

University Law School, Frederick Lawrence Student Conference Center, 2023 G St. NW, 2nd Floor, Washington, DC. Acting Legal Adviser Richard C. Visek will chair the meeting, which will be open to the public up to the capacity of the meeting room. The meeting will include discussions on international law topics, including how non-intervention applies in cyberspace and developments with Advisory Opinions at the International Court of Justice.

Members of the public who wish to attend should contact the Office of the Legal Adviser by May 26 at rangchit@state.gov or 202-485-6590 and provide their name, professional affiliation (if any), email address, and phone number. Priority for in-person seating will be given to members of the Advisory Committee, and remaining seating will be reserved based upon when persons contact the Office of the Legal Adviser. A more detailed agenda will be available to registered participants in advance of the meeting. Attendees who require reasonable accommodation should make their requests by May 26. Requests received after that date will be considered but might not be possible to accommodate.

Tara M. Rangchi,

Executive Director, Advisory Committee on International Law, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2023-10736 Filed 5-18-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-08-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12076]

Proposal To Extend the Cultural Property Agreement Between the United States and Bulgaria

SUMMARY: Proposal to extend and amend the *Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Categories of Archaeological Material and Ethnological Material of the Republic of Bulgaria*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chelsea Freeland, Cultural Heritage Center, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs: (202) 714-8403; culprop@state.gov; include "Bulgaria" in the subject line.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the authority vested in the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, and pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2602(f)(1), an extension and amendment of the *Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the*

Government of the Republic of Bulgaria Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Categories of Archaeological Material and Ethnological Material of the Republic of Bulgaria is hereby proposed.

A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding, the Designated List of categories of material restricted from import into the United States and related information can be found at the Cultural Heritage Center website: <http://culturalheritage.state.gov>.

Allison R. Davis Lehmann,

Executive Director, Cultural Property Advisory Committee, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2023-10768 Filed 5-18-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 12082]

U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy; Notice of Meeting

The U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy (ACPD) will hold a virtual public meeting on Wednesday, June 14, 2023, from 2:00 p.m. until 3:15 p.m. ET focusing on the "Use of Artificial Intelligence in Public Diplomacy." During the meeting, a distinguished panel of experts will examine the use of AI tools in support of public diplomacy initiatives for a global community of PD practitioners, scholars, and policymakers.

This meeting is open to the public, including the media and members and staff of governmental and non-governmental organizations. To obtain the Zoom conference link and password, please register here: https://statedept.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_4E4sqpmuS-6AOG-UUo7gxw. To request reasonable accommodation, please email ACPD Program Assistant Kristy Zamy at ZamaryKK@state.gov. Please send any request for reasonable accommodation no later than Monday, May 29, 2023. Requests received after that date will be considered but might not be possible to fulfill.

Since 1948, the ACPD has been charged with appraising activities intended to understand, inform, and influence foreign publics and to increase the understanding of, and support for, these same activities. The ACPD conducts research that provides honest assessments of public diplomacy efforts, and disseminates findings through reports, white papers, and other publications. It also holds public symposiums that generate informed

discussions on public diplomacy issues and events. The Commission reports to the President, Secretary of State, and Congress and is supported by the Office of the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs.

For more information on the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, please visit <https://www.state.gov/bureaus-offices/under-secretary-for-public-diplomacy-and-public-affairs/united-states-advisory-commission-on-public-diplomacy/>, or contact Executive Director Vivian S. Walker at WalkerVS@state.gov or Senior Advisor Deneysel Kirkpatrick at kirkpatrickda2@state.gov.

Authority: 22 U.S.C. 2651a, 22 U.S.C. 1469, 5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*, and 41 CFR 102-3.150.

Vivian S. Walker,

Executive Director, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2023-10714 Filed 5-18-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-45-P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Integrated Resource Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is conducting a study of its energy resources. The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is a comprehensive study of how TVA will meet the demand for electricity in its service territory. TVA's most recent IRP was adopted by the TVA Board in 2019. As part of this new study, TVA will prepare a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the impacts associated with the implementation of the next IRP. The EIS analyzes significant environmental impacts to the combined TVA power service area and the Tennessee River watershed (TVA region) that could result from the targeted power supply mix studied in the IRP. TVA will use the EIS process to elicit and prioritize the values and concerns of stakeholders; identify issues, trends, events, and tradeoffs affecting TVA's policies; formulate, evaluate, and compare alternative portfolios of energy resource options; provide opportunities for public review and comment; and ensure that TVA's evaluation of alternative energy resource strategies reflects a full range of stakeholder input. Public comment is invited concerning both the scope of the EIS and environmental issues that

should be addressed as a part of this EIS.

DATES: Comments must be postmarked, emailed, or submitted online no later than July 3, 2023. To facilitate the scoping process, TVA will hold public scoping meetings; see <https://www.tva.gov/IRP> for more information on the meetings.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to Kelly Baxter, NEPA Specialist, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 11B, Knoxville, TN 37902-1499. Comments may also be submitted online at <https://www.tva.gov/IRP> or by email at IRP@tva.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly Baxter, 865-632-2444, IRP@tva.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is provided in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500 to 1508) and TVA's procedures for implementing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). TVA is an agency and instrumentality of the United States, established by an act of Congress in 1933, to foster the social and economic welfare of the people of the TVA region and to promote the proper use and conservation of the region's natural resources. One component of this mission is the generation, transmission, and sale of reliable and affordable electric energy.

TVA Power System

TVA operates the nation's largest public power system, providing electricity to about 10 million people in an 80,000-square mile area comprised of most of Tennessee and parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky. It provides wholesale power to 153 independent local power companies and 58 directly served large industries and federal facilities. The TVA Act requires the TVA power system to be self-supporting and operated on a nonprofit basis and directs TVA to sell power at rates as low as are feasible.

Dependable generating capability on the TVA power system is approximately 38,000 megawatts. TVA generates most of the power it distributes with three nuclear plants, five coal-fired plants, nine simple-cycle combustion turbine plants, eight combined-cycle combustion turbine plants, 29 hydroelectric dams, a pumped-storage facility, a diesel-fired facility, and 13 solar photovoltaic facilities. A portion of delivered power is provided through power purchase agreements, including 15 renewable energy agreements. In 2022, 39 percent of TVA's power supply

was from nuclear; 22 percent from natural gas; 13 percent from coal; eight percent from hydroelectric; 13 percent from non-renewable purchases; and five percent from renewable power purchase agreements. TVA transmits electricity from these facilities over 16,000 circuit miles of transmission lines. Like other utility systems, TVA has power interchange agreements with utilities surrounding its region and purchases and sells power on an economic basis almost daily.

Resource Planning

TVA develops an Integrated Resource Plan to identify the most effective energy resource strategies that will meet TVA's mission and serve the people of the region. In this IRP, TVA intends to address strategies through 2050. Consistent with Section 113 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, TVA employs a least-cost system planning process in developing its IRPs. This process takes into account multiple factors, including: the demand for electricity, energy resource diversity, energy conservation and efficiency, renewable energy resources, flexibility, dispatchability, reliability, resiliency, costs, risks, environmental impacts, and the unique attributes of different energy resources.

Proposed Issues To Be Addressed

Based on discussions with both internal and external stakeholders, TVA anticipates that the scope of the IRP EIS will include the cost and reliability of power, carbon reduction efforts, the availability and use of renewable and distributed energy resources, the effectiveness and implementation of demand side management options, the effect of energy efficiency programs, and the relationship of the economy to all of these options. The IRP EIS will address the effects of power production on the environment, including climate change, the effects of climate change on the TVA region, and the waste and byproducts of TVA's power operations.

Because of its nature as a planning document, the IRP will not identify specific locations for new resource options. Site-specific environmental effects of new resource options will be addressed in later site-specific assessments tiered off this programmatic EIS. Therefore, in this programmatic environmental impact statement, TVA anticipates that the environmental effects examined will primarily be those at a regional level with some extending to a national or global level. Preliminary issues identified by TVA that will be reviewed in this analysis include:

- emissions of greenhouse gases,

- fuel consumption,
- air quality,
- water quality and quantity,
- waste generation and disposal,
- land use,
- ecological,
- cultural resources, and
- socioeconomic impacts and environmental justice.

TVA invites suggestions or comments concerning the list of issues which should be addressed, including suggestions for how TVA can effectively reach and receive comments from environmental justice communities during the NEPA process. TVA also invites specific comments on the questions that will begin to be answered by this IRP:

- How do you think the demand for energy will change between now and 2050 in the TVA region?
- Should the diversity of the current power generation mix (*e.g.*, nuclear, coal, natural gas, hydroelectric, renewable resources) change? If so, how?
- How should distributed energy resources be considered in TVA planning?
- How should energy efficiency and demand response be considered in planning for future energy needs and how can TVA directly affect electricity usage by consumers?
- And how will the resource decisions discussed above affect the reliability, dispatchability (ability to turn on or off energy resources), and cost of electricity? Are there other factors of risk to be considered?

Analytical Approach

TVA employs a scenario planning approach when developing an IRP. Scenario planning provides an understanding of how the results of near-term and future decisions would change under different conditions over the planning horizon. The major steps in this approach include identifying the future need for power, developing scenarios (*i.e.*, alternate plausible futures outside of TVA's control with different economic and regulatory conditions) and strategies (*i.e.*, alternate business approaches within TVA's control), determining potential supply-side and demand-side energy resource options, developing portfolios associated with the strategies, and ranking strategies and portfolios. The 2019 IRP, developed with extensive public involvement, evaluated five alternative energy resource strategies that differed in the amount of purchased power, energy efficiency and demand response efforts, renewable energy resources, natural gas, and nuclear

generating capacity additions, and coal-fired generation. The alternative strategies were analyzed in the context of six different scenarios that described plausible future economic, financial, regulatory, and legislated conditions, as well as social trends and adoption of technological innovations. TVA then developed a preferred alternative, the Target Power Supply Mix, based on guideline ranges for key energy resources. In developing the Target Power Supply Mix, TVA conducted least-cost planning taking into account customer priorities of power cost and reliability, as well as other comments it received during the public comment periods regarding demand for electricity, energy resource diversity, energy conservation and efficiency, renewable energy resources, flexibility, dispatchability, reliability, environmental impacts, and risks. The Target Power Supply Mix established ranges, in MW, for coal plant retirements and additions of nuclear, hydroelectric, demand response, energy efficiency, solar, wind, and natural gas capacity. TVA anticipates using an analytical approach similar to that of the 2019 IRP/EIS described above. The number of alternative energy resource strategies and scenarios to be evaluated may differ from the 2019 IRP/EIS and will be determined after the completion of scoping.

Scoping Process

Scoping, which is integral to the process for implementing NEPA, provides an early and open process to ensure that (1) issues are identified early and properly studied; (2) issues of little significance do not consume substantial time and effort; (3) the draft EIS is thorough and balanced; and (4) delays caused by an inadequate EIS are avoided.

With the help of the public, TVA will identify the most effective energy resource strategy that will meet TVA's mission and serve the people of the region between now and 2050. To ensure that the full range of issues and a comprehensive portfolio of energy resources are addressed, TVA invites members of the public as well as Federal, state, and local agencies and Indian tribes to comment on the scope of the IRP EIS, including potential alternative energy resource strategies. In addition, TVA invites the public to identify information and analyses relevant to the IRP EIS. As part of the IRP process and in addition to other public engagement opportunities, TVA is assembling representatives from key stakeholders to participate in an IRP Working Group that will discuss

tradeoffs associated with different resource options and assist TVA in developing an optimal energy resource strategy.

Comments on the scope of this IRP EIS should be submitted no later than the date given under the **DATES** section of this notice. Written requests by agencies or Indian tribes to participate as a cooperating agency or consulting party must also be received by this date. Any comments received, including names and addresses, will become part of the administrative record and will be available for public inspection.

After consideration of the comments received during this scoping period, TVA will summarize public and agency comments, identify the issues and alternatives to be addressed in the EIS, and identify the schedule for completing the EIS process. Following analysis of the issues, TVA will prepare a draft EIS for public review and comment. Notice of availability of the draft EIS will be published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the **Federal Register**. TVA will solicit written comments on the draft IRP and EIS and also hold public meetings for this purpose. TVA expects to release the draft IRP and EIS in early 2024. TVA anticipates issuing the final IRP and EIS in 2024.

Authority: 40 CFR 1501.9.

Susan Jacks,

General Manager, Environmental Resource Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2023-10652 Filed 5-18-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8120-08-P

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Cheatham County Generation Site Environmental Impact Statement

AGENCY: Tennessee Valley Authority.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to address the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed construction and operation of a simple cycle Combustion Turbine (CT) plant and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on a parcel of TVA-owned land in Cheatham County, Tennessee. The Cheatham County Generation Site (CHG) would generate approximately 900 Megawatts (MW) and replace generation capacity for a portion of the Cumberland Fossil Plant (CUF) second unit retirement planned by the end of 2028. The CHG CTs would be composed of multiple natural gas-fired frame CTs and natural gas-fired and oil-fired (*i.e.*,

dual-fuel) Aero-derivative CTs. CHG would provide flexible and dispatchable transmission grid support and facilitate the integration of renewable generation onto the TVA bulk transmission system, consistent with the 2019 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). TVA is inviting public comment concerning the scope of the EIS, alternatives being considered, and environmental issues that should be addressed as a part of this EIS.

DATES: The public scoping period begins with the publication of this notice of intent in the **Federal Register**. To ensure consideration, comments must be postmarked, submitted online, or emailed no later than June 20, 2023. To facilitate the scoping process, TVA will hold an in-person public open house; see <https://www.tva.gov/NEPA> for more information on the meeting.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to J. Taylor Johnson, NEPA Compliance Specialist, 1101 Market Street, BR 2C-C, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402. Comments may also be submitted online at: <https://www.tva.gov/NEPA> or by email at nepa@tva.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information about the project, please contact J. Taylor Johnson, NEPA Compliance Specialist, by mail at 1101 Market Street, BR 2C-C, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402, by email at nepa@tva.gov, or by phone at 423-751-2732.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is provided in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality's Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500 to 1508) and TVA's procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). TVA is an agency and instrumentality of the United States, established by an act of Congress in 1933, to foster the social and economic welfare of the people of the Tennessee Valley region and to promote the proper use and conservation of the region's natural resources. One component of this mission is the generation, transmission, and sale of reliable and affordable electric energy.

TVA Transmission System

TVA provides electricity for local power companies serving 10 million people in Tennessee and parts of six surrounding states, as well as directly to large industrial customers and Federal installations. TVA is fully self-financed without Federal appropriations and funds virtually all operations through electricity sales and power system bond financing. Dependable electrical capacity on the TVA power system is approximately 38,000 MW. TVA transmits electricity from generating