

Energy Transformation Advisory Board Meeting June 11, 2026

Welcome

At 1:15 pm, Office of Energy Transformation (OET) **Executive Director (ED), Melissa Lavinson** called the meeting to order. Approximately 60 voting members/delegates participated in the meeting (both in-person and virtually).

ED Lavinson welcomed the Energy Transformation Advisory Board (Advisory Board) to the sixth quarterly meeting. She thanked the Advisory Board and the Focus Area Working Groups (FAWGs) for all their work, time and contributions. **ED Lavinson** noted that a central, cross-cutting theme has emerged across the Decarbonizing the Peak (DTP), Financing the Transition (FTT), and Everett Marine Terminal (EMT) FAWG; the need to reduce peak energy demand to affordably and reliably meet future energy needs and climate and clean energy mandates. Building on this theme, OET recommended sunsetting the three FAWGs and beginning a new FAWG focused on Peak Energy Demand Reduction (PEDR). This new FAWG would integrate system-wide and location specific planning across the electric and gas systems to achieve alignment with **Governor Healey's** [Executive Order 654](#), DOER's [Peak Potential: Load Management for an Affordable Net-Zero Grid](#) report, and the upcoming Clean Energy and Climate Plan (CECP).

ED Lavinson then reviewed the agenda, ground rules, and goals for the meeting, with the expectation of voting on the DTP FAWG findings, the EMT and FTT FAWG findings and recommendations, and the question of sunsetting the DTP, EMT, and FTT FAWGs and establishing the new PEDR FAWG.

Opening Remarks

ED Lavinson welcomed **Secretary Rebecca Tepper**, Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA). **Secretary Tepper** reflected on the significant progress made over the past 18 months and the strong consensus built through the ETAB and FAWGs, despite the complexity of the energy system and its many stakeholders. She highlighted the cross-cutting need to reduce peak energy demand that has emerged through the FAWGs' work and emphasized the alignment of the newly envisioned PEDR FAWG with EO 654's 3.5 Gigawatt demand reduction target by 2035 and EMT directive, as well as pending affordability legislation and ongoing ISO-NE reforms. She closed by expressing gratitude for the work of OET's staff, fellows, and consultants.

ED Lavinson welcomed **Toby Berkman**, Consensus Building Institute, as the co-facilitator of the meeting.

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Findings and Initial Recommendations of the DTP FAWG

ED Lavinson presented on the process of developing the DTP FAWG findings, including a synthesis of individual case study assessments, a series of expert webinars, E3's resource adequacy and abatement cost modeling, DOER's *Peak Potential* report, and Synapse's [Decarbonizing the Peak report](#). DTP also hosted a community voices panel and solicited feedback from ISO-NE, which found general consistency with its 2030/2040 outlook.

Key Findings:

ED Lavinson summarized the findings of the DTP FAWG, which included:

- The primary reliability risks shift from summer to sustained winter peaks by the 2040s.
- Peakers remain necessary in the near-term until alternatives like storage, renewables, demand response, and grid-enhancing technologies (and possibly alternative fuels) are scaled.
- Longer-duration storage and clean firm resources (SMRs, fusion) will become more important by 2040.
- An analysis found that full decarbonization by 2050 is possible, but costs and feasibility were debated.
- Reform of ISO-NE's capacity market, faster interconnection, and phased decarbonization of CHP systems are all needed to support this transition.
- Equity, community engagement, and site-specific planning must guide implementation.

Progress on Recommendations:

The recommendations from the DTP FAWG will be finalized in advance of the next ETAB meeting. **ED Lavinson** outlined the following priorities for the DTP FAWG recommendations:

- Accelerating demand management and peak reduction to ease reliance on peakers and support grid reliability.
- Boosting renewables, storage (short- and long-duration) and grid enhancements to displace fossil peakers in near-to-mid-term.
- Streamlining interconnection and advancing ISO-NE market reforms for faster clean resource integration and proper capacity valuation.
- Establishing a consistent emissions accounting framework for alternative fuels.
- Ensuring equitable, site-specific transition planning that accounts for community impacts, health benefits, and workforce needs.

Toby Berkman invited questions on the DTP FAWG progress, findings, and initial recommendations.

- Q: **Brad Campbell (Conservation Law Foundation)** asked whether time-of-use/time-of-year pricing was considered, noting that this should be named explicitly in the findings if so.

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- A: **ED Lavinson** confirmed the topic was discussed in the context of demand reduction strategies and is captured under that broader heading, even though not separately enumerated.
- Q: **Steve Cowell (Northeast Energy Efficiency and Electrification Council)** observed that the FAWG has done a good job laying out pathways and open questions and asked how the group will translate these high-level findings down to implementation.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** responded that this is precisely the focus of the proposed new PEDR FAWG, which is intended to produce a defined action plan addressing implementation details, alignment with other ongoing regulatory dockets, and specific changes that are needed.
- **Jeremy McDiarmid (Department of Public Utilities)** commented that the value of the FAWG process in tying together findings that will feed into multiple downstream regulatory and policy proceedings (e.g., at the DPU, DOER, and elsewhere) and helping establish stakeholder buy-in for those more specific dockets. He encouraged ETAB and FAWG members to stay engaged with related proceedings moving forward.
- **Randolph Bell (JERA Americas, owner of the Canal generation station)** noted the DTP FAWG was valuable both for relationship-building with diverse stakeholders relevant to Canal Generating's future, and for socializing the concept of surplus interconnection service, which is important for addressing interconnection issues and cost-effectively accelerating clean energy deployment.
- Q: **Larry Chretien (Green Energy Consumers Alliance)** noted the close linkage between work on non-wires alternatives to manage growing peak demand, and work on reducing reliance on existing fossil peaker plants. He urged that these two efforts should not be siloed.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** agreed this connection would be made explicit as the work moves into the new FAWG.
- Q: **Mary Wambui (Planning Office for Urban Affairs)** raised a concern that the findings, as currently framed, may be insufficient for environmental justice communities who risk being left with the burden of polluting peaker facilities. She cited a local example of a data center purchasing a peaker plant in Lowell.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** acknowledged the concern and clarified that supply-side recommendations covering the facilities themselves have not yet been developed (today's vote covers findings only) and that this issue will be addressed as the FAWG moves into the recommendations phase.
- **Dano Weisbord (Tufts University)** representing the FAWG's CHP case study facility, noted that merchant generators and non-energy facility owners (such as universities) face similar interconnection cost challenges, and that interconnection costs for peaking resources are significant on both sides of the electric ledger. This is an important, shared insight from the process.

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Voting/Decisions and Next Steps:

Toby Berkman called for a vote:

- *The Advisory Board affirms the FAWG's findings and moving to finalize policy recommendations with ETAB input.*

VOTED: to affirm the FAWG's findings and moving to finalize policy recommendations with ETAB input.

In the room:

- 0 opposed
- 0 abstained

Online:

- 0 opposed
- 3 abstained: John Tzimoragas (Energy New England), Valessa Souter-Kline (Advanced Energy United), JW Hackett (Northeast Energy and Commerce Association)

Final Recommendations and Next Steps of the EMT FAWG

Toby Berkman gave the floor to **Mike Walsh** from Groundwork Data, to share an overview of the EMT FAWG work to date and present its findings and final recommendations.

Mike Walsh began by reflecting that EMT's past and present will inform its future, as Everett's environmental justice community has hosted critical energy infrastructure on its shoreline since the 19th century. **Mike Walsh** provided data from the past winter that showed utilization of EMT by the LDCs, underlining its continued criticality to the energy system. The FAWG considered four alternatives to the status quo at EMT (ISO-NE capacity auction reform, growing the contracted customer base, pipeline peaking tariffs, and public ownership) as well as those evaluated by the LDCs in their filings to the DPU, and found that none could be implemented in time for 2030 expiration of contracts.

Key Findings:

- EMT serves a critical role for reliability, providing vapor supply, pressure support, resource adequacy redundancy, and resupply for the regional storage network.
- EMT's fixed costs are passed to Massachusetts LDC ratepayers, but other parties benefit from its services and don't share in its costs.
- EMT's emissions are limited and its continued operations may not conflict with the state's climate plans; but there is increasing pressure to redevelop its vicinity.
- Complete elimination by 2030 is unlikely and would require overall peak gas capacity demand reduction and other gas system interventions.

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Recommendations:

- Demand reduction, especially in the commercial and industrial/institutional sector in EMT reliant regions, would reduce reliance on EMT.
- Highly impacted communities in Everett should be prioritized for interventions.
- Efforts should be made to mitigate and fairly allocate costs of EMT while it remains by continuing to develop and explore the four alternatives considered in the report, since even partial offset would deliver meaningful savings.
- A request was made for a formal investigation of the long-term role gas supply and storage will play in the energy system of the future, with more clarity potentially saving billions.

Toby Berkman invited questions on the EMT FAWG progress, findings, and recommendations.

- **Q: Brad Campbell (Conservation Law Foundation)** expressed concern that the conclusions point towards the improbability of reducing reliance on EMT before 2030. Campbell asked for robust consideration of the cost implications of continuing reliance on EMT for the shrinking base of LDC customers, with the ongoing operating costs of EMT's operations weighed against a thorough analysis of the cost of interventions that would allow the facility to be retired. He also called for such analysis in advance of contract renewal to explicitly take into account Constellation's market power dynamics. Without this analysis, he found the findings and recommendations insufficient.
 - **A: ED Lavinson** responded that these conversations will continue in the new FAWG, particularly related to demand reduction as an intervention for reducing reliance on EMT. Importantly, many institutional customers in the Boston area are interested in exploring demand reduction alternatives that could be directly tied to reducing reliance on EMT, including some on the ETAB. **ED Lavinson** indicated that the new FAWG could focus on scenarios for demand reduction that would result in reducing peak demand sufficiently to eliminate reliance on Everett by a date certain (e.g., 2035, 2040), including assessing feasibility and cost.
 - **Mike Walsh** also highlighted that the report summarizes the utilities' assessment of alternatives to EMT, which compared the financial costs of alternatives to EMT to the facility's ongoing costs. The FAWG generally affirmed these assessments at the time of their release, and the LDCs' analysis then informed the findings and recommendations captured in the report.

Q: Tina Bennett (Power Options) expressed continued concern about the consumer cost burden related to both the fixed and market costs of EMT. Bennett asked for continued exploration of pathways to hold Constellation accountable for cost control (an issue raised in the EMT FAWG, but for which solutions were not provided), and consideration of revenue sharing mechanisms as part of a 2030 contract renewal negotiation. **Bennett** also affirmed the need for continued discussion about reducing reliance on EMT and encouraged the inclusion of this topic in the ESED FAWG as it relates to gas hookups for new facilities.

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- A: **ED Lavinson** appreciated the suggestion and hoped to bring discussion of both issues into the new PEDR FAWG and ESED.
- Q: **Zeyneb Magavi (HEET)** affirmed her shared interest in centering the need to reduce reliance on EMT. **Magavi** requested confirmation that the EMT findings and recommendations point to peak energy demand reduction as the key intervention for reducing reliance on EMT, and that this issue will be central to the proposed PEDR FAWG.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** confirmed that understanding.
- Q: **Julie Newman (MIT)** requested support from the PEDR FAWG to help major institutional customers like MIT determine how to decarbonize and implement demand reduction effectively, since they have found in the past that demand reduction can only be implemented cost-effectively to a certain extent for major customers. The burden of demand reduction should therefore be intentionally spread across the system (especially participants in the Green Ribbon Commission) in order to enable the institutions, state, and other stakeholders to invest their decarbonization funding as cost-effectively as possible.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** appreciated the perspective, and confirmed that the practical, locationally specific analysis of how to implement demand reduction for the gas and electric systems together is the aim of the new PEDR FAWG.
- Q: **Dano Weisbord (Tufts)** shared that the appropriate approach to demand reduction at different institutions and localities is highly contextual. Weisbord shared an example of a preliminary analysis conducted by Tufts that showed peak gas demand use of a handful of the largest educational institutions accounts for up to 40% of the peak send out of EMT to the LDCs that serve these customers. He indicated that it is unlikely that these institutions will reach 100% electrification/gas reduction, but pathways to 80% electrification exist, so a focus on maximizing peak gas demand reduction rather than a push for immediate complete electrification is key.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** noted that the goal is for users around the table to be part of crafting the solution.
- **Larry Chretien (Green Energy Consumers Alliance)** conveyed his support for demand reduction while remaining concerned that the EMT FAWG recommendations lacked a clear path away from EMT altogether. He shared ED Lavinson's optimism that the new PEDR FAWG will provide a forum for further steps towards reducing reliance on EMT, noting this conversation is necessary to meet the Commonwealth's obligations under the Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA). He also expressed consternation with LDC demand projections that continue to assume growing gas consumption, in a way that is inconsistent with the goals of the GWSA. He called on the DPU, in their determination of whether to approve new contracts for EMT, to exercise the greatest possible discretion of the facility's costs in order to protect ratepayers.

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- **Mary Wambui (Planning Office for Urban Affairs)** affirmed Chretien's concerns, adding that ratepayers, and particularly environmental justice communities, are likely to be left holding a larger energy and cost burden as wealthier communities transition off of gas.
 - **ED Lavinson** responded to both Wambui and Chretien by reiterating that the targeted demand reduction FAWG will emphasize how to target electrification to environmental justice communities, and particularly the City of Everett which hosts EMT.

Voting/Decisions and Next Steps:

Toby Berkman called for a vote:

- *The Advisory Board affirms the FAWG's findings and recommendations.*

VOTED: to affirm the FAWG's findings and recommendations.

In the room:

- 0 opposed
- 2 abstained: John Walkey (GreenRoots), Tina Bennett (Power Options)

Online:

- 0 opposed
- 5 abstained: Lindsey Butler (Boston Green Ribbon Commission), Mary Wambui (Planning Office for Urban Affairs), Larry Chretien (Green Consumers Alliance), Jeremy Koo (Metropolitan Area Planning Council), Mireille Bejjani (Slingshot)

Final Recommendations and Next Steps of the FTT FAWG

Toby Berkman, CBI, provided an overview of the FTT FAWG work to date, including findings and final recommendations, which include 9 financing alternatives explored by the FAWG. These alternatives were evaluated against an assessment framework that weighed each against ~23 criteria of cost, qualitative, and quantitative factors. Analysis Group also performed a thorough comparison of ratepayer costs over time for each alternative.

Findings:

- A portfolio of approaches is needed, recognizing the variety of impacts and pros/cons of each approach.
- Non-traditional financing alternatives reconsider how capital is financed for a given investment or asset, not how it is funded (or the source of revenue used to pay for it). Nonetheless, since financing amounts to approximately 5.5% of ratepayer bills, every marginal reduction in financing costs is worth pursuing.
- New revenue sources have potential for great impact, but are also likely to present implementation challenges (e.g. carbon fee, climate superfund).

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- Reducing peak demand through non-wires alternatives has the greatest potential impact on reducing financing costs (“the cheapest dollar to finance is the one you don’t have to spend”).
- It is critical to understand and prevent unintended consequences of alternative financing approaches where demonstrated.
 - This finding was the source of most substantial discussion among FAWG members, with a lack of alignment on the potential for and severity of using securitization at scale. Utility representatives voiced concerns around securitization creating downstream challenges for the cost of capital of all utility assets.
- Reducing financing costs has the impact of reducing the energy burden for ratepayers, providing significant benefits for social equity. Financing alternatives must be designed from the beginning with environmental justice and social equity outcomes in mind.

Recommendations:

The FTT FAWG report provided high-level recommendations on alternative financing approaches, including a Harvey Ball diagram identifying strengths and limitations of each solution. In brief, the strengths of the alternative financing approaches are as follows:

- **Clean Energy Distribution Tariffs** create new sources of private capital to invest in grid upgrades, and more directly assign the costs of those upgrades to their beneficiaries.
- **Securitization** provides rate smoothing benefits along with reduced financing costs.
- **Distribution Entitlement Lease** by design includes a dedicated equity component while creating a new source of private capital.
- **Public Private Partnerships (P3)** provide rate smoothing, reduce asset financing costs, and leverage public financing, but provide only partial financing via public funds.
- **Environmental/Energy Transition Bonds** provide rate smoothing, reduce asset financing costs, and leverage a new source of public financing.
- **State Revolving Fund** provides similar benefits to bonds via an alternative source of public financing.
- **Climate Superfund** and **Carbon/Fossil Fuel Fee** provide a new source of private capital to invest in grid upgrades.
- **DER Aggregation** can target specific geographies for equity benefit and reduce overall system costs by delaying upgrades in those areas. It would also leverage new sources of private capital and assign costs of upgrades to their beneficiaries.
- *Depending on the design of a portfolio of solutions, each pathway could have benefits in conjunction with the others that are not emergent individually.*

Toby Berkman invited questions on the FTT FAWG progress, findings, and recommendations.

- Q: **Julia Newman (MIT)** commented that a lot of the financing approaches explored in the report seem to require further analysis and asked for clarification on what the ETAB is being asked to affirm.

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- A: **ED Lavinson** replied that there's no silver bullet solution. A single approach or a combination of approaches may be best suited depending on a policymaker's desired outcomes. The findings and recommendations, if affirmed by the ETAB, lay out the pros/cons of each alternative for policymakers to consider. The ETAB is also being asked to affirm the finding that the largest impact on bills will come from avoided spending (e.g. by reducing peak demand).
- Q: **Maggie Super Church (MA Community Climate Bank)** asked whether financing will be explored further in the new PEDR FAWG.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** responded that financing will not be the explicit focus for the new FAWG but may emerge in the later stages of the FAWGs work as they explore options for implementation of strategies.
- Q: **Senator Mike Barrett** noted that the State Senate will be focusing on energy affordability legislation in the next two weeks. Given the close relationship between the findings of the FTT FAWG and energy affordability, Senator Barrett recommended providing distilled findings and recommendations to the State Senate as soon as possible.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** expressed gratitude for the feedback and confirmed that OET plans to host a webinar in the near term to publicize the report.
- **John Walkey (GreenRoots)** affirmed legislative action on energy affordability issues, while also registering significant concern about cuts to MassSave. Walkey reiterated the need for avoided costs on infrastructure rather than energy efficiency measures and emphasized the need to bring the public along on the importance of investments in demand reduction and energy efficiency.
- Q: **Mary Wambui (Planning Office for Urban Affairs)** asked for clarification on actions that will follow the release of the FTT FAWG findings and recommendations.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** responded that the findings of the FTT FAWG will inform the work of the PEDR FAWG, particularly in relation to avoided costs. The findings and recommendations will be made available to inform Senate and legislative work on energy affordability.
- Q: **Mary Wambui (Planning Office for Urban Affairs)** in response named frustration about continued shifting of costs to ratepayers who already hold high energy burdens, noting the limitations of incremental reforms at the DPU and proposed energy affordability legislation. Wambui questioned the meaning of "energy transformation," when recommendations reinscribe traditional business models.
 - A: **ED Lavinson** affirmed that Mary's and other environmental justice advocates' perspective is valued and thanking her for a critical eye towards justice.

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Voting/Decisions and Next Steps:

Toby Berkman called for a vote:

- *The Advisory Board affirms the FAWG’s findings and recommendations.*

VOTED: to affirm the FAWG’s findings and recommendations.

In the room:

- 0 opposed
- 2 abstained: Caroline Hon (National Grid), Digaunto Chatterjee (Eversource)

Online:

- 0 opposed,
- 3 abstained: Mary Wambui (Planning Office for Urban Affairs), Rob Furino (Unitil), as well as AGO and NAIOPMA in-absentia

Deliberation on Proposed “Peak Energy Demand Reduction” FAWG

ED Lavinson, Office of Energy Transformation, discussed the rationale for establishing the new Peak Energy Demand Reduction (PEDR) FAWG. The PEDR FAWG will focus on a coordinated gas and electric planning effort including infrastructure needs, supply costs, emission reductions, and alignment with the Commonwealth’s climate and clean energy goals, as outlined in the Clean Energy and Climate Plan (CECP), Executive Order’s pledge for 3.5 Gigawatts by 2035, and EMT directives.

The work of the new PEDR FAWG is intended to address energy demand at two levels: system-wide and location-specific. While there may be overlaps between these perspectives, some challenges are unique to particular locations and may not be adequately addressed through system-wide strategies alone. The initial scope of the PEDR FAWG includes identifying and evaluating existing strategies, programs, and related work completed to date. This assessment will focus on understanding applicability, effectiveness, and lessons learned.

Toby Berkman invited discussion on the proposed next steps, in small groups at each of the tables in the room. The discussion focused on the following questions:

- *What are your reactions to the new FAWG proposal?*
- *What else should be included in the charter and mission statement?*

In general, ETAB members affirmed the PEDR FAWG, and agreed that priority should be given to strategies that deliver the greatest impact, considering factors such as cost, energy savings, emissions reductions, and overall system benefits.

Key themes from the small group discussions included:

- **Mandate:** The group shared general affirmation of the need for this FAWG, and a strong recognition of demand reduction as a critical strategy. ETAB members also offered the following cautions:

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- **Risk of siloing and discussion fatigue:** Given multiple forums for tackling overlapping questions (e.g., GMAC, EAAC, and the Integrated Resource Planning Workgroup), the FAWG must clearly define its unique value-add. Members suggested clearly defining a process for exchange between the PEDR FAWG and other forums to ensure that work is synergized rather than duplicated.
- **ETAB value:** Members noted that the ETAB is helpfully positioned to support the work of the FAWG due to its broad engagement with stakeholders and encouraged this network to be leveraged.
- **Scope:** FAWG members affirmed the dual focus on system and local approaches. Members suggested the FAWG address both gas and electric peaks and should cover both peak shifting and overall demand reduction.
 - **Local level:** The FAWG should identify specific constrained nodes or geographic pockets where integrated gas and electric planning would have outsized system impact, using those areas as demonstration pilots, similar to how the DTP FAWG used sample facilities.
 - Members suggested focusing on geographically informed incentives (e.g. targeted MassSave efficiency programs) and leveraging AMI meter data to manage constraints.
 - **System level-need:** The absence of a statewide energy planning framework is a constraint. Consider recommending a policy goal that provides overarching direction and enables the kind of coordinated, long-term planning other states already conduct.
 - Members noted that electrification creates massive load growth. Right sizing the grid is critical to avoid rapid spending borne by ratepayers. Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) and thermal networks should continue to be explored as helpful strategies.
 - Members cautioned that the supply-side alternatives should not be lost in the focus on demand reduction and encouraged continued inclusion of options such as replacing peaker plants with long duration battery storage solutions.
- **Equity:** Equity and ratepayer protections must continue to be central to the FAWG's discussions.
 - Members raised strong concerns regarding how infrastructure shifts will financially impact environmental justice communities, particularly where upfront costs for technologies like heat pumps are prohibitively high.
 - The FAWG must address a central risk in transitioning the gas grid, that the lowest-income ratepayers are not left behind with unsustainable utility costs as others electrify.
- **Outcomes:** The FAWG should work toward articulating how much demand reduction is achievable, by when, and what solutions are needed to get there, including assessing where efforts currently stand and what barriers remain relative to potential impact. The FAWG should also explicitly assess what market changes can happen organically

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versus what changes require intervention, including identifying high-leverage areas like building shell improvements.

● **Other comments:**

- Explicitly bring the gas workforce into discussions.
- Ensure the FAWGs' work builds upon existing state frameworks such as the Clean Peak Energy Standard, and recommendations of previous FAWGs.
- Include an interagency focus within the FAWG to examine utility business models, particularly regarding the scaling and financing of geothermal and thermal energy networks.
- Prioritize low barrier/light touch interventions (e.g. balcony solar).
- Maintain the same level of engagement and transparency with the new PEDR FAWG as has been provided with the other FAWGs. **Vivien Li (Former Executive, Director Boston Harbor Association)** noted, for example, that the OET process has been extremely transparent and that she appreciated that when information is provided to the ETAB, dissenting opinions are highlighted in materials and dissenting voices included in the discussion.

Voting/Decisions and Next Steps:

Toby Berkman called for a vote:

- *The Advisory Board affirms that OET can move forward to start up a new Peak Energy Demand Reduction FAWG.*
 - *The Advisory Board agrees to sunset the Financing the Transition FAWG*
 - *The Advisory Board agrees to sunset the Reducing Reliance on Everett Marine Terminal FAWG*

VOTED: to affirm the above

In the room:

- 0 opposed, 0 abstained

Online:

- 0 opposed, 1 abstained
- AGO abstained in-absentia

Next Steps:

- Materials will be posted on the OET's website by Monday June 15th
- An upcoming webinar to provide the public with an overview of the FTT and EMT FAWG's findings and recommendations, in support of ongoing discussion at the state legislature regarding the energy affordability bill, will be held on Monday June 22nd at 2pm and Thursday June 25th at 12pm, respectively.
 - Register: [Financing the Clean Energy Transition Webinar](#)
 - Register: [Reducing Reliance on the Everett Marine Terminal Webinar](#)