

System Test Laboratories, State and Local Election Officials.

Camden Kelliher,

Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Election Assistance Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023–25058 Filed 11–13–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Request for Information (RFI) Regarding Challenges and Opportunities at the Interface of Wind Turbines and Radar Technology

AGENCY: Office Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Wind Energy Technologies Office, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Request for information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) invites public comment on its request for information (RFI) number DE–FOA–0003166 regarding mitigation strategies for the technical and operational effects of wind turbines on critical radar missions, as required by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).

DATES: Responses to the RFI must be received by January 12, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Comments to the RFI must be provided in writing. Interested parties are to submit their written comments electronically to windenergyrfi@ee.doe.gov and include “Comment on RFI: Challenges & Opportunities at the Interface of Wind Turbines and Radar Technology” in the subject line of the email. Email attachments can be provided as a Microsoft Word (.docx) file or an Adobe PDF (.pdf) file, prepared in accordance with the detailed instructions in the RFI. Documents submitted electronically should clearly indicate which topic areas and specific questions are being addressed and should be limited to no more than 25 MB in size. The complete RFI DE–FOA–0003166 document is located at <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hannah Taylor, hannah.taylor@ee.doe.gov, (240) 220–8077.

Further instructions can be found in the RFI document DE–FOA–0003166 posted on EERE Exchange at <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, on behalf of the Wind Energy Technologies Office and in collaboration with the Wind Turbine-Radar Interference Mitigation (WTRIM)

Working Group, issued this RFI to seek public input to help inform DOE’s implementation of the BIL. The WTRIM Working Group has been working to identify and develop the means to mitigate the technical and operational effects of wind turbines on critical radar missions. This RFI represents the latest effort by the WTRIM Working Group to better understand the challenges wind developers are facing regarding radar interference and to determine the capability of the marketplace to find solutions that mitigate the impact of wind turbine interference on existing and future radar systems.

Specific questions can be found in the RFI. The RFI DE–FOA–0003166 is available at: <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/>.

Confidential Business Information: Pursuant to 10 CFR 1004.11, any person submitting information that he or she believes to be confidential and exempt by law from public disclosure should submit via email two well-marked copies: one copy of the document marked “confidential” including all the information believed to be confidential, and one copy of the document marked “non-confidential” with the information believed to be confidential deleted. Submit these documents via email. DOE will make its own determination about the confidential status of the information and treat it according to its determination.

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on November 6, 2023, by Dr. Becca Jones-Albertus, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Renewable Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on November 8, 2023.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2023–25029 Filed 11–13–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Adjustment of Indemnification Amount for Inflation

AGENCY: Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of adjusted indemnification amount.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE or the Department) is announcing the adjusted amount of indemnification provided under subsection 170d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA), commonly known as the Price-Anderson Act. Subsection 170t. of the AEA requires an inflation adjustment of the indemnification amount at least once during each 5-year period following July 1, 2003, in accordance with the aggregate percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This notice announces \$16,592,154,000 as the fourth inflation-adjusted indemnification amount based on the aggregate percentage change in the CPI during the 5-year period from July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2023.

DATES: This action is effective on November 14, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Meghan Claire Hammond, Attorney Advisor (GC–72), Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586–3806.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Price-Anderson Act (PAA), section 170 of the AEA (42 U.S.C. 2210), establishes a system of financial protection for persons who may be liable for a “nuclear incident,” as defined in section 11q. of the AEA (42 U.S.C. 2014q.). The Price-Anderson Act is administered by DOE with respect to the nuclear activities of contractors acting on DOE’s behalf. Subsection 170d. provides that the Secretary of Energy shall enter into agreements of indemnification with any person who may conduct activities under a contract with DOE that involve the risk of public liability and that are not subject to the financial protection requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission system. DOE’s Price-Anderson Act indemnification contract provisions are codified in the Department of Energy Acquisition Regulation (DEAR), which sets forth a standard nuclear indemnification clause, the Nuclear Hazard Indemnity Clause at 48 CFR 952.250–70, that is incorporated into all DOE contracts and subcontracts in which the contractor is under risk of public liability for a nuclear incident or precautionary evacuation, as those terms are defined in the PAA.

Subsection 170t.(2) of the AEA requires that the Secretary adjust for inflation the amount of indemnification provided under an indemnification agreement pursuant to subsection 170d. at least once during each 5-year period following July 1, 2003, in accordance with the aggregate percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI is defined in subsection 170t.(3) to mean the CPI for all urban consumers published by the Secretary of Labor. DOE's initial adjustment increased the indemnification amount to \$11.961 billion. 74 FR 52793 (October 14, 2009). The second inflation adjustment, for the period following July 1, 2013, increased the indemnification amount to \$12,697,798,000. 78 FR 56868 (September 16, 2013). DOE made its most recent inflation adjustment to the indemnification amount to \$13,703,464,000 for the period following July 1, 2018. 83 FR 49375 (October 1, 2018).

This notice announces DOE's fourth periodic inflation adjustment for the 5-year period following July 1, 2023 based on the aggregate percentage change in the CPI between July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2023.

The CPI used to calculate the inflation adjustment for the period following July 1, 2018 was 251.989 (June 2018). The CPI used to calculate the inflation adjustment that is the subject of this Notice is 305.109 (June 2023). This difference represents an increase of approximately 21.08%. Application of this increase to the current DOE indemnification amount results in an inflation-adjusted indemnification amount rounded to the nearest thousand of \$16,592,154,000.

The inflation adjustment under AEA, subsection 170t., applies only to a nuclear incident within the United States. There is no corresponding inflation adjustment for a nuclear incident outside the United States. Accordingly, the indemnification amount for a nuclear incident outside the United States continues to be \$500 million.

This notice of adjusted indemnification amount is a "rule" as defined in the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 551(4)). However, the APA (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)) does not require an agency to seek comment on a proposed rule prior to publishing a final rule "when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefore in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." In this instance, DOE has concluded that solicitation of

public comment is unnecessary. Congress has required DOE to adjust the amount of indemnification provided under an agreement of indemnification pursuant to section 170d. to reflect inflation in the initial and each subsequent 5-year period following July 1, 2003. The statute provides no discretion regarding the substance of the adjustment. DOE is required only to perform a ministerial computation to determine the relevant amount. On the same basis, DOE finds good cause, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive the requirement for a 30-day delay in the effective date for this rule. As such, this rule is effective November 14, 2023.

DOE has determined that this notice of adjusted indemnification amount is the type of action that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant impact on the human environment as set forth in DOE's regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). Specifically, the rule is covered under the categorical exclusion in paragraph A6 of appendix A to subpart D, 10 CFR part 1021, which applies to rulemakings that are strictly procedural. Accordingly, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires preparation of an initial regulatory flexibility analysis for any rule that by law must be proposed for public comment, unless the agency certifies that the rule, if promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As required by Executive Order 13272, "Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking," 67 FR 53461 (August 16, 2002), DOE published procedures and policies on February 19, 2003, to ensure that the potential impacts of its rules on small entities are properly considered during the rulemaking process. 68 FR 7990. The Department has made its procedures and policies available on the Office of General Counsel's website: www.energy.gov/gc/office-general-counsel. Because DOE, in this final rule, is performing only a ministerial computation to determine the relevant indemnification amount as required by Congress, a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required, and the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act do not apply to this rulemaking.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on November 7,

2023, by Samuel Walsh General Counsel, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on November 8, 2023.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2023-25030 Filed 11-13-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP23-542-000]

Golden Triangle Storage, L.L.C.; Notice of Schedule for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the Golden Triangle Storage Expansion Project

On September 12, 2023, Golden Triangle Storage, L.L.C. (GTS) filed an application in Docket No. CP23-542-000 requesting a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act to construct and operate certain natural gas storage facilities. The proposed project is known as the Golden Triangle Storage Expansion Project (Project) and would authorize GTS to construct additional storage caverns, compressor units, and appurtenant facilities at its existing storage facility in Jefferson County, Texas. According to GTS, the Project would add approximately 14.4 billion cubic feet of new natural gas storage capacity to meet market demand in the Gulf Coast Region and enhance operational capabilities at the existing storage facilities.

On September 20, 2023, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) issued its Notice of Application for the Project. Among other things, that notice alerted agencies issuing Federal authorizations of the requirement to complete all necessary reviews and to reach a final decision on a request for a Federal authorization within 90 days of the date of issuance