North Carolina Energy Policy Task Force

Secretary Reid Wilson
CO-CHAIR

Representative Kyle Hall
CO-CHAIR

July 9, 2026

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Representative Kyle Hall
CO-CHAIR

Secretary Reid Wilson
CO-CHAIR

Call to Order & Roll Call

Rep. Hall	**Call to Order**
Members	**Roll Call**

Conflict of Interest Policy

In accordance with the **State Government Ethics Act**, it is the duty of every Task Force member to avoid both conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest.

If any member has any known conflict of interest or is aware of facts that might create the appearance of such conflict with respect to any matters coming before the Taskforce today, please identify the conflict or facts that might create the appearance of conflict to ensure that any inappropriate participation in that matter be avoided.

If at any time, any new matter raises a conflict during the meeting, please be sure to identify it at that time.

Public Records Policy

N.C. GEN. STAT. §132-1(b): "Public records and public information compiled by the agencies of North Carolina Government of it subdivisions are the property of the people"

What is public record?

- Any type of document "made or receive pursuant to law or ordinance in connection with the transaction of public business…"
- "Commissions and committee members," including members of this task force are included
- Includes text messages, emails, instant messages regard state business on either public or private devices or accounts

Agenda

- **Presentation:** *State Consumer Advocate Concerns with Large Load Growth*
- **Presentation:** *Toyota Overview for the NC Energy Policy Task Force*
- **Presentation:** *Initial Assessment Plan: North Carolina Data Center Water Resource Analysis*
- **Load Growth Working Group Updates:** Large Load Tariffs, Bring Your Own Capacity, Load Flexibility
- ***Break***
- **Technical Advisory Working Group Updates:** Interconnection Reform, Advanced Transmission and Grid Enhancing Technologies, and Energy Efficiency
- **Open Discussion of Working Group Progress**
- **Adjournment**

Presentation

State Consumer Advocate Concerns with Large Load Growth

- Nina Suetake, Deputy Director of Policy, National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates

NASUCA
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UTILITY CONSUMER ADVOCATES

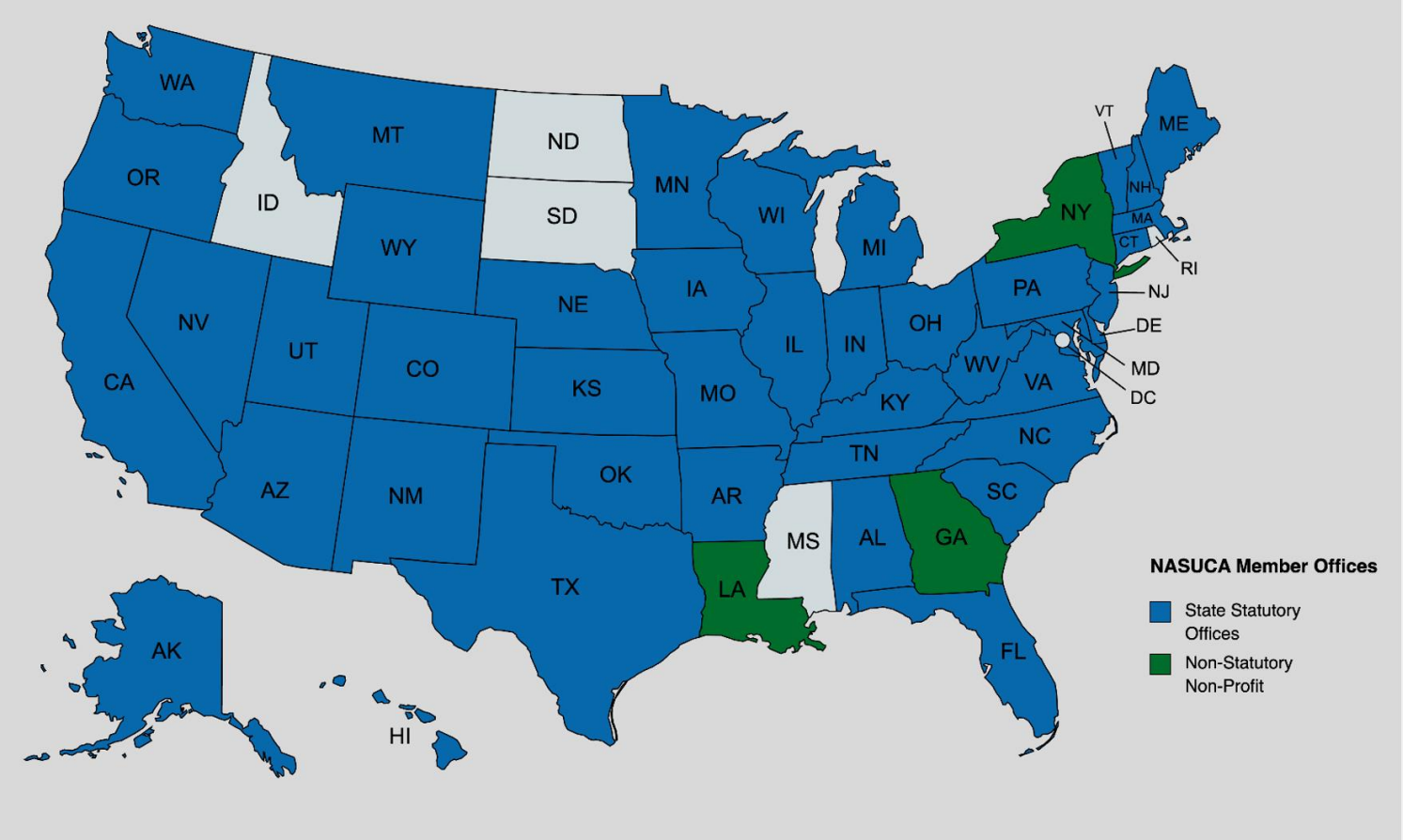
STATE CONSUMER ADVOCATE CONCERNS WITH LARGE LOAD GROWTH

Nina Suetake
Deputy Director of Policy
NASUCA

NASUCA
National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates

OVERVIEW OF NASUCA

- Association of state utility consumer advocates formed in 1979 by 16 offices
- Today, NASUCA has 62 consumer advocates representing 45 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Barbados, and Jamaica
- 3 types of membership – Full, Associate, and Affiliate



HYPERSCALE LOAD GROWTH

PRIMARY CONCERNS

- Load characteristics of hyperscale load - Size, high sustained load factor, often high-density geographic clustering
- Need for significant additional generation, transmission, and/or distribution investments
- Uncertain development timelines and/or speculative demand
- Desire for speed to power outpacing traditional utility planning
- Potential to materially impact rates, reliability, and resource adequacy
- Potential for stranded assets

WHAT ABOUT EVERYONE ELSE?

WE CANNOT CONTINUE BUSINESS AS USUAL

- If the cost of hyperscale load growth is not contained to those customers, everyone else will be significantly impacted (rates and reliability)
- Residential customers and small businesses are already struggling with utility bills
- Cannot address affordability if we do not manage these costs

HYPERSCALE LOAD GROWTH

KEY PROTECTIONS

- Hyperscale load customers should be held responsible for
  - all direct and indirect costs and risks they create
  - any financial consequences of inaccurate forecasts, cancelled or delayed projects, phased developments, customer departures, and stranded assets
  - all costs of managing reliability risks created by hyperscale loads
  - Incremental increased cost of capital due the capital demands of these large loads

PROTECTING CUSTOMERS THROUGH TARIFFS

TARIFF ELEMENTS

- 100% upfront payment, construction deposits, and exit fees
- Credit rating and collateral requirements
- Contract duration, sizing, and resizing
- Minimum load commitments and demand charges
- Minimum load factors, ramp times, and behind-the-meter backup and supplemental power

PROTECTING CUSTOMERS THROUGH POLICY

- **Load Curtailment policies** - hyperscale load customers curtailed before residential customers
- **Transparency requirements** – confidentiality agreements should not prevent Commissions and consumer advocates from obtaining sufficient information to evaluate costs and impacts
- **Cost allocation methodology** – may need review to prevent inadvertent cost shifting
- **Adding new consumer protections** – Clear Commission authority to apply new consumer protections to existing hyperscale load customers when they seek expanded service, materially increase demand, or require additional infrastructure investments

ADDITIONAL ISSUES

DIRECT TRANSMISSION INTERCONNECTION

- FERC ANOPR and federal legislation to allow direct interconnection at the transmission level
  - Reduced local control
  - Reduced accountability
  - Increased complexity of resource planning
  - Reduce ability of state commissioners and consumer advocates to protect consumers

ADDITIONAL ISSUES

POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Get the most out of existing infrastructure before building

- **Grid Enhancing Technologies** – Increased scrutiny and focus on affordability means there are opportunities to move grid enhancing technologies forward (e.g., dynamic line rating, topology optimization, advanced power flow control)
- **Battery Storage** – potential to increase battery storage for additional flexibility

AFFORDABILITY

BROADER CONSUMER PROTECTIONS

- Defining affordability up front to use for planning
- Identifying affordability metrics and targets
- Decrease spending
  - Increased debt financing
  - Securitization of other necessary investments (e.g., wildfire costs, resilience investments, storm damage)

QUESTIONS & CONTACT

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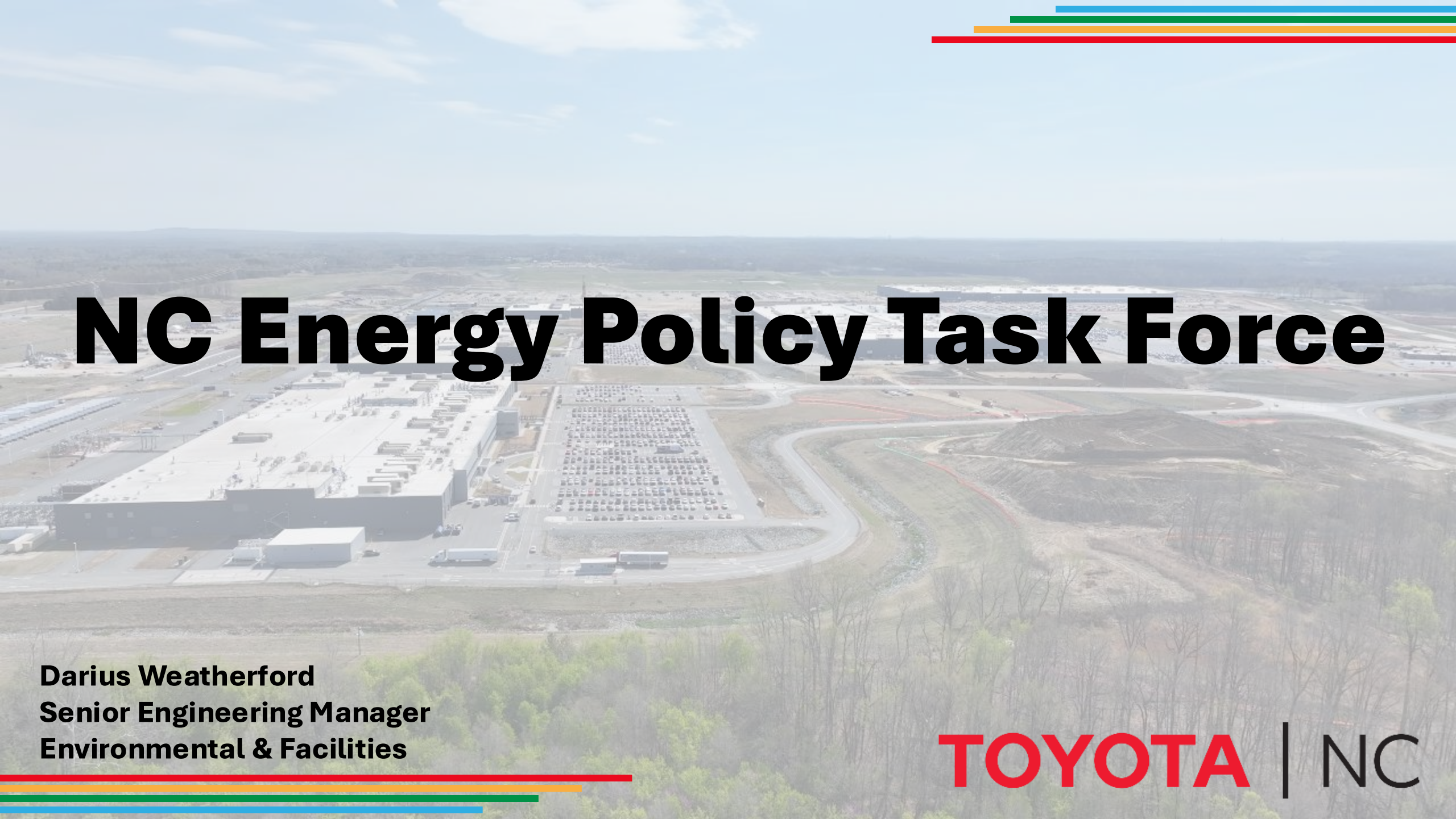
Presentation

Toyota Overview for the NC Energy Policy Task Force

- Darius Weatherford, Senior Engineering Manager, Toyota

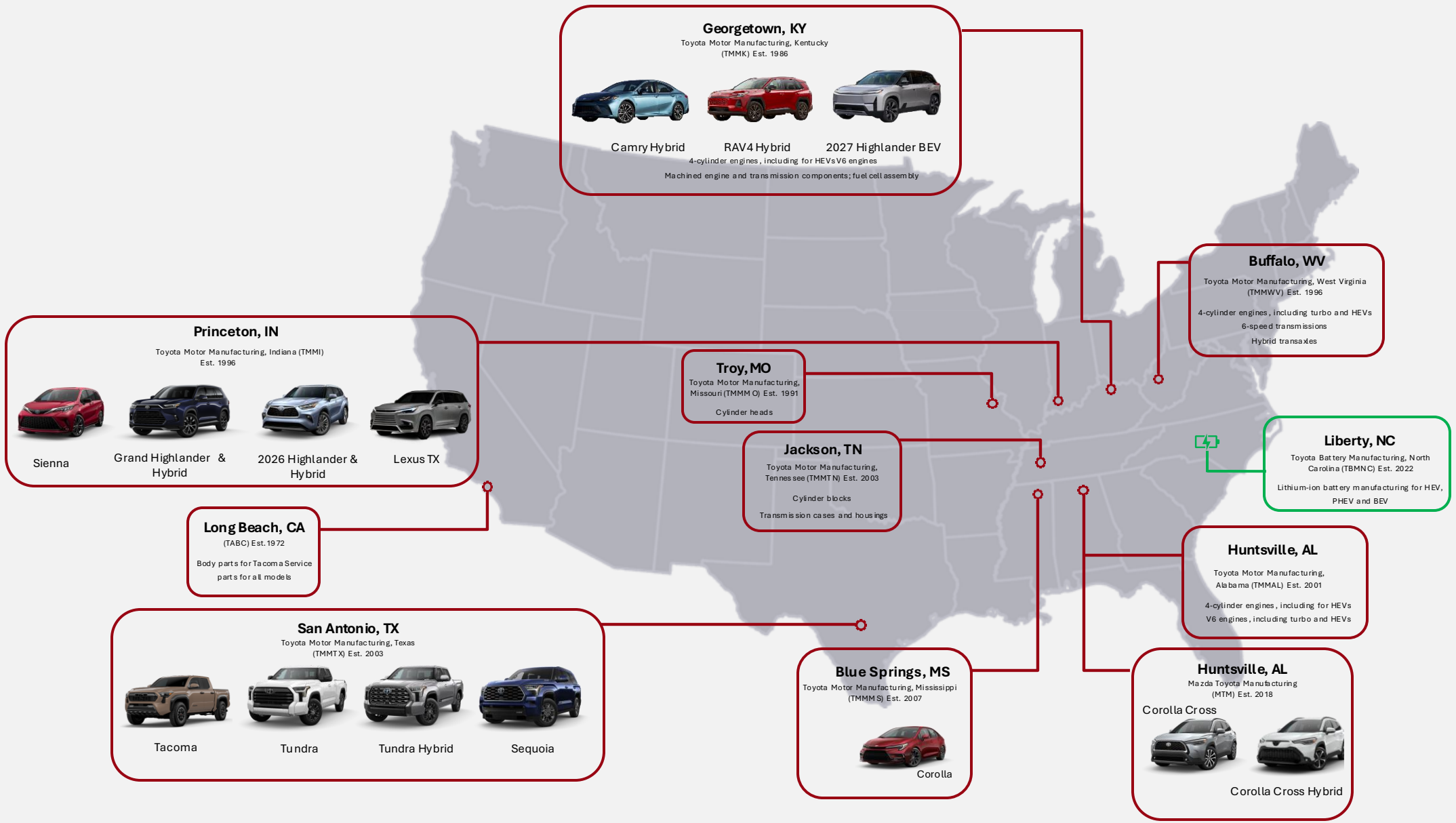


NC Energy Policy Task Force

Darius Weatherford
Senior Engineering Manager
Environmental & Facilities

TOYOTA | NC

Toyota’s Manufacturing in the U.S.



OUR STRATEGY

Powering a better tomorrow through people, innovation, and sustainable electrification.

SAFETY

Follow and improve battery safety standards plantwide

PEOPLE

Strengthen our Toyota-ness across our entire community at TBMNC

STABILITY

Create, follow, and kaizen TBMNC standards

CUSTOMER

Treat all customers like teammates, and all teammates like customers

MISSION

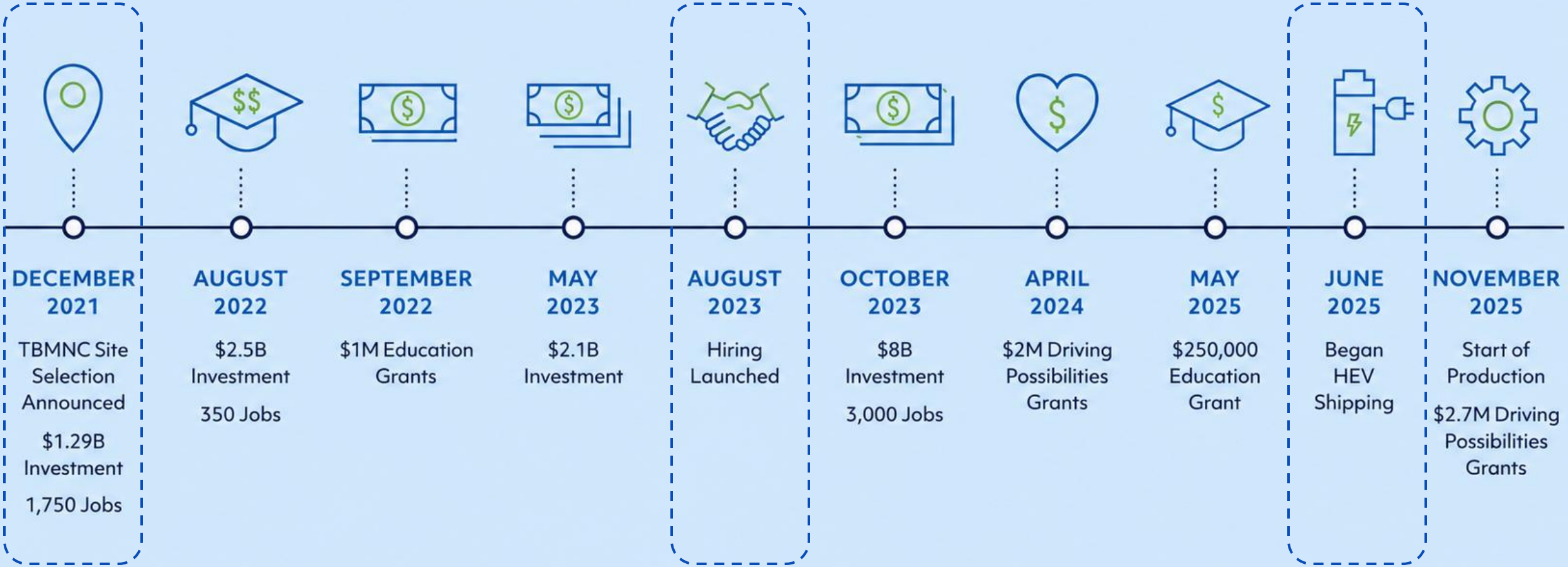
We are the team who manufactures trusted, sustainable power through electrification for our families, environment, and customers.

VISION

TBMNC will be recognized as global leaders in the charge to electrification, inspiring possibilities for our team, industry, and society.

TOYOTA | NC

TIMELINE



DECEMBER 2021

TBMNC Site Selection Announced

$1.29B Investment

1,750 Jobs

AUGUST 2022

$2.5B Investment

350 Jobs

SEPTEMBER 2022

$1M Education Grants

MAY 2023

$2.1B Investment

AUGUST 2023

Hiring Launched

OCTOBER 2023

$8B Investment

3,000 Jobs

APRIL 2024

$2M Driving Possibilities Grants

MAY 2025

$250,000 Education Grant

JUNE 2025

Began HEV Shipping

NOVEMBER 2025

Start of Production

$2.7M Driving Possibilities Grants

North Carolina: A Premier Destination for Business

North Carolina: Large and Well-Trained Workforce

- 9th largest population of the 50 US states
- One of the fastest growing states in terms of population
- Largest manufacturing workforce in the southeastern US
- Top-level universities, such as Duke, UNC-CH, NC State
- Customized workforce training offered by 58 community colleges statewide

North Carolina – Business Friendly Environment

- Perennially ranked among the best states to do business
- Environmental regulations typically in line with federal regulations
- Business costs low compared to other states
- Collaborative relationship between TBMNC, state, region, county, etc.
- Right-to-work state

Logistics Infrastructure. Quality Education. Diverse Workforce.

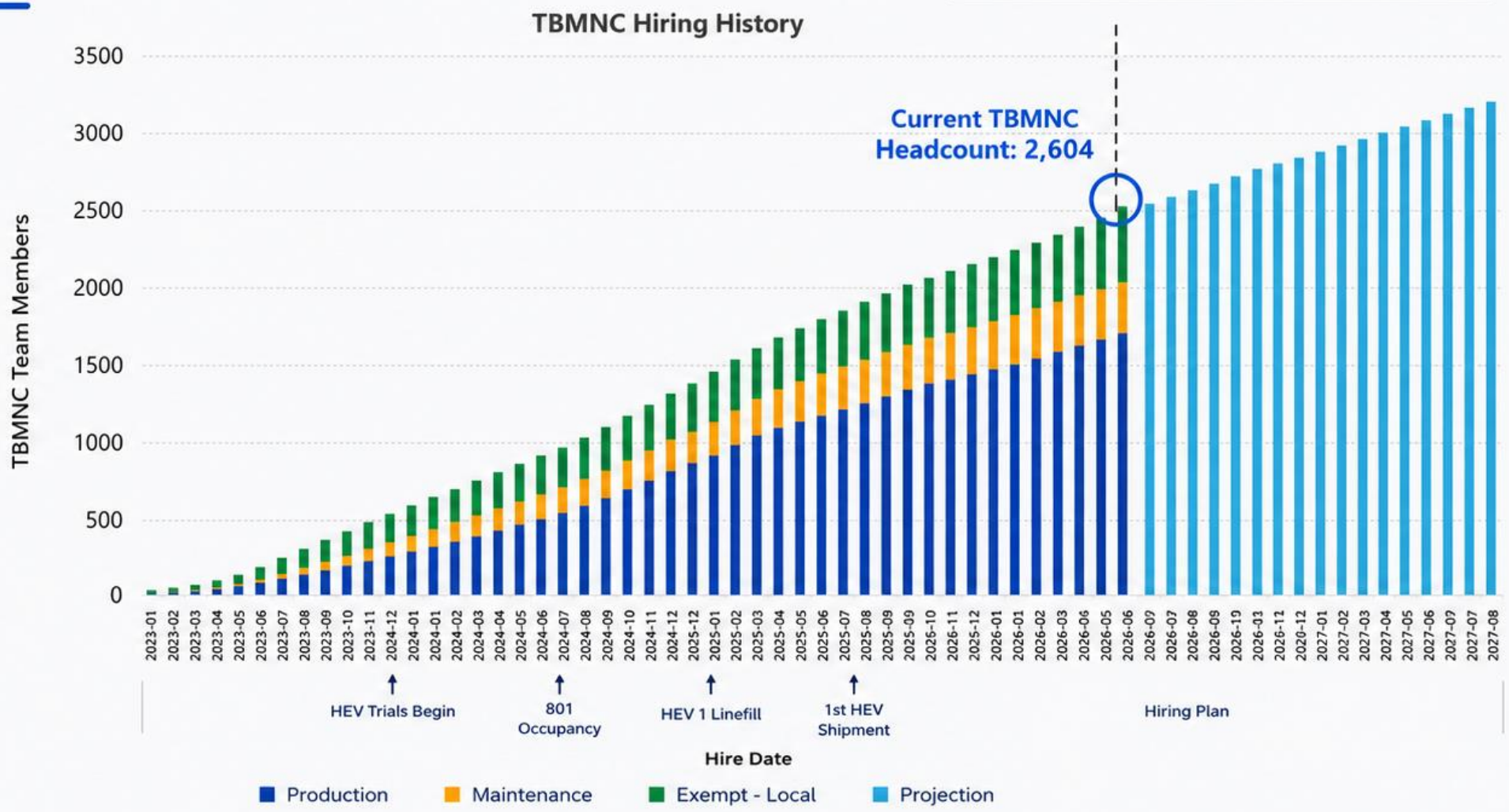
Our Team: Hiring

Additional hiring pool of +/- 596

Building the team powering our future

We continue to invest in our people to drive innovation, quality, and sustainable growth.

2,604
Current TBMNC Headcount (June 2026)



Today: 2,604 team members

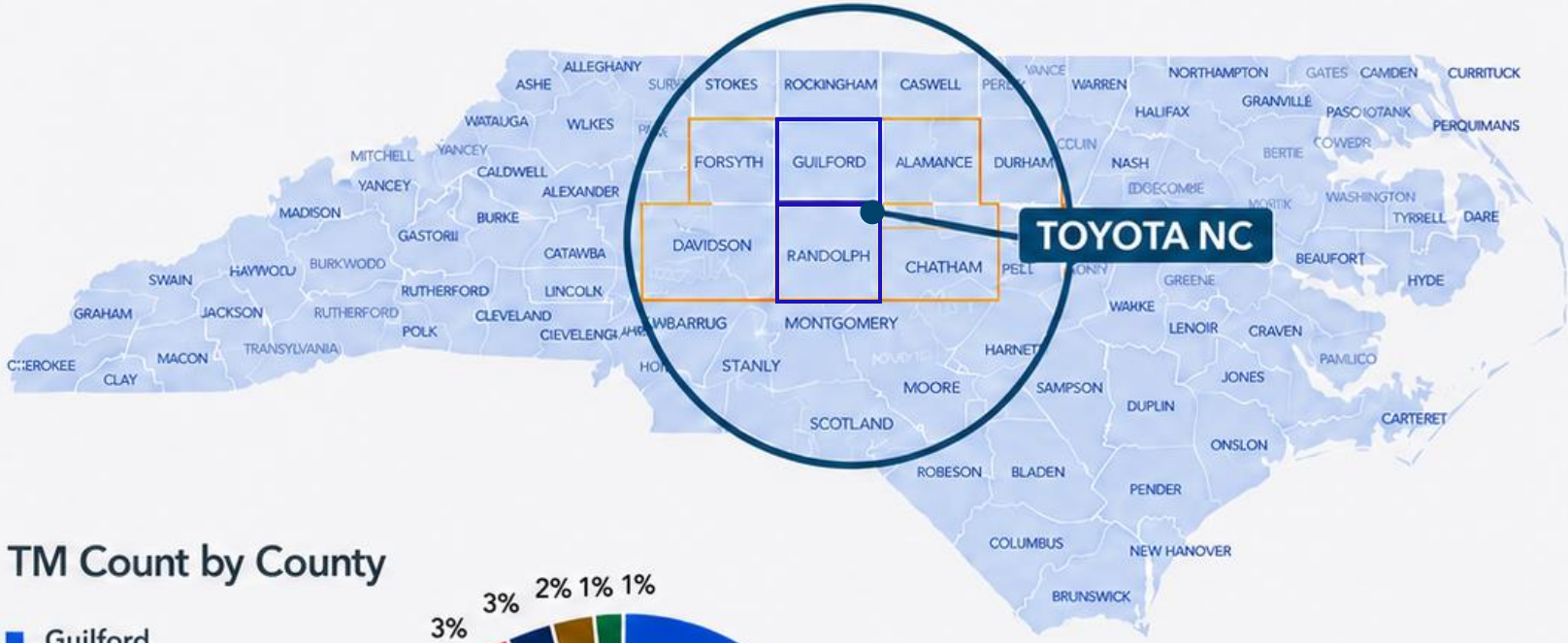
On track for 3,200+ team members by August 2027

Additional hiring pool of +/- 596

TOYOTA | NC

Our Region

Proudly rooted in North Carolina and committed to the communities we call home.



Large population

- 4.1 million

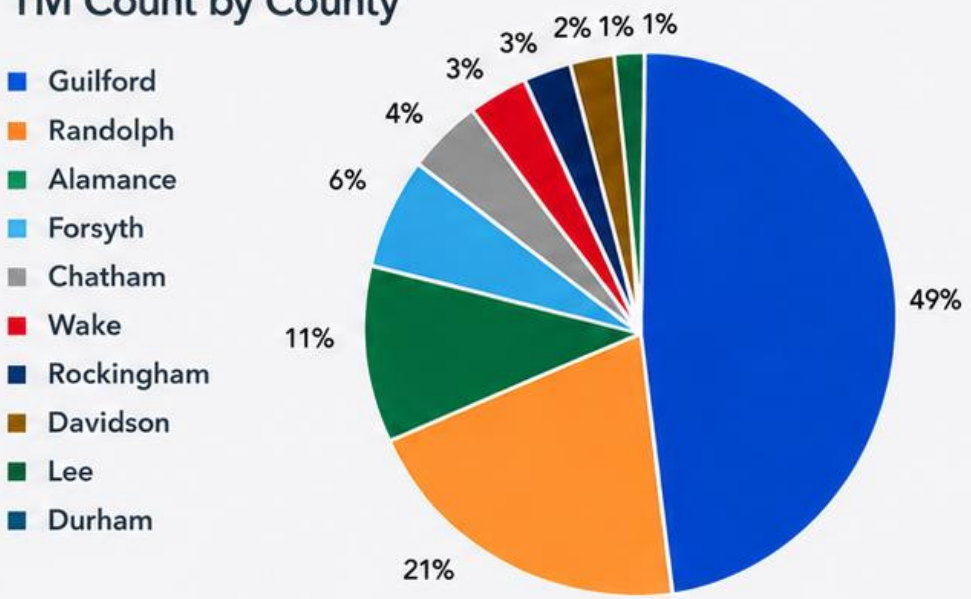
Excellent education system

- 160,000 College and University Students
- 80,000 Technical and Community College Students

Our North Carolina Home

- Proudly headquartered in NC

TM Count by County



STRONGER TOGETHER

Building a better future through local impact and regional strength.

TOYOTA | NC

Build Your Future in North Carolina with Toyota

Join a team that's driving innovation, sustainability, and excellence in battery manufacturing and beyond.

Great Careers | Meaningful Impact | Stronger Communities

Production
Crafting next-gen energy solutions

Maintenance
Keeping our technology running seamlessly

Engineers
Designing advanced battery systems

Logistics
Optimizing our global supply chain

Facilities
Managing sustainable manufacturing plants

Safety & Environmental
Ensuring compliance and green operations

Human Resources
Empowering our talented workforce

Accountants
Driving financial growth and stability

Proud to Grow in North Carolina

Toyota is committed to our teammates, our communities, and a better future for generations to come.

TOYOTA

careers.toyota.com

Team Focused | Future Driven | Community Minded

Toyota Early Career Programs

FAME Program

- Focus on hands-on experience and career development
- Supports early talent growth through structured learning
- Builds skills, confidence, and professional readiness

Co-op and Internship Programs

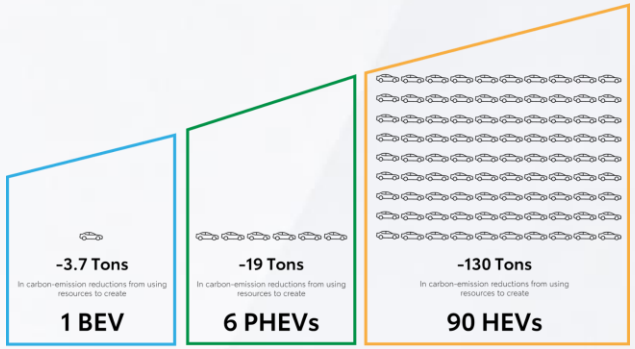
- Offer meaningful project-based experience
- Connect classroom learning with workplace application
- Help students explore careers and build professional networks

TOPS Program

- Provides exposure to Toyota operations and business functions
- Helps participants develop technical and leadership capabilities
- Encourages learning, collaboration, and real-real-world application

Toyota's Portfolio Approach

Multiple powertrain pathways to meet diverse customer needs, infrastructure realities, and regional market conditions.



BEV
Battery Electric Vehicle

HEV
Hybrid Electric Vehicle

PHEV
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

Fuel Cell
Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle

ICE
Internal Combustion Engine

Toyota offers a diversified technology portfolio designed to support **customer choice and practical pathways** toward lower emissions.

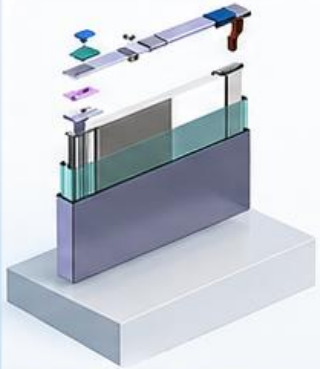
Powering the Future, Made with Precision

From advanced battery cells to reliable packs, our manufacturing process powers Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) with performance, safety, and quality.

Inside Our Battery Manufacturing Process

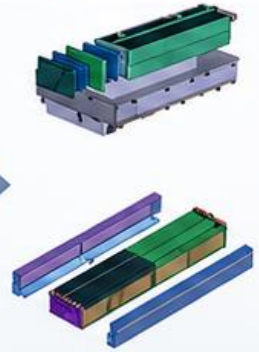
TOYOTA | NC

1 Prismatic Cell



We start with prismatic cells engineered for high energy density, consistency, and safety.

2 Stack



Cells are precisely stacked to build the foundation of each battery module.

3 Module

Stacks are integrated with electrical components and sensors to form robust, efficient modules.

4 Pack

Modules are assembled into a complete battery pack with advanced thermal, structural, and electrical systems.

5 Quality & Safety

Every pack undergoes rigorous testing and inspection to ensure safety, durability, and peak performance.

Built for Safety
Engineered with multiple layers of protection.

Built for Performance
Optimized for power, efficiency, and reliability.

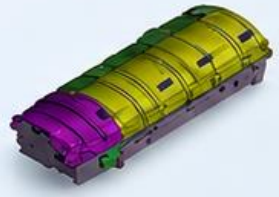
Built for Sustainability
Designed with a cleaner future in mind.

Built for You
Powering vehicles and communities every day.

Our Products

3 Finished Goods, 6 Customers

HEV Product



Vehicle Plant

RAV4 - TMMC

Camry - TMMK
(68 Cell/Veh)

Corolla Cross - MTM
(60 Cell/Veh)

OEM
(72 Cell/Veh)

Prismatic Cell Specifications:
3.67 Volts & 4.08 Ah.

Every Step. Every Detail. Every Battery. Built with Care. | Together, Let's Drive a Better Tomorrow.

Small Cells. Big Impact.

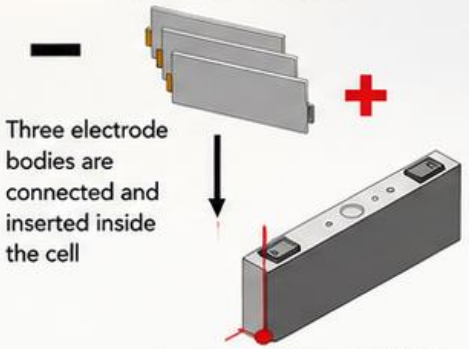
Inside every Toyota BEV and PHEV battery is smart design, precision engineering, and a commitment to a better tomorrow.

Smarter by design
Innovative technology that makes every cell count.

Stronger by engineering
Built for safety, reliability, and performance.

Better for the future
Creating value today while protecting tomorrow.

BEV and PHEV modules use the same cells



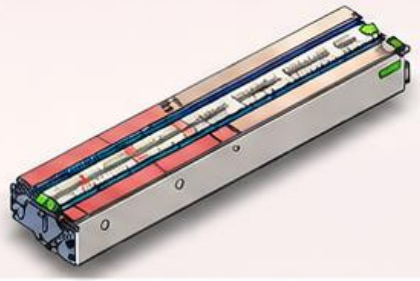
1 cell weighs 3 kg (6.6 lbs)
3.547 Volts & 135.1 Ah

Our BEV/PHEV Products

2 Finished Goods, 3 Customers

BEV

26 cells per module



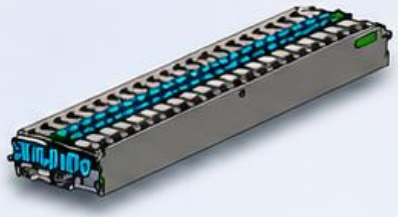
4 modules per car

TMMK

PACK @ NAMC

PHEV

21 cells per module



3 cells per car

TMK, TMMI, TMMK

PACK @ NAMC

The Journey from Cell to Car

1. CELL
High-quality cells manufactured with precision.

2. MODULE
Cells are connected to form a module for power and reliability.

3. PACK ASSEMBLY
Modules are combined into a battery pack with advanced systems.

4. QUALITY CHECK
Rigorous testing ensures safety, durability, and top performance.

5. READY TO POWER
Built to power Toyota vehicles and drive a better future.

Every connection matters.
Smart design. Reliable performance.
Sustainable future.

Designed for **People**

Built for **Safety**

Engineered for **Performance**

Committed to **Sustainability**

Toyota's battery technology brings together innovation and responsbility—powering today while protecting tomorrow.

TOYOTA | NC

TOYOTA | NC

Toyota Environmental Challenge 2050

Carbon Neutrality

- Life Cycle Zero CO_2 Emissions Challenge
- New Vehicle Zero CO_2 Emissions Challenge
- Plant Zero CO_2 Emissions Challenge

Circular Economy

- Challenge of Establishing a Recycling-based Society and Systems

Nature

- Challenge of Minimizing and Optimizing Water Usage
- Challenge of Establishing a Future Society in Harmony with Nature

THE TOYOTA
WAY OF GIVING

Building a better tomorrow
by strengthening our communities today.

Guided by The Toyota Way, we support initiatives that create long-term impact and help North Carolina thrive.

$7.1M

CONTRIBUTED

to local nonprofit and education organizations since 2022

FOCUSED ON WHAT MATTERS MOST

EDUCATION
Preparing the next generation for success

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
Building vibrant, connected communities

WRAPAROUND SERVICES
Supporting individuals and strengthening families

ENVIRONMENT
Protecting our natural resources for tomorrow

TOYOTA
NORTH CAROLINA

Here in North Carolina, we're more than a company.
We're your neighbors, and we're proud to give back.

The future of electrification is in Liberty, NC

Presentation

Initial Assessment Plan: North Carolina Data Center Water Resource Analysis

- Professors Jordan Kern and Benjamin Rachunok, North Carolina State University

North Carolina Data Center Water Resource Analysis:

Initial Assessment Plan

Presentation to Governor’s Energy Task Force

July 9, 2026

WHO'S INVOLVED

Project Team

Faculty Leads

Ben Rachunok
Assistant Professor

Jordan Kern
Associate Professor

EDWARD P. FITTS DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Graduate Students

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PhD Student

NC STATE

Elizabeth Harris
PhD Student

NC STATE

Josh Childers
Masters Student

NC STATE

Undergraduate Students

Juliet Larkin

Greta Perez Cobo

NC STATE

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Objective:

Statewide + basin specific assessment of how **data center growth** will impact:

- Surface water availability in rivers and lakes
- Wastewater systems
- Electricity-related water consumption

...under different future scenarios of:

- Data center and grid technology choices
- Locations
- Seasons
- Weather and drought conditions

Today's goal is to get feedback on whether this scope captures the most important concerns and what outputs would be most useful to the Task Force.

SCHEDULE

Project Timeline

- Interview state agencies, local governments, other stakeholders
- Refine policy & planning questions
- What are other states doing?

- Siting factors
- Water & wastewater systems
- Cooling technologies
- Indirect water use

- Low/med/high growth
- Technology choices
- Possible siting across major watersheds
- Historical droughts

- Data center direct water and electricity use
- Grid simulation + indirect water use
- Basin hydrologic modeling

- Statewide + basin specific outlooks
- Planning guidance & local government checklist
- Recommended reporting metrics

TASK 1

Interviews

Goal: Refine the project scope, identify key concerns, and ensure the analysis produces useful outputs for state and local decision-makers.

Who We've Met With So far:

- Governor's Office
- NC Legislators
- NC Public Utilities Commission
- NC Chamber of Commerce
- NC Dept of Commerce
- NC Dept of Environmental Quality
- Environmental non-profits
- Local municipalities
- Other academic researchers

TASK 1

Policy Research

Goal: Document the current state and local policy landscape across the U.S. when it comes to data centers water impacts, focusing on especially on other states in the Southeastern U.S. and Mid-Atlantic.

1. Transparency & Reporting
2. Water Resource Planning
3. Cooling & Infrastructure Requirements
4. Permitting & Regulatory Oversight

TASK 2

Characterize Data Center Water Use & Wastewater Generation

Goal: Estimate water and electricity consumption for **any data center** for a given: size, cooling technology type, location, and weather condition

What We'll Estimate:

- Direct water withdrawals
- Consumptive water use
- Wastewater generation & return flows
- Indirect electricity-related water use

What We'll Vary:

- Facility size
- Cooling technology
- Load factor
- Environment (season, temperature, humidity, drought)

TASK 3

Develop Plausible Statewide Data Center Siting Scenarios

Goal: Develop current, planned, and plausible future data center siting scenarios for North Carolina.

Siting Criteria:

- Grid access (e.g., proximity to substations and/or lines)
- Proximity to fiber
- Zoning, permitting, and local development conditions
- Land availability and cost
- Water supply and wastewater “headroom”
- Constraints such as protected lands or limited infrastructure

Note: *Will build on existing work from NC Department of Commerce*

TASK 4

Systems Analysis (Modeling)

Goal: Simulate how increased data center water demands could affect water supply, wastewater systems, and downstream availability (**especially during drought**).

At the facility scale:

- Data center water withdrawals at specific locations statewide
- Consumptive water use and return flows
- Wastewater generation
- Indirect, electricity-related water use

Study period (weather & hydrology): 1928-present

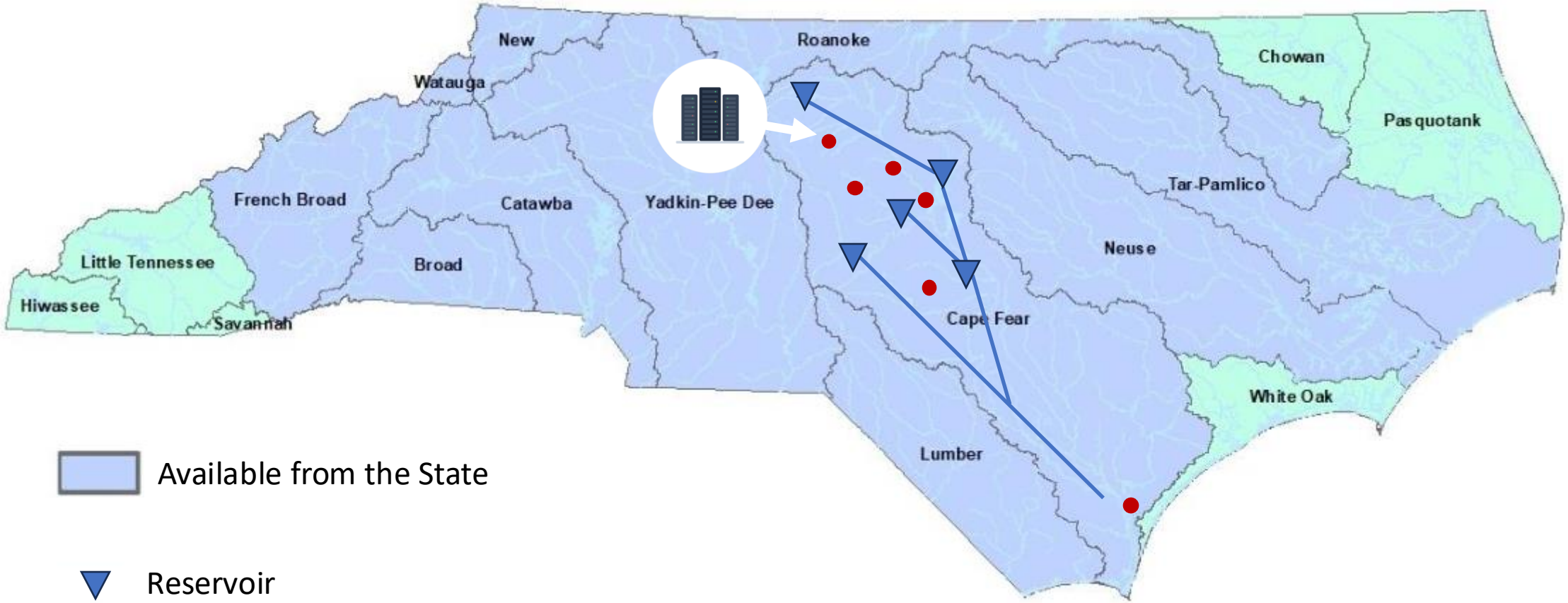
At the system/state scale:

- Daily operations of Duke Energy Carolinas + Progress grid down to the substation level, including
  - → Extra generation (indirect water consumption) from data center load growth
- Daily water flows, lake levels, municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supply availability for every major basin

TASK 4

Systems Analysis (Modeling)

NC DEQ (DWR) Basinwide Hydrologic Models



Available from the State

Reservoir

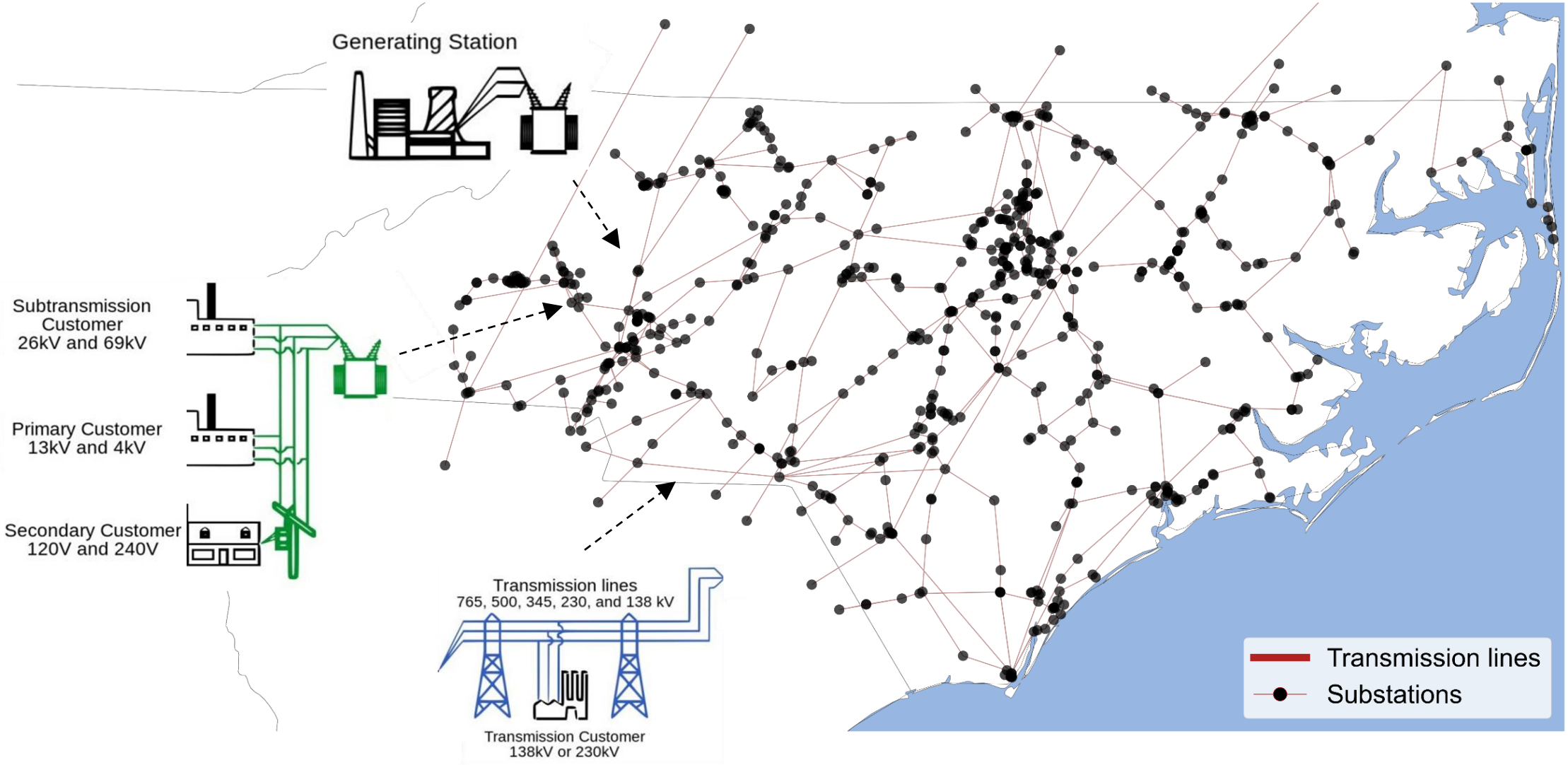
River

User (Withdrawals and return flows)

TASK 4

Systems Analysis (Modeling)

Existing Simulation Model of NC grid and Duke Energy (NC + SC) grid



TASK 4

Systems Analysis (Modeling)

- Not predictive
- Explore what if scenarios
- Example: effect of **SB 730** on river basins
  - Mandates closed loop cooling only (higher electricity use)
  - Water consumption shifts → power plants
  - Potential “virtual” interbasin transfer

Key assumptions:

- Current (2026) grid
- Historical climate only

Forward looking analysis would be straightforward but not enough time (report due December 2026)

TASK 5

Develop Reporting & Planning Recommendations

Goal: Translate scenarios of water use into practical guidance for state agencies, counties, municipalities, utilities, and data center operators.

1. Data reporting requirements for data center water use and wastewater generation
2. Metrics for identifying when and where data centers may create water stress
3. Statewide outlooks for low, moderate, and high data center growth scenarios
4. Potential relevance for siting, permitting, incentives, and infrastructure commitments
5. Recommendations for state-supported resources to help local governments evaluate proposed projects
6. Overview of the policy options other states are exploring

DISCUSSION

Input Requested from the Task Force

1. Are these the right water, wastewater, and energy-water impacts to evaluate?
2. Are there specific data center scenarios the Task Force wants stress-tested?
3. What outputs would be most useful for state agencies, utilities, counties, and municipalities?
4. Are there state, utility, or local planning processes this work should connect to?

Large Load Tariff Working Group

- Large load tariffs establish rate structures and cost-recovery rules specifically for high-demand customers
- As of June 2026, the DELTa database tracks 103 tariffs and service rules across 90 utilities in 37 states; roughly 61 carry a minimum load threshold of 20 MW or more
- A growing number of states, including FL, MD, MN, MO, and OR, have enacted legislation directly requiring large load tariffs
- AL, ID legislators have required cost-shifting protections without mandating a specific tariff
- Open questions:
  - Benchmarking Pennsylvania's stakeholder process
  - Clarifying how large load tariffs interact with Bring Your Own Capacity (BYOC) arrangements, and
  - Gathering more customer (hyperscaler and manufacturing) perspectives

Bring Your Own Capacity Working Group

- BYOC frameworks
  - Allow customers to fund new generation, storage, or demand-side capacity
  - Allow or require large load customers to cover the associated costs directly
  - Allow the utility to retain oversight and integrate the resource into system planning
- The working group catalogued several examples in GA, LA, VA, WI
- Maryland H.B. 1532 creates a new “fast-track” program which gives an accelerated permit timeline for customers that voluntarily bring 100% clean capacity through storage and renewables through 3rd parties
- The group identified recurring design elements: ratepayer protection, voluntary participation, minimum commitment terms, performance-based standards, additionality, data transparency, curtailment coordination, and continued NCUC oversight
- The group noted open questions: whether demand-side and behind-the-meter resources should count as capacity, how costs and benefits should be tracked

Load Flexibility Working Group

- Load flexibility explores mechanisms for making large loads interruptible or curtailable
- There are several policy levers:
  - Interruptible service tariffs;
  - Large load tariffs with built-in flexibility provisions, such as in AZ, AR, CO, or SD;
  - Voluntary demand response or curtailment incentive programs, such as in NY, WA;
  - Flexibility terms embedded in bilateral electric service agreements;
  - Legislative flexibility mandates; and
  - Flexible interconnection options that trade faster grid connection for curtailability
- Key design considerations and open questions include whether flexibility is mandatory or voluntary, how load size and equipment requirements are set, what incentive structures apply, and whether behind-the-meter backup resources count toward flexibility credit

Break

Interconnection Reform Working Group

- Initial examples:
  - Virginia's interconnection process: transparency, cost visibility, financial assurances, and strict deadlines
- Potential policy levers: retain current policy; adopt the Virginia model; adopt the Virginia model with customer energy choice; adopt Colorado's cost-sharing approach
- Other design options discussed: "connect and manage," combined load-and-generation studies, dedicated large load queues, review streamlining
- FERC's June 18, 2026 show-cause order under Section 206, directs all six regional grid operators to justify or reform tariffs covering large load interconnection, cost allocation, co-location, and flexible load service
- Open items include reconciling co-location and flexible load arrangements with existing reliability policy

ATTs and GETs Working Group

- Technological considerations: dynamic line ratings (DLR), advanced power flow control (APFC), topology optimization, high-performance/advanced conductors, superconductors, and storage-as-transmission
- ATTs/GETs goal: expand existing grid capacity without building new infrastructure
- NC currently has no mandates or incentives specific to ATTs/GETs; Duke Energy has a DOE-supported reconductoring project on the Lee-Milburnie line and NCUC-approved DLR prototypes (Docket E-2 Sub 1403)
- Pilots: NY and OH show value of APFC and DLR
- Barriers to adoption: technical details, misaligned incentives or difficulty compensating utilities for efficiency gains, and difficulty quantifying costs and benefits
- States have responded with studies, IRP planning requirements, incentives, and pilot programs
- Follow-up: a plain-language explainer of high priority ATTs and GETs, noting applications, costs, and other design considerations; comparisons of IOU versus cooperative perspectives; and further review of state legislative mandates

Energy Efficiency Working Group

- Big questions: can large load customers fund or enable efficiency programs for other ratepayers; can efficiency count as "capacity" under a BYOC framework
- Large-customer-funded programs: Google's partnerships with Roanoke Electric Cooperative and Blue Ridge Energy; Meta's $140 million commitment under its Louisiana Entergy agreement
- MD, MN, OR now tie large load fees directly to efficiency funding
- BYOC: Alliance to Save Energy's "Bring Your Own Distributed Capacity" model and Google/NV Energy's Large Load Customer Offsite Demand Management concept
- Open questions: how North Carolina statutes and Duke Energy's current planning practice define and account for efficiency, cost-effectiveness tests, financing tools, and locational demand-side management, how cooperative wholesale contracts interact with efficiency-driven load reduction, how to accredit efficiency and demand-side management as firm capacity, and what mechanism would best enable this policy option

Discussion & Next Steps

Research Plan Discussion

- What overlap between working groups would you like to focus to better shape policy recommendations?
- Of the topics covered so far, do any future research directions seem particularly interesting to you?
- Are there any gaps in the research process so far, and any major open questions that have not been identified or addressed?

Upcoming Meetings

- Full Task Force Meeting
  - October 2026, date and time TBD
- Load Growth Subcommittee
  - July 23, 1:30 PM
- Technical Advisory Subcommittee
  - July 27, 2:00 PM

Adjournment

Secretary Wilson