Minutes
ICFA Spring Meeting 2024
10/11 April 2024

Participation

ICFA members: Shoji Asai, Pierluigi Campana, Florencia Canelli, Sridhara Dasu, Ulrik Egede, Fabiola Gianotti, Beate Heinemann, Tsuyoshi Nakaja, Vladimir Obraztsov, Natalie Roe, Thomas Schörner, Gustavo Gil de Silveira, Paris Sphicas, Richard Teuscher, Yifang Wang

Guests (part-time / for open session): Michael Benedikt, Karsten Heeger, Masaya Ishino, Kati Lassila-Perini, Hitoshi Murayama, Tatsuya Nakada, Thomas Roser, Ian Shipsey, Chuangxiang Tang, Masanori Yamauchi

1) Welcome and opening of the meeting[1]

Pierluigi Campana opens the meeting, welcomes the new members of ICFA present at the meeting (S. Asai, U. Egede, T. Nakaya, N. Roe, Paris Sphicas) and invites them to briefly introduce themselves. In addition, he briefly goes through the different ICFA panels and changes in the chairpersonship there. In particular, he points out the change in the transition from the DPHEP and SCIC panels to the new data lifecycle panel, and the change in the chairperson for the beam dynamics panel.

2) Presentations of P5 strategy update and of future projects CEPC, FCC, ILC / IDT)

Yifang Wang, Michael Benedikt and Tatsuya Nakada present the statuses of the CEPC, FCC, and ILC / ITN projects. Shoji Asai adds aspects of the status of the Japanese discussions on the realisation of the ILC as a global project.

In the ensuing discussions, the following points are raised for CEPC:

- Sridhara asks whether the cost of the tunnel construction / civil engineering is included in the overall price tag presented by Yifang
  ➔ yes
- Sridhara and Pierluigi ask further about the governance of the CEPC project and and international collaboration: Is the governance going to be international?
  ➔ Yifang explains that the exact format of the governance is not yet defined, but that it might be modelled on the successful example of e.g. JUNO which has significant international contributions.

For the FCC presentation, the following points are addressed during the discussion:

- Pierluigi asks about the format and quality of the interaction with the affected municipalities, and their assessment of the impact of the project on them.
  ➔ Michael explains that there is intense exchange with ~40 municipalities, and

[1] All presentation slides can be found at https://indico.fnal.gov/event/63372/ .

positive feedback from basically all of them. One explanation is that since the 1980s they are used to CERN and to growing CERN projects in their neighbourhood. All mayors know CERN. The process is thus going extremely well, and the appearance of smaller NGOs etc. that are concerned with energy consumption and carbon footprints is only natural. The project is entering into discussion also with them and tries to explain the sustainability aspects of the project (waste heat reuse, reuse of molasse material, …).

Concerning the IDT / ILC, the following points are addressed:

- Tatsuya explains that the ITN activities eventually will become independent of the IDT (there was a discussion on this point already at the ICFA meeting at DESY on 29 Nov 2023).
- Fabiola points out that for the expert panel tasked to re-evaluate the ILC cost, the question of WHICH ILC placed WHERE is very important.
  ➔ Tatsuya explains that the evaluation will be done by members of the IDT team who will also re-assess the siting studies that have been made for three different model regions in Japan.
- Pierluigi points out the already the step number 1 in the political process sketched by Shoji is very ambitious.

Afterwards, Hitoshi Murayama presents the outcome of the US P5 process. The ensuing discussion focuses on a few points:

- Paris asks about the planned NSF contributions to the US projects: All financial projections are DOE-based – is there some understanding how the NSF would participate in this list of P5-defined projects, in particular for off-shore Higgs factories?
  ➔ This is completely undefined, but the US scientists are confident that the NSF is interested in an international involvement in HEP in general. It is clear that the partnership of DOE and NSF is critical for e.g. the US contribution to LHC, and it is expected to stay like that also for other future projects. But there is no guarantee – NSF is a bottom-up organisation, and there is no way to define a programme like in DOE does.
- Paris follows up by asking how the discussion with NSF is organised – is there a discussion event planned, or something alike?
  ➔ Last time NSF followed up with its own panel to interpret the P5 outcome. This time, this still emains to be defined.
- Thomas Roser asks how the sustainability of future projects is addressed in the P5 report.
  ➔ There is a small section in chapter 6 on sustainability. Sustainability is of course a concern, but the report does not go into details mainly because of the general political climate in the US. This is true for a number of issues like e.g. diversity and US involvement in Chinese projects.
- Pierluigi asks about the time structure of funding decisions following the P5 strategy outline?
  ➔ In the US project cycle, the presidential proposal for fiscal year 2025 has been submitted to congress (this happened before the P5 publication). So the earliest point in time is FY2026 – which is after the presidential elections.
- Yifang asks about the changed contingency for the DUNE project.

3) Presentation ICFA Data Lifecycle Panel

After the founding of the new panel, Kati Lassila-Perini from the Helsinki Institute of Physics / CMS has taken over the responsibility of panel chair. She has already addressed the future panel members, inquired into their views on the new panel via a small survey, and invited them to a first panel meeting to take place on 15 April 2024.

At the ICFA meeting, Kati presents her preliminary views on the new panel.

In the brief ensuing discussion, the following questions are raised:

- Tatsuya mentions that FAIR data management etc. is not only a question of individual researchers – but often of entire groups / experiments, so that it really requires structural / organisational changes.
- Thomas mentions that one gap to be bridged is that between prototyping and implementation – and that here also resources are relevant which often lack for making things production-ready on the large scale.

The new panel has an INDICO category at CERN[2], and a web page in the ICFA site at FNAL[3].

At this point, the open part of the ICFA meeting ends, and Pierluigi invites the ICFA members to the executive meeting.

4) ICFA Statement on the P5 process outcome

Pierluigi introduces the draft of an ICFA statement on the P5 outcome. Besides small language comments from Natalie and Fabiola, the panel is invited to coment on the statement draft until 19 April 2024.

[NB 28 May 2024: The statement has been accepted with minor changes and is being put to the ICFA web page.]

5) ICFA Statement on testbeams

Pierluigi also introduces a draft statement on the testbeam situation.

Fabiola points out that an important point here is the expected "dark time" when the CERN, DESY, and FNAL testbeams will all go out of operation for a certain time (around 2026/27) – groups and collaborations in need of test beams should take this into account.

Pierluigi and Thomas will adapt the draft and re-circulate it to ICFA, with the request for comments until the end of April.

In the wake of the "statement" discussion, ICFA discusses its publicity and the question on how to make ICFA statements and proceedings more publicly visible. This point is taken up again below.

[2] https://indico.cern.ch/category/18233/
[3] https://icfa.hep.net/icfa-panel-on-the-data-lifecycle/

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6) Lab, regional, and panel reports

CERN and Europe (Fabiola and Paris)
Fabiola reports on the **ramp-up of the LHC intensity** up to some 2300 bunches and 1.6 x 10^{11} p/bunch– an exercise that needs to be done carefully because all machine protection systems need to be put in place and commissioned.
The **HL-LHC final-focus quadrupoles** ("inner triplets ") in Nb_3Sn technology are now routinely built and tested - this is going well and very reassuring since the R&D on this challenging technology was more difficult than expected.

Concerning the **future of CERN**, Fabiola reports on the FCC midterm review (see also presentation by M. Benedikt): All concerned committees have concluded that the study is on track for completion - to be finished by March 2025, and no technical showstopper was found. Linked to this, the timeline of the next European Strategy update, which was approved by the CERN Council in March, has three important milestones: i) the submission of input documents by the community by March 2025; ii) the open symposium in the last week of June 2025; aiii) the drafting session of the Strategy, scheduled for the beginning of December 2025. A draft report to Council is expected in January 2026, and an adoption of the new strategy by Council in June 2026.
There are various **applications of CERN technologies to society**, e.g. cancer treatment hadron therapy with light ions - CERN contributed to the construction of two facilities in Italy (CNAO) and Austria (MedAustron) that have treated several thousand patients. CERN has recently started a project with the Lausanne University Hospital that uses a different principle, i.e. flash therapy (high intensity short pulses of electron beams). Such a high dose delivered in short time is found to be very effective for big, deep tumors. The accelerator (a linac based on CLIC technology) is provided by CERN, and first patients are expected to be treated in 2026.
CERN recently received a donation of 48 million US dollars over 5 years from the "Eric and Wendy Schmidt Fund for Strategic Innovation" to work on AI methods for the high-level triggers of ATLAS and CMS at the HL-LHC.
The **CERN family** is growing, with Brazil having joined recently as an Associate Membre State, the first country to join from the Americas. Ireland and Chile have also applied for Associate Membership.
On the occasion of **CERN's 70th anniversary**, a high-level ceremony will be held on 1 October 2024, with guests at the level of heads of state or government. There are also many initiatives in the Membre States to celebrate this occasion.
The new **Science Gateway** is now 6 months into life and has so far attracted more than 170.000 visitors. Considering the roughly 150.000 annual visitors at CERN before, this is a great success and demonstrates the interest of the public in fundamental research and science.

Paris then presented an update on **ECFA**, focusing on organisational issues.
Concerning the **ECFA detector panel**, 2023 was the year of the establishment of DRDs (projects / collaborations), this was following the ECFA roadmap set by Council at the end of 2022. Some of the DRDs were already approved by the CERN research board (DRDs 1, 2, 4, 6) – they now have three years to run. DRD3 has received conditional approval. Two DRDs (5,7) have compiled and sent in their proposals, and DRD 8 – on integration - has a letter of intent, expect proposal by the end of 2024. The DRDs are overseen by the new DRDC.
The **ECFA HEP factory study group** with three working groups (physics, software, detector) is very active. The original plan was to have their results ready by the end of

2025. With the new EPPSU timeline, conclusions will be put out already in March 2025. The 3 groups have put forward 14 focus topics that go beyond the European strategy update and Snowmass and published this as an arXiv report. The third and last ECFA HEP workshop will take place in October 2024 in Paris – this is the last big gathering before putting together the final study report.
Concerning the **Joint ECFA-NUPECC-APPEC** (JENA), the next joint seminar (the first after the Madrid 2022 one) will take place in spring 2025. A call for proposals is out. After the Computing workshop in Bologna in 2023, there are now 4 working groups that are getting active and that aim at a plan / suggestions to the join European funding agencies by the end of 2024.

USA (Natalie)
For **FNAL**, Natalie reports that the LBNF/DUNE far site excavation is complete – 800,000 tons of rock were removed, 6500 cubic feet of concrete were poured, and the first cryostat installation will begin in 2025.
In September 2023, CERN and FNAL signed an agreement for CERN to provide two large cryogenic vessels. The first one is now under contract by CERN, and first components have arrived at SURF.
The DUNE ND prototype has been installed in the NUMI beam at FNAL and should receive first beam soon – generating the first neutrinos for DUNE.
Pantaleo Raimondi has been named new PIP-II project director, and construction has resumed.
The first US built (byFNAL, BNL, LBNL) HL-LHC magnet in its 13m long cryo-assembly has arrived at CERN; the US CMS upgrade project received CD-3.
The new IERC research building has been completed at FNAL, adjacent to the Wilson high-rise.

BNL continues to be the lead lab for US ATLAS, contributing to the detector upgrade and the LHC AUP magnets. It is also the lead lab for the US role in Belle II.
Concerning DUNE, the lab is contributing to the protoDUNE detectors and to Module 2 activities.
For the Rubin Observatory, the lab is preparing for the commissioning of the camera.
BNL is leading the construction of the EIC collider together with JLAB.

JLAB was selected to host the High-Performance Data Facility Hub – a purpose-built supercomputing facility focused on data-intensive science, in partnership with LBNL. HPDF will serve needs across the DOE office of science programs
The development of the Electron-Ion Collider continues. JLAB's focus is on superconducting RF and cryogenic systems; detector systems, working with the ePIC collaboration, which will have a Resource Review Board meeting in Rome on 6/7 May.
The MOLLER experiment passed the CD-2 review; it will be baselined soon. MOLLER is a precision measurement of the effective electroweak mixing angle. using parity violating electron scattering.
The lab is also pursuing development of the "BDX" experiment: a beam dump type search for light dark matter, which would run parasitically using the high-current multi-year running of the MOLLER experiment.

ANL is pursuing the Argonne Wakefield Accelerator where AI-enabled 6D phase space measurements were performed. The lab performs Exascale cosmological simulations, and it hosts the 4 Tesla magnet test facility – the future home of the planned axion search experiment BREAD.
There is a joint study with NREL of renewable energy for the South Pole station. Cost savings of $50M over 15 years seem realistic, while supplying 95% of South Pole energy needs.

For **SLAC**, Natalie reports on the Rubin observatory preparing for first light – the camera will be shipped to Chile soon. SuperCDMS is being installed at SNOLab. SLAC is playing leading roles in LZ, in the ATLAS upgrade, in plasma wakefield R&D with FACET-II, in DUNE, and in CMB-S4. The lab is deploying a new detector microfabrication facility

For **LBNL**, exciting new results from the first year of DESI data were announced at the APS meeting last week, generating considerable press attention. There are intriguing results that suggest that dark energy may evolve with time. New results from LZ are expected this summer.
Concerning the CMB-S4 update, LBNL is working with NSF to understand the constraints at the South Pole, and it is discussing a plan with DOE and NSF to agree on a schedule for reviews.
LBNL is contributing to the ATLAS detector ITK upgrade; the lab has leading roles in the DUNE Near and Far Detectors

Latin America (Gustavo)
Brazil has become an Associate Member State of CERN, starting on 13 March 2024. The cooperation between CERN and Brazil began in the early 1990s, and becoming an Associate Member State has been a longstanding desire of the Brazilian high-energy physics community. This new status opens up numerous possibilities for Brazil to strengthen its scientific and innovation programs, especially with Brazilian industry. As a result, a conference will be held in Rio de Janeiro on 15 April 2024, under the initiative of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI) to discuss infrastructure and funding lines for large international collaborations, such as the LHC collaborations and neutrino experiments around the world. The outcomes of these discussions are intended to form the basis of 5/10-year funding projects to guide the decisions of the MCTI.

On 11 April 2024, the international conference NuInt2024 will start in Instituto Principia in São Paulo, where the results of several neutrinos experiments will be reported, especially those with Brazilian participation, such as the DUNE experiment. Regarding international collaborations, the Latin American Association for High Energy, Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics (LAA-HECAP) requested an update report of the white papers produced by the Latin American community in 2020 in view of building a strategy for seeking funding support in Latin America. These reports cover not only collider experiments but also underground experiments and astrophysical observatories. A workshop will be held at ICTP-SAIFR in São Paulo next August to discuss these reports.

China (Yifang)
Yifang reports on the smooth operation of **BEPCII / BESIII** in 2023, with a luminosity of around 1.1 times 10^{33} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$. Around 70 papers are published per year, with a total of more than 580 since 2010. From June to December 2024, the machine will be shutdown for upgrade work, and overal operation is foreseen until around 2030.
For **JUNO**, component production is mostly finished, and 2/3 of the installation has been achieved. The production and purification systems for the liquid scintillator are ready, and their commissioning test was successful. The test data show that the intended energy resolution and cleanliness requirements can be achieved.
The **CEPC** accelerator TDR has recently been completed, and the reference detector TDR is in progress. An engineering design report (EDR) is also being prepared, and the project is continuing to work with the government to gain support. In particular, the next steps are go get approved in the framework of the national government's next 5-year plan and achieve 1/3 funding support from the national government and 2/3 from the local government. Also the ways to welcome international collaboration need to be clarified.
In the field of **cosmic-ray physics**, the LHAASO experiment has been operated

smoothly, with very interesting results (~40 PeVatrons in our galaxy, brightest gamma-ray burst and its evolution, 10 TeV gamma-rays from 2.4B light years away – question of universe transparency, more diffuse UHE photon spectrum than predicted, etc.). In the space part of the cosmic-ray programme, IHEP is a member of AMS and responsible for the assembly of all silicon ladders for the AMS upgrade, to be launched in 2026. HERD – the High Energy cosmic-Radiation Detector on board the Chinese space station – is approved for launch in 2027, but international collaboration seems difficult, despite already year-long joint work experience.
Concerning **international collaboration**, China is contributing the CCT magnets for HL-LHC, and it is a member of ATLAS, CMS, LHCb, PANDA@FAIR, Belle II, COET, EXO / nEXO, GlueX, AMS + upgrade. In the projects hosted by IHEP there are numerous international partners (17 countries for both BESIII and JUNO, 6 countries in LHAASO).
Finally, the **Spallation Neutron Source** has been smoothly operated in the past years, 3+5 beamlines are complete, and an upgrade for a new target for 500 kW started last month. Nine new neutron beamlines will be installed, and one muon and one proton beamline. A facility for boron neutron cancer therapy is in clinical trials. The **High Energy Photon Source HEPS** – one of the world's brightest light sources with 6 GeV and 36 pm-rad emittance – has completed civil construction and mass production of equipment. The LINAC and booster ring are complete, and the storage ring will be commissioned this year.

Japan (Shoji)
For Japan, Shoji reports on the start of the start of SuperKEKB / Belle II run 2 on 29 January 2024, which has a target luminosity of more than 10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ (compared to 4.7 times 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1} for run 1). During run 1, 424 1/fb were collected, and so far about 387 million B decays were analysed (about half the number of Belle). During the long shutdown, non-linear collimators, pulsed magnets and monitors were installed, and measures were prepared to deal with the forthcoming high luminosity and beam-induced backgrounds (additional shielding etc.). The new, fully instrumented PXD2 was also installed.
Answering to a question from Pierluigi, Shoji explains that the new correlation between noise and power is not yet understood, as the power ramp-up is progressing very slowly in order to always be in control of the machine and to avoid any damage.

The long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment T2K now has 570 members from 78 institutes and 14 countries. It is already receiving a high-power neutrino beam of about 760 kW, and the intensity upgrade to 1.3 MW and the upgrade of the near detector are ongoing. A precise oscillation measurement with a doubled data set is expected by around 2026.
At J-PARC, the MLF beam power will be increased to more than 900 kW in April 2024.
Concerning the Hyper-Kamiokande projet, the funding was approved and construction started in 202) (U Tokyo and KEK). The excavation of the main detector cavern is ongoing, as is the mass production of PMTs. The Dome part of the main cavern is ready, and the experiment aims at a start of operation in 2027.

Canada (Richard)
The "subatomic" community in Canada is small, with around 250 people. It has however seen a slight increase over last decade, and it has involvement in a number of astroparticle and accelerator-based experiments; in particular it contributes to the ATLAS upgrade. It also has a strong theory branch, not least with the Perimeter Institute.
Not too long ago, a long-range plan covering the years 2022-26 with a strong emphasis on Higgs, EW-scale physics and beyond has been released. It also contains an outlook up to 203, supporting large-scale experiments (e.g. Belle II) and also including dedicated R&D activities, e.g. for FCC detectors. The plan includes statements on the support of a

Higgs factory as well as of energy-frontier colliders.
TRIUM has gone through the exercise of preparing a 20-year outlook report, completed 1,5 years ago. This is coherent with the long-range plan of subatomic physics discussed above. The report stresses contributions to e.g. the HL-LHC crab cavities cryo modules and other areas (e.g. medical isotopes). There is sustained continued contact with the community; there will e.g. a townhall meeting at the end of April, and a meeting of a liaison committee with IUPAP also in April.

Asia / Australia / Oceania (Ulrik)
In 1996 the Asian Committee for future Accelerators (ACFA) has founded as an forum for the development of accelerators in the Asia/Oceania area. ACFA includes all countries in the region, also e.g. China, Japan and India. However, ACFA focused on non-HEP accelerators and there was instead an AsiaHEP group existing in parallel, leading to duplication of effort and occasional friction. It has now been agreed that AsiaHEP will be abandoned and a new HEP sub group of ACFA (ACFA-HEP) will be created. This has the support from all sides, and the inaugural meeting of ACFA-HEP will take place at NSRRC in Taiwan on 16 April with representatives from each country as well as Yifang Wang (IHEP) and Shoji Asai (KEK).

ICFA panels (Thomas)
The input material from the panels can be found on the meeting INDICO page.

The **ANA panel** reported on i) the ALEGRO (Advanced LinEar collider study GROup) workshop that took place in March 2024 in Lisbon, and on ii) the upcoming AAC24 (Advanced Accelerator Concepts workshop in July at Naperville, IL, USA).

The **IID panel** continues their "Excellence in Detector instrumentation Technology" EDIT schools at major labs. The last one took place at BNL in October 2023, and the next ones are planned for FNAL (November 2024), IHEP (autumn 2025), and CERN (February 2026).
The IID ICFA Instrumentation School geared towards less developed nations last took place in Mumbai on 2023, and currently locations for the 2025/26 edition(s) are being investigated.
The next round of ICFA Instrumentation awards starts in July 2024.
The panel is still searching for funding for instrumentation studentships in order to create pilot programme modelled on the CERN technical & doctoral students and US DOE HEP GIRA programmes.

Members of the **sustainability panel** continue to prepare and update summary slides of the energy efficiency efforts and plans at their labs. The summaries are very helpful to exchange information between labs and might foster a friendly competition of who can do the most.
The panel is collaborating with the European LDG Working Group on "Sustainability Assessment of Accelerators" to develop guidelines for uniform lifecycle analyses of energy and carbon footprints of future accelerator projects.
The panel chair is participating in the IOC of the 7th WS on Energy for Sustainable Science at Research Infrastructures (ESSRI), to be held in Madrid on September 25-27, 2024. ESSRI is the premier European WS on energy efficiency at accelerator laboratories. Long term, this workshop could either be expanded to be held more internationally or similar workshop series could be established outside Europe.
A large part of the carbon footprint of our community comes from attending meetings and conferences. One possibility is to limit in-person attendance to participants that can reach the site without needing a plane ride and offer equivalent participation for remote attendees from overseas. It will require a concerted effort to develop tools and organizations that can make such hybrid meetings successful. The panel is promoting

such efforts.

7) "IDT and Beyond" Discussion

Based on the ICFA discussions in Melbourne and at DESY in 2023, ICFA returns to the issue of a broader-scope discussion of future projects, beyond the pure IDT perspective.

- Fabiola points out that the proposal for an enlarged group of directors and FA representatives is essentially FALC, which had its last meeting in 2020 and has been dormant since then. Do we want to repeat something that did not generate traction?
- Shoji points out that there is indeed need for for FALC or something similar – there is need for a place to discuss funding and the realisation of large colliders projects, and smaller dedicated meetings are a good idea.
- Pierluigi points out two viable options for ICFA:
    - Continue to have meetings of ICFA with standard membership, with executive meetings in which we discuss about status of projects as today, and about the activities of ICFA panels
    - To have, once per year, an enlarged open session in which we allow a wider audience to attend without the presumption of forming a body of funding agencies – for the time being something less ambitious thab FALC.

Pierluigi suggests that he will come up with a proposal for a group of people and a "charge' for second option, eventually to be put in place already for the Prague meeting in July.

8) Future ICFA meetings

Pierluigi presents again the idea of having 2 virtual and 1 in-person ICFA meetings per year, the in-person meeting taking place typically in summer at the LP or ICHEP conferences.

The next in-person meeting will be held at ICHEP 2024 in Prague, Czech Republic, on the weekend 20/21 July 2024. Pierluigi and Thomas will draft an agenda in due time. The panel chairs will be invited to this meeting. The question of a broader participation of lab directors and funding agency representatives is discussed, and Pierluigi suggest to come up with a proposal for such an opening of the open part of ICFA discussions on future facilities.

For the autumn meeting, a doodle will soon be circulated for the weeks 21-25 October and 4-8 November.

9) AOB

Concerning publicity, Pierluigi and Thomas will put together a first version of an ICFA newsletter from the minute material, and they will think about a distribution list for ICFA output. Ulrik suggest using e.g. the CERN Courier news digest and other channels.

ICFA takes up the discussions of the issue of authorship policies in HEP started at DESY in November 2023.

- Beate states that the policy that is in place is detrimental to particle physics. She wonders whether now, after last discussions have taken place around the start of LHC might be a good time to address this again?
- Ulrik agrees and points out that it is important to involve early-career scientists and the large collaborations into such a discussion.
- Florencia explains that a previous review was done under C11 - early in LHC times, started around 2005. In the past years there were thoughts about opening this discussion up again. This idea was not taken up so far because of the changes induced by the Russian war on Ukraine. C11 will address the issue in summer.
- Pierluigi recalls an extended ECFA discussion on the matter in around 2018, and Paris promises to dig out the relevant material as input for a future discussion.

ICFA will follow up on the issue; it needs to be decided whether this is a C11 issue or better suited for ICFA.

Pierluigi and Thomas report on the possibility of limited IUPAP funding for ICFA purposes, e.g. for travel support to ICFA in-person meetings. Ideas and requests for this funding are welcome.

The meeting is adjourned.