



IFNPAC Q1 Meeting

Interagency Food and Nutrition Policy Advisory Council

*Tuesday, March 19th, 2024
9:30 – 11:00am
Rhode Island Commerce*

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Agenda

1. Welcome & Introductions, Approve Q4 2023 Meeting Minutes
2. HEAL Program – introduce Procurement Working Group (RIDOH)
3. Local Food Procurement in K-12 (RIDE)
4. Legislative Update (RI Food Policy Council)
5. Update on RI Food Strategy 2.0 (RI Commerce)
6. Update on RI Food System Preparedness and Recovery Plan (RI Food Policy Council)
7. Update on 2024 Climate Strategy Planning (RIDEM)
8. Updates from IFNPAC members
9. Public Comment

HEAL Program

—
Sarah Blau, RI Department of
Health

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Institutional Procurement – State Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN)

Sarah Blau, MPH
State Nutrition Coordinator, Healthy Eating, Active Living





Agenda

1. CDC Procurement Expectations
2. Defining “state procurement”
3. Research Findings
4. Recommendations

Federal Food Service Guidelines

1. Food and Nutrition Standards

2. Facility Efficiency

- Purchasing
- Waste Diversion
- Food Service Management

3. Food Safety

- Food Code
- Food Safety

4. Behavioral Design

- Placement and Layout
- Product Innovations
- Pricing and Promotion
- Tableware
- Information

Table 5. FOOD SAFETY Standards for the *Food Service Guidelines for Federal Facilities*

Category	Standards	Implementation Level ^a
Food Code	Follow the guidance and standards in the most recently published <i>Food Code</i> ⁴ (and all Supplements) relating to food safety procedures and practices.	Standard
Food Safety Management System/Active Managerial Control	Establish a comprehensive written food safety plan that seeks to achieve active managerial control of foodborne illness risk factors, including but not limited to a) improper holding temperatures; b) inadequate cooking, such as undercooking raw shell eggs; c) contaminated equipment; d) food from unsafe sources; and e) poor personal hygiene. The plan could describe the food safety procedures for the particular food service facility, including how employees are to be trained on those procedures and the methods by which proper implementation of those procedures are routinely monitored.	Innovative
Undercooked Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products	Do not serve raw or undercooked meat, poultry, or egg products, even upon request of the customer.	Innovative
Practices to Control <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> in Ready-to-Eat Products	Develop and implement written sanitation and temperature control programs that target the control of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> in ready-to-eat products. Include documentation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning frequencies for equipment, utensils, and non-food contact surfaces (e.g., walls, floors, ceilings). • Temperature control in coolers, deli cases, and refrigerators. 	Innovative
Sick Employees	Develop and implement a written employee health policy that outlines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How employees are trained on the reporting of symptoms, diagnoses, and activities that are associated with the transmission of foodborne illness from food workers and how such training is documented. • The policies for excluding, restricting, and reinstating employees who have or report symptoms, diagnoses, or activities as described in the <i>Food Code</i>. 	Innovative
Certified Food Protection Managers	Have at least one management/supervisory employee (not necessarily the Person in Charge) who is a Certified Food Protection Manager present during all hours of operation.	Standard
Food Handler Training	Develop and implement a written policy that addresses employee food safety training.	Innovative

^a Standard implementation criteria are considered to be widely achievable within food service; implementation at this level is expected. Innovative implementation criteria promote exceptional performance in various areas of food service; implementation at this level is encouraged.

Definitions

How do we define state institutions? What is state level or statewide?

State Agency

Broad Definition	RI Specific (Title 37)
"State agency" means any department, division, independent establishment, or agency of the executive branch of the state government.	"Means any department, commission, council, board, bureau, committee, institution, or other governmental entity of the executive or judicial branch of this state not otherwise established as a body corporate and politic, and includes, without limitation, the council on postsecondary education except for purchases which are funded by restricted, sponsored, or auxiliary moneys, the university of Rhode Island board of trustees except for all purchases which are funded by restricted, sponsored, or auxiliary monies, and the council on elementary and secondary education."

RI State Agency Focus

- Dept. of Admin.
- Dept of Corrections (ACI)
- Dept. of Enviro. Management
- Dept. of Health
- Dept. of Trans.
- Eleanor Slater Hos.
- Office of Healthy Aging
- Office of Rehabilitative Services
- 4 state owned K-12 schools, state universities

Research - Existing Policies, Laws and Practices

🍏 Foodstuffs Law

Purchase RI grown foods at “prevailing market price” when “required” by “state institution”

🍏 Small purchase threshold

\$5,000 small purchase threshold

🍏 Milk Purchasing Preference

0.25 preference for RI milk purchases

🍏 Tax credit

Credit for distributors purchasing RI produce to sell to elementary schools

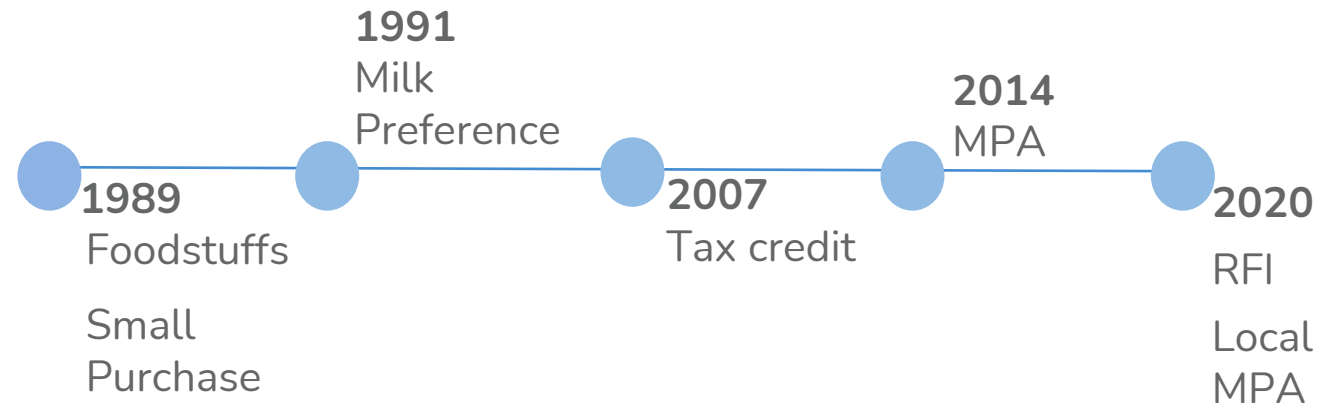
🍏 RFP for DOA MPA

Provisions around locally grown food and quarterly reporting

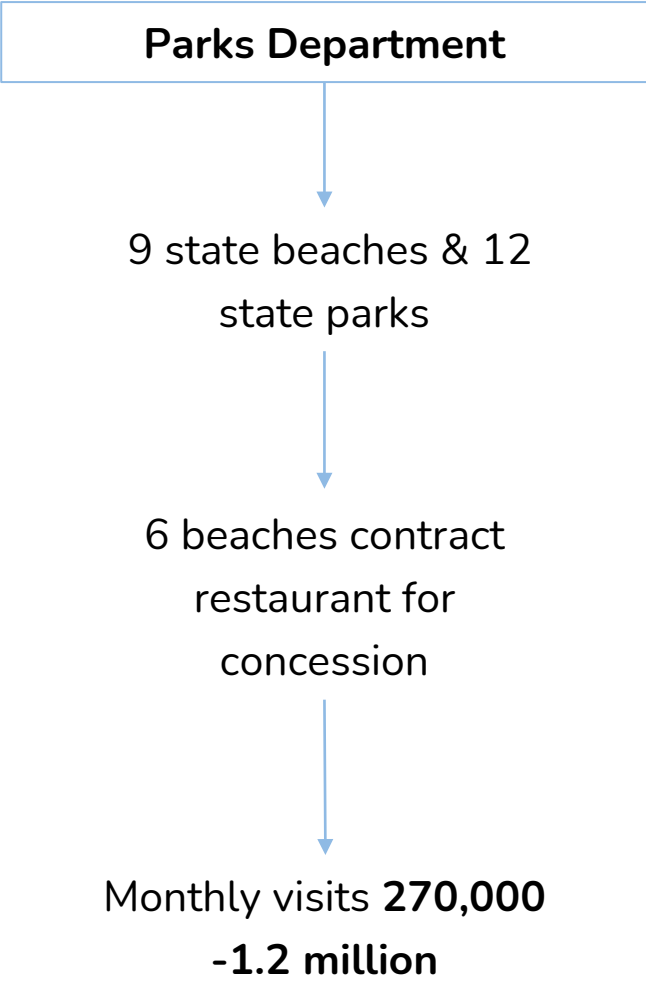
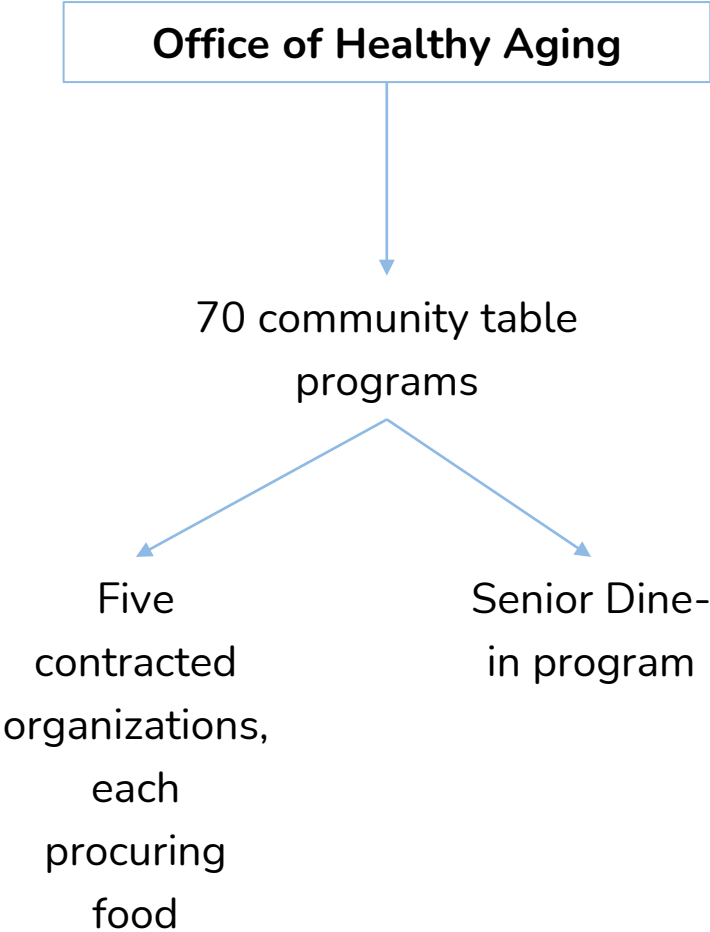
🍏 Request for Information – Powers Building

🍏 Local MPA

Establish a list of qualified local vendors to supply perishable food products



Research - State Agency Procurement Examples



[DOC - OneDrive \(sharepoint.com\)](#), [Ocean State Outdoors | Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management \(ri.gov\)](#), [Welcome to OHA | Office of Healthy Aging \(ri.gov\)](#)



Recommendations and Next Steps

Perceived Challenges	Recommendations Centering values-based purchasing	Next Steps
<p>Farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍏 Limited Supply of Local Products 🍏 Shortage of available farmland 🍏 Bidding process and outreach <p>State Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🍏 Limited interest in purchasing products on a constrained budget <p>71% of respondents reported price constraints (FINE, 2015)</p>	<div data-bbox="963 339 1498 606" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Collaborating with state agencies on baseline assessments and review of contracts</p> </div> <div data-bbox="963 635 1498 1029" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Tracking policies and improved data systems</p> <p>Revised local MPA</p> <p>Incorporate existing partners at the state level</p> </div> <div data-bbox="963 1068 1498 1246" style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 5px;"> <p>Price preference</p> <p>Revised food-stuffs law</p> </div>	<p>Statewide: Convening the institutional procurement working group, what are our opportunities to implement statewide changes in procurement practice, centering values-based purchasing?</p> <p>State level: Continue to work with state partners to update their food service guidelines to be in line with the FSG (“little p” policies/practices)</p>

RI Farm to Institution Survey Report.pdf, FLPC-RI-Local-Procurement-Nov-2014.pdf (chfpi.org), <https://goodfoodcities.org/>



Successful Local and Regional Models

Rhode Island Initiatives

- 🍏 2018 Farm-2-Lunch program
SSCLT, Providence Parks. Dept., Sodexo
- 🍏 Kids Café
RIFB, Feeding America
- 🍏 University of Rhode Island purchasing model
- 🍏 Local Food Purchase Assistance Program (LFPA)
Farm Fresh Rhode Island, SSCLT, African Alliance, RIFPC
- 🍏 RI Farm 2 School Network

Regional and Local Models

- 🍏 **Maine** - Mountain View Correctional Facility
- 🍏 **Vermont** – local procurement policy
- 🍏 **Illinois** - Good Food Purchasing bill
- 🍏 **Boston** - Good Food Purchasing bill

[SCLT-Nwsltr-Fall-2019.pdf \(southsideclt.org\)](#), [Kids Programs \(rifoodbank.org\)](#), [RI State Food Strategy 5 Year Retrospective 1_8bf72b99-8118-4c7f-83b6-a3c276908d9d.pdf \(simpleviewinc.com\)](#), [Regional-Trends-in-New-England-Farm-to-Institution-Procurement-Policy.pdf \(farmtoinstitution.org\)](#), [rifarmtoschool.org](#), [FINE Brings New England Leaders to Maine Prisons | Farm to Institution New England](#)





Spotlight: Local Food Procurement in K-12

Jessica Patroliia, RI Department of
Education

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Food Procurement in K-12

RI Department of Education
Interagency Food and Nutrition Advisory Council (IFNPAC)
March 19, 2024



Child Nutrition Programs

School Nutrition Programs

- National School Lunch Program
- School Breakfast Program
- Special Milk Program
- Afterschool Snack Program
- Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program

Community Nutrition Programs

- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- Summer Food Service Program

Farm to School

- Classroom
- Cafeteria
- Community

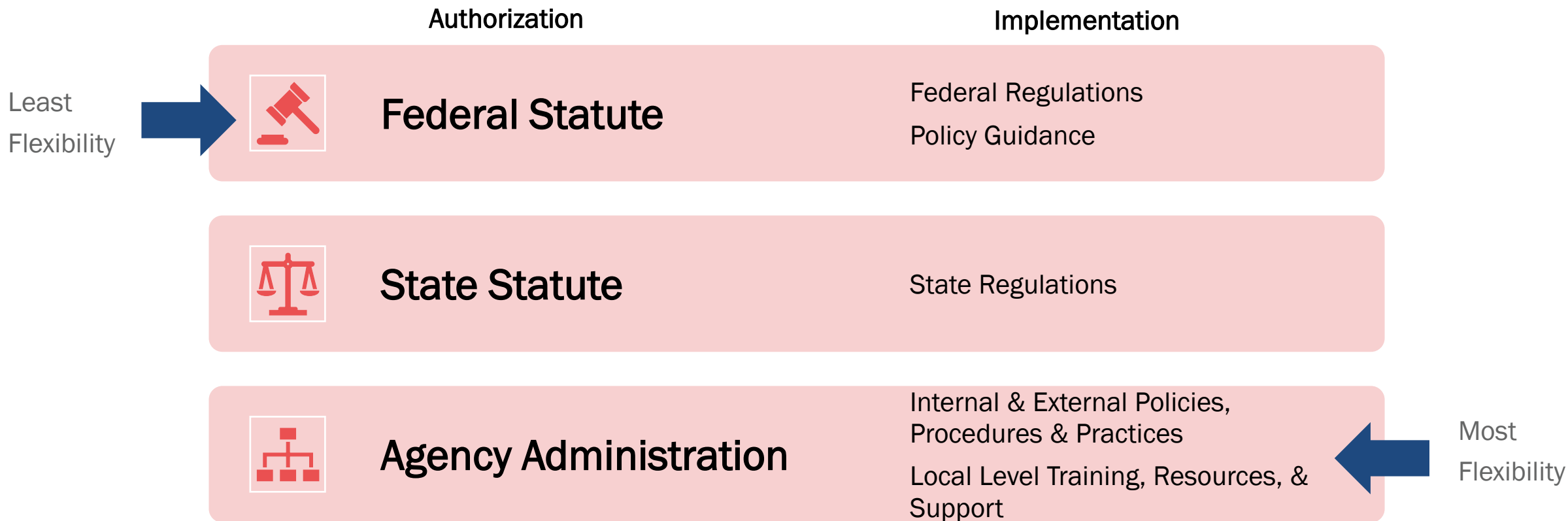


The RIDE Child Nutrition Programs, on behalf of the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, administers several programs that provide healthy food for children. Each of these programs helps fight hunger and obesity by reimbursing organizations for providing healthy meals to children.



Implementation of Federal Programs

State Agency administered programs often have multiple governing forces, which present different challenges and opportunities for implementing creative procurement solutions.



Procurement Influence

Generally, RIDE does not purchase food for use in the school meals programs, however, there are opportunities for us to influence the procurement activities happening at the local level.

Regulatory Opportunities

- State-specific nutrition requirements 200-RICR-20-25-4
- Ability to request waivers to Federal Regulation

Administrative Opportunities

- State Master Price Agreement (MPA) – MPA 421, MPA 596, MPA 627
- Reduced administrative burden, influence on specifications

Local Level Influence

- Development of template procurement documents to include “best practices”
- Training
- Resources & connections



Grant Funding

**\$1.5
Million**

Supply Chain Assistance Local Food Hub & Local Food for Schools

Distributed to schools via a partnership with Farm Fresh RI to support the purchase of locally grown/produced unprocessed or minimally processed foods from underserved producers.

\$500,000

Technology Innovation Grant Funding

Used to support specification and system development for an electronic platform to track local purchasing in school meals.

\$680,000

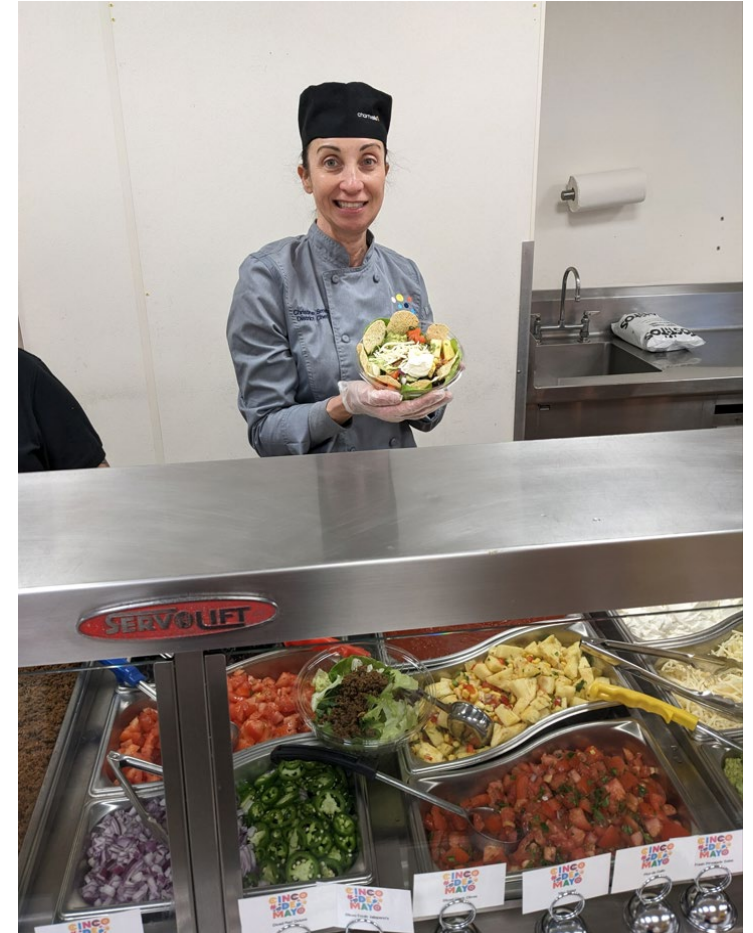
Farm to School Formula Grant Funding

To support Farm to School initiatives, including the RI Farm to School Network and the development of training and technical assistance materials.

\$858,000

Team Nutrition Grant Funding

To support student voice, culturally relevant school recipe development, and culinary training for school food service professionals.





Thank You



Jessica Patrolia
Child Nutrition Programs Coordinator
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RIDE Rhode Island
Department
of Education

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Legislative Update

Max De Faria, RI Food Policy
Council

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Update on RI Food System Planning for 2030

(RI Food Strategy 2.0)

Juli Stelmaszyk, RI Commerce

PLANNING FOR 2030



AN ACTIONABLE VISION FOR FOOD IN RHODE ISLAND

WHAT'S NEXT?



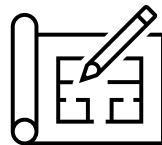
UNDERSTANDING

research, interviews
focus groups



PLANNING

Identify priorities
strategy sessions



CO-CREATING

Public comment
statewide summit

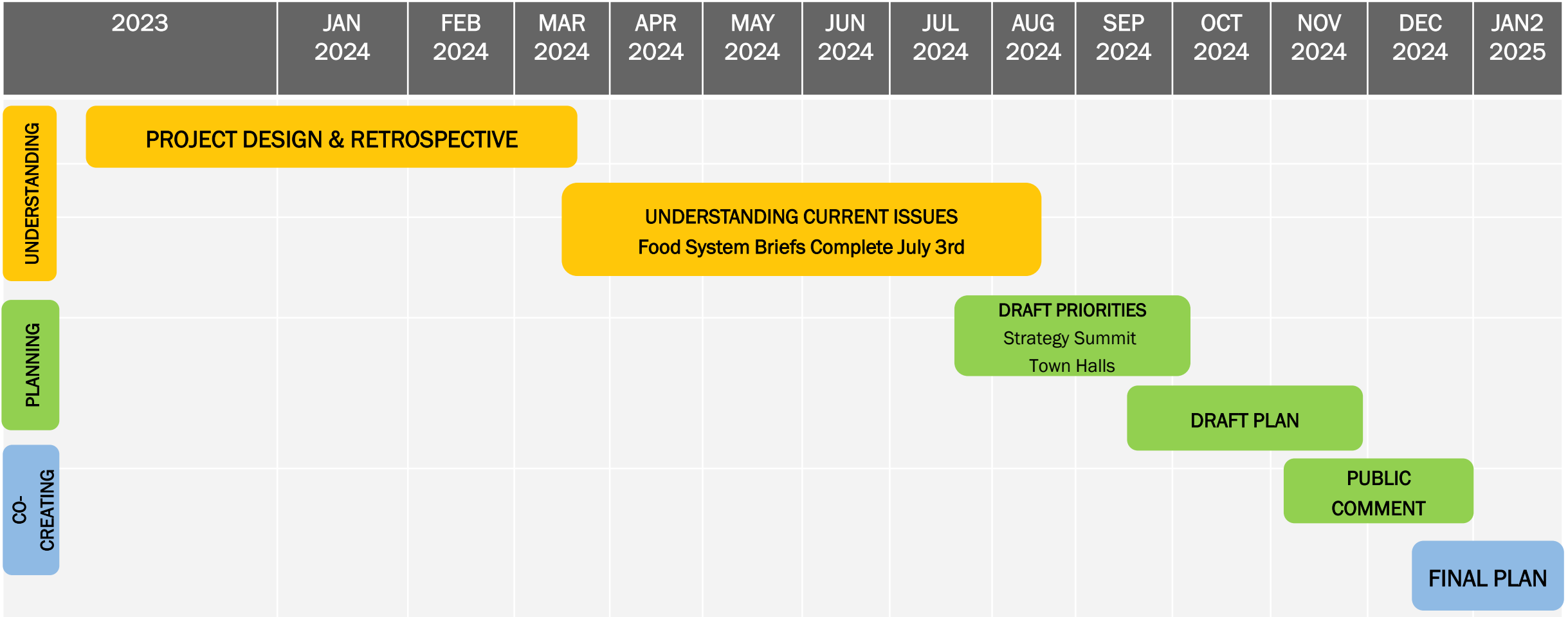
2024

2025

IMPLEMENTATION

Project Timeline

STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS --- DESIGN REFLECT RESEARCH PLAN ENGAGE IMPLEMENT EVALUATE



Brief Process Development

Inspired by VT Farm to Plate 2.0 which developed 54 Product, Market and Issue Briefs to inform strategic priorities, metrics and goals

Lead Authors
Contributing Authors

*EXAMPLE →
Farmland Conservation*



VERMONT FOOD SYSTEM PLAN ISSUE BRIEF

ISSUE:
Farmland Conservation

What's At Stake?

Over the past 40 years, Vermont made substantial investment and progress in farmland conservation, permanently conserving 15-20% of the state's farmland.¹ Farmers have greatly benefited from ongoing, coordinated conservation efforts, yet threats to farm viability in the state continue to loom large. At least 3,000 Vermont farms and many more acres of high-quality agricultural soils are not conserved.² Over the next five years, as many as 300 Vermont farms (conserved and not-conserved) may change hands as existing farmers retire. If managed strategically, these transfers could lead to the next generation of vital farms and strengthen Vermont's rural economies. If not, land farmed for generations could sit fallow, become less productive, or be lost to development. The COVID-19 pandemic has shed light on the urgency of securing our agricultural land base in order to support a more localized food supply.

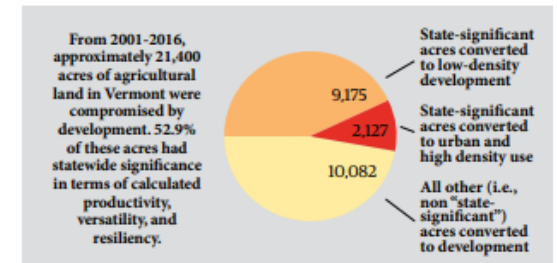
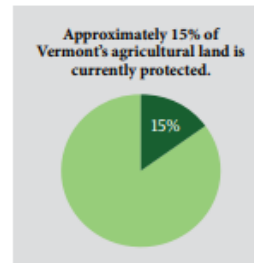
Current Conditions

Farmland conservation is one of the best ways to protect Vermont farmland from development, keep it in production, ensure localized food production capacity in case of emergencies, and maintain an economically viable agricultural sector.

Land is conserved with a legal document called a conservation easement (typically held by a land trust) which permanently limits development, restricts subdivision, and protects natural resources. This is also known as "sale of development rights," as landowners are usually compensated for the loss of the potential income from development (though some donate or partially donate this value). Conservation easements generally reduce the land's appraised value and can impact a future sale price. In Vermont, the Option to Purchase at Agricultural Value (OPAV) tool is typically part of the conservation easement, to keep land affordable for farmers with commercial agricultural operations and discourage conversion of good farmland into estate-type properties.

Selling development rights is a critical economic tool for Vermont farmers, allowing them to sell a legal asset while still retaining ownership of the land, and use sale proceeds to expand, diversify, invest in new infrastructure, buy more land, and/or facilitate a family transfer. Despite its social, agricultural, and economic benefits, land conservation is also challenging. Not all farmers want or are able to conserve their land. The demand for funding to purchase development rights far exceeds the supply, despite years of relatively stable federal and state funding for farm easements.

Permanent farmland protection plays a critical role in the economic transformation and ownership transitions that Vermont agriculture is facing, but conservation alone will not ensure the survival of Vermont's agriculture sector. Fortunately, Vermont's farmers, land trusts, agricultural lenders, and service providers are well-coordinated, and share key goals around the successful transition of Vermont's agricultural economy to the next generation, responsible land stewardship, and the importance of farm viability.



Conservation of Farmland

Current Conditions

Funders and land trusts use established criteria to assess a land parcel's resources (e.g., soils, water, special ecological attributes), development threat, and proximity to other conserved parcels, as well as the plans for the farm operation. The land is appraised to determine the current value with full development rights and the value after conservation with limited development rights. The easement value, and financial compensation to the landowner, is the difference between the two.

Bottlenecks & Gaps

- An easement's value may not offer sufficient financial return for certain landowners.
- Criteria from funders does not always match the available land.
- Easement restrictions may not accommodate a landowner's plans.
- The volume of land that could transfer over the next five years will create bottlenecks for scarce resources and staff capacity at Vermont Housing and Conservation Board (VHCB), land trusts, and agricultural service providers.

- For the past several years, the Vermont Housing & Conservation Board (Vermont's primary funder of farm easements) has typically funded **20 to 22** farm projects each year, protecting about **3,000 acres**.
- **\$2.7 million** in state funding each year (on average) leverages **\$3 million** in federal dollars through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and **\$1 million** per year in philanthropic and local funds, as well as landowner bargain sales.
- VHCB's current conservation pipeline has **40** projects waiting to be funded with a value of over **\$9 million** of easement funding.

Opportunities

- Securing more land for food production through farmland conservation can be an effective strategy to address threats posed by climate change and global pandemics.
- The Vermont conservation community is coordinated and skilled at working together ([see Business and Technical Assistance brief](#)).
- Vermont farmers continue to have a strong interest in selling development rights, and understand the importance of securing their land base.

Summary

Vermont has a long and successful track record of protecting farmland. Although Vermont ranks in the top 25% of American Farmland Trust's Agricultural Land Protection Scorecard of States,³ more resources and new tools are needed to keep up with the current and anticipated demand, and to ensure that conserved farms stay in active agriculture and remain economically viable. As the pace of farm transitions intensifies, new opportunities and tools are emerging to help farmers access land. Vermont needs well-funded, coordinated programs, including land conservation, to support the transition of farmland and farm businesses in Vermont. Ultimately, successful farmland conservation strengthens both community vitality and farm viability.

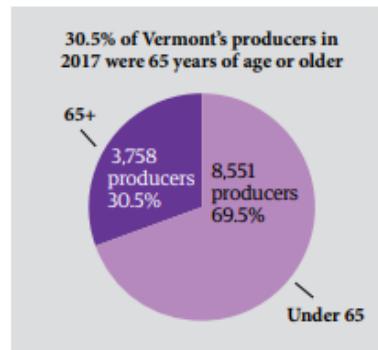
Recommendations

- Support the development of additional tools that can be applied to already-conserved properties to ensure affordability and access for the next generation. Some examples include performance mortgages, shared equity models, ground leases, and more. To support this, create a lending vehicle specifically set up to provide low-cost capital to alternative ownership models that may be challenging to finance through traditional farm loan programs.
- Fully fund the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board through the Property Transfer Tax Fund. This funding is essential in order to capture the opportunity to protect farmland now as successions accelerate and the risk of losing farmland increases.
- Allocate \$3 million annually to VHCB's Farm & Forest Viability program in order to expand their capacity to provide critical business and technical assistance services to farms and forest products businesses of all types across Vermont. ([see Business and Technical Assistance brief](#))
- Appropriate \$3 million of flexible, low-cost financing to a Community Development Financial Institution or other lender, to support new farmers in purchasing farmland. This could be leveraged by VLT's \$15 million Farmland Futures Fund. These funds would be used in coordination with VHCB's Farm and Forest Viability Program as well as the Working Lands Enterprise Fund.
- Enhance equitable access to farmland, as VLT has done with the Pine Island Community Farm in Colchester. Partner with and support organizations that assist Black, Indigenous, and People of Color farmers gain access to viable farmland.

Conservation and Land Transfers

Current Conditions

The amount of farmland expected to transfer creates a tremendous opportunity to conserve more acres, add ecological protections and affordability options to already-conserved land, help new or beginning farmers gain access to the transferring land, or expand existing businesses. Conservation during a sale process can be a powerful tool to make land more affordable for a new owner, and if the property is already conserved, it may be more affordable than non-conserved parcels.



Farm to Plate is Vermont's food system plan being implemented statewide to increase economic development and jobs in the farm and food sector and improve access to healthy local food for all Vermonters.

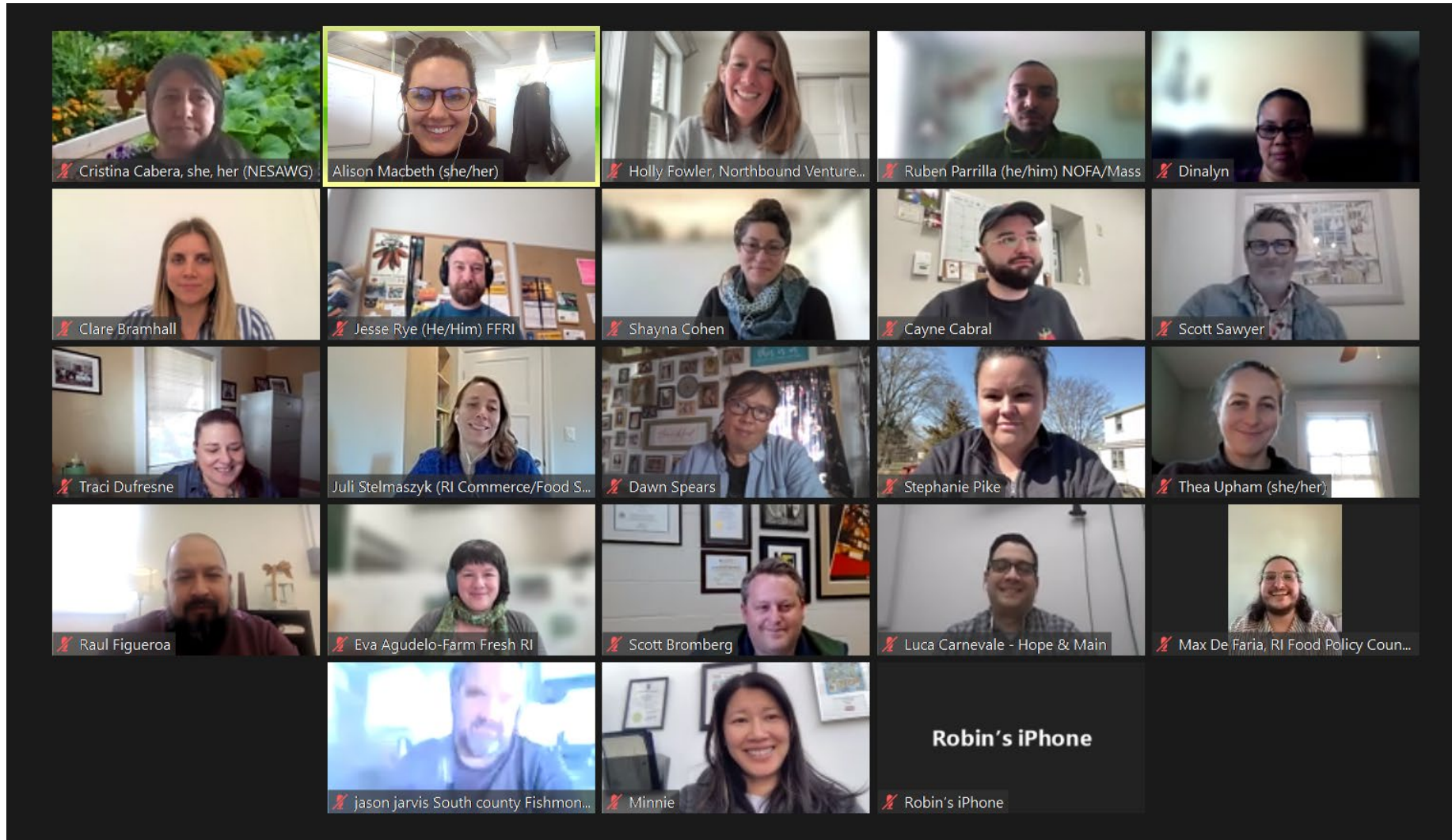
The Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets (VAAF) facilitates, supports, and encourages the growth and viability of agriculture in Vermont while protecting the working landscape, human health, animal health, plant health, consumers, and the environment.

This brief was prepared by:
Lead Authors: Abby White and Maggie Donin, *Vermont Land Trust*
Contributing Authors: Mike Ghia, *Land for Good* | Holly Rippon-Butler, *Young Farmers Coalition* | Peg Merrens, *Upper Valley Land Trust* | Nancy Everhart, *Vermont Housing & Conservation Board*
Tyler Miller and Tracy Zschau, *Vermont Land Trust*.

To read other food system briefs, visit:
vtfarmtoplate.com/plan

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Brief Co-author Onboarding



Brief Topics

CROSS-CUTTING BRIEFS – intersectional topics that provide a lens to understand issues facing RI’s food system

#	TOPIC	CO-AUTHORS (<i>bold font = Coordinating Co-author</i>)
#1	Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability	Cristina Cabrera Dinalyn Spears (NIT)
#2	Policy & Regulations	Max De Faria Dinalyn Spears (NIT) Vanessa Garcia Polanco
#3	Equity, Food Justice & Community Well-Being*	DEI Consultant Wanda Hopkins (NIT) Julius Kolawole
#4	Economic Development	Shayna Cohen, Consultant Team Dawn Spears (NIT)

**waiting on confirmation from additional Co-Author*

Brief Topics

ISSUE BRIEFS

#	TOPIC	CO-AUTHORS
#5	Stewardship of Food Producing Lands*	Shayna Cohen, Consultant Team Dawn Spears (NIT)
#6	Stewardship of Working Waters & Waterfront	Jason Jarvis Samantha Fry (NIT) No Institutional Co-Author
#7	Urban Agriculture & Community-Based Food Production	Grace Feisthamel Julius Kolawole Robin Spears III (NIT)
#8	Agriculture, Aquaculture, and Fisheries Business Viability	Shayna Cohen, Consultant Team Jason Jarvis (Fisheries) Cassius Spears Sr. (NIT)
#9	Supply Chain Infrastructure and Resilience	Shayna Cohen, Consultant Team Angel Mendez Dawn Spears (NIT)
#10	Food & Beverage Business Viability and Market Access	Luca Carnevale Minnie Luong Sherry Pocknett

#	TOPIC	CO-AUTHORS
#11	Labor & Workforce Development	Raul Figueroa Dawn Spears (NIT)
#12	Food Innovation & Technology*	TBD Cassius Spears Jr
#13	Water Quality & Soil Health	Ruben Parrilla Cassius Spears Jr
#14	Food Systems & Nutrition Education	Stephanie Pike Cassius Spears Jr. (NIT) Raffini
#15	Wasted Food Source Reduction & Recovery	Eva Agudelo Dana Siles Dinalyn Spears (NIT)
#16	Consumer Demand, Eating Behaviors & Foodways	Sarah Amin Dawn Spears (NIT) Sherry Pocknett
#17	Food Access & Nutrition Security	Sarah Blau Chrystal Mars-Baker (NIT) Alison Tovar
#18	Food Assistance & Hunger Relief	Sarah Amin Chrystal Mars-Baker (NIT) Alison Tovar
#19	Composting and Downstream Food Waste Diversion	Jayne Merner Senecal Ruben Parrilla Cassius Spears Jr. (NIT)



*Waiting on confirmation from additional Co-Author

Brief Topics

MARKET BRIEFS

#	TOPIC	CO-AUTHORS
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#21	Distribution & Wholesale	Shayna Cohen, Consultant Team Angel Mendez no-Co-Author from Tribe
#22	Restaurants & Hospitality	Traci Dufresne Sherry Pocknett
#23	Grocery & Retail	Scott Bromberg Angel Mendez no-Co-Author from Tribe
#24	Institutional Markets	Eva Agudelo Angelo Garcia no-Co-Author from Tribe

*waiting on confirmation from additional Co-Author



Update on RI Food System Preparedness and Recovery Plan

Rachel Newman Greene, RI Food
Policy Council & Spartina
Consulting



2024 Strategic Planning

RI Food System Preparedness and Recovery Planning

IFNPAC | March 19, 2024



www.spartinaconsulting.com

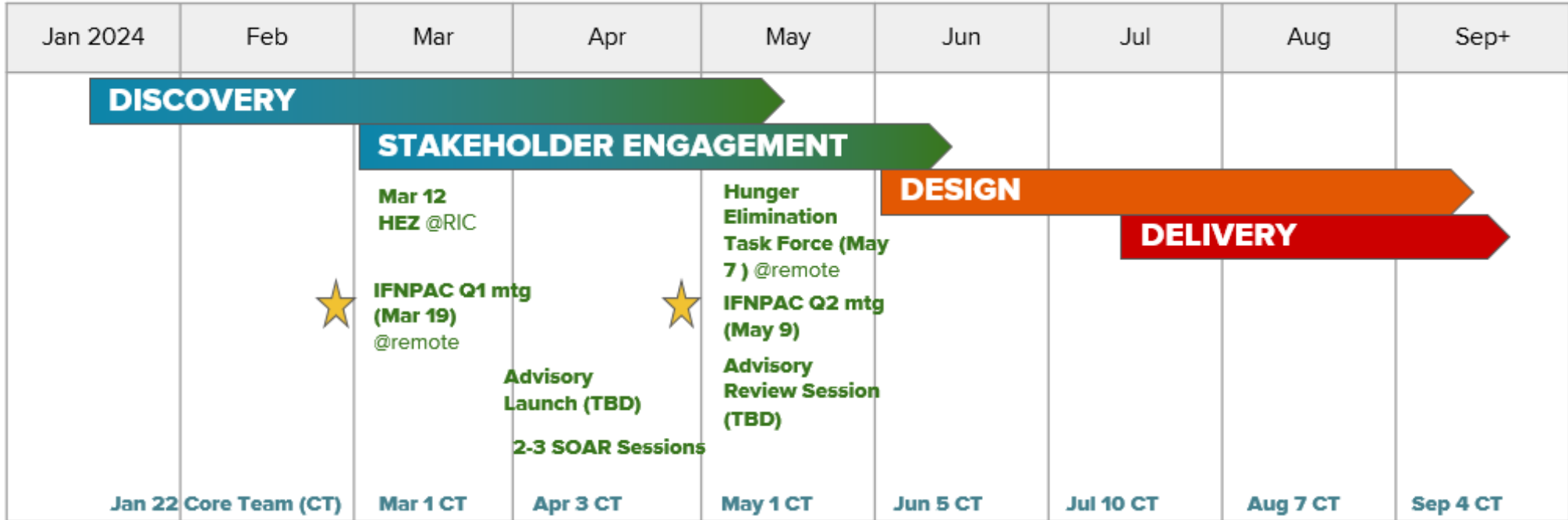


At its best, strategic planning not only produces a way forward, but
creates shared meaning and understanding
for coordinated action.





Proposed Process, DRAFT V.2



- Project launch
- Project plan
- Stakeholder mapping
- Engagement schedule
- Review background data
- Research
- Identify/Invite Advisory Team

- Establish Advisory
- Assessment + mapping of infrastructure
- Summary of research and assessment findings

- Stakeholder interviews
- SOAR Focus groups
- Convene Core Team and Advisory to review preliminary findings + identify strategic priorities

- Convene Strategy Retreat
- Develop Strategic Plan
- Develop 4-8 Policy briefs
- Develop Visual Playbook
- Develop Governance plan and Implementation roadmap

- Core Team Review Sessions
- Finalize strategic plan/framework, visual playbook and implementation roadmap

SOAR

analysis

Strengths

What are our greatest assets, exemplar practices, and what do we value most?

Opportunities

What are our opportunities to innovate, improve, reimagine?

Aspirations

What is our preferred future? “Moonshot” hopes?

Results

What is our desired impact - measurable results?

Mapping the Food System Assets

Production

Processing & Storage

Wholesale Distribution

Retail & Community-Based Distribution

Consumption

Farmers
Fisherman

Food Processing Companies
Food Bank

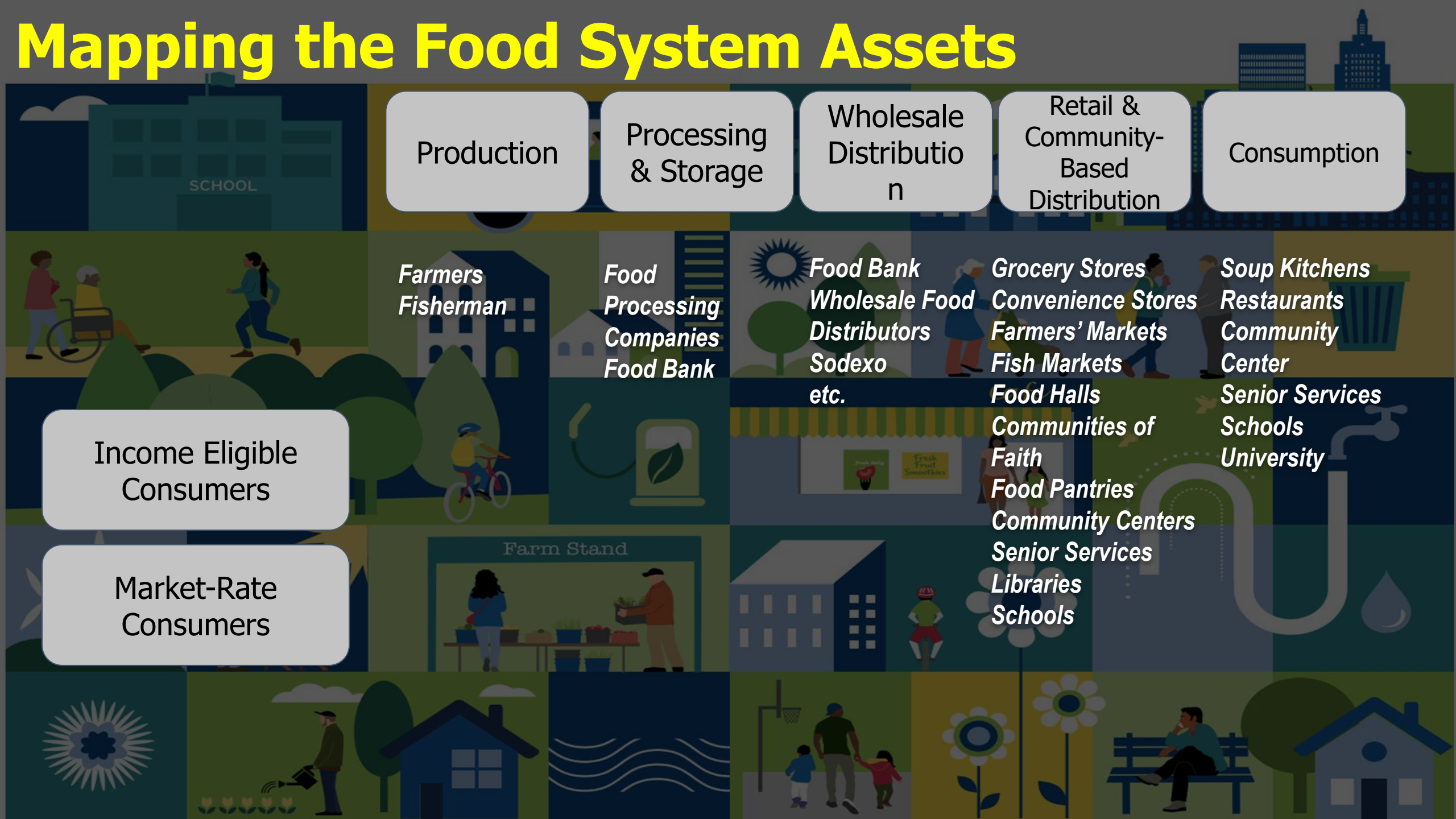
Food Bank
Wholesale Food Distributors
Sodexo
etc.

Grocery Stores
Convenience Stores
Farmers' Markets
Fish Markets
Food Halls
Communities of Faith
Food Pantries
Community Centers
Senior Services
Libraries
Schools

Soup Kitchens
Restaurants
Community Center
Senior Services
Schools
University

Income Eligible Consumers

Market-Rate Consumers



THANK YOU

TSILBERT@SPARTINACONSULTING.COM



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Update on RI 2025 Climate Strategy Planning

Liz Stone, RI Department of
Environmental Mangement

***RIEC4 & Act on Climate
Update***

The Act on Climate establishes economy-wide emissions reduction targets of:

- 10% below 1990 levels by 2020
- 45% below 1990 levels by 2030
- 80% below 1990 levels by 2040
- **Net-zero emissions by 2050**

- By 12-31-2022, the EC4 shall submit an update to the 2016 GHG Reduction Plan to Governor & General Assembly. **COMPLETE!**
- By 12-31-2025 (and every 5 years), the EC4 must submit an updated Climate Action Strategy, following public comment, that includes strategies/programs/actions to meet economy-wide targets for GHG reductions. **RFP IN PROGRESS!**
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GRANTS ANNOUNCED!
- Develop public metrics & an online climate dashboard. **IN PROGRESS!**
 - Will be incorporated into existing RI Climate Change website at www.climatechangeri.gov

- May seem early to be thinking about it, *but* Dec. 2025 will be here before we know it:
 - RFP in under development to bring on-board the assistance of a consultant to assist with outreach/modeling/analysis
 - Climate Change Community Engagement Grant recipients announced in Feb. 2024 (\$217,000 total)
 - Have comments or feedback to offer? The EC4 has a SmartComment portal open at <https://climatechange.ri.gov/act-climate/public-comment>

- Open engagement with stakeholders
- Wider involvement across EC4 member agencies/offices
- Robust and comprehensive GHG emissions scenario modeling
- Incorporate municipal and business voices
- Directly involve expertise of EC4 STAB and Advisory Board
- Develop an actionable strategy with specific roles and responsibilities

How to Stay Engaged?

RIEC ⁴

To be added to the EC4's listserv to receive climate related news, announcements and engagement opportunities, please email:

doa.climatechangeri@doa.ri.gov

To sign-up for the EC4 newsletter, visit:

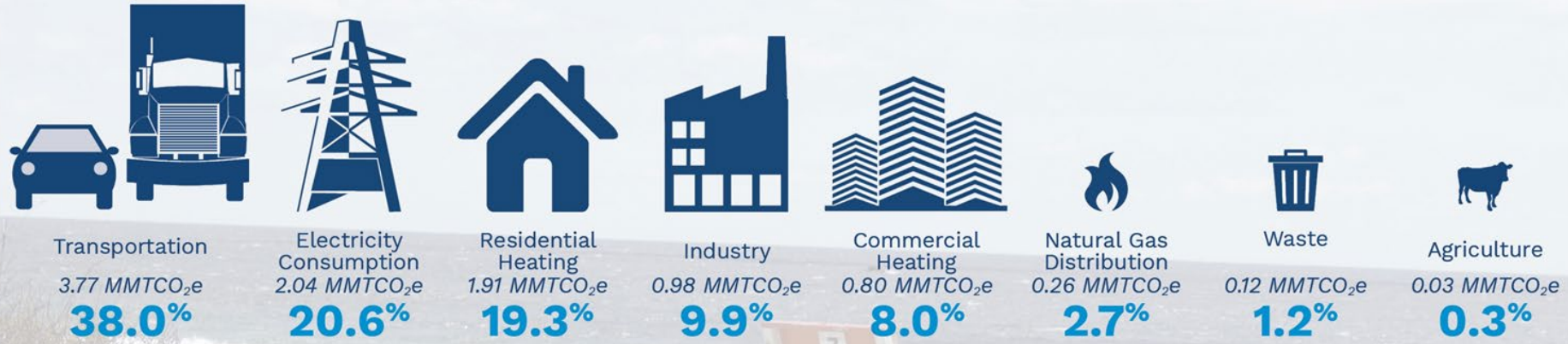
<https://climatechange.ri.gov/ri-executive-climate-change-coordinating-council-ec4-overview>

RI's state climate change website: www.climatechange.ri.gov

Overview of 2020 Emissions

RIEC 4

Gross GHG Emissions by Economic Sector in 2020



2020 Net GHG Emissions

9.24*
million metric tons of CO₂e

*Net emissions equal the sum of gross emissions and removals. Sector totals may not align with net total due to rounding.

2020 Greenhouse Gas Removals

Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF)



-0.68 MMTCO₂e

7.4%

of gross GHG emissions offset by LULUCF

1990 - 2020 Change



Statewide Net GHG Reductions

-20.1%

Updates from IFNPAC Member Agencies

Public Comment

