REPRESENTATIVE POLICY BOARD

**LAND USE COMMITTEE**

DECEMBER 14, 2022

MEETING TRANSCRIPTION

Peter:

Good evening, everyone. Thanks for coming. We are going to start our December 14th meeting, which is being recorded. So read the safety moment. It's very interesting, and please have an enjoyable holiday stress free. How about approval of minutes of the November 9th meeting.

Greg:

So moved.

Mike:

Second.

Peter:

All in favor?

Group:

Aye.

Peter:

Opposed? Abstentions? Carried. All right, so the Regional Water Authority Reservoir Safe Yield Analysis Stream Flow Regulations Impact. Steve, that's your baby.

Steve:

All right. Well, good evening, everybody, and thank you for having me to today's meeting. I'm here today to talk to you about the RWA reservoir safe yield analysis and the upcoming stream flow regulations that we essentially have to plan for. I'm going to give you a brief overview. I'm not going to get really in depth with stream flow today or the regulations, but I'm going to go over a brief overview of what stream flow regulations are, what safe yield is, and what we're preparing for going into the future.

All right. So for those of you who don't know what safe yield is, safe yield simply put is the daily withdrawal during a drought of record that as modeled will cause a reservoir or a reservoir system to empty before it refills. For the RWAs case, we're taking the record drought of the 1960s as our record year or record years of drought. It's basically pulling water out of a reservoir or reservoir system every day that, as modeled, would create a reservoir to drain before it refills. Another term that we use in to compute system storage is available water and available water is pretty simply put, it's the safe yield minus other practical limitations such as permit conditions, system hydraulics, treatment capacity, items of these things.

So essentially, your safe yield and your available water are either going to match or the available water's going to be a bit less because of the system restraints. So the RWA currently follows the existing stream flow regulations that were in implemented in 1979. So essentially, right now, below our dams, we're

releasing one release of volume of water per day, and that's it. In 2011, DEEP released new stream flow regulations, which we will begin implementing in 2026. So essentially, we get from 2011 when they're implemented to 2026 to pair to make those future releases, which I'll get into shortly. The new regulations will certainly impact our safe yield. So we had to proactively renew our safe yield study analysis to figure out what that would do to our bottom line in terms of water storage.

So a new safe yield analysis of RWA's reservoir was completed in 2019, and this study essentially compared the safe yield with our current stream flow regulations and compared it to the future stream flow regulations that we'll have to implement in 2026. The spoiler alert, which I'll go over what the study concluded before I get into it, but the study concluded that the RWA system has a relatively high average margin of safety, which is a calculation defined as by the Connecticut Department of Health, and this is exactly what we want. We want a margin of safety of a certain number. 1.15 is what they suggest to be over, and we are high above that. This essentially means that the RWA's reservoir system is highly robust and it's very highly robust relative to many other water utilities in the state, actually.

We have enough storage to withstand the multiple consecutive year of drought. All in all, the RWA has adequate supply to meet its obligations post stream flow regulation implementation. Now that you know a little bit about safe yield and how it talks to our stream flow regulation impacts, I'll get more into what the Connecticut DEEP stream flow regulations actually are. So the existing regulations were implemented in 1979, as I said, and the new regulations were adopted by DEEP in 2011. The goal of the new regulations is actually pretty simple. It's to release water below dams to maintain the downstream ecosystems and mimic natural flows.

So we're trying to oxygenate the downstream areas, we're trying to maintain aquatic habitat, we're trying to maintain stream flow during critical periods of time when reservoirs aren't spilling, so those streams don't dry up underneath the dams, and we're basically trying to match the natural flow characteristics of the state. We don't want to, as I said, dry up any particular areas that are critical stream habitat below dams, and just a note, these regulations are flows for below dams and they do not touch groundwater at all. This is just for surface water that we're talking about today. The RWA had to determine specific site flow requirements for each one of our sources in our dams and we use a program called StreamStats.

So after the 2011 regulations were implemented, we had to use a system called StreamStats to classify all of our downstream stream areas, and that report helped us to determine site specific flow requirements that we would need to release in 2026. That simply put means that large reservoirs have a seasonal variability in their water released. So depending on the season, we'll either have to release more or less water, and the small reservoirs essentially release a minimum summer-like release year round. So it's pretty simple for those. We just release the same amount of water 365 days a year. So as I mentioned, the new regulations were adopted in 2011. Implementation of these new regulations happened 10 years after following the DEEP stream flow classification process.

We've completed that step and now, we'll have to start releasing that water per the regulation in September of 2026. There are impacts to safe yield, which I spoke about in the first slide, and I'll show you a visual in one or two slides from now of how that will impact us, but if you can advance to the next slide we'll see which one that is. Yes. Okay. This is a visual of the dams which will require releases in 2026. There's nine dams requiring releases, nine total dams, I should say. Five dams are currently making the release under the current regulation. These are the green triangles. Those are pretty simple.

We do absolutely nothing. We're already releasing what we would release in the new regulations, so we don't do anything. It's going to work out well. The four dams indicated in purple or magenta indicate

that capital improvements were needed to meet the future requirements. So those capital improvements were already completed. That's done, and now we're pretty much ready to release the water. We're pretty far ahead of the game at this point. Let's see. I guess I should say too that the classification process was for statewide. This wasn't just targeting the regional water authority. This is a DEEP program and every entity in the state had to follow it. I see a hand up. Is there a question?

Peter:

Yeah, I was curious as to why it looks like some of the dams do not have any type of information by them, such as I'm looking at Lake Chamberlain there on the left in between Lake Bethany and Watrous.

Steve:

Yeah. Okay. As I mentioned, I should have actually said that, thanks for pointing that out. Through our classification process that I talked about, there was a need to determine a release from every source. Some streams were actually exempt completely. We are making a limited release on them, but it's exempt from the DEEP 2026 stream flow classifications. Other streams make a consistent, what they call a bio period Q80. It's basically a rearing and growth period, a regular release, which is the steady release year round.

And others have multi release systems such as the large reservoirs as I mentioned. The ones that you don't see anything at were likely exempt from the regulations and we're just going to continue doing what we would in the normal regulations that we are following right now. The triangles that you see on this map are the only ones that we have to focus on for the existing regulation where we'll have to do some work going forward to make sure that we're following the regulation correctly. That was a good question. So did that answer it for you?

Peter:

I guess that they're exempts. I was just don't know why, but that's fine.

Steve:

Now you know a little bit more about the stream flow regulations and safe yield and what RWA has been doing to complete those releases. The following chart shows the impact of the upcoming stream flow regulations on RWA system reliability. The blue line, which is the line behind the red, represents the current regulations that we are abiding by right now, and the red line represents the future regulations that will take place after we start releasing more water for the stream flow regulations. That's the whole reason behind this safe yield study. We wanted to compare our water storage ability before and after the regulations. You could see that on most years, most years of normal precipitation and not extreme drought were pretty much identical almost to where we would be host stream flow regulations.

However, there's a few years of drought status, a couple come to show around 1930s and the historic year of 1960s drought and that's where we see a bit more of an impact due to the stream flow regulations. The good news is that on years of extreme drought, we have what we call off-ramps. When we hit a certain period of potential drought, we actually have the ability to limit the amount that we're pushing downstream. We're able to conserve a bit of water, which is a good off-ramp for the regulation altogether, but as you can see from our studies, the safe field background supports that the RWA has

enough supply, meets obligations post regulation implementation, and if you're really into the numbers, there's about a 5.8 million gallon a day, which is an 8.5% loss in safe yield in the whole system altogether, which is pretty minimal.

I know it's a lot of information all at once, but in conclusion, the RWA has completed its safe field analysis study for comparison of stream flow regulations from now to 2026 when the new regulations come into play, and we have insured we'll have an adequate supply of storage going forward, which is excellent. The capital improvements for the regulations have been completed this year. So what are we going to do in the future? So upcoming procedures include writing and submitting a report to DEEP. This is going to be an implementation report and it's basically a report that describes to them how we're going to implement the releases that they want us to make, and that's due one year before the releases are required, so that's going to be September of 2025, and we'll also write this document as almost an internal guidance document because this is going to be new for everybody. It's going to be new for DEEP, it's going to be new for us.

We want to develop almost an SOP of how we're going to abide by this. We'll utilize this document as a dual purpose for internal guidance as well. We'll also conduct a proactive implementation of, with DEEP's approval, I should say, we'll develop a proactive implementation about a year or two prior to the regulations being in effect so that we can get an idea of what we're going to do and how we're going to do it before we can get penalized for doing something incorrectly. What we'll do is we'll ask DEEP for permission to release according to the DEEP stream flow regulations about a year in advance. That way, we can iron out any kinks we may find along the way so that once we are under regulation, we'll be running pretty smoothly.

And finally, not only do we have a current adequate supply of water, but from our studies, as I mentioned from our safe yield study, we'll continue to have an adequate supply post 2026 stream flow regulation implementation. So all in all, we're looking pretty good, but we needed to make sure that since this is coming up, that it wouldn't affect our bottom line significantly and that we'd still have adequate water supply going forward into the future. All right, and that's it. I'm guessing there'll be some questions because that was a lot of information and it's certainly an in-depth subject.

Peter:

Thank you, Steve. Any questions for Steve?

Stephen:

Steve, does the safe yield study tell us anything about how long of a drought we could withstand? I mean, how many years? I mean, are we able to withstand a drought that lasted four years or five years? Eventually, at some point, obviously, we'd be in trouble. Does it give us any estimates on how long we can withstand on a drought?

Steve:

Yeah, so it's a multi-year drought. I can't answer off the top of my head the specific amount of time, but what the safe yield study is there for is really showing it models the years past and what the drought of significant magnitude was, which was the 1960s, like I mentioned in our case, and during that 1960s drought, it basically models how much water can be taken from the system in consideration with available water, which is the system's limitations, how much water per day can be taken out of the

system where you'll still have an adequate supply going forward. I have the numbers on that. That won't bore everybody with the numbers, but it's the bottom line is the million gallons a day is well over what we are providing on an annual basis when it comes to average daily water draft.

Peter:

Any other questions? You're right, Steve. This is a lot to consume so maybe in the future, I'll have to pick up the phone and call you. I'd like to absorb it for the time being for myself. Anyone else have any questions?

Naomi:

Yeah, I have a question. Steve, what were the improvements that were made, the capital ones?

Steve:

That's a great question. There were various improvements that were made, but the biggest improvements were on dams that were larger and required a multi-level release depending on the time of year. So essentially, we had to put in pieces of infrastructure that would allow us to change those seasonal flows throughout the year. It's pretty much a weir board that's in place with the ability to open it and close it to a certain degree so that depending on the season, we could make those modifications by hand. So the existing infrastructure there would only allow for one release year round and we didn't have the ability to calculate what that release actually was. So the weirs allow us to calculate the volume being pushed downstream and the gears, I guess you'll say, allow us to push more or less water depending on the season. Does that answer your question?

Peter:

Naomi?

Naomi:

Ah, sorry. Yes.

Steve:

Okay, great.

Naomi:

Thank you.

Steve:

Yeah, no problem.

Peter:

I think someone else was starting to ask a question. I thought Jamie was. Were you, Jamie? Any more questions?

Jamie:

I was just going to say, Steve, thank you for your presentation. I thought it was very thorough. I know when those regulations were released, there was a lot of pushback from statewide public and water companies. I am thrilled to hear that the Regional Water Authority is ahead of the game and that we're already done. That's exceptional. So well done. Thank you.

Steve:

Yeah. Thanks. No, it was really good and it is a load off the back to have all these improvements already completed because now, we really get to spend some time working on the implementation report and figuring out now how we're going to do this because there's other obstacles as well coming forward when I believe the DEEP in the regulation mandates that you have to physically inspect each one of these release structures. I believe it's biweekly during the year, so we need to come up with a plan to do that, whether we can put trail cams out there, if that will suffice or if we have to have staff go out there and manually check them. We do have some other things to iron out and now that all the tough work is done, I guess we'll say, now we can figure out all those smaller obstacles.

Peter:

Thanks, Steve. Any more questions? Well, I guess not. Steve, thank you so much for your study and we will move on.

Steve:

Thanks, Peter. Thanks, everyone.

Peter:

Yep. All right. That was interesting. That's pretty, let's hope we don't get in a jam with any drought. All right. Next up is to confirm the date of the joint meeting. Jennifer, here's where you were explaining to me today that we're not having a joint meeting, correct?

Jennifer:

Yes. In the past, Land Use and Consumer Affairs used to do a joint meeting to review the budget, but this year, the Consumer Affairs Committee’s regular meeting falls on the date that the Finance Committee was going to hold the special meeting. So Finance and Consumer affairs are going to hold a joint meeting on Monday, April 17th, and then Land Use will hold their meeting on Wednesday, April 19th. So RPB members can attend either meeting, but the Consumer Affairs Committee’s regular meeting will be held after the budget presentation.

Peter:

Okay. That's what I... Does everyone understand that? I'm sure they do. Thanks, Jen.

Jennifer:

I'll send out reminders to everybody.

Peter:

Yeah. You'll have to. John Triana, please.

John:

Good evening, everyone. The summary for the month of November. At the end of the month, we were at 75% for our surface water supply capacity and the previous year was 85%, long-term average is 66. So we are still well ahead of the game. This is at the end of November is basically the low point in our annual cycle where we hit the lowest point in our reservoirs. At the current time, there's only two that are below spillway, Saltonstall and Gaillard. So we're looking to fill everything up now. By the end of this month, we should have more water. We'll be diverting water from [inaudible 00:24:42] and Hammonasset over to Gaillard to get that shooting up faster than it is right now with just the rain coming from the sky. Rainfall for the month of November was 3.39, previous year was 1.65, and the long-term average is just under four inches.

So we're just below the long-term average. For the fiscal year was 19.31. In 2021, it was quite a bit more, over 10 inches more than what we had this year. As you recall, very dry summer and the long-term average is 23. So we're about four inches below long-term average for this fiscal year. Land we need for the water reuse program, we correspond with a property owner, 40 acres in prospect for the Beech Street and Pomps Lane properties. We talked to Martha about the title report. Initial findings were that the parcels were merged administratively back in the day and that we could be separating them out in the same manner. Little more update since the end of the month is that we talked to the assessor and they want to wait until the grand list is finalized, which can be as late as January 31st.

So we'll be moving on that as soon as possible. Rental houses for Skiff Street, we sent emails to the assistant town attorney who did not respond to us. He just recently did. Again, this is after the end of November so we have a little bit more update on that. I just talked to the appraiser for the town this morning, so we hope that will be moving again. Fingers crossed. Forestry update, the only thing new from the previous month is that what you see in bold, which is the Nathan's Pond Slash Wall harvest is now 100% complete. Other things that Casey's been working on in the last month include filing a grant request with the US Forest Service for landscape scale restoration. Grants and coordinator, you work with several people, including myself, Josh Tracy, staff from DEEP in submitting a proposal for almost $200,000 for seasonal invasive species control interns and other related work and equipment.

I believe I have to check with him exactly, but I think, well, I want to say April is around the time where we would learn whether or not we are recipients of that grant. So we'll have to wait until that time. I communicated evidence of the deer inside the Nathan's Pond Slash Wall with other RWA partners like the [inaudible 00:27:11], and we hired a professional hunter who's scanning the area to get rid of the deer, that it seems to be trapped inside from what we can tell at this point. We discussed strategies and coordinated hunting activities with the research activities. We suspended a wood cutter involved in a property dispute in Gilford for a potential trespassing issue on the abutter's property. This is on the far western side of the Genesee Tract and fielded numerous calls from him and the neighbor related to this matter.

Casey met with the owner of Extreme Landscaping to donate a tree to the New Haven Park Service for the Seawall Park, Pardee Seawall Park. We've done that for two years in a row now. He also met and worked with a group of Seymour volunteers for holiday greens to be used at... Well, they got taken out

of the Pine Hill area, the Peat Swamp area to be used around the Seymour Town Center, and he arranged for the removal of a skidder that's been left on the Peat Swamp property for few months now, so that's now gone. That was a wood cutter, whose work was done. Recreation, we worked with the environmental planning staff to acquire DPH permits for the New England Trail in Gilford. This is a change where the CFPA wants to move it from its current location to another little more scenic, picturesque route.

We completed the latest newsletters, which was published and delivered. I led a hike at Big Gulph, only had one participant. I reblazed all the trails at Big Gulph, so that's all new and fresh now, and we cleared down trees across trails at Chamberlain, Big Gulph, and Sugarloaf. The end of the month, we had just over 4,900 permitees. At this time last year, it was 5,578. So again, this is the after effects as the COVID bubble goes away. Special activity permits in the last month, Linda issued five that are some that we've done before. Others are just business like doing the bridge inspections. That's all. We issue those on a regular basis. Other items, encroachments and agreements. The tenant for who cuts the fields on the western side completed all the mowing of the fields in Prospect, Bethany, and Woodbridge.

Trespassing, we recorded instances of trespassing including dirt bikes, ATVs, hikers with dogs, mountain bikers, hikers in unpermitted areas. The picnic table at Maltby Lakes was vandalized. We found a fairly substantial fort built by kids in Woodbridge. There were dump tires at Skiff Street and the ice house at Gaillard was broken into. That was discovered by one of our deer hunters late in the hunt. Invasive plant update, Josh Tracy has treated or documented invasive plant populations in Guilford, North Branford during the month of November, which included 112 acres that were mapped in the GIS system and just over two tenths of an acre that were treated. The deer hunt ended at the end of the month and there were a total of 180 hunters who participated, 129 were in North Branford, 23, Bethany, 20, Prospect, and eight in the Peat Swamp area along the Seymour/Ansonia town line.

The total number of deer harvested was pretty low this year, 24. There were only four does and 20 bucks harvested. The breakdown for where deer were harvested, there were 17 in North Branford, five for Bethany, two for Prospect, and none on the Ansonia/Seymour town line. Post on surveys were mailed out by Nicole and the deadline to return them is in January when we would issue our annual report to DPH for the permit that we have for it. East Haven, the Beach Avenue water main, we're told by town staff that a public hearing on the easement would take place on December 6th. That did occur, and the town has authorized the mayor to convey the easement to us for the amended location of the new at depth water main that we want to put in that will go from Morgan Avenue all the way over to Beach Avenue.

They haven't conveyed the easement yet, but that'll be coming, and then we're also waiting for DPH permit in order to finalize everything that we need before we go. We updated the easement agreement and survey for the town that was ahead of the December 6th meeting. The CITGO station on Mather Street in Hamden, we were alerted by a member of the public, the contractor at the station was dumping brush over the fence at Lake Gaillard. Environmental planning staff investigated and talked to the contractors. The Simon Dam and Bethany, we were contacted... Actually, I'm going to leave that one for the end because I always like leaving the interesting fun stories to the end. So I'll come back to that bullet. In Madison, this is for you, Joe, the Nature Conservancy easement over your former family's property were contacted by TNC staff. They would not perform a physical check of the property this year.

They're just going to do it by looking over aerial photographs, which is interesting. Easements, other easement stuff that I've been working on in the last month, I looked up information for operations staff

regarding our interest in real estate around the Racebrook PRV in Orange and the South Sleeping Giant Wellfield in Hamden. The pollinator garden at the headquarters in 90 Sargent Drive, our staff assisted with maintaining the garden and planted trees there, and then Josh worked on two, performed two flights or performed drone flights on behalf of capital planning at the Woodbridge tank and the West River DAF project. There's four different articles for your reading enjoyment and education, and I'll go back to the Simon Dam thing in Bethany. So this is a dam that is, if you looked at it from in person, it resembles very much what Lake Whitney Dam looks like.

It's an old stone masonry dam that just has a facade of rocks on the downstream side. It's about maybe 30 feet tall and it doesn't hold a whole lot of water. This is just above, just upstream of Lake Watrous, and we were contacted by the Simon's Dam, the Simon's and their contractor a couple years ago just as the pandemic started about work that they were going to do, they needed us to help manage our water flow from Lake Bethany to Lake Watrous in order to help them out. In 2020, it was possible. It was a fairly dry summer, so we were able to modify our operations and let them know when we were going to make changes. The water quality and water volume was fine and we worked with them. Then they wanted us to do it again in 2021, but it was a wet summer and we could not control it that way.

If we were going to operate it in a manner to help them, it would've disrupted our water operations, so we said no and they were not happy about that. So once that was over with, I sent them an email and said, we're ready to help you out if we can. Let us know, and I never heard anything back from them so I assumed that they were done working on their dam, and then last month, I got a call from someone on a very scratchy cell phone line and I had trouble hearing them. They had to call like three or four times before I could hear them, and then I realized it's the contractor for the Simon's and he is basically yelling at me for releasing water into their site that they're working on, and how dare that we do this and there's a ton of water, it's all brown, it's coming down and all this.

And I'm like, I don't know what you're talking about. We have, as far as I know, we have not released any water from Bethany, but let me check with staff. Maybe somebody made a change that I'm not aware of. I'll talk to them and I'll get back to you. So I started asking around treatment and environmental planning staff, did we make any changes? The answer was no, no, no. As I'm talking to our staff, the contractor then took it upon himself to drive up to Hatfield Hill Road and take a look to see if something happened, and what he noticed is that when you stop on the bridge there, you could look at the spillway and what had happened is that it was a time period in November where we had several days of no rain, but the water in the lake kept coming up slowly and slowly.

And what we've seen at other lakes too is that what will happen then, it was not spilling prior to this, but as you're in this part of the autumn, the leaves and the needles are hitting the water and they flow over towards the spillway because they want to go over and then they get stuck on the spillway, and that keeps building up and building up and building up a leaf and pine needle dam, basically, and what happened was that the water behind this dam in Lake Bethany just kept getting higher and higher until it got to a point where it was high enough, had enough head where it just pushed through the leaves and the pine needles and gushed downstream all at one time. We did not control this. We had no control over this. It just happened because it's part of nature, and sure enough, the next morning, I went out there and I could see evidence of this. In fact, let me see if I can find a photograph to share.

All right. Let me open up WeChat pro so I can find the photograph and I'll show you what it looked like the next day, and it's a phenomenon that we've seen at Prospect actually many times because there isn't a lot of water that goes over. What happens at Prospect is that it will push the water over and then the water retreats back to where it was before. All right. So here I am. I am sharing, and I'm going to say

window, I'm going to say this one. Do you see a picture on your screen of the dam? And if you look up at the top here, you could see what remains of the needle and leaf dam.

And then some of it got pushed down into the spillway channel, and if you look over here, here's another big clump of it over on this way that got pushed over all at once and basically acted as if there was an open valve that we had opened at Lake Bethany and allowed a surge of water to go downstream and impact them down there. So two things we learned, that at Lake Bethany, this can happen, and the other thing we learned, that they are still working on the Simon Dam, which we did not know before. So that's my last interesting story for the conclusion of the meeting, and if anybody has any questions, I'll try to answer them to the best of my ability.

Peter:

Thank you, John. Great report as usual. Any questions for John?

Mark:

John, any update on when the police force is going to start?

John:

Well, they've already put out the help wanted signs more or less. It's already been published and I know that they've had, what do you call it, they have applicants into HR. I do not believe that they've done any interviews yet. I know that Paul and Ed both had to use a lot of vacation time at the end of the year. So they have not done a lot of the administrative thing, but they have started the hiring process, yes.

Mark:

He didn't have enough time in the office that he needed more vacation time.

John:

Well, it's going to happen now, and this is all good news and there's going to be more police out there to help us maintain it and manage all the properties.

Mark:

Well, those things that you talked about, somebody building something in Woodbridge and the-

Peter:

The damage, right.

Mark:

Would've been stopped. Yeah. We hope that would be stopped.

John:

That was right around your house too, Mark. You weren't in the woods lately, were you?

Mark:

Where was the fort?

John:

It was off of Sperry Road where Causeway is an unimproved road. Causeway hits Sperry, it was just in the woods back there.

Mark:

But when I went back there about two years ago, somebody was living in the woods.

John:

I don't think anyone was living in this. This was a kid's thing, but it was a substantial kids thing.

Mark:

Okay.

Peter:

Thanks, John. Thanks, Mark. I get your point about the security. We're pushing ahead with that. All right. Any other questions for John

Peter:

Hey, Bob, I need your help tomorrow night, unless you're going to the Fireman's Christmas party.

Bob:

Yes, I am.

Peter:

You are.

Bob:

You want me to do the report?

Peter:

I do.

Bob:

I'll do the report and go to my Christmas party a little later.

Peter:

All right. Because my party, I have a men's club with the church, so kind of obligated to go, but thank you for that.

Bob:

Yeah, I'll do it tomorrow. Thank you.

Peter:

All right. We'll let Mario know. All right. Thank you. I will be at the meeting tomorrow afternoon though. I'll be representing us at the Authority meeting and our next regular meeting is January 11th at 5:30, and a Merry Christmas to all of you and a Happy New Year. Please enjoy.

Peter:

But how about adjournment, Mark? I need a motion to adjourn.

Mark:

Motion to adjourn.

Bob:

Second.

Peter:

All right, everyone. Be safe, everyone.