



MINUTES

Climate Change Working Group Meeting

22 February 2021

**MINUTES OF THE KYOGLE COUNCIL
CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP MEETING
HELD AT KMI HALL SUPPER ROOM, ROXY LANE, KYOGLE
ON MONDAY, 22 FEBRUARY 2021 AT 9.45AM**

Meeting commenced: 9.45am

Acknowledgement of Country

Cr Maggie May (Chair) acknowledged that the meeting was being held on the traditional lands of the Bundjalung people and acknowledged Elders past, present and emerging.

Present: Cr Maggie May (Chair), Cr John Burley, Dr Arthur Webb, Robert Drury, Roger Small, Dr Kym Watling, Karen Webb, Graham Kennett, Shane Noon, Matt Sorenson, Maree Brennan, Suzie Coulston, Judy Faulks.

1. Apologies

Dr Genevieve Larsen, Cr Kylie Thomas, Tony Lickiss.

2. Confirmation of Minutes

The Working Group agreed to confirm the minutes of the Climate Change Working Group meeting held on 30 November 2020. **MOVED:** Matt Sorenson **SECONDED:** Kym Watling

3. Follow-up of Actions from Meeting held 31 August 2020 – For information / comment

Action 4.1 Biochar (meeting 19/10/20)

Mara Seeds at Mallanganee (https://maraseeds.com.au/biochar_home.php) were contacted. Stuart Larsson will be available to do a presentation for the Working Group. Advise Stuart what aspects the group would like covered in a presentation.

Stuart Larsson to be invited to attend the next meeting to give a ½ hour presentation on biochar. Topics to be covered in presentation: Process of producing biochar, structure of biochar and how it captures carbon, why they are producing it, benefits of biochar including carbon sequestration and reducing methane emissions, uses of biochar for local landholders (as an aim of the group is to encourage its uptake).

Kym Watling to look for any background information that could be distributed prior to next meeting – tabled a Future Directions International document – 'Doug Pow: Practical Regenerative Agriculture' which will be circulated electronically to the Working Group.

Roger Small to speak to a local Bonalbo farmer who uses Biochar to see if he is available to be involved with a Biochar workshop/field day and, if required, to speak to the Working Group. This Bonalbo farmer uses biochar mixed with molasses, which is ingested by his animals. Benefits – weight gain in animals, carbon is excreted from the animals. Suggestions: Could promote Biochar as a farmer to farmer field day. Could work with partner agencies who are running field days. Locally CRT (Harley & Co Agricentre) sell small amounts of Biochar and Norco Rural isn't currently selling biochar – education of these businesses to the benefits of biochar. Wiangaree Rodeo group have expressed an interest in undertaking training and have a facility that can be used as a farmer training space. Invite CRT and Norco managers to Biochar presentation by Stuart Larsson.

Further actions 4.1:

- (1) Invite Stuart Larsson, Mara Seeds, to the April meeting to give a presentation on biochar and inform him of the topics the Working Group would like covered.
- (2) Kym Watling to investigate background documents for circulation prior to April meeting.
- (3) Roger Small to canvass with a local Bonalbo farmer whether he would be available to be involved with a Biochar workshop/field day and, if required, to speak to the Working Group.
- (4) Invite CRT and Norco managers to Biochar presentation by Stuart Larsson.

Action 5.1 Kyogle emissions snapshot- omission of domestic (cylinder) gas emissions (meeting 19/10/20)

Response from Net Zero Emissions Implementation (DPIE) provided. Working Group to decide if they want more information on domestic gas emissions (if data is available).

DPIE acknowledged that gas cylinder emissions are a gap in the snapshot data and that from their perspective the emissions from these sources would be quite small, and that they are too small to be covered by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS). A 210kg gas cylinder was estimated to emit 0.64 tonnes of CO₂e-, therefore requiring a substantial number of gas cylinders in Kyogle LGA to make a big contribution (as total Kyogle emissions from all sources in 2017/18 was estimated at over 186,180 tonnes CO₂e-). Gas vehicle emissions in 2017-18 for NSW was reported at 6 tonnes CO₂e-. After some discussion, it was decided to use an estimate for the regional snapshot gas emissions of 6 tonnes CO₂e- (or 10 tonnes CO₂e- if consider BBQs). No further information on domestic gas emissions will be requested from DPIE.

Action 4.2 Funding to conduct energy efficiency or sustainability reviews/audits for homes and businesses (meeting 30/11/20) – Judy Faulks / Shane Noon

These reviews/audits did not fit the criteria for Bushfire Local Economic Recovery (BLER) funding so an application was not progressed. As background information:

- (i) Project Coordinator, Z-Net Uralla, was contacted and provided useful background information on the project, information on the energy reviews (including a template for the Home Energy Review) and initial questionnaires. A brief summary of the Z-NET Uralla project and a presentation that was given to the Gloucester community on Home Energy Reviews by Z-NET Uralla provided. Also refer to Z-NET Uralla website: <https://zneturalla.org.au/>
- (ii) Examples and costings for sustainability audits (including energy) for businesses was sourced from 100% Renewables for a small business, medium-sized business and large-sized business (copies provided).

Consideration of other funding opportunities to either employ a Project Coordinator (who would conduct/organise energy reviews and raise awareness) or funding solely to conduct energy efficiency or sustainability reviews/audits for homes and businesses could be investigated.

Judy Faulks provided background information on aspects of the Z-Net Uralla project (also refer handout and webpage). This volunteer group employed, through external funding, a Project Co-ordinator 2-days per week. They sought additional funding to assist with rolling out their programs across the community. A major focus is on education and awareness to assist in the transition to energy self-sufficiency, based on renewable sources, and to raise awareness and encourage sustainable use of firewood. This component requires someone to dedicate time (and perhaps funding) to manage the education and awareness activities. The group developed their own Home Energy Review Tool (which they provided a copy of). They use this tool to conduct free home energy reviews for home owners or tenants (which the Project Co-ordinator and a volunteer undertake). The group also works with their local businesses and has conducted some energy reviews for businesses. Since 2019, Z-Net Uralla have broadened their scope of reducing emissions and increasing sustainability for the Uralla Shire community to include areas of water, waste, local food security, health, transport and tree planting.

Shane Noon provided three examples of sustainability audits, including energy, that would be suitable for businesses (undertaken by 100% Renewables). They do not undertake home energy reviews. Estimated cost for a small business - \$2,000 per business; medium-sized business - \$5,000 per business; and a large-sized business - \$15,000. Other costs – travel costs for auditor.

Major issues/points from the discussion:

- Would need to investigate available grant funding, taking into consideration the capacity for delivery. Look at energy efficiency programs that may have associated funding opportunities.
- Requires the development of a project proposal by the Working Group – exploring options for (i) funding a Co-ordinator (to undertake audits, education and awareness activities, and possibly other aspects – water, waste) and/or (ii) funding energy efficiency/sustainability audits for homes and businesses.
- Kyogle Council's 'Sustainable Councils and Communities Action Plan' (2019) has provided a useful roadmap to help the Council understand, prioritise and implement energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades.
- Energy/sustainability audits would be a good step out from what the Working Group has been doing – looking at emissions to facilitating on-ground actions.

Further actions 4.2:

- (1) Working Group to develop a project proposal – to employ a Project Coordinator (who would conduct/organise energy reviews and raise awareness) or funding solely to conduct energy efficiency or sustainability reviews/audits for homes and businesses in Kyogle LGA.
- (2) Investigate available grant funding opportunities to fund items identified in project proposal.

Action 4.3 Summary of advice from Planning regarding subdivisions/rural areas and being able to source power from renewable energy (meeting 30/11/20)

Response from Planning provided and noted by the Working Group.

Action 6.2 Divestment (meeting 30/11/20)

Graham Kennett to report on responses from the financial institutions that Kyogle Council currently invest with regarding what positions they have in relation to the support for fossil fuel industries or otherwise.

This information is to assist with informing the Working Group's decision regarding putting the following Notice of Motion to Council (which was passed on 30/11/20):

- That if Kyogle Council currently has money invested with financial institutions that support the fossil fuel industry that they divest these funds.
- These funds to be invested through ethical institutions.

Graham Kennett reported that Kyogle Council currently has investments with NAB, Suncorp and CBA. All have been contacted regarding this matter. No response has been received from CBA and a response will be followed up. Suncorp has responded stating that they are considered a 'green institution' and that they do not invest in the fossil fuel industry. NABs response indicate that they may still have some investment in the fossil fuel industry but are moving out of this and have strategies and statements that support this (i.e. NAB Sustainability Report, 2020).

Graham also noted that Kyogle Council has an investment policy. The responses received from CBA, NAB and Suncorp will be referred back to this policy. The policy may need reviewing in order to cover off on the intent of this Working Group and if required, changes to the policy can be made. Graham to report back at the next meeting.

Further action 6.2:

- (1) Graham Kennett to (i) follow up response from CBA (ii) look at whether Council's investment policy needs to be amended, and (iii) report back at April meeting.

4. Options for temporarily filling community representative role on Working Group for 6 months (March – Aug) while Rob Drury away

Since Rob Drury is representing Landcare, it was decided that he could nominate a proxy from Landcare to fill his vacancy temporarily and that this would be in line with the Terms of Reference. The nominated proxy must be a resident of Kyogle LGA.

Action:

- (1) Rob Drury to nominate a proxy from Landcare who is a resident of Kyogle LGA to fill his vacancy on the Working Group temporarily during his absence.

5. Presentation by Arthur Webb on climate change from work he has been involved with in the Pacific Island region

The presentation – 'Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific Islands' - will be distributed to CCWG members. Major points:

Current roles – advisor (technical, coastal adaptation specialist), author/researcher, member of Climate Change Working Group.

Being part of CCWG is physically distant from what he works on in the Pacific Island region but in other ways there are close similarities. This talk looks at issues he comes across during work in the Pacific and relates it back to Kyogle. A major point that appears to be missing between efforts in the Pacific and Kyogle is the attention to adaptation.

Pacific islands region – vast area, huge logistic challenges and marine hazards are key drivers of impacts, carbon emissions generally very low. It is also a very diverse region with many different cultures, languages and countries, Arthur currently working in 4 of them.

Tuvalu – most of land <1m above sea level and is one of the most vulnerable nations in the world to climate change impacts. Home to approximately 9,500 people with 6,500 living on the Capital Funafuti. Often discussed in the International media because of its vulnerability and also politicised regarding the impacts of sea level rise. There is no reputable research to refute the vast body of evidence amassed showing climate change and sea level rise are severe challenges to Tuvalu and the rest of the world – it does NOT exist. Politicising the issue of climate change and sea level rise is causing people to question the facts and real science which is very damaging. The focus needs to be on the verifiable science. For locations like Funafuti large areas of the capital are already below sea level at high spring tide and sea level is increasing year by year.

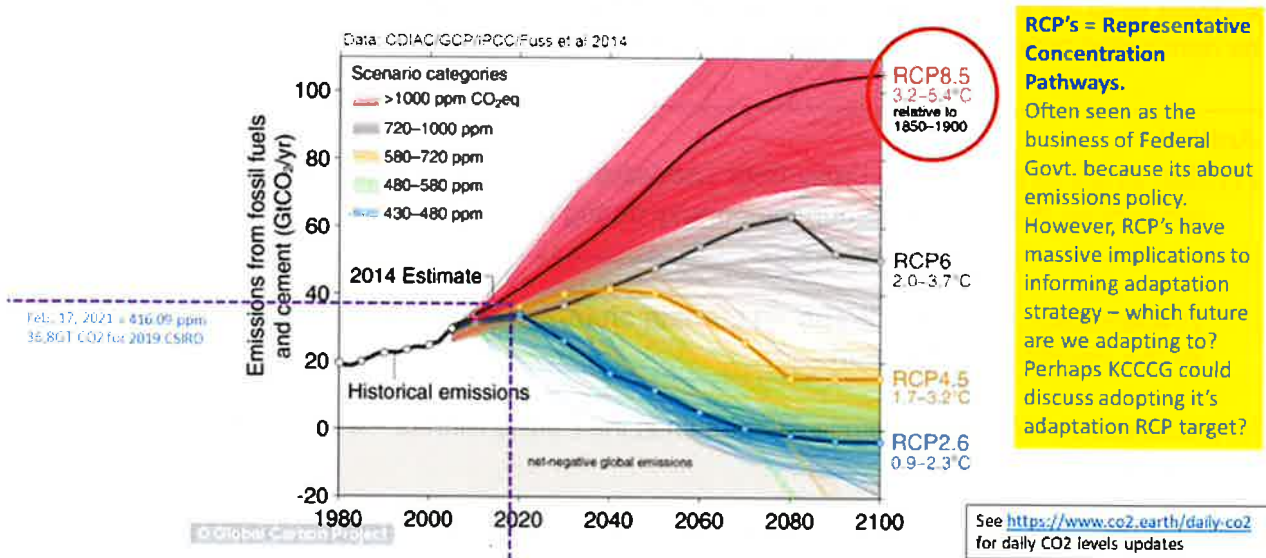
Sea level rise is not the first thing that will directly impact Kyogle. But we do have other challenges, and these will only become worse and more urgent with time.

RCP's (Representative Concentration Pathways) are used by climate science to grasp what the future may look like – refer slide showing pathways linked to emissions (shown below). In 2019, the graph shows that we are falling into the red bandwidth – heading for a nasty future. RCP's are often discussed in relation to emissions reduction and here in Australia might be seen as the

business of federal government because it is about long term emissions policy. However, RCP's have massive implications to informing adaptation strategy too – they are the best guide we have to understand what future we need to adapt to? Therefore, there is a need for anyone involved in adaptation strategy to understand and consider RCP's. Perhaps the Working Group could discuss adopting an adaptation RCP target for Kyogle? Do we know what future we're headed into?

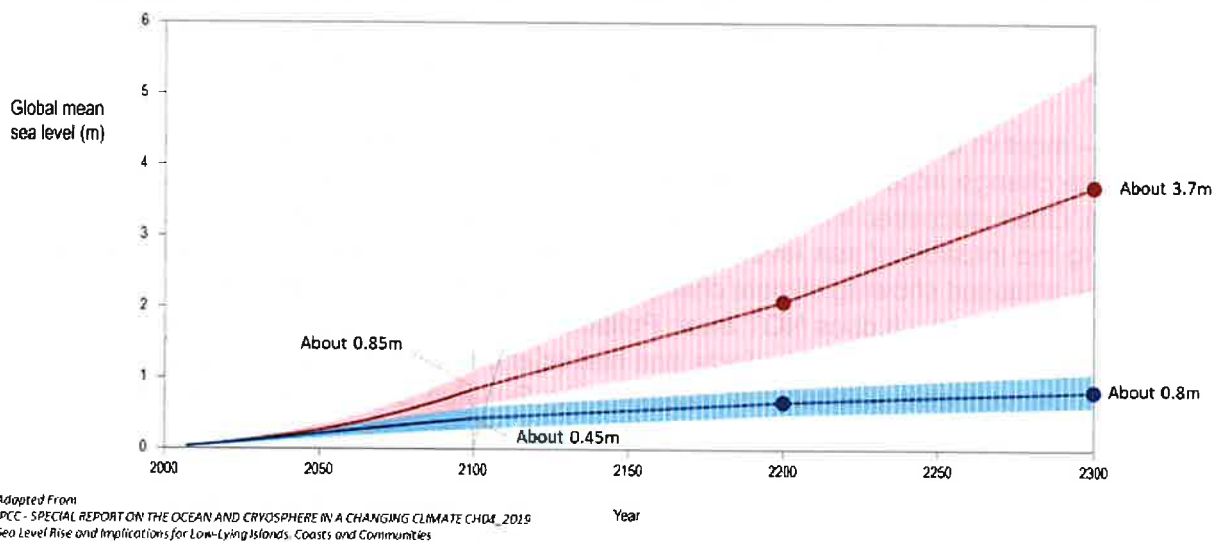
Looking to the future:

The Nobel Prize award winning IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) process is one of the largest international scientific endeavors ever undertaken – it's not perfect but right now its the best possible guidance we have, it is the consensus of thousands of scientists and updated every 7 – 10 years.



The difference between RCP values in respect to sea level rise.

Figure 4.2 | Projected sea level rise (SLR) until 2300. The inset shows an assessment of the likely range of the projections for RCP2,6 and RCP8,5 up to 2100 (medium confidence). Projections for longer time scales are highly uncertain but a range is provided (4.2.3.6; low confidence). For context, results are shown from other estimation [...]



RCP values are staggeringly influential to the trajectory for a huge range of climate / environmental system processes (refer slide). The significance of differing trajectories is becoming well established by the time we reach 2050 (29 years from now).

In Kyogle – RCP trajectory will influence our rainfall, river flow, soil moisture, air temp, storm intensity, fire risk, etc. Given the huge numbers of Australian's and infrastructure in coastal areas of Australia the impact of sea level rise will also have profound indirect impacts on Kyogle. Particularly in respect to development / adaptation resource availability from State or Federal authorities.

In Tuvalu, we have adopted RCP 8.5 to inform our future planning and adaptation needs because this is the current trajectory of global emissions reduction effort. For Tuvalu the RCP8.5 sea level rise trajectory will result in over 90% of the Capital's land area becoming intertidal by 2100. Their occupation of their Capital will become untenable unless huge adaptive engineering is undertaken.

Australia is not immune to this. In Ballina our closest coastal town with a "business as usual" approach (RCP 8.5) by 2100 can expect about +0.8m of sea level rise over 2000 levels. This will cause huge challenges and large areas of Ballina will become untenable. The likelihood of multimillion dollar tidal gates and pumps to keep water levels at bay are very remote for a community such as Ballina – so what will happen in these places? And remember there are so many similar locations all along the eastern seaboard.

Kyogle may not feel direct sea level rise impacts the way Ballina will (does) but we'll be indirectly impacted by displacement from coastal areas and as discussed piecemeal coastal adaptation effort is bound to consume a lot of resources in the meantime. The World Bank already reports that some 50% of Pacific Island national budgets will be consumed on coastal defences by mid-century (~2050). A coastal Nation like Australia will almost certainly find itself similarly preoccupied.

Ultimately the only long term sustainable option in vulnerable coastal locations is relocation or retreat - where will these people go and how do we maintain vital coastal infrastructure to support, cargo and commerce, tourism, fisheries, etc? Looking back at Kyogle would council areas like ours be prioritised for adaptation spending in this future?

Access to adaptation funding here in Kyogle is already seen as an issue. How far established are we regarding adaptation? Kyogle Council appears well engaged and informed on practical targets such as renewable energy. What is Kyogle Councils broader suite of adaptation goals; water stress, fire risk, potential influx of people over time, heat stress, etc? Do we have an established Adaptation Plan to known risks, do we have consensus about what RCP value we are adapting to? Have we really fleshed out what our long term adaptation needs are?

Summing up – Considerations and thoughts:

- *Are we in a "climate emergency"?* Yes. Be informed by the science and not the political messaging and discussion (check <https://www.climaterealitycheck.net/>).
- *Do we have a clear adaptation strategy?*
- *Should we set our RCP adaptation target?*
- *Regards funding – seems limited. What potential funding opportunities may exist for adaptation?*
- We need to get onto things now as funding opportunities into the future may be directed towards dealing with what are perceived as more pressing issues (coastal centres and infrastructure).
- It is likely Kyogle Council could be more successful with whatever funding may be made available by State or Federal authorities, etc. if we have sound adaptation plans.

Group discussion:

Invest in education and social change – have choices at this stage. If we have adaptation knowledge can feed that into decision making. Develop our own resilience.

Water supply in Kyogle – we rely on the river and an off-river storage – this into the future may be an issue. We wouldn't have the infrastructure to handle an influx of residents.

Arthur Webb agreed to review the following two reports to see what gaps exist and what we need to address (as Council's focus is on assets) with regard to adaptation:

- Kyogle Councils 'Review of Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation Initiatives, 2019' report
- 'North Coast Enabling Regional Adaptation, 2019'

Action:

- (1) Arthur Webb to review Kyogle Councils 'Review of Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation Initiatives, 2019' and 'North Coast Enabling Regional Adaptation, 2019' reports to see what gaps exist and what needs to be addressed with regard to adaptation.

6. Draft KCCGWG Community Engagement Plan (Suzie Coulston)

A draft 'Kyogle Council Climate Change Working Group Community Engagement Plan' was distributed prior to the meeting.

Suzie Coulston noted:

- Need the Working Group to draw out priorities to tackle activities. Group to provide Suzie with feedback on the draft KCCGWG Engagement Plan, including whether there are things missing from the worksheet notes. Suzie to send out an updated version once feedback received.
- There are a range of existing and emerging resources that can be accessed to assist with the implementation of this Plan (refer p4) including: Community Resilience Officer until June 2022. Recruitment process for this position has commenced. They will be working with communities, looking at what Council needs to do in order to cope with adverse events which has strong links to climate change. There will be opportunities for this role to work with the CCWG and this position will be a useful resource. There are also a lot of local champions within the community. Opportunities exist to build discrete projects to work with the community on. DPI have appointed Paul Garnett as an Agricultural and Land Use Planning Officer and the department has an interest in regenerative agriculture. The Group could tap into Paul.
- Implementing the Plan using a staged approach (refer p4/5). Stage 1 – involves identifying key messages that can be delivered using established links (e.g. newsletters). Then introduce other concepts. It was agreed that it would be good to receive submissions from the community on their tips and share these. Provide messages about low impact, easy and cost effective things that people can do in their everyday lives. Also provide facts – here are ways to adapt, here are ways to be resilient, these are things you could do, etc. Stage 1 will also involve conducting some community information sessions and gathering information from the community. Kym Watling suggested – kid's art re climate change. Stage 1 to be delivered prior to the election of the new Council (September 2021).
- Stage 2 - will involve design/deliver/analyse a community survey; develop an Action Plan from survey analysis; incorporate recommendations from Action Plan into the Kyogle Council Community Strategic Plan. Group thought that the community survey should be a part of Stage 1. The survey was thought to be a key component. It's design and how it is delivered will be critical. We need to get a good response from the community. The survey would then feed into the Action Plan. Stage 2 to be delivered in early 2022 to feed into the Community Strategic Plan which is to be adopted within 12 months of the newly elected Council.

- Roger Small reported that he discussed declaration of climate emergency at KEG (Kyogle Environment Group) meeting. Art competition with schools planned and we could have this under the banner of CCWG/Council for World Environment Day (in June) and have a space next to KEG. Window display at IGA planned. Council could offer a prize/sponsor it.
- Graham Kennett reported that the first task of Council after election is to review the Community Strategic Plan (CSP) within 12 months. It would be important to know what the community aspirations are so that this can be a part of the CSP, and that adaptation and resilience are reflected in the plan. To influence what the next 40-year snapshot is. The CSP also has to have its own Community Engagement Strategy. The Local Strategic Planning Statement is the starting point for the CSP. The engagement needs to compliment the development of the required review of the Community Engagement Strategy and the adoption of the Community Strategic Plan.

Actions:

- (1) Working Group to provide Suzie Coulston with feedback on the draft KCCCWG Engagement Plan.
- (2) Updated KCCCWG Engagement Plan to be circulated once feedback received and integrated within the framework of the upcoming Community Strategic Plan.

7. Current barriers (i.e. regulatory, viability) to establishing Peer to Peer Energy Sharing, Microgrids and Virtual Power Plants (Genevieve Larsen & Matt Sorenson)

A background paper on 'Local Energy Sharing Disincentives' provided by Genevieve Larsen.

Presentation on current barriers by Genevieve Larsen held over to next meeting.

Matt Sorenson reported that Department of Planning have advised that there are no current state government legislative barriers to prevent the setting up of a microgrid across properties. Would need one central power meter. There is a barrier at the commonwealth government level regarding tariffs.

Graham Kennett noted that the Northern Rivers Joint Organisation is looking at an energy prospectus.

8. Summary of background reports in terms of Environmental Management and Protection (risks, impacts, possible mitigation measures) (Rob Drury)

Rob Drury has completed a review of the background reports provided to the group and provided a summary document in terms of the 'Environment Management and Protection' functional area of Council. His review has highlighted important background information, risks, impacts and mitigation measures from the reports.

Rob Drury reported that on reviewing all the background reports with regard to the environment (refer 'environment' definition), he felt there are a lot of opportunities available to the agriculture sector (e.g. income stream, carbon sequestration, etc) and for this industry to come onboard.

General discussion:

- Farm audits that provide practical options for landholders – can these be done?
- Re Council's Action Plan (2019) – 2.1.2.2 (p1/2) – Energy management support in NSW – has Council taken up environmental upgrade agreements? Yes, for businesses and not residential but there has been no uptake in these agreements.

- Re DPI Climate Change Research Strategy (2018) – 2.3 (p2) – Opportunities for primary industries – how do we access this?
- Working Group agreed that this document produced by Rob Drury was useful as a baseline.

9. Amendment to conditions for receiving funding to install domestic water tanks

Roger Small provided a background paper on 'Rainwater Tank Incentives'.

What can a community do - individual in a community?

Why isn't there a big uptake of the rebate.

Plumber has to connect domestic water tank to the house and install it. Seen as a disincentive. Will cost them \$1,000 to get \$400 back from the rebate. State – plumber doesn't have to install a tank.

Rous paying \$1,000 rebate (if full physical installation) and Kyogle Council pays a \$400 rebate.

40% of all the water used by a household is used outside.

Roger discussed benefits (refer background paper).

Need to take away disincentive of a plumber being required.

Discussion:

- There is an issue with the wording as "installation" doesn't mean works done to land the tank on the ground. Scope of works – a plumber has to connect overflow into the drain (for town residents) and to connect downpipes. Graham Kennett felt that a plumber needs to be involved to do these connection works as he has seen some very bad setups. Perhaps the \$400 doesn't cover full cost of plumber. Education and awareness was recognised as being important.
- No one is planning around rural people who are not on town water supply regarding water resource management. Particularly in times of drought when rural people may need access to water. Subsidising tanks in rural areas would be advantageous. Council sells to licenced water carters – for domestic use only in times of drought.

Action:

- (1) Shane Noon to (i) review/amend wording under domestic water tank rebates regarding installation (Council's webpage) and (ii) review \$400 rebate amount with the view to determining whether this amount should be increased.

10. Waste collection in townships – proposed changes

Roger Small provided a background paper on 'Possible Garbage Collection Changes'.

How can I cut costs? Not an option with rates. Could make savings with garbage collection and disposal. 240L – collected each week. No disincentive to reduce waste. People can: compost, cash return cans/bottles, look for minimal packaging. Why can't this be extended to garbage load being restricted? 2nd tier of garbage collection – collected only fortnightly (therefore savings). Changing behaviour – to reduce what is going to landfill. Should not be all about Council saving money – but in changing behaviour and people saving on their rates.

Graham Kennett noted the following in response to proposal - Marginal savings in amount of landfill fees Council pays. 70% of cost of domestic waste is in its transport. Waste collection truck is still on same route. Savings made on levy (but this isn't returned to Council). Rentals don't pay rates (but indirectly do). There is an opportunity to pull organics out of landfill which has long term benefits (i.e. not landfilling material that could be re-used). Council to look at this in the financial modelling regarding offering an organics bin – would need to audit waste and work out cost. Waste data could

be provided to the group to help understand what the situation is and this could assist with developing ideas, to look at ways to influence behaviour. Perhaps best to be part of a whole strategy.

Action:

- (1) Waste data from Council to be provided back to the Working Group to help with understanding the waste situation; to assist the Working Group to develop ideas (e.g. to influence behaviour).

11. Summary of 'Regenerative Agriculture' presentation by Kyogle Environment Group

Kym Watling, who attended this event, provided a summary paper.

Summary paper noted. Commonalities existed between farmers (i.e. their land became degraded because of conventional agricultural practices and they looked at alternative ways of doing things). There was a range of farmers who have changed their practices – listed in handout. Currently there is a lack of field days here.

12. Further discussion and decision on Declaration of a Climate Emergency

The Working Group agreed that the following response should be provided to Council: That there is a climate emergency based on scientific facts. That whether Council should 'Declare a Climate Emergency' is for Council to decide and not the Working Group. Maggie May to present this information, along with a summary of the Working Group's focus and minutes of October and November 2020 minutes, to Council for their upcoming March meeting.

Action:

- (1) Maggie May to advise Council in a delegate's report for March meeting that (i) the Working Group agrees that there is a climate emergency based on scientific facts, and (ii) the 'Declaration of a Climate Emergency' is for Council to decide and not the Working Group. Summary of the Working Group's focus and the minutes of October and November 2020 meetings to be also provided as part of the delegates report.

13. Action Plan – Status (attached). The actions were noted.

14. Agenda Items for Next Meeting

- Presentation on Biochar by Mara Seeds.
- Review of Kyogle Councils 'Review of Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation Initiatives, 2019' and 'North Coast Enabling Regional Adaptation, 2019' reports to see what gaps exist and what we need to address with regard to adaptation – by Arthur Webb.
- Updated draft KCCCWG Engagement Plan – Suzie Coulston.
- Presentation and information on current barriers (i.e. regulatory, viability) to establishing Peer to Peer Energy Sharing, Microgrids and Virtual Power Plants - by Genevieve Larsen.
- Project Drawdown – possible projects.

15. Close of Meeting 1.05pm

16. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be held on Monday, 26 April 2021 at 9.30am (for morning tea) with the meeting to commence at 9.45am – 12.30pm in the KMI Hall Supper Room, Roxy Lane, Kyogle.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Climate Change Working Group Meeting held on 26 April 2021.



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MAGGIE MAY, CHAIRPERSON