Natural and Working Lands Sector Workshop

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June 18, 2025

10:00am – 11:30 m EST

Agenda

- ✓ Introductions
- ✓ Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Overview
- ✓ Natural and Working Lands Relevant Context & Measures
- ✓ Open Discussion
  - ✓ Trends
  - ✓ Measures Presented
  - ✓ Needs from the region
  - ✓ Past experiences with climate policy
- ✓ Next Steps

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Introductions

- Name
- Organization
- Role
- What area or region you typically work in
- Why you attended today

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Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Overview

Program Goals:

Through the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, Congress provided tools to pursue greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution reductions, including the Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program.

In implementing this program, EPA seeks to achieve three broad objectives:

1. Tackle damaging climate pollution while supporting the creation of good jobs and lowering energy costs for families.
2. Accelerate work to address environmental injustice and empower community-driven solutions in overburdened neighborhoods.
3. Deliver cleaner air by reducing harmful air pollution in places where people live, work, play, and go to school.

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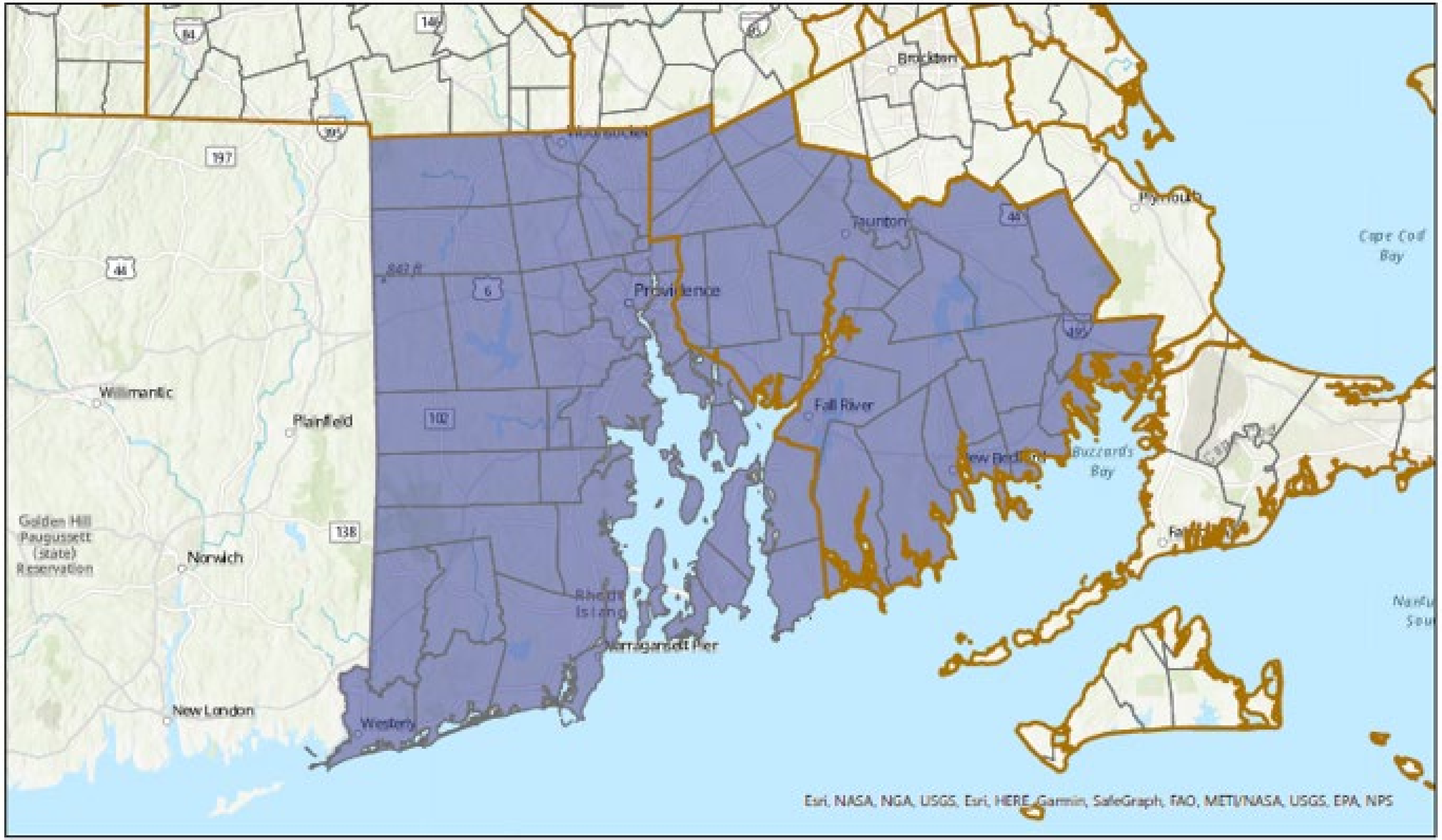
Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Overview

<u>What is an MSA?</u>

Delineated by the Census Bureau, MSAs represent "a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core."

Figure 1: Providence-Warwick MSA CPRG Planning Area



Providence-Warwick MSA + Additional SRPEDD Area Munis = Target Planning Area
Massachusetts RPA Boundaries
Municipal Boundaries

Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes.

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Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Overview

Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) Requirements:

- A GHG inventory
- GHG emission projections
- GHG reduction targets
- Quantified GHG reduction measures
- A benefit analysis for the full geographic scope and population covered by the plan
- A low-income and disadvantaged communities benefits analysis
- A review of authority to implement
- A plan to leverage other federal funding
- A workforce planning analysis

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Natural and Working Lands (NWL) Sector

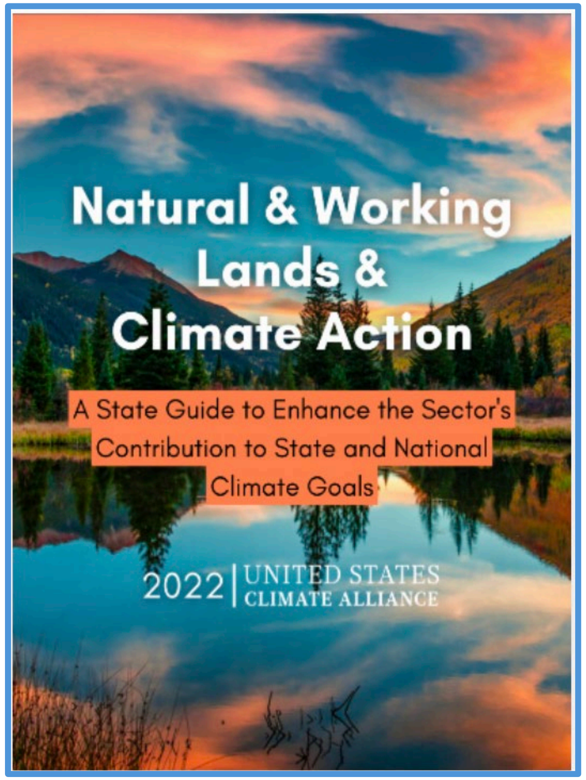
The EPA's "natural and working lands" (NWL) category encompasses a wide range of land types that play a role in climate mitigation and adaptation.

These lands include:

- Forests
- Wetlands
- Grasslands
- Croplands
- Urban green spaces

Preservation of natural and working lands is vital for carbon sequestration and offers opportunities for **improved and sustainable land management practices** which can further reduce GHGs and offer ecosystem services.

The EPA utilizes NWL as a sector within its broader climate action strategies, focusing on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon storage within these areas.

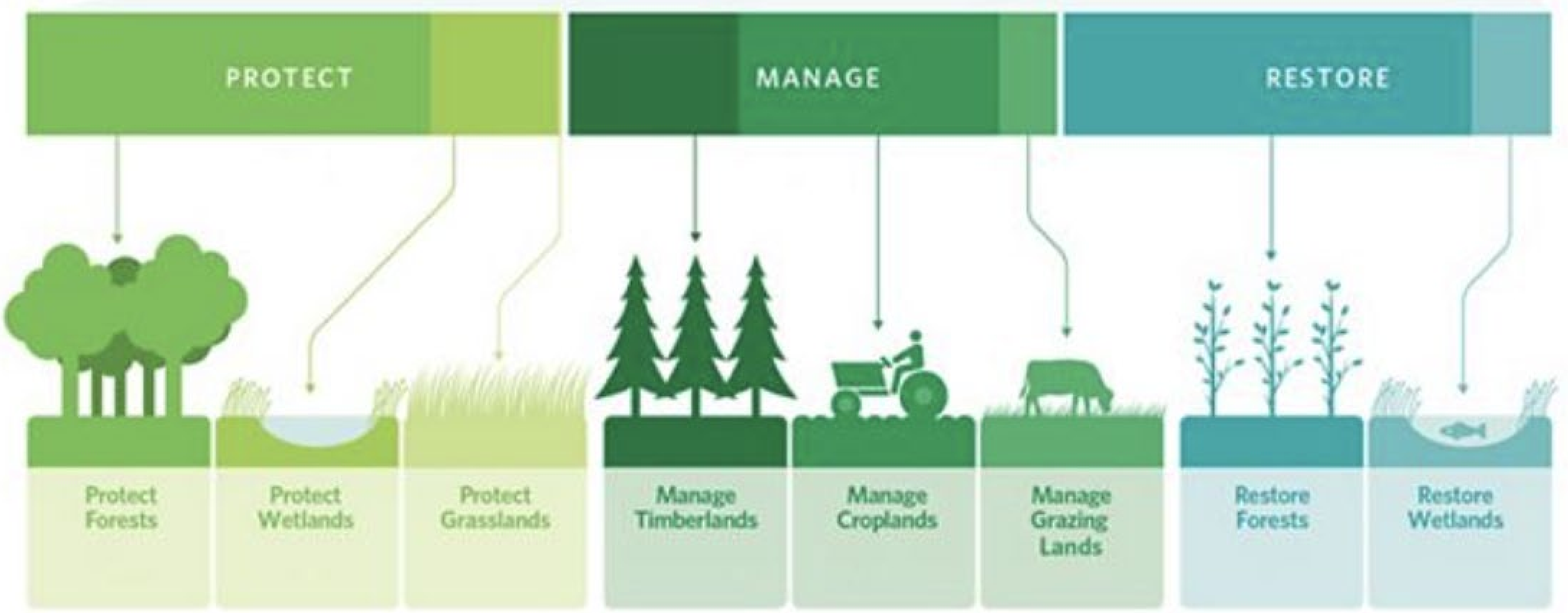


EPA NWL State Guidebook
https://usclimatealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/USClimateAlliance_Guide_NWLStateGuide_NaturalandWorkingLandsandClimateAction_2022.pdf

Natural Climate Solutions (NCS)

Natural Climate Solutions for Natural and Working Lands:

Protecting, restoring, and managing forests, wetlands, and farms are recognized as "natural climate solutions" to pull carbon and pollution from the air.



NCS for NWL rely on three primary approaches to reduce GHG emissions and sequester carbon:

1. **Protecting natural systems** like forests and wetlands
   - NWL naturally absorb and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, making them crucial for mitigating climate change.
2. **Implementing improved management practices** on natural and working lands
   - E.g. climate-smart forestry, soil carbon enhancement
3. **Restoring degraded lands** through reforestation and other effort

Sources:

The Nature Conservancy (2025). Natural Climate Solutions. https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/perspectives/natural-climate-solutions/

EPA (2024).Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry Sector Emissions and Sequestration. epa.gov/ghgemissions/land-use-land-use-change-and-forestry-sector-emissions-and-sequestration

NWL NCL Practices: A Vital Climate Resiliency Strategy

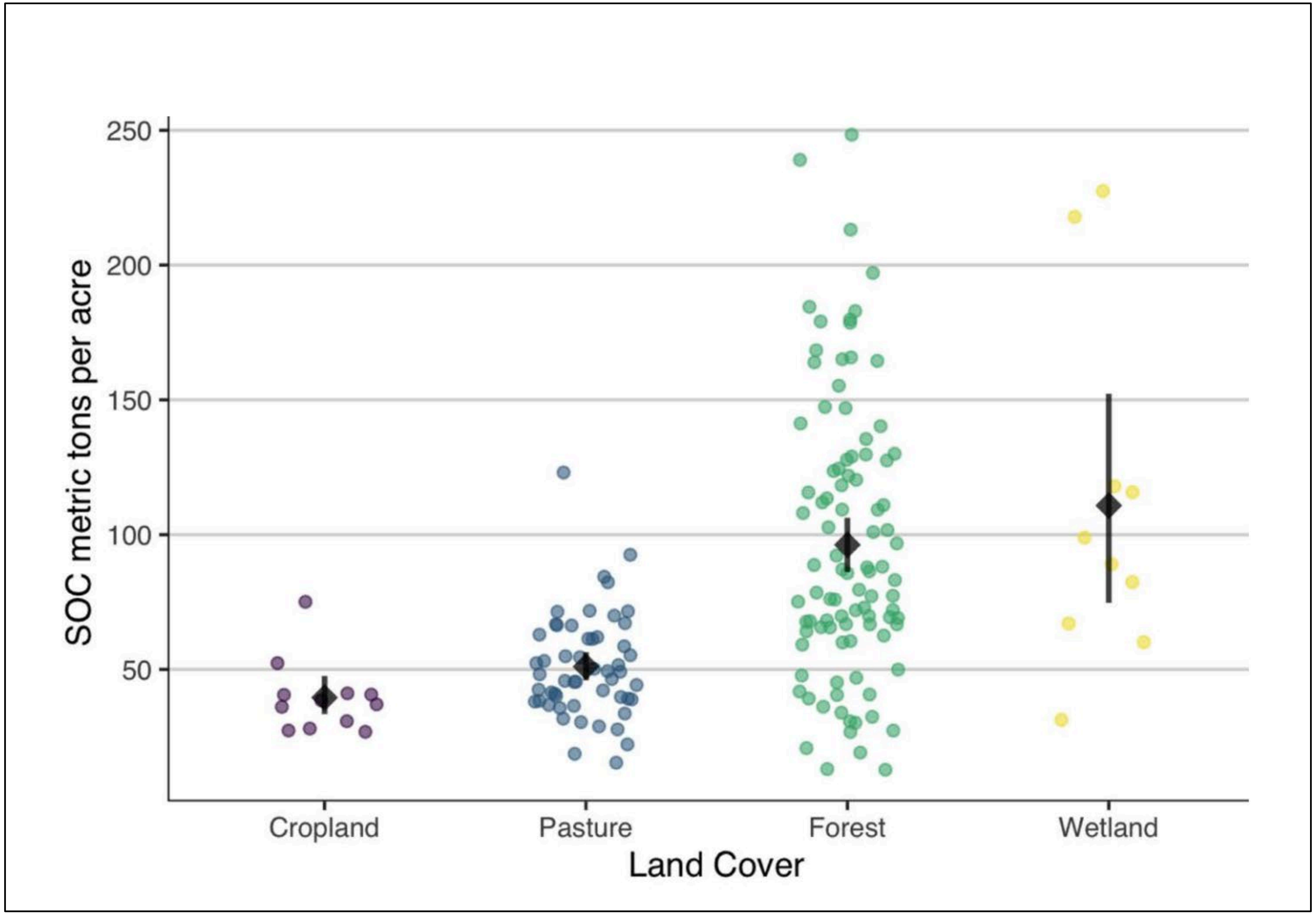
Supporting Natural Climate Solutions for Natural and Working Lands in RI and SEMA can significantly contribute to GHG Reduction and Climate Resiliency in the Region

By preserving lands and improving management practices, we can effectively:

- Sequester and store carbon
  - NWL naturally absorb and store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, making them crucial for mitigating climate change.
- Prevent future emissions generated by land conversion
  - Land use change releases stored carbon in soils and plants, significantly impacting ecosystems, carbon cycles, and biodiversity
- Reduce emissions on from current practices on NWL
  - Improvements in land management practices within the NWL sector can enhance carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as contribute ecosystem services and improve biodiversity

Source: EPA (2024).**Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry Sector Emissions and Sequestration.** epa.gov/ghgemissions/land-use-land-use-change-and-forestry-sector-emissions-and-sequestration

SOC Sequestration Value by Land Use Type



2016 High Resolution Land Cover Class	Average Soil Organic Carbon MT ha 1m depth	Source of SOC Value
Impervious (2)	54	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO
Developed or Open Space (5)	99	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO
Cultivated Crops (6)	81	RaCA/SCDB
Pasture or Hay (7)	126	RaCA/SCDB
Grassland or Herbaceous (8)	113	RaCA/SCDB
Deciduous Trees- non forest (9)	54	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO
Evergreen Trees- non forest (10)	54	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO
Forest (11)	214	RaCA/SCDB
Scrub/Shrub (12)	121	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO
Palustrine Forested Wetland (13)	825	RaCA/SCDB
Palustrine Scrub/Shrub Wetland (14)	825	RaCA/SCDB
Palustrine Emergent Wetland (Persistent) (15)	825	RaCA/SCDB
Estuarine Forested Wetland (16)	398	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO
Estuarine Scrub/Shrub Wetland (17)	398	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO
Estuarine Emergent Wetland (18)	398	Meta-analysis/ SSURGO

Appendix 1: Firm Profiles & Project Examples 31

Source: A Guide for Implementing the Healthy Soils Action Plan in Design and Construction. Healthy Soils Challenge Grant Proposal (2024). https://www.mass.gov/doc/c137-proposalguide-to-implement-hsap-recs-in-design-and-construction-rdg/download

Land Use, Land-Use Change, & Forestry (LULUCF)

Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) refers to the impact of human activities on terrestrial carbon sinks. It encompasses changes in land use (e.g., deforestation, afforestation, urbanization) and forestry practices, and their effects on greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

- LULUCF is a crucial area of focus in climate change mitigation because it plays a significant role in the global carbon cycle and can contribute to both emissions and carbon sequestration.

Conservation & Preservation vs. Conversion

- **Conservation & Preservation:** Protecting and managing natural and working lands offer a variety of climate, ecosystem, and social benefits, and are crucial elements of achieving GHG drawdown.

- **Conversion (Land Use Change):** Human activities that alter NWL lands, such as through deforestation, urbanization and development, or agricultural expansion.

Implementation of natural climate solutions (NCS) can create a more sustainable future.

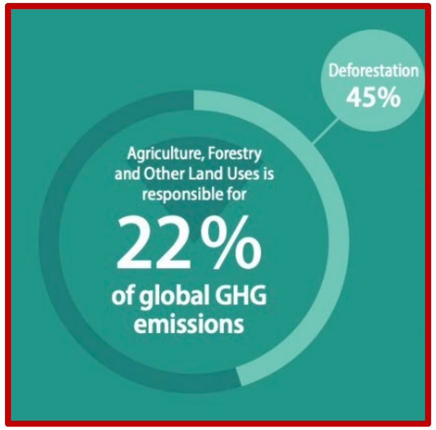
Source: EPA (2024).Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry Sector Emissions and Sequestration. epa.gov/ghgemissions/land-use-land-use-change-and-forestry-sector-emissions-and-sequestration

Land Use Change = Major GHG Source

Understanding land use change is crucial for managing natural resources, mitigating climate change, and conserving biodiversity.

Land use change from development and other forms of land conversion cause the release of stored carbon that occurs when forests, wetlands, and ag lands are cleared for housing ,infrastructure, or other land uses.

LULUCF activities can either release carbon into the atmosphere (e.g., through deforestation) or absorb carbon from the atmosphere (e.g., through forest growth).

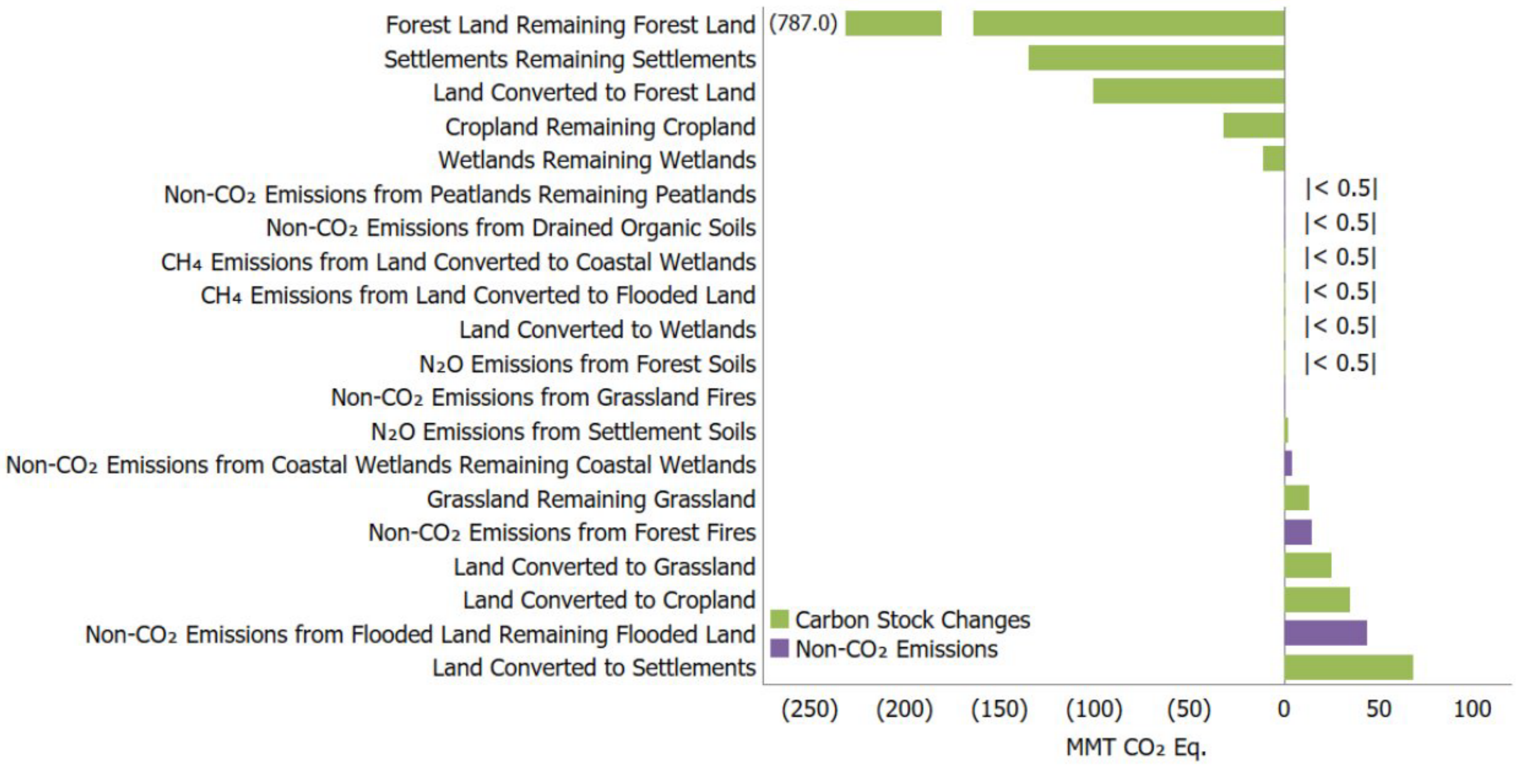


Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). AFLOU Fact Sheet (2024). https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/outreach/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_FactSheet_AFOLU.pdf

Lands Remaining NWL = Major GHG Sink

Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF): the impact of human activities on terrestrial carbon sinks includes changes in land use (e.g., deforestation, afforestation, urbanization) and forestry practices, and their effects on GHG emissions and mitigation.

Figure 6-1: 2022 LULUCF Chapter Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks

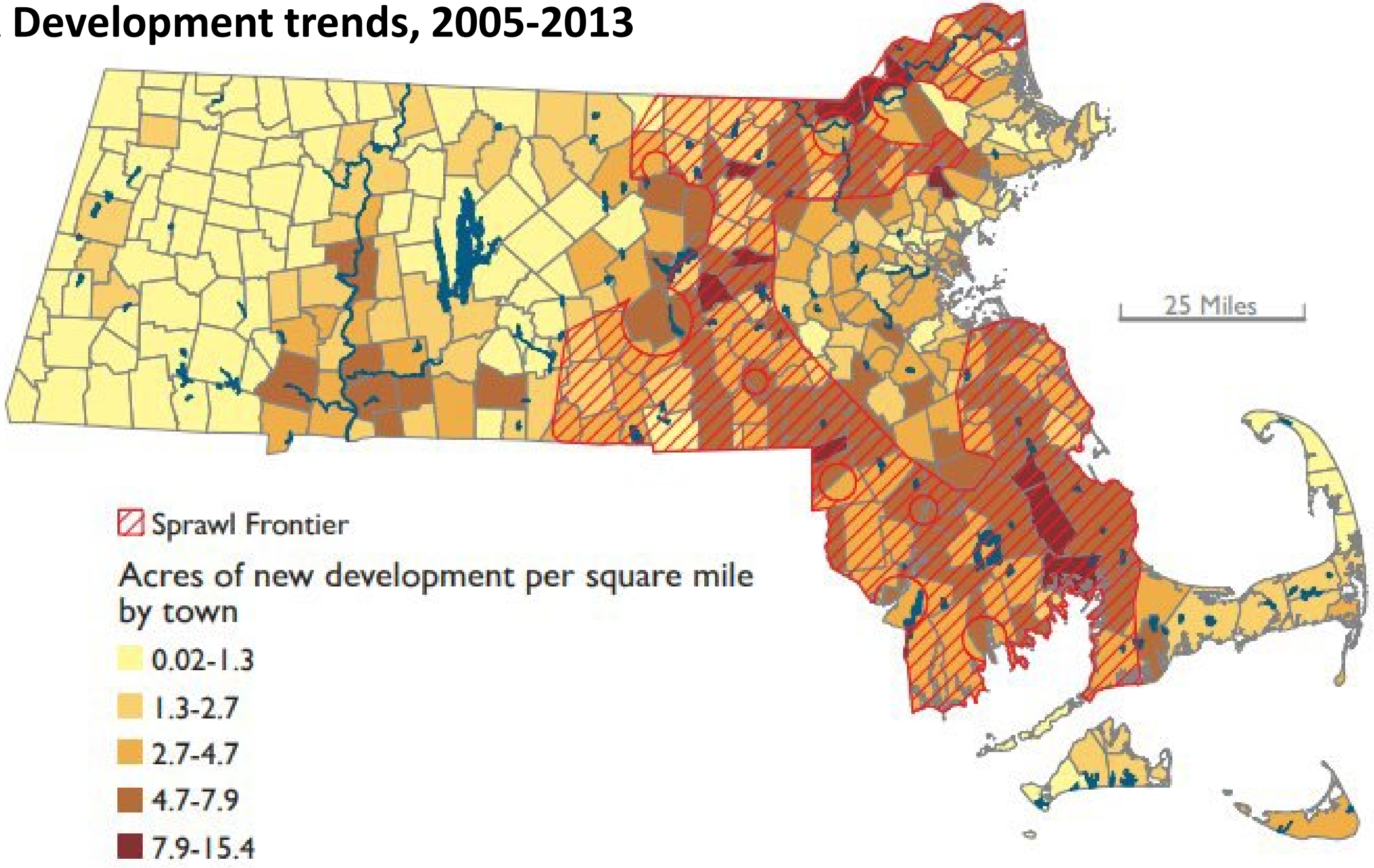


Note: Parentheses in horizontal axis indicate net sequestration.

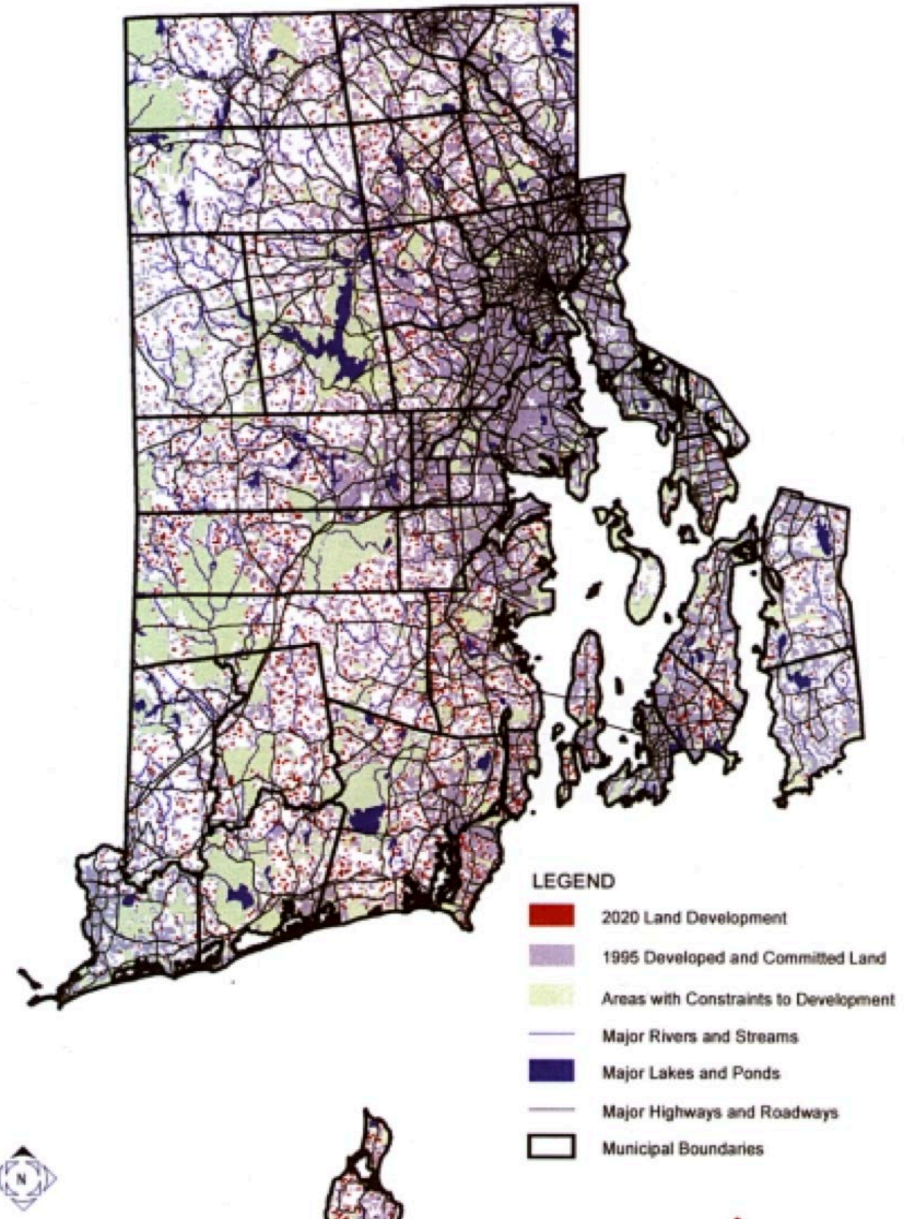
Source: Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2022 (2024).Ch 6. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-04/us-ghg-inventory-2024-main-text_04-18-2024.pdf

Losing Ground - Land Use Change from Development

MA Development trends, 2005-2013



RI Development trends, 1995 - 2020



<u>Development Rates MA and RI</u>

MA: As of 2017 , **21%** of the state's total land area has been developed, 1.1 million acres

RI: Since 1995 about **30%** of land that was undeveloped has been built on.

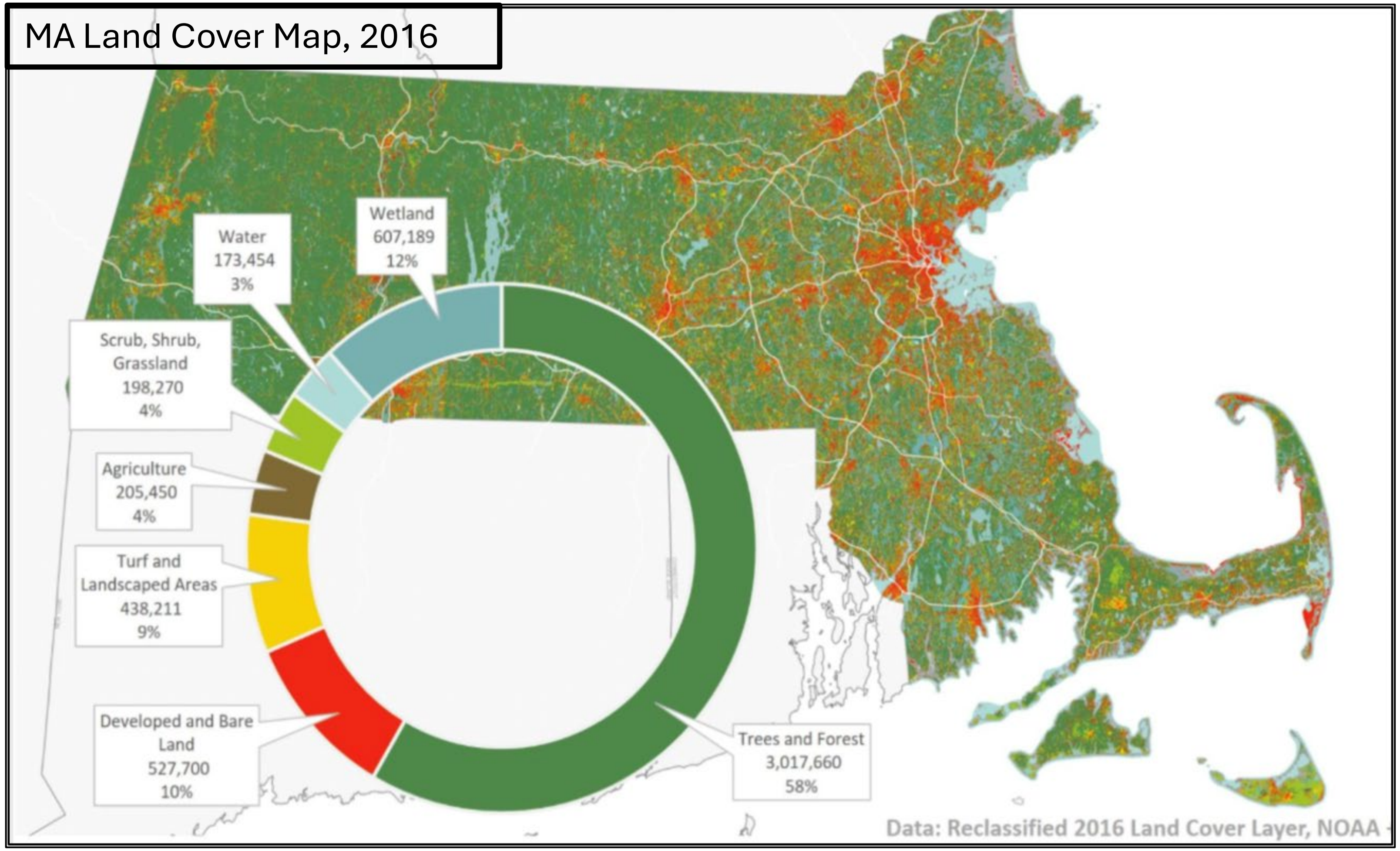
- 20% of the land was developed over the first 300 years of settlement, rate increased significantly since 1995, with another 9% being developed. In some of the more rapidly developing communities, building activity has consumed as much as 75 percent of vacant land.

Source: https://www.growsmartri.com/pdfs/costs_of_sprawl.pdf, MA Audubon, Losing Ground (2020). https://www.massaudubon.org/our-work/publications-resources/losing-ground

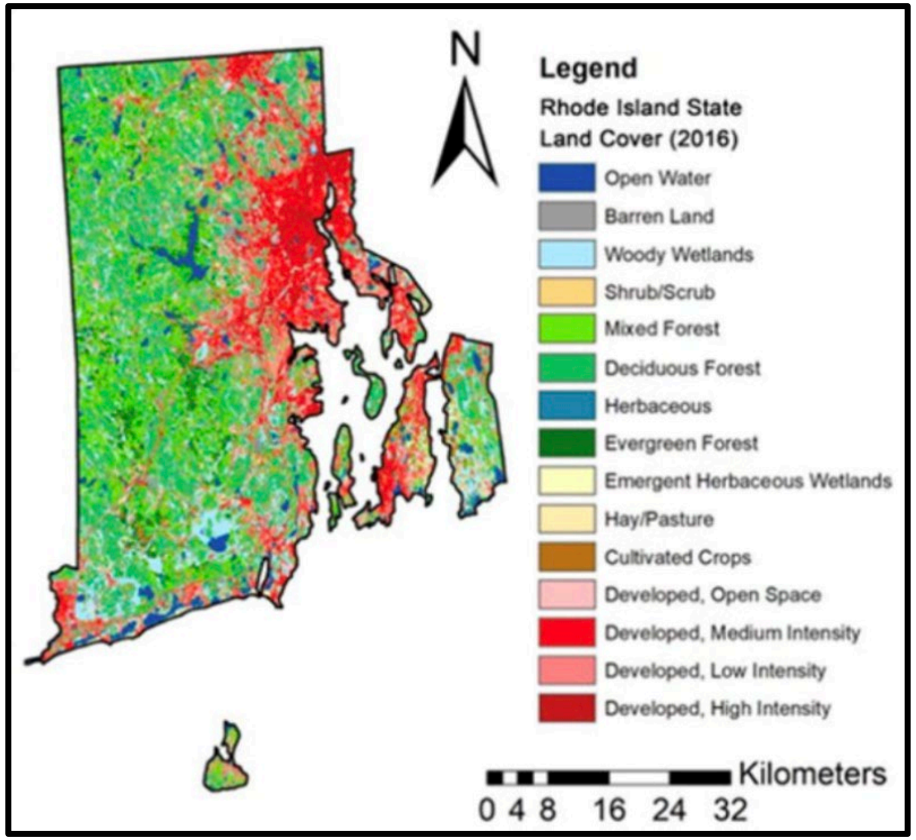
MA and RI Natural and Working Lands Composition:

- NWL land in MA and RI is unequivocally dominated by trees and forests

MA Land Cover Map, 2016



RI Land Cover Map, 2016



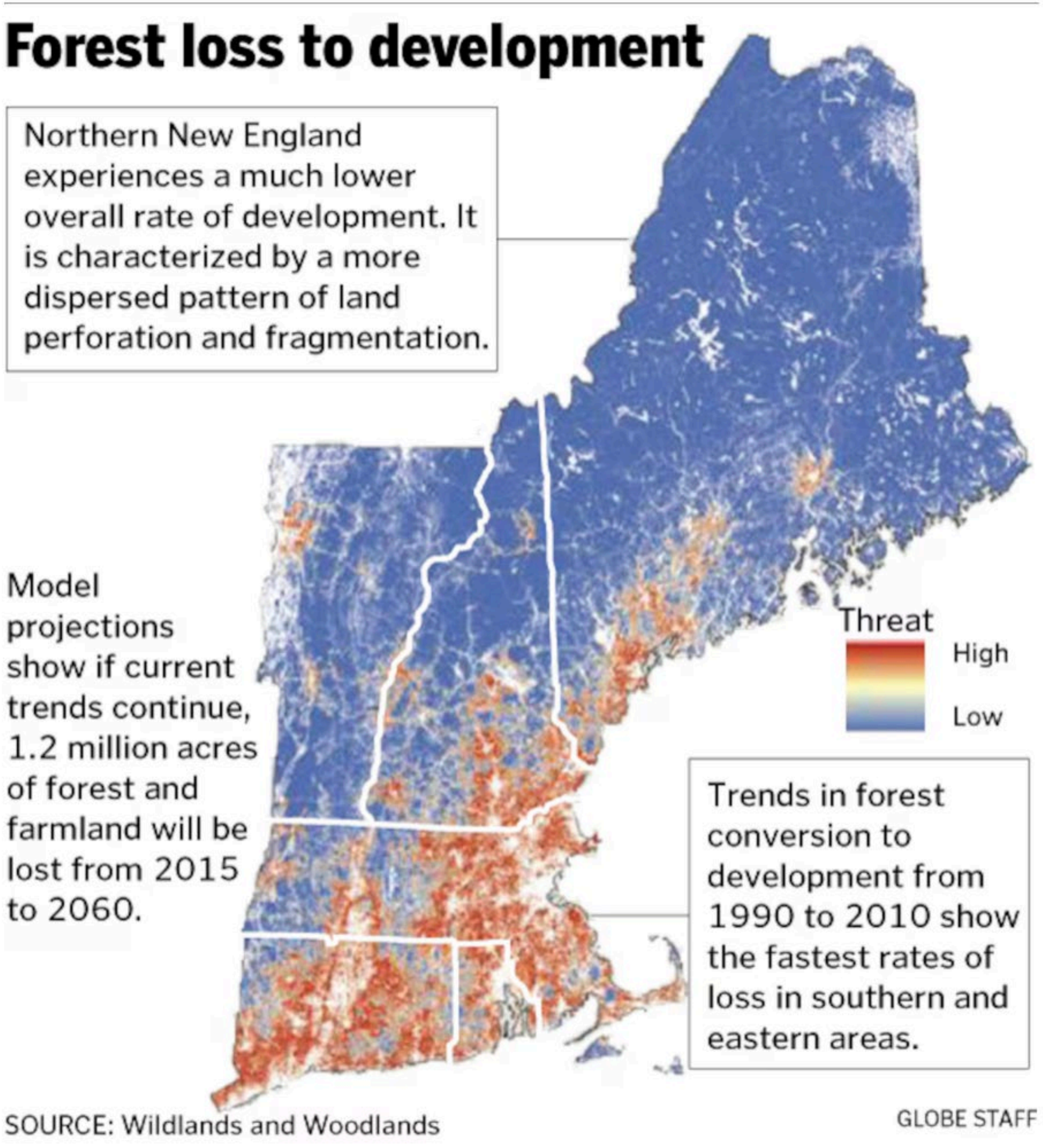
Source RI: https://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/10/4/92

MA: NWL accounted for 88% of the state (or 4.576 million acres) in 2021.

- Forest area, the largest component of NWL and a primary indicator of the state's carbon storage and sequestration capacity, accounted for 56% (or 2.899 million acres).

RI: Forests account for 59% of RI's land area, 393,000 acres

Source: 2024 Massachusetts Climate Report Card - Natural & Working Lands. EEA., Ecological Landscape Alliance.(2025). https://www.ecolandscaping.org/02/developing-healthy-landscapes/soil/the-massachusetts-healthy-soils-action-plan-overview-survey/



Source: Boston Globe (2017). https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2017/09/20/region-losing-acres-forests-day-report-finds/u0C4OJXKGicgreJX1nCyNM/story.html

Carbon Sequestration and Storage:

- Forests as Carbon Sinks: Forests play a vital role in absorbing carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere and storing it long-term in trees and soil. This helps mitigate climate change by reducing the amount of CO2, a major GHG, in the atmosphere.
- Peaking at 70% forest cover in the late-twentieth century, forest land has now declined to 60% as forests are increasingly converted to residential and commercial development, including solar arrays
- Remaining forests are especially prone to future stressors, including climatic changes and disturbances.

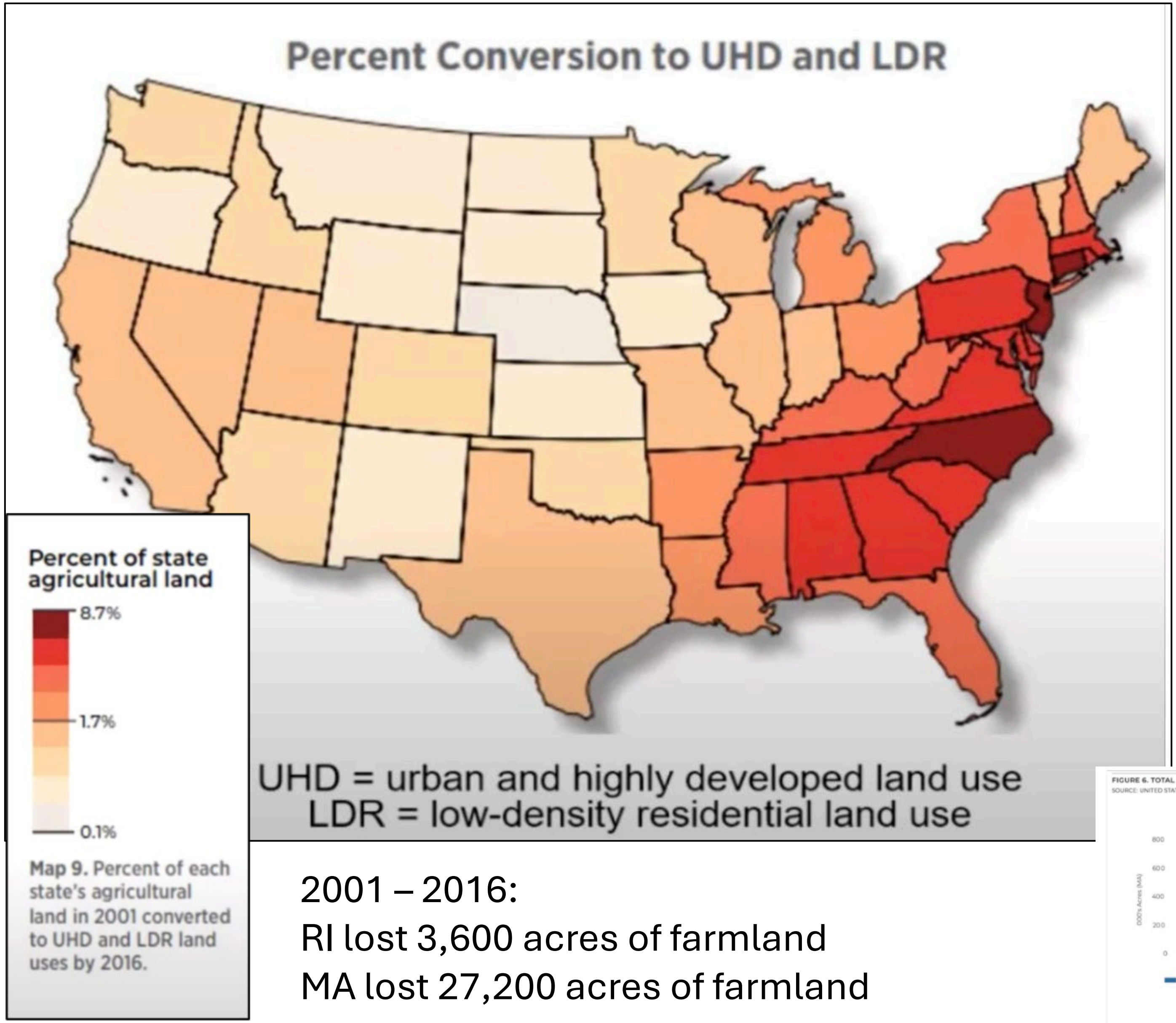
Source: Forest Center of Northwestern Massachusetts (2025). https://theforestcenter.org/the-story-of-our-forests/

In MA NWL area declined by 12.5 thousand acres between 2016 and 2021, with losses averaging 2.5 thousand acres per year.

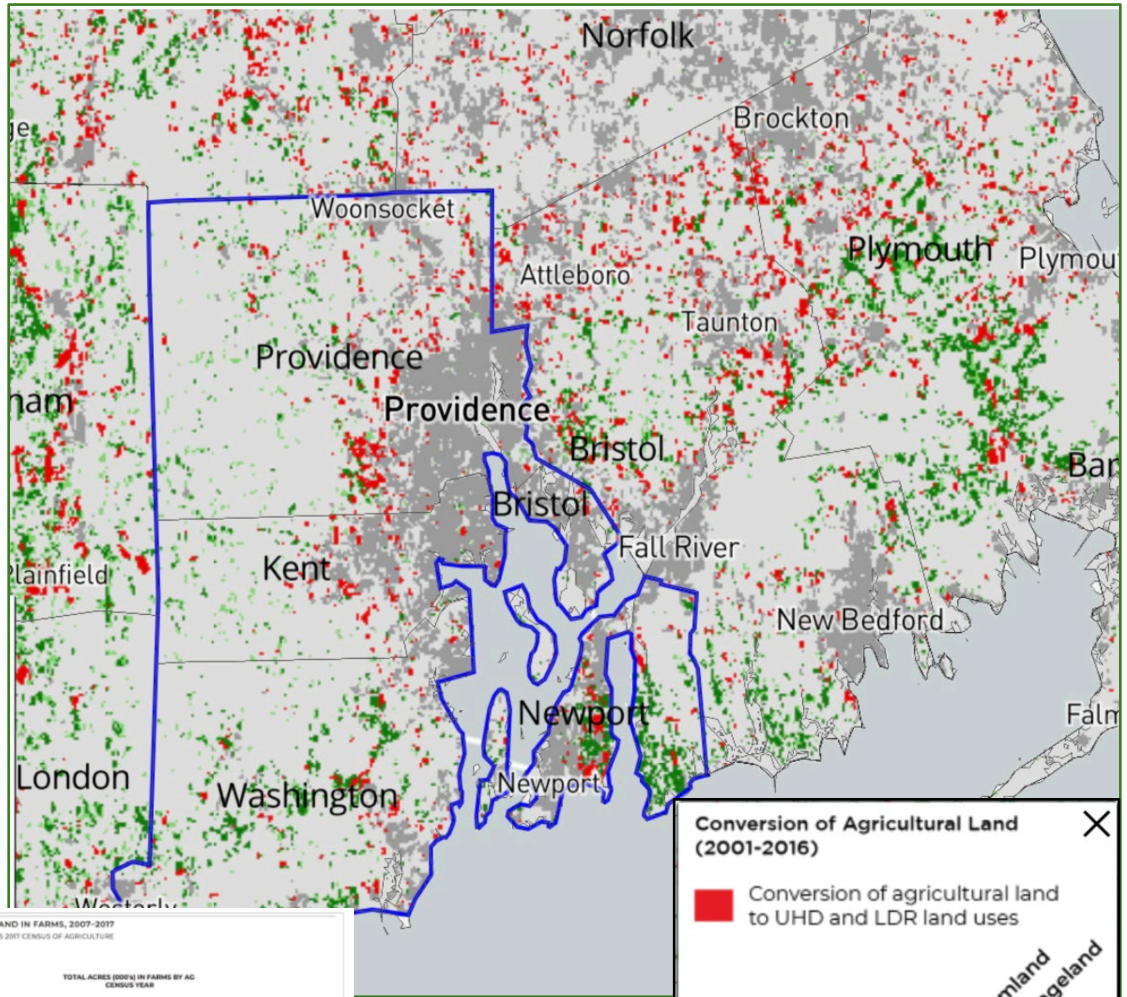
- Forest land, the largest component of NW Land a primary indicator of the state's carbon storage and sequestration capacity, declined by 15.2 thousand acres between2016 and 2021, with losses averaging 3.0 thousand acres per year(some forest was lost to other NWL).

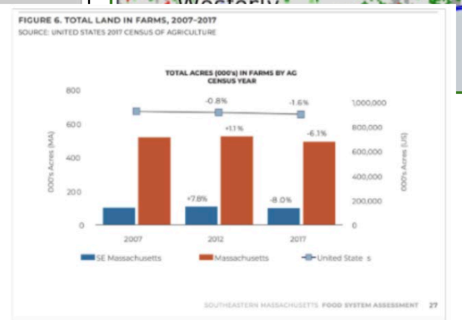
- Source: 2024 Massachusetts Climate ReportCard - Natural & Working Lands. ExecutiveOffice of Energy and Environmental Affairs.(2024)

Projected Ag Land Loss - RI and SEMA



2001 – 2016:
RI lost 3,600 acres of farmland
MA lost 27,200 acres of farmland





Source: American Farmlands Trust. Farms Under Threat. (2020). Spatial Mapping. https://csp-fut.appspot.com/

Source: SEMAP. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7FZML3oGunc

Wetlands Loss – NWT MA & RI

MA Wetland Loss

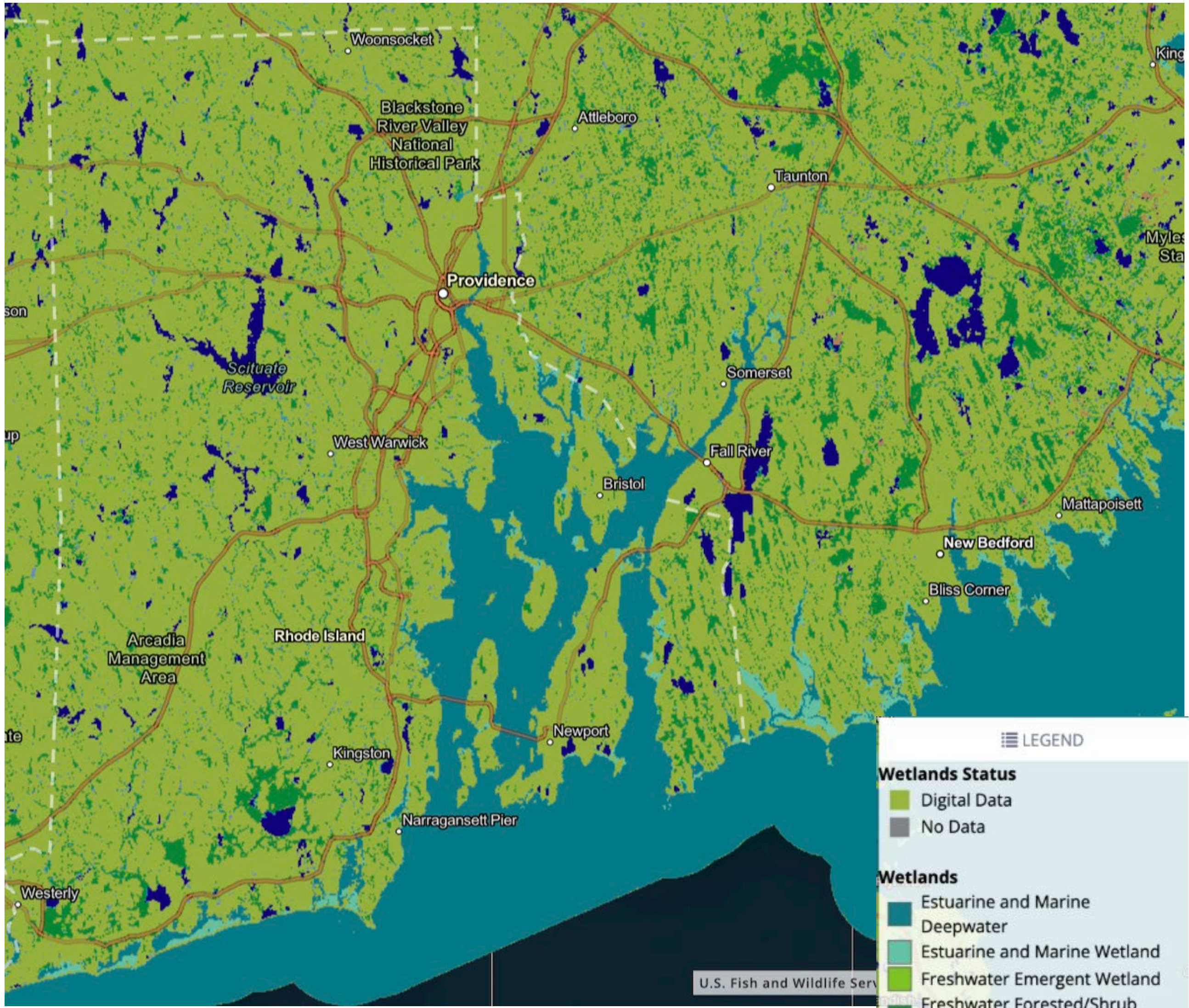
- Wetlands cover about 590,000 acres of Massachusetts, about **12 percent** of the State's area.
- Massachusetts has **lost about 28%** of its original wetlands since the 1780's.
- **Forested wetlands,** comprise more than one-half of the State's wetlands; estuarine and marine wetlands account for about one-fifth.
- Regulatory functions of wetland conservation in Massachusetts are performed at the Federal, State, and local government level,

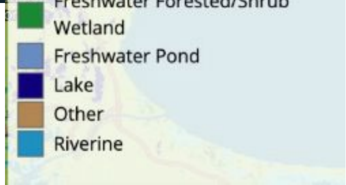
RI Wetland Loss

- Wetlands cover about 65,000 acres of Rhode Island, about **10 percent** of the State's area.
- **Forested wetlands** are the most abundant wetland type and account for nearly three-quarters of the State's wetlands.
- From the 1780s to the 1980s, the state **lost about 37%** of its total wetland acreage.
- Wetlands are regulated primarily at the State-government level in Rhode Island, and some at the local level - Much wetland loss in RI is unpermitted, and therefore data available does not accurately reflect current rates.

•**Causes of wetland loss in RI and SEMA include:**

- •Urbanization, especially in the Providence metropolitan area.
- •Transportation and residential development, which have significantly contributed to wetland loss historically and more recently, particularly in rural areas.
- •Other degrading factors, such as partial drainage, sedimentation, dumping, invasive species, and removal of wetland vegetation.

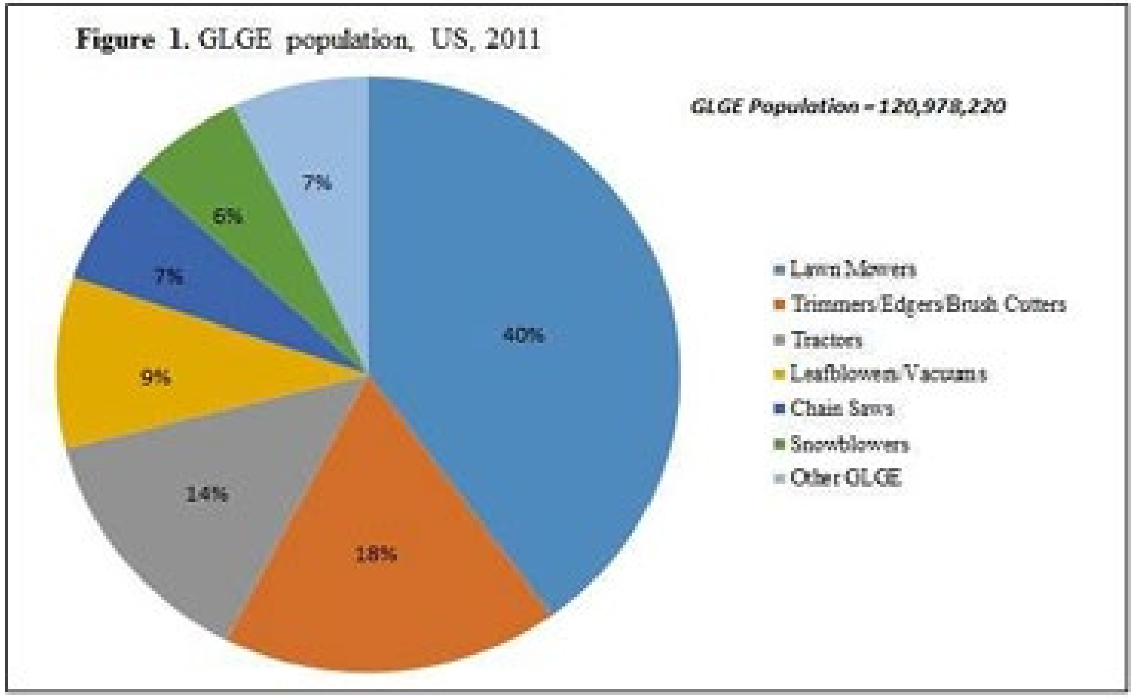




Source: National Wetlands Inventory. https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/
USGS, State Summary Highlights https://water.usgs.gov/nwsum/WSP2425/state_highlights_summary.html

Management of Green Space and Infrastructure in Urban Spaces

- Equipment Use of Gasoline-powered land and garden equipment (GLGE)



https://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/conference/ei21/session10/banks.pdf

- <u>Equipment Emissions</u>
  - Disproportionately high non-road source of PM2.5 and VOCs for small GLGE
  - 12% of all gasoline CO emissions coming from landscaping equipment; 4% of all VOC's
  - Most (80%) PM2.5 contaminants from 2-stroke engines for all GLGE

Street Trees and Urban Landscape Sequestration

- [Carbon Benefits of Street Trees and Urban Vegetation]
    - Decreasing energy use with shade and wind cover near buildings
    - Modal shift for pedestrians for more comfortable walking transportation
    - Actual CO2 sequestration (seen left)
    - Vegetative remediation of contaminated soils on brownfields
    - Must utilize native and appropriate size and type of tree to be effective
    - Maintenance and commitment from cities is required

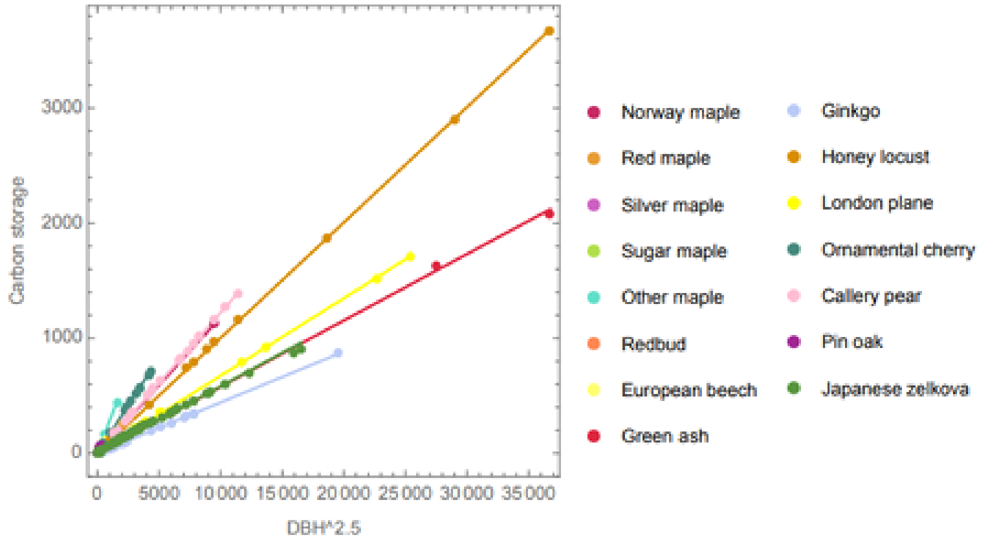


Figure 3.7 Carbon storage for different species versus different "dbh^2.5". Different species are marked with different color.

Hanyu, Wang; Evaluation of Carbon Benefits Produced by Urban Street Trees; New Jersey Institute of Technology; Department of Biological Science; May 2023

MyTree Benefits

For this year.

Red maple, *(Acer rubrum)*

Serving Size: 9.84 in. diameter
Condition: Excellent

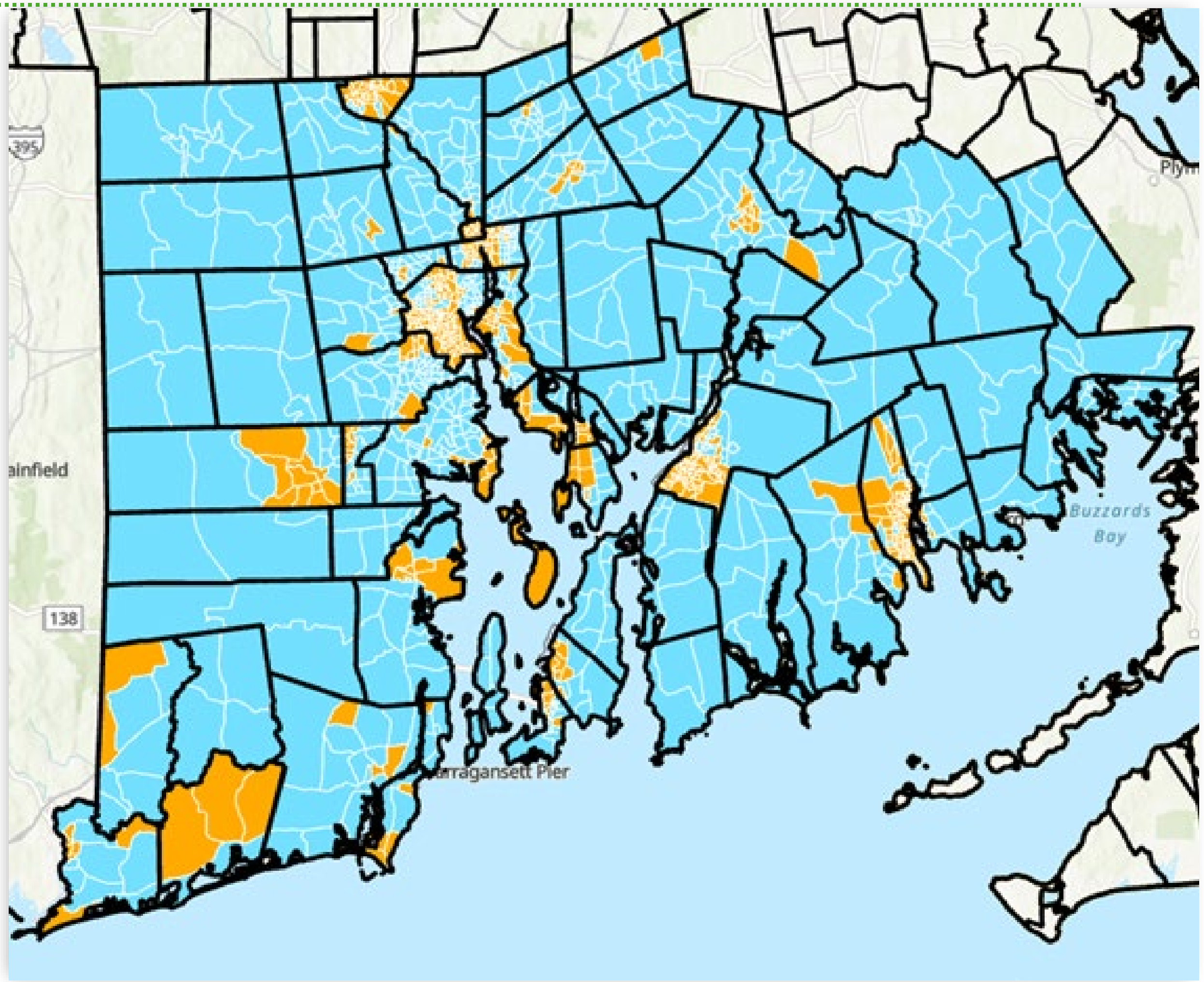
Estimated this year:	$7.29
Discover benefits of all your community trees!	
	Annual values:
Carbon Dioxide Uptake	$3.99
Carbon Sequestered[1]	46.81 lbs
CO_2 Equivalent[2]	171.63 lbs
Storm Water Mitigation	$0.90
Runoff Avoided	100.59 gal
Rainfall Intercepted	396.58 gal
Air Pollution Removal	$2.40
Carbon Monoxide	< 0.1 oz
Ozone	4.07 oz
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.89 oz
Sulfur Dioxide	< 0.1 oz
$PM_{2.5}$	0.2 oz
	Values are totals to date:
Carbon Dioxide Uptake[4]	$26.62
Carbon Storage[4]	312.16 lbs
CO_2 Equivalent[2, 4]	1,144.6 lbs

Utilizing i-tree as a tool for this project and for municipalities and homeowners

Kent F. Kovacs, Robert G. Haight, Suhyun Jung, Dexter H. Locke, Jarlath O'Neil-Dunne, The marginal cost of carbon abatement from planting street trees in New York City, Ecological Economics

Demographic Characteristics

- Want to avoid harming communities that have previously been overlooked. Polluting industries tend to be sited alongside underserved communities.
- Income per capita (2024) in RI: [$69,936]
- Projected population of RI (2025): [1.1 million]
- Income per capita (2024) in MA: [$93,927]
- Projected population of MA (2025): [7.2 million]



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Working & Natural Lands Workforce Planning

Agricultural Sector Growth:

- **Massachusetts Agricultural Sector Growth:** The Southeastern Massachusetts Agricultural Partnership (SEMAP) supports Greater New Bedford by training hundreds of farmers, providing business assistance, and strengthening market access across 1,700+ farms and 108,000+ acres, advancing sustainable agriculture and workforce development in the region.
- **Rhode Island Agricultural Sector Growth:** URI Cooperative Extension – AgriProspects: Selected in May 2024 for a USDA supported national AgriProspects network role, URI's Cooperative Extension coordinated agricultural workforce development across the Northeast, supporting programs like Energy Fellows, Invasive Plant Management Certification, and Agriculture & Food Systems Fellows.
- **Massachusetts Greening the Gateway Cities Program (New Bedford):** The state's DCR initiative hires local seasonal crews to plant urban trees in working class neighborhoods in New Bedford, boosting green infrastructure, energy savings, and workforce readiness.

Forestry Sector Growth:

- **Massachusetts Forestry Sector Growth:** Groundwork Southcoast employed 10 youth through its Green Team to maintain urban trails, manage tree planting, restore riverbanks, and care for orchards in New Bedford, advancing local conservation, green space access, and environmental workforce readiness.
- **Rhode Island Forestry Sector Growth:** With $125,000 in annual funding, RI Urban & Community Forestry Program program hired a new Urban Forest Specialist, hosted 8 educational workshops, trained 33 tree stewards, and distributed 1,000 trees statewide in 2024 to enhance green space and support workforce development.
- **Groundwork RI**: Through its GroundCorp Landscape Program, Groundwork RI has created 13 jobs and implemented dozens of rain gardens, bioswales, and tree plantings across Rhode Island including a U.S. Forest Service-funded project to plant 2,000 trees in four northern RI cities in 2023.

GHG Emissions

Massachusetts and Rhode Island GHG Inventory

Sector	Emissions (MMT CO2e)	% of Gross Emissions	% of Emissions in Respective Sector
Electricity Consumption	2.540	17.11%	
Building Heating	4.945	33.32%	
Residential Heating	3.177	21.41%	64.25%
Commercial and Industrial Heating	1.768	11.91%	35.75%
Transportation	6.189	41.70%	
Highway Vehicles	5.841	39.35%	94.37%
Transit	0.006	0.04%	0.10%
Non-Road Sources	0.343	2.31%	5.53%
Industrial Processes	0.854	5.75%	100.00%
Total Waste	0.314	2.12%	
Municipal Solid Waste	0.143	0.97%	45.67%
Wastewater	0.171	1.15%	54.33%
Natural & Working Lands	-1.413	-	
Gross Emissions	14.843		
Net Emissions	13.431		

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Natural and Working Lands Sector Measures

L1. Increase, provide, and enhance carbon sinks in underutilized spaces + . Support trees' capacity to remove and store carbon in urban settings

Potential Project Examples:

- EPA Brownfields retrofit work
- Utilizing vacant lots through first right of refusal policies to convert into open space – Mass DEP grants, EPA grants, RI land use planning
- Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grants (DCR, MA)
- Tree Equity RI grants for planting trees in underserved areas

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Natural and Working Lands Sector Measures

L2. Support farmland preservation and farm viability in our region

Project Examples:

- Farmland purchases and preservation through MDAR
- Farmland access Program (RI)
- Chapter 61A first right of refusal practices
- Plans that zone for existing farmland

L3. Preserve and conserve natural forests, wetlands, peatlands and manage these sustainably

Potential Project Examples:

- USDA's Wetland Reserve Easements
- Tax incentives for donated property
- State Wetlands Program (RI)
- Supporting Wetland restoration teams through grants and DER State grants for ecological restoration
- Providing buffers (done in RI) and Zoning tools for wetland restoration
- Partnering with organizations like Save the Bay, Buzzards Bay National Estuary Program

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Natural and Working Lands Sector Measures

L4. Provide education to landowners on best management of vegetation

Project Examples:

- SNEP network and MVP grants that provide educational materials and workshops
- Partnering with universities and stewardship councils to give landowners resources and information on best practices
- MassWildlife Habitat Management Grants for owners of conserved land
- Utilizing Natural Resource Conservation Service Programs (EQIP, Conservation Stewardship, Working Lands for Wildlife) to provide services through conservation easements and land assessments

L5. Provide workforce development on sustainable landscaping, land management, and permaculture

Potential Project Examples:

- Working with existing non-profits to fund them like Groundworks RI, Groundworks Southern MA
- Collaborating for apprenticeships programs for sustainable landscaping
  - RI and MA Landscape Technician apprenticeship program (Labor department programs)
  - Growing Futures through Rhode Island Nursery and Landscape Association
  - URI cooperatives
  - Community and Associate Degree tracks through UMass Amherst
- Grant funded incentive programs to educate and fund municipalities and utility companies engaging in sustainable practices

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Natural and Working Lands Sector Measures

L6. Utilize existing plans and BMP provided by State of RI, State of MA, NRCS, other agricultural entities

Project Examples:

- RI: RI Food Strategy aka Relish Rhody (food security); RIDEM practices and roles through permitting; RI 5-year Strategic Plan; RI Food Policy Council
- MA: Massachusetts Farmland Protection Act; UMass Extensions, NRCS, Utilizing agricultural commissions to create new plans

L7. Support electric-based and energy effiicent infrastructure and education for farming and landscaping maintenance equipment

Potential Project Examples:

- Green Communities funds for municipalities to purchase electric based equipment
- Educational series on the importance of phasing out two-stroke equipment
- USDA and other micro grants for farmers to purchase new equipment that is more energy efficient
- Town purchasing policies for landscaping agreements

Natural and Working Lands Sector Measures

L8. Golf course energy efficiency reductions, fertilizer reduction methods, and reporting

Project Examples:

- Highlighting golf courses that are providing sustainable practices, such as: The Vineyard Golf Course on Martha's Vineyard
- Tiered incentives for golf courses through grant programs potentially point source solution grants from DEP and RIDEM
- EPA best practices for lawn care
- Collaboration of golf course turf managers and educational series

Natural and Working Lands Sector: Workforce Development Needs

- Where are there gaps in workforce education in working and natural lands sector?
- What specific roles are needed to advance land conservation and landscape sustainability?
- What experiences / certifications / trainings are most helpful for professionals who work in this sector?

Open Discussion

1. What are the priorities in your field of work for natural, urban and working land decarbonization?
2. Which decarbonization programs & strategies are effective? Which ones are missing the mark?
3. What needs are you experiencing regionally?
4. Are there new innovations you would hope to integrate that you have not been able to yet?
5. What has been your experience with ESG measures/policies, and with workforce training programs?

L1. Increase, provide, and enhance carbon sinks in underutilized spaces + support trees' capacity to remove and store carbon in urban settings	L2. Support farmland preservation and farm viability in our region
L3. Preserve and conserve natural forests, wetlands, peatlands and manage these sustainably	L4 Provide education to landowners on best management of vegetation
L5. Provide workforce development on sustainable landscaping, land management, and permaculture	L6. Utilize existing plans and BMP provided by State of RI, State of MA, NRCS, other agricultural entities
L7. Support electric-based and energy efficient infrastructure and education for farming and landscaping maintenance equipment	L8. Golf course energy efficiency reductions, fertilizer reduction methods, and reporting

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Next Steps

If your work relates to the Industrial sector:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/sectorcprgpvd

If you are a municipal official: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/JBF6FXF

If you are a member of the public:
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/KXSM7BN

If you have other thoughts or concerns, please feel free to email
amatthews@srpedd.org

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Thank you!

Please visit the project page at: srpedd.org/CPRG/

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