I am going to walk through it with you. We modeled 20 strategies. Time and resources meant we had to make choices about what we could look at in a modeling exercise. Although these 20 strategies represent some of the most well-known actions to minimize greenhouse gas — and ones that we heard from you and technical experts over the summer — there are other actions that the state could take that would result in greater reductions in emissions over time.

It’s important to note that not every strategy that we modeled will be selected for incorporation into our Climate Action Plan, and in addition, know that there are important

actions that must be taken that don't lend themselves particularly well for modeling. So, the Climate Action Plan will include a mix of strategies that were modeled and not modeled.

The information from this modeling exercise is meant to inform the choices that we make in Delaware's Climate Action Plan. I will note this modeling was Delaware-specific. We didn't take an average for the country and then multiply. We used very specific Delaware data in order to look at what our future might look like, so it is very important for us to have Delaware data in order to make Delaware decisions.

Most of the strategies modeled can be grouped into different categories, as you see on this slide: Renewable energy, zero emission vehicles, building efficiency, fuel and roadway efficiency, building electrification and waste diversion and reduction. We modeled additional actions from methane and industrial chemicals that we won't discuss today, due to time constraints, but these actions also have significant emissions reduction potential.

You can see here that renewable energy, zero emission vehicles and energy efficiency reduce the most emissions between 2005 and 2050.

The reduction potential is measured in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, which is a mouthful, but this measure allows us to compare actions across different greenhouse gases equally so actions that reduce methane are returned in terms of carbon dioxide.

Each strategy varies in their cost to implement and how quickly they could be implemented, but many of these strategies have additional co-benefits of improving air quality, creating new job opportunities, saving residents and businesses money, improving resilience of our power supply and improving mobility options across the state.

I know this is a lot, so I am going to break it down for you and go through each one of these very quickly because we are a little bit shorter on time.

## **Slide 21**

So, category one, renewable energy. Increasing the amount of renewable energy that runs our electric grid has the greatest potential to reduce emissions in the long term, with 4.3 million metric tons to 2050. So, this includes actions like increasing solar and geothermal in homes and businesses and phasing out the burning fossil fuels for utility scale electric generation. Co-benefits include improved air quality, job creation and energy resilience.

## **Slide 22**

Converting our cars, trucks and buses to zero emissions has the second largest emission reduction potential, with 1.2 million metric tons of reduction between 2005 and 2050. So this is electric vehicles but also other zero emission vehicles like hydrogen. This strategy also assumes that we increase the fueling infrastructure available for those vehicles. Co-benefits include improve air quality, cost savings and job creation.

## **Slide 23**

Using less energy in our homes, offices and action centers through variety of efficiency measures can save over 700,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide during the time period. Because the measures can be put in place relatively quickly, it can be an important strategy short term and long term. Co-benefits include cost savings, job creation, energy resilience and air quality.

If we are piquing your interest, which I am sure we are, I will remind you that the full report is available on our website, [declimateplan.org](https://declimateplan.org).

## **Slide 24**

Just a couple more I want to highlight quickly for you. Making our existing transportation system more efficient, making it easier to walk and bike and increasing the efficiency of gasoline powered cars plays an important role in reducing emissions, with 650,000 tons of emissions reduction potential. These measures save money, improve air quality and help provide transportation choices.

## **Slide 25**

We are rounding the curve. Building electrification can help reduce over 500,000 tons of carbon emissions. This looks at powering appliances, like stoves and furnaces, with renewable power. This includes electrifying new buildings and retrofitting existing buildings over time. Benefits include job creation, air quality and energy resilience.

## **Slide 26**

And finally, the way that we manage waste products also plays a role, although smaller than other strategies. Reducing, reusing, recycling and composting can reduce 200,000 tons of emissions, with opportunities for job creation and cost savings.

## Slide 27

Phew, right? Thanks for hanging in there as I reviewed the results of the emissions modeling that we conducted to help inform the actions we could choose to focus on in the Climate Action Plan. Now that we have gone through all the information — and I know it was a lot and it is all available in a report on our website [declimateplan.org](https://declimateplan.org) — I am going to turn this over to Ann Steedly.

## Slide 28

>> Thank you, Susan. Next we will break up the group into smaller groups and put you guys to work in an exercise and allow for a group conversation following that exercise within your breakout room. You will be automatically assigned to a breakout room, and when you are, you will just click “Join the Breakout Room” to enter and each of you will have a facilitator, and all of the participants will be brought back to the room for another quick polling and the final part of today’s meeting.

*The breakout rooms were not recorded, so captions from the breakout rooms are not included in this transcript.*

*During the breakout room activity, participants were asked to provide input on which emissions reduction actions they felt were most impactful and most cost-effective. Participants were also asked to indicate which actions they felt Delaware should implement first.*

*Additionally, participants were asked to rate the extent to which emissions reduction actions provided personal economic benefits, local or state economic development, local or state preparedness, natural resource protection, health benefits, and more transportation choices.*

*Results from the breakout room activity will be posted at [declimateplan.org](https://declimateplan.org).*

## Slide 29

>> Welcome back, everybody. Hopefully everybody found that to be an exciting or at least somewhat interactive and fun way to spend a few moments of this workshop this evening. Just wanted to remind everybody that this feedback you are providing is really important to the state in terms of how they are thinking about which actions are going to get prioritized first, where they need to make investments, also how they are going to be communicating these co-benefits, which are so important, and I am glad we had a chance to talk about benefits beyond the greenhouse gas emissions.

## Slide 30

We have a couple more questions we're going to throw at you through the Zoom polling just to get a little more perspective before we turn it back to Susan to close things out.

So, I know we just asked you this in the Mentimeter exercise, as well, but it's always helpful to take a poll of the full group. So, we'd like to know, based on everything that you've heard and everything we've talked about in our breakout groups, which category of actions do you think the state should take first to minimize emissions? As a reminder, we have building electrification, building efficiency, fuel and roadway efficiency, renewable energy, waste diversion and reduction and zero emission vehicles. Let's give that a few more seconds. Go ahead and close it out. The results should pop up for us here.

Alright, people listened really closely to Susan. They heard her say that it has the greatest reduction potential in renewable energy, so great to see that that's a top priority for folks. Fairly even split among building electrification, fuel and roadway efficiency and zero emission vehicles, almost exact even split among each of those.

If we can go to the next question, Susan earlier talked a little about how there are numerous countries, states and local governments that are adopting long-term greenhouse gas reduction targets to help us avoid those long-term impacts of climate change. We want to get your thoughts on whether Delaware should adopt a long-term target like that. We're thinking out to 2050 when we are talking about this. We would love to hear: No, we don't need to worry about greenhouse gas emissions; no, Delaware is doing enough without setting any specific targets; yes, Delaware should set a target of 80% emissions reduction by 2050 — that's a fairly common target among various states and local governments; or Delaware should get a target of more than 80% emissions reductions — we're also seeing a lot more folks adopt carbon neutrality goals or 100% goals; and, finally, Delaware should set a target, but should be less than 80% by 2050 — and these are compared to 2005 goals. We'll give you just a couple more seconds to think about that. All right, I think we will close it out. See what we've got here.

All right, I think this is fairly similar to what we saw in our workshop on Tuesday. 62% of you think we should set a target of more than 80% emissions reductions by 2050. 38%, which is everybody else — we have 0% on the other ones, so nobody thinking that we shouldn't set targets — thinking that we should set an 80% reduction target. So, 80% or more, Susan, those are your marching orders. Do that, some renewable energy, easy-peasy. With that, I will pass it over to Susan Love to close us out. Susan, we have about seven minutes left, so not sure if you are going to want to take quick questions or close things out. Handing it back to you.

## Slide 31

>> Thank you, everyone, for going through that exercise and providing us with that valuable feedback. I do want to address, in two minutes, a couple of questions that came in through the chat box earlier because I think they are important and relevant, and I can answer these ones quickly.

One question came through about our current reduction goal, which is 26-28% [from] 2005. People asked about why we chose 2005 as the base year and maybe where that came from. In 2017, Governor John Carney pledged to reduce emissions by at least 26% from a 2005 baseline when we joined the U.S. Climate Alliance, which is a group of 25 states working together to reduce emissions in coordination or in conjunction with the countries in the world committing to reduce [emissions] from the Paris Agreement. All the countries in the world got together and said, "We are going to make a commitment to reduce emissions," and this is the first commitment. The states got together and said, "We are also going to commit to reducing emissions by that much." So, that's where that commitment came from and where the base year came from.

There may be a little bit of confusion, as well, about the state's renewable energy targets. The 26-28% by 2025 is economy wide, so we want to reduce our emissions from everything — our total emissions — by at least that much by 2025. We have a renewable energy target that's 25% by 2025, so that's very similar, so it becomes a little bit confusing, but the renewable energy target is just one component of meeting that larger economy-wide goal of more than 26% [emissions reductions] by 2025. So, I hope that helps clarify about what our goal is, where it came from and how it is similar but different from our renewable energy goals.

A couple other questions came in about industrial emissions. We didn't spend a lot of time talking about these today, but there is information in the technical report online about a certain class of industrial emissions that have a very high global warming potential, meaning in the short-term, these chemicals warm the globe at a much faster rate than carbon dioxide, which is a primary greenhouse gas emission. Particularly, we looked at a class of chemicals called HFCs — hydrofluorocarbons — which are used as refrigerants, and the state is working on some regulations and we have some voluntary programs to reduce these high global warming potential chemicals. So, we really looked at that in our modeling because reducing these chemicals is a very effective way of reducing global warming and something that could be done in the short term. So, we have focused the industrial [modeling analysis] around these high global warming chemicals. There is more information in the technical report, if you are interested. Sorry we didn't have time to go over that in more detail today.

My computer is giving me error messages, so I am going to move on before it shuts down. Sorry we didn't have more time for questions and questions. The other questions that came in we have collected, and we will answer in our workshop summary that will be available later this fall.

### **Slide 32**

I want to thank all of you for taking time out to participate today. I appreciate you working through Zoom and being in breakout rooms and coming back.

We don't want the conversation to end here. Our web portal will be open for your input and ideas through Friday, October 16, so that gives you almost a month to provide additional input to us and read that technical report from cover to cover.

We have a MetroQuest survey that you can provide feedback on both emissions reductions and resiliency in a fun and interactive way. You can also send a letter on the portal with your comments and suggestions, just sort of free form.

In addition, this is our first online workshop series and the second time we have done this particular workshop, and we want to know how this format worked for you, what you liked and didn't like and how we can improve for next time. So, you are going to receive a post-workshop survey next week that will focus on just the format of the workshop, not the content, but just how this workshop worked for you. We would appreciate if you could make a special effort to give us your feedback on that so we can make improvements for next time.

A workshop summary, including the results of all of our fall workshops, will be available later this fall.

### **Slide 33**

If you had fun today, and you want more, please register for the upcoming climate resiliency workshops. Each workshop will focus on a specific climate impact: sea level rise, increasing temperatures, and heavy precipitation and flooding. You can participate in one or all three because they are really going to focus in on different topics. So, if you are someone who is really concerned about heat, you might want to spend your time at workshop number three on September 29, but if you are concerned about flooding, you may want to come to workshops two and four on September 24 and October 1. More information and registration is available online at [declimateplan.org](https://declimateplan.org).

## **Slide 34**

It is now 7:00 p.m., so I, unfortunately, have to stop, but I do want that conversation to continue with all of you.

Thank you again, we are glad to have you as a partner in our efforts to solve Delaware's climate challenges. We look forward to seeing you, perhaps, at a workshop next week and look forward to having your feedback both about the format of this workshop and on our climate plan website, where you can fill out the MetroQuest [survey] or submit a comment.

Thank you, again. I hope you have a great evening, and we'll see you next time.

**END TRANSCRIPT**