

Meeting Notes of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee

Meeting date: 04/08/2021
Meeting time: 09:00 a.m.
Meeting location: Video conference

Chair: James Scongack
Scribe: Smarter Shift Inc.

Meeting materials can be accessed on the [SAC](#) web page.

Invitees	Representing	Attendance Status Attended, Regrets
Nicolas Bossé	Energy Related Businesses and Services	Attended
David Butters	Generators	Attended
Brandy Giannetta	Generators	Attended
Ed Gilbert	Ontario Communities	Regrets
Malini Giridhar	Energy Related Businesses and Services	Attended
Bala Gnanam	Consumers	Attended
Jim Hogan	Distributors and Transmitters	Attended
Bruno Jesus	Transmitters and Distributors	Attended
Frank Kallonen	Distributors and Transmitters	Attended
Amanda Klein	Distributors and Transmitters	Attended
Tonja Leach	Ontario Communities	Attended

Invitees	Representing	Attendance Status Attended, Regrets
Paul Norris	Generators	Attended
Mark Passi	Generators	Attended
James Scongack	Chair - Generators	Attended
Annette Verschuren	Energy Related Businesses and Services	Attended
Agnieszka Wloch	Consumers	Attended
IESO Presenters		
Barbara Anderson		
Lesley Gallinger		
Sorana Ionescu		
Leonard Kula		
William Lu		
Alex Foord		
Ahmed Maria		
Candice Trickey		

Agenda Item 1. Welcome Remarks

Mr. James Scongack welcomed everyone to the virtual meeting and said he is optimistic that the meeting will soon be held again in person. He acknowledged that Ontario is made up of the traditional territories of the Anishinabek, Huron, Wendat, and Haudenosaunee peoples, as well as the Algonquin, Cree, Ojibway, and Metis peoples.

Mr. Scongack thanked Jordan Penic, Agatha Pyrka, and Candice Trickey for organizing the meeting and for providing excellent overview materials.

He welcomed new SAC members and the new president and CEO of the IESO, Lesley Gallinger. He thanked the IESO executive and board members for attending today's meeting.

Agenda Item 2. IESO Business Update

Candice Trickey, IESO, announced two new IESO board members: Lisa Pearson and Peter McMullen.

Ms. Trickey provided the following business updates.

It is the 10-year anniversary of the Save on Energy program that has resulted in 16 TWh of energy savings from over 80 million energy-efficiency activities. The Interim Framework Program achieved 110% of targeted energy savings and 94% of targeted demand savings. Energy efficiency will continue to play an important role as the province moves away from surplus to need.

The 2021-2024 CDM Framework was launched January 4, 2021. Its projected savings and budget are on track.

The 2020-2021 revenue requirement submissions were filed with the OEB at the end of May. The submission for 2020 was \$188.6 million; for 2021 it was \$191.8 million. The budget was reduced in 2020 due to the impacts of Covid. The business plan supporting the submissions is posted.

Engagement activity updates are posted monthly. The Summit Lite engagement held approximately a month ago was attended by more than 500 people. There was discussion around enabling resources, the distributed energy resources (DER) roadmap, and hybrid storage-generation. The IESO and OEB will co-host engagement activities to increase DER integration and will launch a targeted joint call for proposals through the IESO's Grid Innovation Fund and the OEB's Innovation Sandbox. Good feedback has been received with respect to enabling resources.

The first Annual Acquisition Report was published July 19. It outlines next steps to address the steps identified in the Annual Planning Outlook, including competitive approaches and planned procurements. Stakeholder engagements will begin this month in an effort to provide better understanding of eligibility requirements.

An engagement session examining the scope of gas phaseout was attended by more than 400 people. It garnered nearly 200 submissions, and hundreds of questions. The IESO will post its responses. An assessment report will be published in the fall and another engagement session is forthcoming.

An engagement was launched to look at developing an Industrial Energy Efficiency Program. It will help to finalize the design of a new First Nations Community Building Retrofit Program.

The IESO was tasked by the Ministry of Energy (MOE) to develop a process to assess unsolicited energy project proposals in an effort to reduce costs. Two such proposals from Oneida and Calstock will have expected capacity in the Annual Acquisition Report. A Lake Erie connector project has been mentioned in the report, but has no expected capacity at this time.

Summer Operations Update

Leonard Kula, IESO, said summer operations were relatively uneventful. Expected peaks were 22,500 MW of demand under normal weather conditions and 24,700 MW under extreme conditions. As of the end of June 22, 200 MW of demand were seen, which is just below the expected peak under normal conditions.

Energy consumption held steady and was comparable to pre-Covid levels.

The Industrial Conservation Initiative was restored this summer. On expected peak days, demand reductions between 700 MW to 1300 MW have been seen, consistent with previous years.

On the supply side, southern and northeastern Ontario have had more rain this summer than usual. The IESO has been monitoring energy levels in the hydroelectric facilities.

Ontario has 18 nuclear generating units. Three are on planned outage; two are planned for long-term refurbishment. The Capacity Auction in December acquired just under 1000 MW of capacity for the summer.

There were a few hot spells of short duration this summer, on the order of about three days. Three extreme condition alerts and one energy emergency alert were issued, which is normal. Northwestern Ontario forest fires have taken out transmission circuits, but impact has been limited. On July 15, a tornado that hit Barrie did not cause transmission damage. Extreme rain in the Niagara Falls region in July caused a loss of 500 MW and the intertie circuits were managed effectively.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) recently issued orders requiring Ontario Power Generation (OPG) and Bruce Power to get CNSC approval to restart should their units shut down and cool down. These orders came as a result of testing that revealed higher-than-anticipated hydrogen readings in some pressure tubes. There were no safety concerns or impacts on reliability.

The IESO has operated with split operations for the past 17 months due to Covid. As of three weeks ago, everyone is working out of the same control room. IESO offices are now open to employees on a voluntary basis, up to a maximum of 50% capacity.

Comments

Nicolas Bossé asked for the rationale behind the Lake Erie connector. Mr. Kula said the project offers significant cost benefits. In terms of revenue stream, potential price arbitrage between Ontario prices and Pennsylvania, Jersey, Maryland Power Pool (PJM) prices could drive a set of congestion rents reflecting the value of the upload differences in prices, and this would accrue to Ontarians. There is also a potential for lower costs through increased competition.

Paul Grod asked about the next steps for the Annual Acquisition Report (AAR). He expressed concern with initiatives that have been proposed, such as a resource deliverable unforced capacity (UCAP) into the capacity auction. He asked whether the IESO is moving away from market mechanisms for procurement. Ms. Trickey said that, like the Annual Planning Outlook (APO), the AAR provides insight to stakeholders at a point in time, and stakeholder engagement will continue within a variety of forums. Discussions are ongoing regarding the Resource Acquisition Framework that outlines the capacity auction, mid-term RFP, and long-term RFP. Mr. Grod asked if public consultation would focus on specific components of the AAR, such as UCAP. Ms. Trickey said these consultations will take place in different forums, and as this process evolves individual consultations will take place.

Mr. Grod noted that a macro perspective is required to help understand why certain resources are procured one way and some another. Ms. Trickey replied that the macro perspective was the intent of the Resource Adequacy Framework consultation in fall 2020. Mr. Kula said it is important to return to the framework and consider where we want to be at the end of the decade. The goal is to provide as much eligibility for different resources as possible as people come off existing arrangements. It may appear confusing in the short run, but the goal is to optimize competition.

David Butters asked if participants on the supply side would have the opportunity to better understand the Lake Erie connector in terms of whether it is a merchant asset or a regulated asset, and how it will operate. Ms. Trickey said such discussions would take place if the project is found to be viable.

Mark Passi noted there are questions about the visibility of stranded assets with respect to DERs, and on how hybrid solutions will tie in. Ms. Trickey said the IESO will provide a pathway for viable resources to become integrated and it will be up to the resources to be competitive. Mr. Kula said that as the APO shows gaps coming in the middle of the decade when Pickering retires, the focus is on having enough of the right resources. He said there is less concern around the potential for large amounts of stranded assets.

Mr. Scongack said it is important to ensure that the Lake Erie connector will not become a back door to fossil assets during the gas phase-out. If fossil fuel generation is required, it can be found in Ontario.

Agenda Item 3. 2022-24 Business Planning

Lesley Gallinger, IESO President and CEO, welcomed new SAC members: Ed Gilbert, Amanda Klein, Agnieszka Wloch, Bala Gnanam, and Tonja Leach.

Ms. Gallinger said the electricity system is at a pivotal point with respect to cyber threats, extreme weather events, technology innovation, and pandemic recovery. Growing energy supply needs are coming as demand increases and generation contracts expire, nuclear refurbishments continue, and the retirement of Pickering lies ahead.

Opportunities also lie ahead in terms of doing things differently and better. The plan is to secure energy with competition and innovation with more flexibility.

Technological advances will also spur new opportunities. Businesses and communities are supplying more of their own energy with solar panels, storage, and demand management tools. The job of the IESO is to integrate them while ensuring reliability and affordability.

The business plan outlines the revenue requirements and capital spending needs to address the challenges and take advantage of opportunities to drive costs down. Revenue requirements have remained flat in the past five years by deferring investments and finding efficiencies. But now it is time to invest in people, tools, and processes.

Measured increases to the budget are now proposed. The average residential bill will see a 1% average increase to the IESO administration fee, translating to one cent per month.

The IESO is committed to working transparently with all stakeholders.

Meeting Future System Needs

Mr. Kula said four themes are impacting the energy sector:

1. The Market Renewal Program (MRP) will change how resources are dispatched and provide a net benefit of \$800 million over 10 years. Jessica Savage leads the implementation of the program, which will dovetail with the planning, acquisitions, and operations team of the IESO.
2. Pickering retires in the mid 2020s, causing 3000 MW in lost capacity. The Resource Adequacy Framework will address this gap by enhancing the capacity auction, introducing mid- and long-term RFPs, and producing the AAR.
3. The Market Surveillance Panel provides reports twice yearly to improve the efficiency of the market. These reports are incorporated into the business plan in areas where there is potential outside of what is being prepared for.
4. The IESO seeks to enable greater participation as the province builds out capacity mechanisms and real-time dispatch. Its focus is on resilience. There is also a need to build out expertise in engineering and system modelling.

Business Plan

Barbara Anderson, IESO, noted that the four themes described above nest within the IESO's core strategies. Importantly, investment will be needed to drive business transformation. A robust program is in place to ensure that the IESO is held accountable to its strategies and to ensure risk mitigation going forward.

The budget has been flat for the past five years, with a dip in 2020 due to the pandemic. During this time, the IESO has absorbed \$14 million without raising revenue requirements. Investment in people, tools, and operating plans is now required. The MRP is set to go live at the end of 2023, and investments will start to amortize in 2024. A \$177-million investment will generate an \$800-million benefit over 10 years.

The IESO has returned to providing annual business plan submissions. The 2022-24 plan will focus on 2022. There is an intent to return to a three-year planning cycle in the next business plan.

Comments

Annette Verschuren said every multinational corporation is talking about the net zero carbon goal by 2050. As the carbon industry gets set to implode, acceleration of electrification is critical to the future. Supply chains are being pushed. For example, a car manufacturer recently told a tire car manufacturer that he must be at net zero by 2030. The IESO must assess for the long term since many assets have 20-to-30 year lives. Public-private partnerships have been good for the market. The changes coming within the next five-to-10 years are being underestimated. While gas phase-out is a good first step, there needs to be a more holistic approach to planning by looking regionally and centrally. As the manufacturing hub of the country, Ontario is the best place to drive change. Ontario must attract manufacturers, but they will not come if they don't see the electrification of their business being 100% clean. The IESO must drive the change. Ontario will be hit hard when Pickering goes down. The customer appears to be moving much faster than the province is. The United States is preparing to send its carbon to Canada to get rid of it. The IESO must grow the market faster and harder. Ms. Gallinger acknowledged the need to address these pressures.

Mr. Kula acknowledged Ms. Verschuren's remarks. The regional perspective is important. To the extent that hydroelectric, wind, solar, and storage will replace carbon, all of these are energy-limited resources. The next 20 years will be spent managing their limitations. California and Texas are struggling because they moved too fast with their technologies. The Lake Erie connector is a 40-year project. In a world of energy-limited resources, transmission, storage, new sources of hydroelectric, nuclear, and nimble markets will make it all work.

Mr. Grod agreed with Ms. Verschuren that a longer-term perspective is needed. Ontario will hit a cliff in 2029. It is important to grow capacity resources now. Capacity resources are far from being competitive with the PJM market. Regional issues must be addressed from a capacity market perspective. For example, challenges in the Leamington and Windsor areas are not being picked up in the capacity auction because they have only 78 MW of procurement. In sum, upcoming shortfalls must be addressed with longer term planning.

Mr. Bossé said the Lake Erie connector requires a deep-dive discussion. The proposed project appears to be available only to those with long-term reservations. There is a role for optimizing existing infrastructure from non-wire alternatives, managing congestion, and unlocking renewables. He commended the IESO for its leadership on DERs. He noted that the United Kingdom has found a way to procure DERs and demand response resources to manage flexibility.

Tonja Leach echoed the remarks of Ms. Verschuren, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Bossé. She noted that speed comes from the ground up and communities see DERs as a major economic opportunity. The challenge is to balance growth from a risk perspective. The risk appetite of communities is very different from that of utilities and energy service providers, and communities cannot fail.

Mr. Norris asked, with respect to risks within the IESO strategic objectives, why a regulatory decision necessarily results in impacts on reliability, affordability and sustainability. He questioned the need to consider extreme weather as a risk instead of a reality, given climate change – therefore they should be anticipated rather than treated as a risk that may or may not occur. He suggested that the underestimation of the electrification of the broader economy by the end of the decade should be considered a risk within the IESO's strategic objectives.

Mr. Butters noted that the IESO is a statutory reliability organization, not a policy organization. Net zero is important, but it is not absolute zero. The job is not to squeeze all carbon out of the electricity sector, rather it is to squeeze it out of transportation, buildings, and other sectors. He echoed Mr. Norris's comment about underestimating the demand for electricity. Costs must be optimized, and made-in-Ontario solutions are needed.

Mr. Scongack noted that the Financial Accountability Office in Ontario has been exemplary in providing factual data and improving public policy.

Ms. Gallinger acknowledged the comments and the need for a long-term look.

Joe Oliver, IESO, noted that the IESO could contribute by providing objective data and analysis. It could indicate the cost implications of getting off gas in terms of reliability and affordability.

Agnieszka Wloch said since residential consumers suffer from an affordability crisis, investing now will be supported. Consumers are investing heavily in home renovation to improve energy efficiency; however, they need to understand the details of the enabling resource plans so they can plan for themselves. Communication is needed.

Bala Gnanam said the drive to net zero is driven by climate change, a controversial and political topic, and the IESO must navigate it properly. He noted that net zero is what customers want, and the IESO is closer to customers than it is to the government. As much as it is not a policy organization, the IESO has a role in shaping policy needed to keep Ontario competitive. It is valid to ask if Ontario is okay with the cost of going to net zero. It is also valid to ask if Ontario is okay with not going to net zero. Not going to net zero will come at a significantly higher cost.

Comments from Observers

Jack Gibbons asked if the IESO would contract for gas supply before it has completed its gas phase-out impact assessment and received government feedback. Mr. Kula said it would, depending on competition. A gas generator was contracted in the last capacity auction. The mid-term RFP for 2026-2029 will soon be executed. Mr. Kula does not see a conflict between contracting for supply and the completion of the assessment.

Justin Rangooni asked if resources have been allocated to ensure adequate storage is fully enabled, consistent with the AAR timelines. Mr. Kula replied that no resource is fully enabled. The goal is to increase the participation of all resources and this will require incremental changes for systems management and adaptation of the business plans.

Agenda Item 4. Third Party Access to Data – Revised OEB Application

Sorana Ionescu, IESO, summarized the salient points with respect to third-party access to smart meter data. In its last application for third-party access in 2018, the IESO proposed a case for universal access to data by all organisations under a monetization model that seeks to maximize benefits to ratepayers. The model was developed with input from many organizations, including privacy experts. However, the OEB said it could not proceed as proposed on the basis of intervenor concerns such as customer privacy, uses and users of data, and the pricing model. The OEB did support the publication of high-level consumption statistics on the IESO website and making them available to the OEB and IESO. For example, smart meter data were needed for IESO forecasting models and the introduction of emergency pricing and tiered pricing. Objective data and analytics are the core of what the IESO provides.

In 2018, the OEB asked the IESO to revise its plan to include consultations with customers, data demand and pricing, customer communications, and the data use agreement. In response, the IESO conducted a province-wide customer research project to understand perceptions on the use of smart meter data, potential use, and appropriate pricing mechanisms. It was learned that customers understand the value of the data and are most comfortable dealing with organizations that are deemed to be working for the public good. It is felt that organizations working for the public good should pay a limited price for the data, while for-profit organizations should not be allowed to use the data due to concerns for potential inappropriate use or increase in their cost of services.

The IESO approach for the 2021 OEB application is to expand the sharing of non-identifiable smart meter data to municipalities, universities, schools, and hospitals at no cost. The costs for typical (“standard”) requests would be absorbed in the smart metering charge that currently sits at 57 cents per meter per month. Data requests that may create additional costs would be cost recovered.

Discussions have extended to specific LDCs, utilities, the privacy commissioner, OEB staff, and government. Overall, intervenors have accepted and supported the direction taken and the value proposition. The draft of the data use agreement will be shared with intervenors for comment.

Comments

Mr. Grod asked if the data are collected at a customer or a zonal level. Ms. Ionescu said there is no personal information within the data. There are no names or addresses. When a request comes in for data it will be aggregated as dictated by privacy rules. Mr. Grod asked if there would be collaboration with the Green Button Initiative. Ms. Ionescu said there is no collaboration between the two as the initiatives are fundamentally different.

Malini Giridhar asked how the aggregated data might be used. When planning for capacity, Enbridge Gas looks at how peak demand can be displaced to electricity. She asked if such data could be made available to Enbridge to help with planning. Ms. Ionescu said electricity and gas data are intertwined. The answer depends on the OEB response with respect to a public good.

Mr. Norris asked if First Nations communities would have access to the data. Ms. Ionescu replied that this access needs to be further defined.

Ms. Ionescu asked that further questions and feedback be sent to her by email.

Agenda Item 5. Regional and Bulk System Planning

Ahmed Maria, IESO, outlined how Ontario's energy system is planned and incorporated into the AAR. Electricity demand is forecast over 20 years in order to identify concerns about reliability. Bulk system planning is focused on province-wide capacity, transmission system capability, and reliability issues. Regional planning looks at reliability within 21 defined regions. For example, recommendations can be made regarding the needs for new transmission infrastructure, new capacity, targeted efficiency programs, demand response, and DERs.

A Resource Adequacy Framework is being developed for capacity, as described in the July 19 AAR. This may include targeted energy efficiency and acquiring services where needed. All solutions are considered, including non-wire solutions and increasing the capacity of the transmission system.

One-and-a-half cycles of regional planning have been completed and the process is being improved. On the bulk side, there is a stakeholder initiative posted to make the process more structured and transparent.

Comments

Mr. Grod said the AAR shows surplus declining over time, but no uptick can be seen in the procurement of capacity year over year. He asked what the plan is for growing capacity resources over time, as they seem relatively low. Mr. Maria said the goal is to match what is needed, as described in the APO, with what is acquired, as described in the AAR.

Mr. Grod noted that in the last capacity auction the Leamington-Windsor zone had only 70 MW out of a 1000-MW limit. He asked whether zonal limits are correlated with system planning, as there has been little change in the zonal limit over time. Resource developers want to see a commitment for growth of demand response and DERs in the west. Mr. Maria said planners are identifying capacity

needs in the western region at this time, but are not specifying specific technologies. If a need is identified beyond 2030 for a few hundred megawatts of capacity, there will be no restriction on what that capacity would be. It could be DERs or demand response.

Bruno Jesus asked how electrification, enabling economic growth, enabling additional resources, and climate change risks are reflected in the planning process. Mr. Maria said bulk processes are being formalized to get better information through increased transparency with stakeholders. Regional and bulk planning are not done in isolation. For example, there is significant potential in the Peterborough/Kingston area for strong electrification in the next decade and this has been incorporated into the regional plan.

Ms. Leach noted that a partnership between Énergir and Hydro-Quebec offers a new model to get to zero cost, net zero solutions. However, such innovations may not be considered at a regional level where planners engage with audiences that are not energy experts. Mr. Maria said planners rely on LDCs to gain an understanding of local needs. Ms. Leach noted that community RFPs to develop plans are made by small groups of consultants. She asked how DER integration could be broadened, as is the intent in the Hydro-Quebec partnership. Mr. Maria said the IESO endeavours to enable all solutions. DERs may not always be economical at the local level, but may become so at the provincial level.

Mr. Gnanam asked if Ontario could use storage solutions to keep electricity in Canada rather than buying electricity south of the border. Mr. Maria said nothing is off the table in planning. Opportunities that lower costs are always considered.

Comments from Observers

Paul Luukkonen asked how decisions are made with respect to transmission and generation.

Mr. Maria said transmission solutions cannot compete with generation. A decision to reinforce the transmission system must be based on planning considerations. There could be advantages to enhancing the transmission system to meet reliability concerns.

Mr. Luukkonen asked what the criteria are for planning for lowest cost while ensuring reliability. Mr. Maria said net zero factors into policy. The government could say it wants a lowest-cost grid designed to enable net zero, and this would then become the objective.

Agenda Item 6. Cyber Security

William Lu, IESO, provided an overview of the IESO Lighthouse Program, a cyber security service program. The program provides near real-time insights on cyber events that occur in the sector.

The Lighthouse Program is provided at no cost and takes about one hour to set up. Mr. Lu described how it works as follows. The IESO collects data from the Ontario electricity sector and identifies the threats. This information is passed to the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security which will look for serious threats and return information to the IESO. Finally, the IESO returns the findings back to the impacted member of the sector, along with the broader sector.

The program currently protects 95% of the Ontario grid through cyber protection radar. Ransomware is the most prevalent threat to Canada's electricity sector. Second to this is the exploitation of technical vulnerabilities of outdated and unpatched systems.

With respect to ransomware, a technique called double extortion has gained popularity. It entails the threat actor charging the impacted organization once to decrypt its data, then charging the organization again with a promise not to release the data publicly to mitigate the results of litigation and brand damage. The average ransomware payment is \$215,000 CDN, up from \$180,000 last year. Reinfection of the same victim is common because the attackers know that the victim may not patch its holes quickly. In total, it costs an average of \$2.3 million to manage an attack, including management costs and internal cyber forensics, external legal counsel, credit monitoring, and public relations activities. In addition to recovering a decryption key, backup and recovery technologies are required.

In May 2021, Colonial Pipeline Inc., the largest U.S. fuel distribution company in the United States, became a victim of a Russian state-sponsored ransomware group. The attack impacted information systems, including billing, and this cost the company \$180 million per day. The \$4.4 million ransom was paid out. The company was able to recover \$2.3 million of its ransom payment through law enforcement.

In July 2021, Kaseya VSA and MSP, a software vendor that develops products to allow IT companies to remotely access their clients' environments, became a victim of ransomware. Forty direct customers and more than 1,000 indirect customers were impacted. The ransom payment requested was \$70 million. The company did not pay. Instead, it procured a master decryption key, likely with help from law enforcement. This attack is known as a software supply chain attack, and it is becoming increasingly popular.

Mr. Lu outlined some best practices when dealing with cyber attacks.

First, you cannot protect what you do not know. Companies must take time to identify the key vendors they rely on and make them the priority of cyber defense programs.

Second, ensure robust backup and recovery measures are in place and tested. Even with the best cyber security tools in place, not every attack can be prevented.

Third, threat actors are master planners. Companies must develop and update cyber incident response playbooks.

Fourth, companies must continuously test procedures, playbooks and call chains. Procedures and playbook must become muscle memory, as every minute counts.

Mr. Lu concluded by saying the world is being met with unprecedented challenges. Fortunately, there are very talented cyber protection people within the sector, and by working together cyber attackers can be kept at bay.

Comments

Mr. Butters thanked Mr. Lu and the IESO for this important security initiative.

Frank Kallonen asked if practice response exercises would be made available to the industry. Mr. Lu said there is a plan to execute tabletop exercises in both the transmission and distribution communities.

Mr. Gnanam asked if the IESO has best practice documents to share with industry members. Mr. Lu said documents are available on request.

Mr. Grod asked if service providers would be allowed into the Lighthouse Program to share best practices. Mr. Lu said they would be allowed to participate. The continued expansion of partnerships will make the program successful.

Agenda Item 7. Other Business

Mr. Scongack said the IESO will try to include lengthier and meatier items in future meetings. Ideas for agenda items can be sent to Jordan Penic, Ms. Pyrka, Ms. Trickey, or Mr. Scongack for scheduling.

Agenda Item 8: In-Camera Session (SAC members only)

Agenda Item 9: Adjourn

Mr. Scongack adjourned the meeting and thanked everyone for attending. The next meeting will be held on November 3, 2021.