INCENTIVE EVALUATION COMMISSION
Regular Meeting
Minutes
October 8, 2026, 10:00 AM
Oklahoma State Capitol
Senate Conference Room 4s.9
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

MEMBERS PRESENT:
Lyle Roggow, Chair Designee, Select Oklahoma and Economic Development Partnership, Inc.
Carlos Johnson, CPA, Appointed by the Oklahoma Accountancy Board
Earl Sears, Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives
Rita Armer, Auditor/CPA, Appointed by the Governor
Dr. Michael Scott, Economist, Appointed by the Senate President Pro Tempore
Jon Chiappe, Secretary of Commerce Designee, Ex officio, nonvoting
Mark Wood, Executive Director, OMES, Ex officio, nonvoting
Zack Taylor, Chair, Oklahoma Tax Commission, Ex officio, nonvoting

MEMBERS ABSENT: None.

STAFF AND GUESTS:
Beverly Hicks, OMES
Randall Bauer, PFM
Joe Buckshon, PFM
Lorena Massey, OTC, Commission Counsel
Andrea Frymire, Housing For Communities
Amanda Hall, The State Chamber
Gabby Hosek, CMA Strategies
Keili McEwen, The Auctor Group
Leah Christopher, The Auctor Group
Steven Birkes, OMES

♦*Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES)* ♦*Public Financial Management Group Consulting LLC (PFM)*
♦*OK Tax Commission (OTC)* ♦*Housing For Communities (HFC)* ♦*The State Chamber (TSC)*

1. **Announcement of filing of meeting notice and posting of the agenda in accordance with the Open Meeting Act:**

   Chairman Lyle Roggow confirmed that a meeting notice was filed with the Secretary of State and that the agenda was posted in accordance with the Open Meeting Act.

2. **Call to order and establish a quorum:**

   Chairman Roggow called this regular meeting to order at 10:01 a.m. A roll call was taken, and a quorum was confirmed.

3. **Approval of minutes from the August 27, 2026 commission meeting:**

Earl Sears moved to approve the August meeting minutes. Dr. Michael Scott seconded the motion. The following votes were recorded, and the motion passed:

Ms. Armer, yes; Mr. Johnson, yes; Dr. Scott, yes; Mr. Sears, yes; Mr. Roggow, yes.

4. **Presentation and discussion of draft evaluation reports for Year-Eleven, 2026 Incentives, presented by PFM Director Randall Bauer and Senior Managing Consultant Joe Buckshon.**

- **Computer Services & Data Processing Tax Exemption** (*Last evaluated: 2023*)
- **Construction Materials Tax Exemption** (*2023*)
- **Credit for Investments in Clean-Burning or Electric Vehicle Property** (*2021*)
- **Ethanol Fuel Retailer Tax Credit** (*2021*)
- **Strategic Industrial Development Enhancement (SIDE) Act** (*New*)
- **Oklahoma Affordable Housing Tax Credit** (*2022*)
- **Tax Deduction for Eligible Investors** (*New*)
- **Capital Gains Deduction** (*2022*)
- **Pooled Finance** (Last evaluated in *2023*)
  - **Business Expansion Incentive Program (BEIP)**
  - **Oklahoma Innovation Expansion Program (OIEP)**
  - **Public Private Partnership (P3)**
- **Quick Action Closing Fund** (*2022*)

Chairman Roggow introduced the agenda item and recognized Director Randall Bauer and Senior Manager Consultant Joe Buckshon of PFM to present the draft evaluation reports. He noted that PFM had submitted the reports before the October 1 deadline. Mr. Bauer confirmed that all 10 reports were submitted on September 30 and provided an overview of PFM's work since the Commission's August meeting, including the economic impact analyses, development of findings and recommendations, and additional evaluation requirements associated with Senate Bill 1990. He explained that PFM had provided redlined copies identifying changes from the working drafts and that clean versions of the draft evaluations were available on the Commission's website. Mr. Bauer clarified that the presentation was for informational purposes and that no votes would be taken on the recommendations at this meeting.

- **Computer Services & Data Processing Tax Exemption** (*Last evaluated: 2023*) – Retain with modifications.

Mr. Bauer presented PFM's evaluation of the Computer Services and Data Processing Tax Exemption and its recommendation to retain the incentive with modifications. He reported that utilization had been low but had grown modestly in recent years, with six exemptions issued in 2025. The evaluation also noted that Oklahoma's data center establishments had grown faster than the national rate between 2015 and 2025 and that the state's industrial electricity rates were among the lowest in the nation. PFM found that Oklahoma's exemption has fewer qualification requirements

than comparable programs in other states, noting that Oklahoma does not require a minimum investment, job creation, or facility size. The evaluation also discussed actions taken or announced by several states in 2026 to restrict similar incentives.

PFM recommended requiring the Oklahoma Tax Commission to collect information on the dollar value of exempt purchases to better assess the incentive's fiscal impact. PFM also recommended exploring additional eligibility standards, including requirements related to water consumption and electricity supply.

Commissioner Sears asked about other states' actions to pause or restrict similar exemptions. Mr. Bauer explained that states had taken different approaches, including legislative moratoriums and executive orders suspending new sales tax exemptions. He clarified that most of these measures included a specified time period, in some cases to allow the state to study the effects of the industry. Commissioner Mark Wood asked whether the measures had time limits, and Mr. Bauer explained that most did

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Construction Materials Tax Exemption** (*2023*) – Retain with minor modifications.

Mr. Bauer explained that the exemption provides a sales tax exemption for purchases of tangible personal property used by qualified manufacturers in the expansion or construction of a new manufacturing facility meeting specified job creation and investment requirements. He reported that, according to Oklahoma Tax Commission data, only one manufacturer claimed the exemption during the FY 2016–FY 2025 evaluation period, doing so in FY 2023. This resulted in $580,725 in foregone state sales and use tax revenue.

Mr. Bauer explained that the exemption cannot be used in conjunction with the Quality Jobs Program. He noted that PFM's comparison showed that the Quality Jobs Program combined with the Investment Tax Credit provides a substantially greater benefit than the sales tax exemption alone. He also discussed the administrative requirements associated with claiming the exemption, including submitting detailed invoices and affidavits documenting sales tax collected and remitted.

Mr. Bauer noted that the program lacks fiscal impact protections, including an annual cap and a sunset date, but that the likelihood of significant fiscal impact is low given its limited utilization. PFM recommended retaining the exemption with minor modifications and suggested that the Legislature consider establishing a sunset date to provide an opportunity to review whether the program remains useful.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Credit for Investments in Clean-Burning or Electric Vehicle Property** (*2021*) – Retain with modifications.

Mr. Bauer discussed the credit's utilization, noting that it varied considerably from year to year but averaged $9.7 million annually in foregone state revenue from 2015 through 2023. He discussed Oklahoma's relatively low electric vehicle registration rate, low average electricity costs, and comparatively high availability of compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling stations, along with the state's limited electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Mr. Bauer explained that available administrative data were insufficient to determine which fuel types and investment categories accounted for credit usage because claims were reported in only two broad categories: vehicles and infrastructure. PFM recommended retaining the credit with modifications, including clarifying statutory eligibility language for commercial fueling property, requiring more detailed reporting by fuel type and investment category, and requiring completion of the fuel-type checkbox on Oklahoma Tax Commission Form 567-A before the credit is awarded. Mr. Bauer also discussed whether greater emphasis on infrastructure could encourage broader use of electric vehicles and CNG, noting that the vehicle-purchase portion of the credit may have had limited influence, particularly when a federal incentive was available.

During the presentation of the next incentive, Commissioner Taylor asked to return to this item with a question. He asked whether the incentive for electric vehicles had served its purpose as those vehicles became more cost-competitive. Mr. Bauer said the question was particularly relevant to the vehicle portion of the credit but noted that support for charging infrastructure could still be beneficial. Commissioner Taylor also asked whether greater emphasis should be placed on CNG given Oklahoma's natural gas industry. Mr. Bauer acknowledged that this was a valid consideration. Chair Roggow described the closure of a CNG fueling station in Duncan, citing difficulties obtaining repair equipment and the station's limited use.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Ethanol Fuel Retailer Tax Credit** (*2021*) – Repeal.

Mr. Bauer explained that the credit provides a benefit of $0.016 per gallon of ethanol blended into gasoline containing up to 15 percent ethanol, provided retailers pass the same amount on to consumers. He discussed Oklahoma's limited connection to ethanol production, noting that the state has no ethanol production facilities and is not a major corn-producing state. He also noted that ethanol competes with Oklahoma's oil and gas industry and that the incentive does not create a meaningful competitive advantage for the state.

Mr. Bauer noted that the program's tax expenditures had averaged approximately $1.2 million annually and that, although the program has no fiscal controls or caps, significant increases in foregone state revenue were considered unlikely. PFM also found that the incentive did not further the goals of the 2025 Oklahoma Strategic Plan for Economic and Community Development. PFM recommended repealing the credit and suggested considering whether the program's financial resources could be reallocated to the Tax Credit for Investments in Qualified Clean-Burning Motor Vehicle Fuel Property.

No questions or comments regarding the Ethanol Fuel Retailer Tax Credit were raised before the Commission proceeded to the next evaluation. Commissioner Taylor's subsequent questions and discussion with Mr. Bauer and Chair Roggow concerned the previously presented Credit for Investments in Clean-Burning or Electric Vehicle Property.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Strategic Industrial Development Enhancement (SIDE) Act** (*New*) – Retain with modifications.

Mr. Bauer explained that the SIDE Act was created during the 2022 legislative session and became effective January 1, 2023. The program supports rural industrial parks by creating or enhancing connections between Class II or III railroads and industrial parks or other economic development sites through income tax credits. He reported that, from 2023 through 2025, $29.4 million in tax credit allocations was associated with anticipated investments exceeding $295.5 million and 716 planned or projected new jobs with an average annual wage of $51,487. He noted that two participating entities withdrew from the program, reducing 2025 allocations by $3.1 million and anticipated expenditures by $29 million.

Mr. Bauer reported that the program's estimated direct, indirect, and induced economic impact totaled $881.6 million, generating an estimated $16.5 million in state tax revenue. He also noted that the program aligned with the state's economic development goals, including site readiness and manufacturing, and complemented the Railroad Modernization Tax Credit by supporting new railroad infrastructure rather than modernization or repair of existing track.

PFM recommended retaining the program with modifications. Recommendations included providing legislative direction on the program's specific goals, considering reserving a portion of the tax credit allocation for the second half of the year to provide additional opportunities for eligible projects, and requiring recipients to report new jobs and payroll annually for five years as a condition of receiving tax credits.

Chair Roggow asked about using a "but-for" analysis to determine whether projects would proceed without the incentive. Mr. Bauer explained that this was not necessarily a simple yes-or-no determination and that infrastructure projects may require public support to be financially feasible.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Oklahoma Affordable Housing Tax Credit** (*2022*) – Retain.

Mr. Buckshon discussed the Oklahoma Affordable Housing Tax Credit, which provides up to $4 million annually in state tax credits to support affordable housing development. He reported that, from 2021 through 2025, $19.6 million in credits supported 27 development projects that created 3,518 affordable housing units. He noted that these units represented approximately 4.1 percent of the estimated shortage of 84,125 rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households. He also discussed the decline in the availability of affordable rental homes for extremely low-income households, from 46 homes per 100 households in 2022 to 40 in 2024.

Mr. Buckshon reported that the program had robust administrative processes and detailed project-level data collected by the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), including information on project feasibility, unit counts, income targeting, and geographic distribution. OHFA also monitors compliance throughout the 15-year compliance period. He noted that limited information about credit transfers to unrelated taxpayers made it difficult to fully trace the credits from allocation through final use. PFM found that the program aligned with the 2025 Oklahoma Strategic Plan for Economic and Community Development and recommended retaining the credit.

As an additional recommendation, PFM suggested considering making the credits refundable rather than transferable. Mr. Buckshon explained that developers typically sell transferable credits at a discount, receiving approximately 85 to 90 cents per dollar of credit value. He noted that the Commission had approved a similar recommendation during a prior evaluation, but it had not been enacted by the Legislature.

Commissioner Sears asked about the amount of federal funding provided to Oklahoma for affordable housing. Mr. Buckshon said he did not have the figure available but would follow up. Andrea Frymire, representing Housing for Communities, stated that OHFA receives approximately $12.5 million annually through the federal 9 percent Low-Income Housing Tax Credit allocation. She also stated that the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* would increase the allocation authority by 12 percent annually.

Commissioner Sears asked whether federal guidelines required funding to be directed to low-income areas. Ms. Frymire explained that federal guidelines generally require housing to serve

households earning no more than 60 percent of the area median income, while OHFA determines the geographic distribution of projects through its application and scoring process. She noted that funding is distributed across rural and urban areas of the state. Ms. Frymire clarified that she worked in the affordable housing industry but was not employed by OHFA.

Commissioner Sears then asked about changes in federal funding over time. Ms. Frymire recalled a previous temporary increase associated with federal tax reform but could not recall the year. She explained that the increase had ended and that allocation authority would increase again under the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act*.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Tax Deduction for Eligible Investors** (*New*) **–** Retain with modifications.

Mr. Buckshon explained that this was the first evaluation of the Tax Deduction for Eligible Investors, which was authorized for tax years 2022 through 2026 and extended through tax year 2031 by HB 4028 (2026), effective January 1, 2027. The deduction allows accredited investors to deduct qualified equity investments in eligible Oklahoma venture capital companies, up to $25 million per taxable year.

Mr. Buckshon reported that PFM could not identify any use of the deduction during the evaluation period because of data limitations and the possibility of a small number of participating taxpayers. Data for tax years 2022 and 2023 were combined with other deductions, the Oklahoma Tax Commission was unable to provide data for tax year 2024, and data for 2025 were not yet available. Tax returns for 2026 had not been filed. He explained that the limited data and the program's relatively short history prevented PFM from determining the deduction's fiscal and economic impact or whether it changed investor behavior.

Mr. Buckshon noted that the deduction aligned with the state's goal of encouraging private investment but was not targeted to priority industries. He also explained that the program's design provided limited assurance that it would change investor behavior, given its broad eligibility and the lack of performance requirements.

PFM recommended retaining the deduction with modifications. Additional recommendations included aligning the program with priority industries identified in the Oklahoma Department of Commerce or OCAST strategic plans, clarifying its purpose in relation to similar venture capital and seed capital programs, and continuing to improve data collection. PFM also recommended requiring investors to register with OCAST to establish a program database.

Mr. Buckshon explained that, if sufficient participation and data were available in future years, the program could be evaluated more fully. He also discussed the potential for OCAST to collect additional information from investors to supplement tax data and support future evaluations.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Capital Gains Deduction** (*2022*) – Reconfigure.

Mr. Buckshon discussed the Capital Gains Deduction, which provides a 100 percent deduction from taxable income for gains from the sale of qualified Oklahoma-based property, including real and tangible personal property and stock or ownership interests in businesses headquartered in Oklahoma. He reported that, from 2019 through 2024, between 15,209 and 19,935 individual income tax returns claimed the deduction annually, with estimated foregone state revenue totaling $801.6 million, compared with $716.3 million during the 2014–2018 period. He noted that claimants with adjusted gross income above $1 million accounted for 4.8 percent of returns claiming the deduction but 62.5 percent of the total amount deducted. Claimants with adjusted gross income above $25 million, representing fewer than 0.1 percent of claimants, accounted for 14 percent of the amount deducted.

Mr. Buckshon explained that the reported fiscal impact understated the program's overall cost because corporate claims could not be separately identified. He noted that reductions in the state income tax rate had lowered the deduction's estimated fiscal cost by approximately $21 million over the period reviewed. He also discussed PFM's finding that the deduction's estimated economic impact was substantially less than its foregone revenue and that available evidence did not establish the deduction as a widespread driver of investment decisions. PFM further found that the deduction did not align with the Oklahoma Department of Commerce's 2025 Strategic Plan for Economic and Community Development and lacked cost controls.

PFM recommended reconfiguring the deduction. Recommendations included establishing legislative intent tied to a specific strategic goal or priority industry, narrowing eligible capital gains, considering limits on individual or corporate deductions, and improving Oklahoma Tax Commission data collection on corporate claims, property types, and industries.

Mr. Randy Bauer offered an additional perspective, suggesting that the state consider limiting eligibility for certain transactions involving C corporations and focusing on investments in S corporations, limited liability companies, and sole proprietorships. He explained that this approach could better target businesses formed and operated in Oklahoma and help assess whether the incentive influenced decisions about where businesses locate or maintain operations.

Commissioner Mark Wood commented that the deduction was intended to encourage business formation, investment, and business location in Oklahoma. He acknowledged that some investors benefit from the deduction through stock transactions that may not influence business-location decisions, while noting that the deduction also applies to assets located in Oklahoma. He expressed concern that eliminating the deduction could be politically difficult because some taxpayers benefit from it.

Mr. Bauer agreed that publicly traded stock transactions were unlikely to influence a company's decision to locate or remain in Oklahoma. He also acknowledged Commissioner Wood's point regarding Oklahoma-based assets, including agricultural assets. Mr. Buckshon added that PFM had recommended repealing the deduction in its previous evaluation but had changed its current recommendation to reconfigure the program to preserve potential benefits while making the incentive more targeted.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Pooled Finance** (Last evaluated in *2023*) – Retain with minor modifications.
  - **Business Expansion Incentive Program** (BEIP)
  - **Oklahoma Innovation Expansion Program** (OIEP)
  - **Public Private Partnership** (P3)

Mr. Buckshon explained that the Economic Development Pooled Finance Program includes three financing programs serving different segments of economic activity: the Business Expansion Incentive Program (BEIP), the Oklahoma Innovation Expansion Program (OIEP), and the Public-Private Partnership Pooled Finance Program (P3). BEIP provides loans to for-profit businesses undertaking local infrastructure or economic development projects, with eligibility requirements of at least $2 million in capital investment and annual payroll. OIEP supports smaller, high-impact investments in new product development or increased company capacity, with a maximum award of $150,000. P3 provides financing for infrastructure and economic development projects that benefit both local governments and for-profit entities. He explained that the Oklahoma Department of Commerce determines awards and the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority disburses funding. The program operates as a revolving fund, replenished through payroll tax rebates generated by participating businesses or through local government tax revenues.

Mr. Buckshon reported that from 2020 through 2025, BEIP and OIEP supported more than 11,300 new jobs, while nearly 90,000 existing jobs were retained statewide. The average wage associated with newly created jobs was $53,300 and increased annually during the period. He also reported that $397.1 million in program funding supported more than $2.5 billion in capital investment. OIEP experienced significant growth, with awards increasing from $7.4 million in 2020 to $61.7

million in 2025. Applications increased by 24 percent from 2025 to 2026, driven largely by manufacturers seeking smaller-scale investments. He noted that participation in any of the three programs precludes a company from simultaneously participating in the Quality Jobs or Investment Tax Credit programs.

PFM recommended retaining the program with minor modifications. The evaluation found that the programs were relatively uncommon compared with similar incentives in other states and aligned with Oklahoma's 2025 Strategic Plan for Economic and Community Development, particularly its goals of improving business competitiveness and encouraging businesses to invest and expand in the state. Additional recommendations included continuing process improvements, particularly for OIEP, and creating a centralized application database to help applicants move between programs when appropriate and streamline the application process.

Mr. Randy Bauer shared observations from site visits conducted during the previous evaluation, noting that the financing helped smaller businesses make equipment and operational improvements they might otherwise delay or forgo. He described these as examples of investments that likely would not have occurred without the assistance and could ultimately benefit the state's economy.

Mr. Buckshon noted that Commerce had implemented process improvements, particularly for OIEP, including shorter application periods and faster contract turnaround times. He explained that further improvements could reduce the administrative burden of reviewing applications and preparing contracts. Mr. Bauer commented that Commerce was moving toward using a customer relationship management (CRM) system, which could support these efforts. Chair Roggow acknowledged the substantial workload for Commerce and ODFA during application review and expressed support for improvements that would make the process easier to administer.

Mr. Bauer added that feedback from businesses using the programs had been consistently positive, based on outreach conducted with the state and local chambers of commerce.

Discussion only. No action taken.

- **Quick Action Closing Fund** (*2022*) – Retain with modifications.

Mr. Buckshon explained that the Quick Action Closing Fund was established in 2011 to attract high-impact businesses to Oklahoma when award funding is likely to influence a company's location decision. Administered by the Department of Commerce and subject to final approval by the Governor, the fund operates on a discretionary, case-by-case basis. Projects are evaluated based on anticipated job creation and retention, wages, capital investment, and the potential for related business activity.

Mr. Buckshon reported that the fund's unreserved balance increased from $18.6 million at the end of fiscal year 2022 to $32.3 million. As of June 2026, $37.4 million had been paid to award recipients, with an additional $14 million encumbered for five recipients, payable as performance thresholds are met. Since 2021, recipients had retained more than 1,000 jobs and created approximately 1,150 new jobs. The average wage associated with jobs created and retained under the program was $79,990 in 2025. Recipients had also made approximately $1.45 billion in capital investments while receiving $22.9 million in award funding.

Mr. Buckshon discussed PFM's estimate that the state receives $2.45 in tax revenue for every $1 in award funding. He explained that approximately 40.8 percent of the estimated program activity would need to occur as a direct result of the fund for the program to break even. Mr. Bauer cautioned that the estimate should be considered in the context of other incentives received by participating businesses, as attributing the full economic impact to the Quick Action Closing Fund alone can be difficult. Mr. Jon Chiappe explained that the Department of Commerce evaluates the overall package of incentives used by a company and assesses the net benefit to the state. Mr. Bauer acknowledged the department's approach but expressed reservations about attributing the full estimated return to the fund alone.

Mr. Buckshon noted that the program includes cost-control measures, including legislative appropriations that limit available funding, a requirement for the Department of Commerce to determine that a project is at least revenue neutral or generates a net benefit to the state before a contract is signed, performance thresholds that must be met before most award funding is paid, and clawback provisions if projects do not proceed as anticipated or fail to meet required thresholds. He also noted that Oklahoma's $20 million appropriation was competitive with peer states, matching New Mexico's closing fund and exceeding the appropriations of Arkansas and North Carolina, while Texas' Enterprise Fund was larger.

Mr. Buckshon explained that Oklahoma publishes less information about award recipients than the peer states reviewed by PFM. PFM recommended retaining the program with modifications, including expanding public reporting on awards to include expected and actual capital investment, job creation, average wages, and award amounts paid. Additional recommendations included improving data collection for future evaluations, providing more detailed breakdowns of capital investment by type of expenditure, and separately reporting average wages for jobs created and jobs retained.

Discussion only. No action taken.

Mr. Bauer reviewed the next steps, noting that PFM would participate in the October 22 public hearing and then provide its final evaluations to the Commission. PFM would also be available to answer questions and provide comments at the Commission's November 12 decision-making meeting. He explained that PFM would prepare the draft report on changes to incentives resulting from the Commission's recommendations for November 12, earlier than in previous years, to allow legislators more time to consider the recommendations for potential inclusion in legislation before the filing deadline

5. **Overview of Public Hearing Guidelines for October 22, 2026, Meeting.**

Chairman Roggow reviewed the public hearing guidelines established by the Commission in 2016 and noted that they were available on the Commission's website. He encouraged individuals and organizations planning to provide comments on the Year Eleven incentive evaluations to notify the Commission in advance and submit written comments through the online platform or by letter by October 20, 2026. He also encouraged those wishing to speak at the October 22 public hearing to notify the Commission in advance. Oral comments would be limited to three minutes per speaker to provide an opportunity for all interested parties to participate. The time limit would not include time spent responding to questions from the Commission.

Update only. No action taken.

6. **Discussion and possible action to approve the 2027 meeting schedule.**

2027 Meeting Dates: ***All meetings begin at 10:00 a.m.***

Jan. 28	**Oct. 7**	**Dec. 2**
May 6	**Oct. 21**	
Aug. 26	**Nov. 11**	

Earl Sears moved to approve the 2027 meeting schedule as presented. Rita Armer seconded the motion. The following votes were recorded, and the motion passed:

Ms. Armer, yes; Mr. Johnson, yes; Dr. Scott, yes; Mr. Sears, yes; Mr. Roggow, yes.

7. **New Business:**

Chairman Roggow stated that there was no new business.

No action taken.

8. **Announcements:**

Chairman Roggow announced that the next meeting of the Incentive Evaluation Commission would be held on October 22, 2026, at 10:00 a.m. in the same room. He noted that the meeting would be the public hearing for the Year Eleven incentive evaluations.

No action taken.

9. **Adjournment:**

Commissioner Sears moved to adjourn. Commissioner Dr. Scott seconded the motion. Seeing no opposition, Chairman Roggow adjourned the meeting at 11:16 a.m.