

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a river valley. A wide river flows through the center, curving to the right. On the left bank, there is a dense forest of trees with autumn foliage in shades of green, yellow, and orange. In the distance, a city is visible with various buildings and a large industrial or commercial area. To the right of the river, a multi-lane highway with several lanes of traffic curves along the edge of the valley. The sky is a deep blue with some light clouds, suggesting a clear day.

Regional Energy Resource Council and Regional Resource Stewardship Council

January 18, 2024

Welcome!

The Meeting will
begin at
8:30 AM Eastern

Welcome

RERC and RRSC Virtual Meeting

- **This is a Virtual only meeting for Council Members and the public**
- **We welcome members of the public who are in listen and view only mode.** There will be a Public Listening Session at 1:30 pm for those who have registered to speak. Written comments are always welcomed (tva.com/rerc and tva.com/rrsc).
- **RERC and RRSC Members are able to mute and unmute their own line.** Council Members may use the **raise hand function** to be recognized for questions or comments. I will call on you for your question or comment.
- **RERC and RRSC Members --** Please speak loudly so that all can hear your comments.

Introductions

Name

Position, Organization

RERC Term 6 Members

Introductions:
Name
Position, Organization

Jan Berry
Citizens Climate Education

Marquita Bradshaw
Sowing Justice

Ron Bunch
Bowling Green Chamber of
Commerce

Monte Cooper
Jackson Energy Authority

Erin Gill *
Knoxville Utilities Board

Rebecca Goodman
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Rodney Goodman
Habitat for Humanity

Chrissy Heard
State of Mississippi

Chelsea Jenkins
Commonwealth of Virginia

Candy Johnson
Urban League of Greater
Chattanooga

Sen. Steve Livingston
State of Alabama

Pete Mattheis
Tennessee Valley Industrial
Committee

Dan Miller
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

*** RERC Council Chair**

Doug Peters
Tennessee Valley
Public Power Association

Boyd Pettit
State of Georgia

Erik Schmidt
City of Chattanooga

Patricia Sims
Drake State Community &
Technical College

Alexa Voytek
State of Tennessee

Julie Woosley
State of North Carolina

RRSC Term 12 Members

Ryan Brown

Commonwealth of Virginia

RaeLynn Butler

Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Keith Carnahan

Meriwether Lewis Electric
Cooperative

Alan Gates

Pennyrile Electric

Richard Holland

Packaging Corp of America

Cline Jones

Tennessee River Valley Association

Kim Klinker

Klinker Management

Ron Lambert

Nature Conservancy

Whitney Lipscomb

State of Mississippi

Tom Littlepage*

ADECA Office of Water Resources

John McConnell

McConnell Insurance
Commonwealth of Kentucky

Will Nelson

Nelson Tractor Co.
State of Georgia

Ron Robertson

TN Farmer

*** RRSC Council Chair**

Introductions:

Name

Position, Organization

David Salyers

State of Tennessee

Sen. Clay Schofield

Alabama Senate, District 9

Danette Scudder

TN Valley Public Power Association

Bob Sneed

Retired, Army Corps of Engineers

Catherine Via

TN Farm Bureau Federation

Stacey White

Arab Electric Cooperative, AL

Randy Wiggins

Cherokee County, NC

Agenda

Joint RERC & RRSC Meeting

January 18, 2024

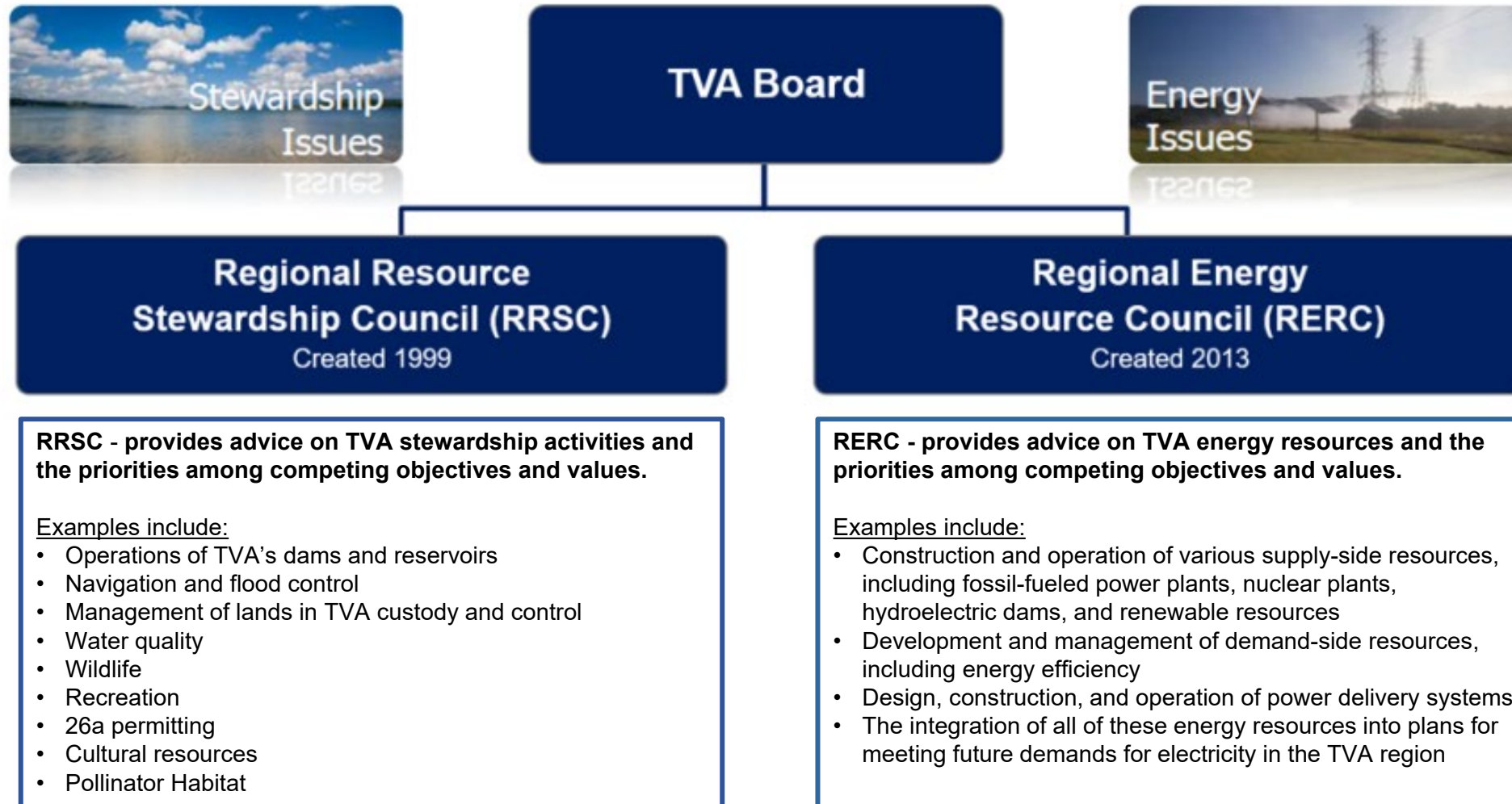
All times are Eastern Time

8:30 am	Welcome – Chairs Erin Gill (RERC) and Tom Littlepage (RRSC) Designated Federal Officer (DFO) Melanie Farrell Introductions of Council Members Meeting Protocols, Agenda
9:00	DFO Briefing
9:15	Valley Pathways Study
10:00	Break
10:15	Valley Pathways Study (cont.)
11:00	Advice Questions Discussion
12:00 pm	Lunch
1:30	Public Listening Session
1:45	Finalize Advice Statements in Separate Rooms for RERC & RRSC
2:45	Read RERC and RRSC Advice Statements to Combined Group
3:00	Closing Remarks, Adjourn RERC- RRSC Meeting

DFO Briefing

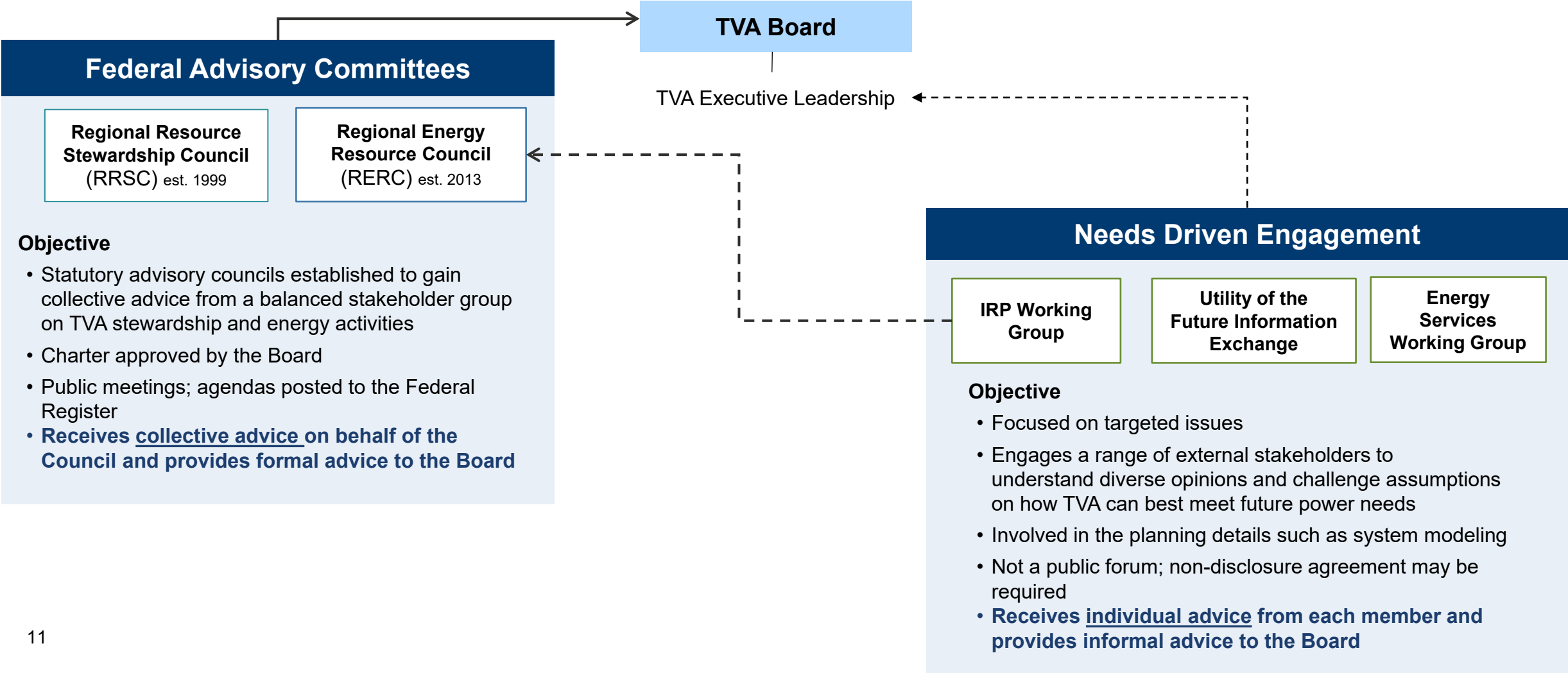
Melanie Farrell, Designated Federal Officer (DFO)

Federal Advisory Committee Overview



Structured TVA Stakeholder Engagements

The following describes the objectives of TVA’s Federal Advisory Committees versus other needs driven stakeholder engagements and the respective differences in advisement to TVA Executive Leadership and the TVA Board of Directors.



Valley Pathways Study:

Building a Competitive, Clean Economy

Laura Duncan, TVA Senior Project Manager, Environment & Energy Policy

Dr. Charles Sims, TVA Distinguished Professor of Energy & Environmental Policy, UT Baker School

January 18, 2024



Overview

- The Valley Pathways Study kicked off in February 2023 in partnership with the University of Tennessee Baker School of Public Policy & Public Affairs
- Objective is to quantify sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from across the entire Valley and evaluate pathways for the Valley to reach Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050.
- Technical modeling was executed in parallel with stakeholder engagement, driving support and ownership of the study and its results across all economic sectors and diverse perspectives.
- Next steps are focused on sharing preliminary findings, continued stakeholder engagement and how to support, coordinate, and move toward Valley-wide action.

Study Partnership & Stakeholder Collaboration

Study Partnership & Support



Mission is to address *critical energy and environmental challenges* by creating policy-relevant research and educational opportunities that integrate natural, physical, and social science.



Mission is to serve the people of the Tennessee Valley to make life better, with a focus on Energy, Environment, and Economic Development.



Significant, ongoing TVA experience working on major initiatives & engaging stakeholders

Guidehouse and VEIC are uniquely positioned to understand decarbonization pathways for the Valley and drive stakeholder alignment.



Experience conducting economy-wide decarbonization pathways modeling

- [Massachusetts 2050 Decarbonization Roadmap](#)
- [Duke Energy Carolinas Carbon Plan](#)

Be Part of the Solution

At the Baker School, our mission is to educate skilled problem solvers, prepare them to take public leadership roles, and help our country solve the biggest challenges of our time.

Our faculty conduct research and work with policymakers to resolve major public policy challenges, and our students have the opportunities inside and outside the classroom to

Rooted in the legacy of Howard Baker Jr.

- Understanding and holding confidence in America's institutions.
- Respect for opposing viewpoints as a hallmark of leadership
- Mastering the art of the possible to solve complex problems.

THE UNIVERSITY OF
TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE



HOWARD H. BAKER JR. SCHOOL OF
PUBLIC POLICY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS



CENTER FOR ENERGY, TRANSPORTATION & ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

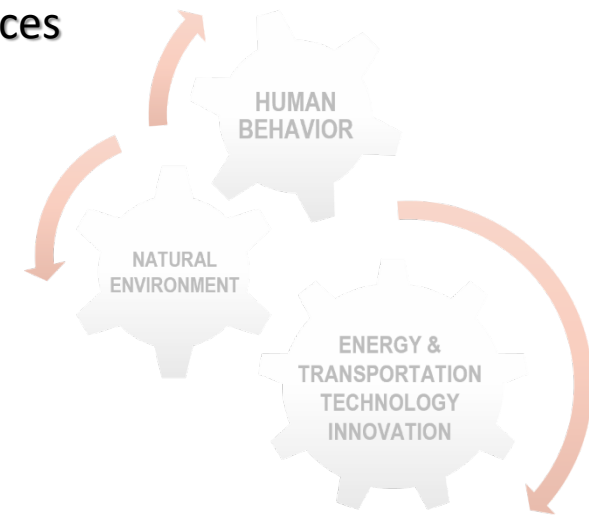
CETEP is an interdisciplinary network of scholars and partners extending across UT and to every level of government, the nonprofit sector, ORNL, TVA, and industry.

Housed within UT Baker School of Public Policy & Public Affairs

Joint faculty with Haslam College of Business and UT Institute of Agriculture

Integrating natural, physical, and social science to address:

- Energy consumption and conservation
- Nuclear energy
- Renewable energy
- Air and water pollution
- Ecosystem services
- Climate change



We tackle critical energy and environmental challenges by creating policy-relevant research, educational opportunities, and public outreach.

An aerial photograph of a vast valley filled with a thick layer of white clouds, creating a sea of clouds effect. The sun is shining brightly in the upper right corner, casting long, soft rays across the sky and illuminating the clouds. The foreground shows dark, forested hillsides. The overall scene is serene and majestic.

TVA's Mission

To serve the people of
the Tennessee Valley
to make life better.

Delivering on Our Mission

Energy | Environment | Economic Development



**Provide affordable,
reliable power.**



**Steward the Valley's
natural resources.**



**Partner for
economic growth.**

Guidehouse

Guidehouse is partnering with VEIC to provide combined capabilities to deliver this Valley-wide, economy-wide, decarbonization pathways study. Together, Guidehouse and VEIC are uniquely positioned to understand decarbonization pathways for the Valley and drive stakeholder alignment.



Guidehouse is a global company headquartered in Washington, DC, that provides management, technology and risk consulting to clients with more than 15,000 professionals in over 50 locations throughout the world. <https://www.guidehouse.com/>

✓ Significant, ongoing TVA experience working on major initiatives & engaging stakeholders

Experience includes:

- [Massachusetts 2050 Decarbonization Roadmap](#)
- [Duke Energy Carolinas Carbon Plan](#)

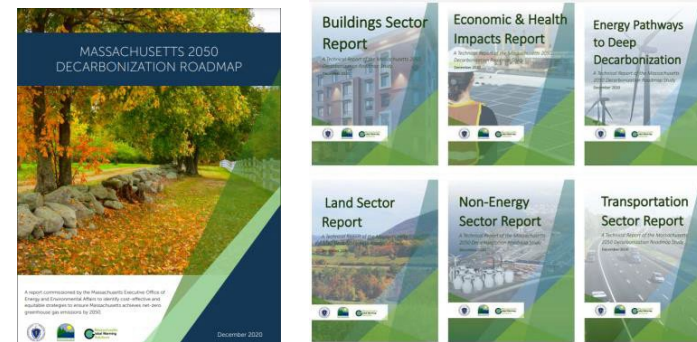
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Vermont Energy Investment Corporation (VEIC) provides energy consulting services to states, utilities, Federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and businesses. We have a significant market presence in North America with work across 25 states and provinces.

<https://www.veic.org/>

Experience conducting economy-wide decarbonization pathways modeling



Economy-Wide Study, Economy-Wide Stakeholders

- *Decarbonization touches every household, building, and business in the Valley.*
- *Stakeholder representation must be similarly broad and must start early.*

Preliminary List of Key Topics and Stakeholder Groups

Municipal sustainability	Economic development
Rural sustainability	Equity & environmental justice
Agriculture	Local Power Companies
Manufacturing and industry	Organized labor and vocational education
Elected officials (federal, state, local)	State energy offices
Universities and research agencies	Seven states comprising the Valley
Internal TVA stakeholders (e.g., IRP)	Energy efficiency programs
Environmental NGOs	Transportation and mobility

Economy-Wide Study, Economy-Wide Stakeholders

- ❖ Ford Motor Company
- ❖ City of Knoxville
- ❖ Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- ❖ Southeast Energy Efficiency Alliance
- ❖ WestRock
- ❖ BrightRidge
- ❖ Tennessee State University
- ❖ University of Tennessee Chattanooga
- ❖ The Nature Conservancy
- ❖ Redstone Arsenal
- ❖ Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation
- ❖ Tennessee Interfaith Power and Light
- ❖ Tennessee Advanced Energy Business Council
- ❖ Tennessee Department of Economic Development
- ❖ Nashville Electric Service
- ❖ City of Chattanooga
- ❖ Tennessee Valley Public Power Association
- ❖ Middle Tennessee Natural Gas Utility District
- ❖ City of Florence Electricity
- ❖ UT Center for Transportation Research
- ❖ Tennessee Valley Industrial Committee
- ❖ Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
- ❖ Commonwealth of Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
- ❖ Memphis and Shelby County Division of Planning and Development



Study Overview

What is a Pathways Study?

A Pathways Study uses scenario-based analysis to compare several possible visions of the future to help determine the timing, scale, and effects of achieving greenhouse gas targets.

What paths are most feasible for the Valley to get to net zero by 2050?



What impacts will these paths have on the Valley as a whole?



Utilities, States and Cities on this Path

nationalgrid
Northeast 80x50 Pathway

Clean Energy, Efficiency, and Affordability
This paper presents National Grid's vision for a clean, efficient, and affordable energy system. It outlines the company's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving customer service. Together, these efforts provide a clear pathway for the future of energy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Climate change threatens our way of life. The Northeast has emerged as a leader in energy efficiency, conversion to renewable energy, and conservation. The most recent data shows a reduction below 1990 levels. The Northeast has emerged as a leader in energy efficiency, conversion to renewable energy, and conservation. The most recent data shows a reduction below 1990 levels.

2021 Energy & Sustainability Work Plan

noxvilletn.gov



Virginia Greenhouse Gas Inventory – 2018
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality

Issued November 2021

Summary and Overview

This report summarizes results of the economy-wide Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) methodologies.

Released from a broad range of human activities, GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Solar radiation in the lower atmosphere acts like a blanket, trapping heat and warming the planet.

deq.nc.gov/GHGInventory

North Carolina Greenhouse Gas Inventory (1990-2030)

January 2022

EDISON Energy for What's Ahead

PATHWAY 2045
Update to the Clean Power and Electrification Pathway
November 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
By 2045, California will undergo a remarkable evolution. Supported by its residents, the state will achieve carbon neutrality to reduce the threat of climate change. This will require substantial decarbonization of all sectors of the economy and will necessitate rigorous planning to keep energy safe, reliable and affordable.

Pathway 2045 examines the energy implications of California's long-term decarbonization goals on both the economy and the electric sector and maps out a feasible and low-cost path to meeting these goals. Pathway 2045 builds on 'The Clean Power and Electrification Pathway', Southern California Edison's 2017 analysis of what will be required to meet 2030 interim goals.

Pathway 2045 concludes that the changes required across California's economy are profound. Decarbonization is achieved through powering 100% of retail sales* with carbon-free electricity, electrifying transportation and buildings and using low-carbon fuels or technologies that are not viable for electrification.

The remaining carbon is sequestered to reach carbon neutrality (Figure 1). Emerging technologies and practices will be required to find the most economical method to remove carbon at this scale.

Electric sector: To economically meet both the 2030 and 2045 decarbonization goals, the electric sector needs to decarbonize more quickly than currently required. By 2045, significant electrification of the state's economy combined with population and economic growth will result in a 60% increase in electricity sales from the grid and a 40% increase in peak load.

Eighty gigawatts (GW) of new utility-scale clean generation and 10 GW of utility-scale energy storage will be required in the next 15 years. Energy storage will be essential because the most cost-effective, carbon-free generation sources — wind and solar — are intermittent. Thirty additional GW of generation capacity and 10 GW of storage will come from distributed energy resources (DERs) including up to 50% of single-family homes in California which, driven by improved economics, building codes and supportive but equitable policies, are projected to have customer-sized solar by 2045.

The grid: The grid must have sufficient capacity and continue to modernize to harness the full potential of DERs. Electrification will further increase customers' reliance on the grid, underscoring the need to build in additional resilience to withstand the more frequent and severe weather conditions due to climate change impacts. Grid hardening efforts today along with system designs that accommodate increasing flexibility and more monitoring should reduce these risks. At the same time, California's leadership in deep decarbonization can be a global model that helps mitigate the other threats of climate change.

*Retail sales is electricity used by individual customers (as opposed to wholesale electricity that is bought, sold and traded in markets).

Figure 1: Decarbonization is required across the California economy



Valley Pathways Study

Pathways studies are designed to evaluate what a Net Zero economy looks like

- **Technical Approach**

- Begin with analysis of current greenhouse gas emissions (the Valley’s “baseline”).
- Build inventory of key facilities, equipment, and activities comprising the Valley’s economy.
- Forecast future changes to population, technology, and infrastructure.
- Detailed evaluation of the regional energy system to evaluate changing energy needs.

- **Key Outcomes**

- There is not a unique “right answer” to get to Net Zero.
- Every pathway trades off success, cost, or some other variable compared to another area.
- Comparing and contrasting pathways highlights key “no regrets” actions, as well as fundamental forks in the road.
- Findings arm the Valley with critical information to weigh options in future planning and actions across the economy.

Valley Pathways Study

A study to understand what economic sectors, such as transportation, industry, agriculture and buildings, might do throughout the Valley in the coming years to reduce carbon emissions and grow the economy.



Community



Residential



Commercial



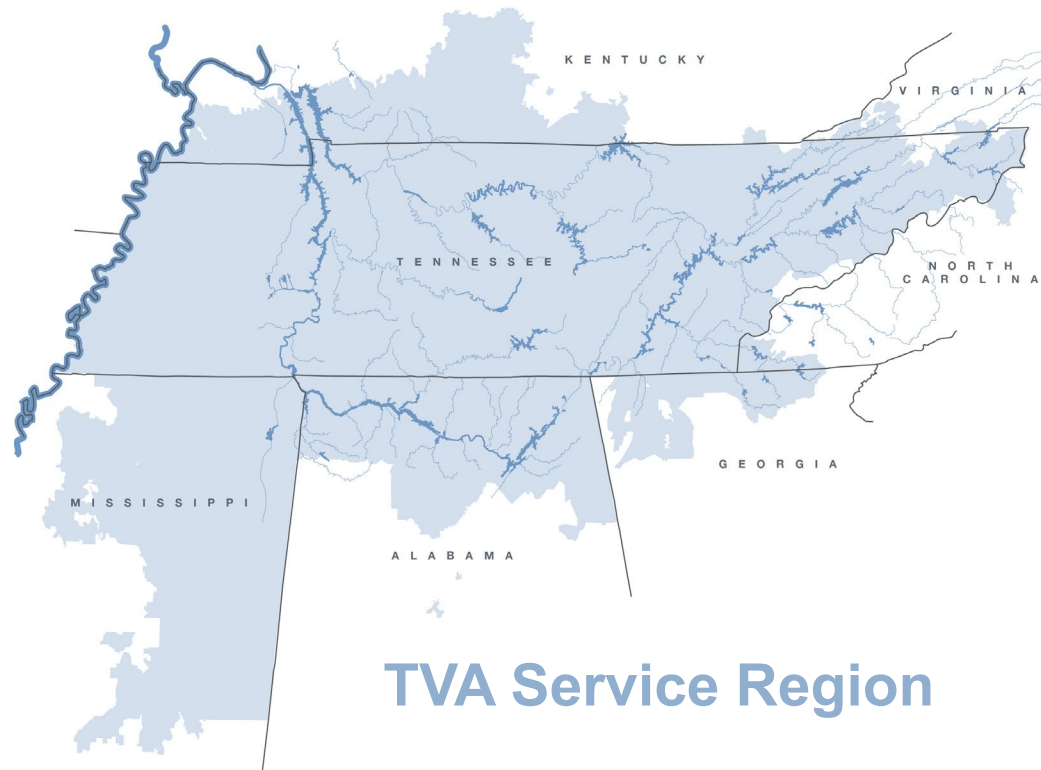
Industrial



Agricultural



Transportation



TVA's Integrated Resource Plan

Sets strategic direction for how TVA will meet the electricity load needed in the future in a least cost, reliable and responsible manner.



Gas



Carbon Capture



Hydrogen



Hydro



Utility-Scale Solar



Energy Storage



Utility-Scale Wind



Nuclear/SMRs



Energy Efficiency



Demand Response

Key Components

Valley Stakeholders



Geographic & economic sector reps



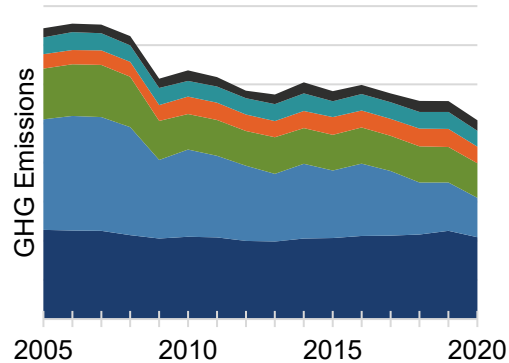
Key issue advocates



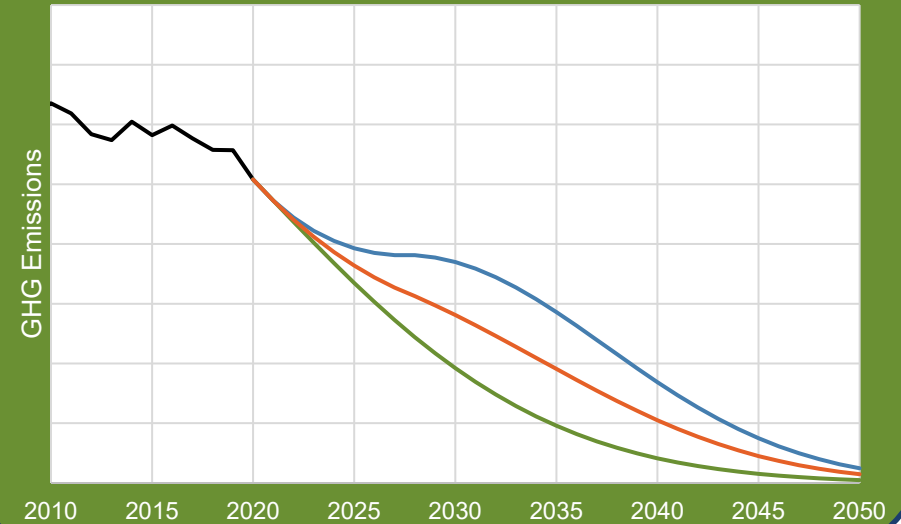
State, municipal, and local power company officials

Valley Baseline GHG Footprint

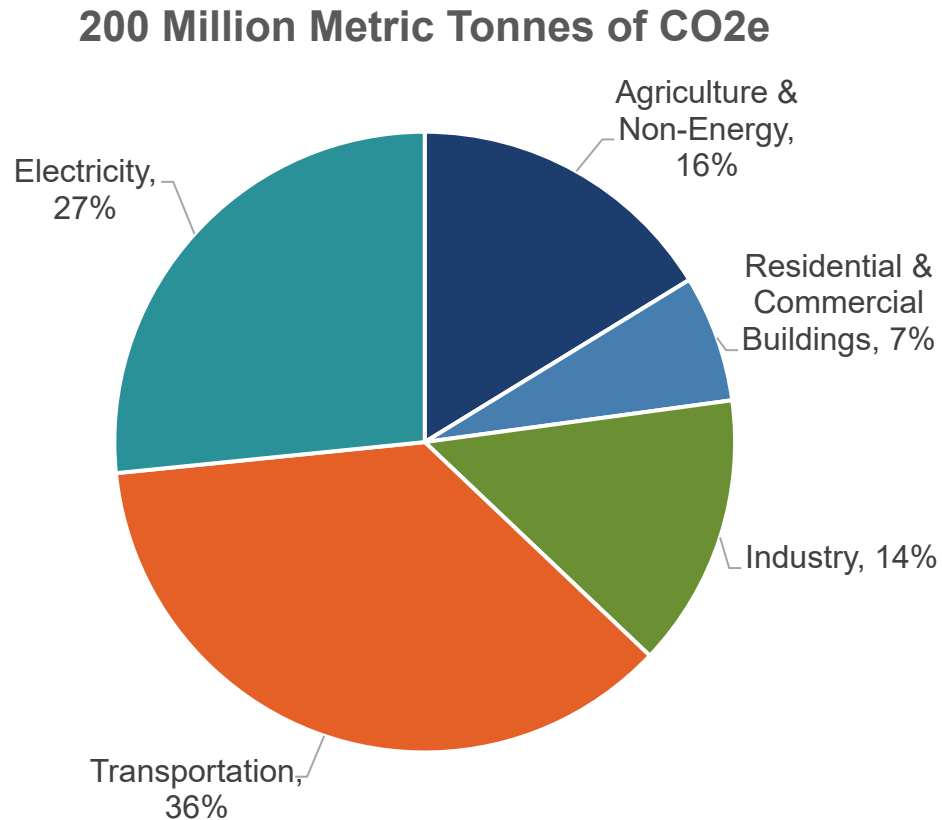
- Residential
- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Industry
- Electricity
- Transportation



Pathways to Net Zero



GHG Baseline for the Valley

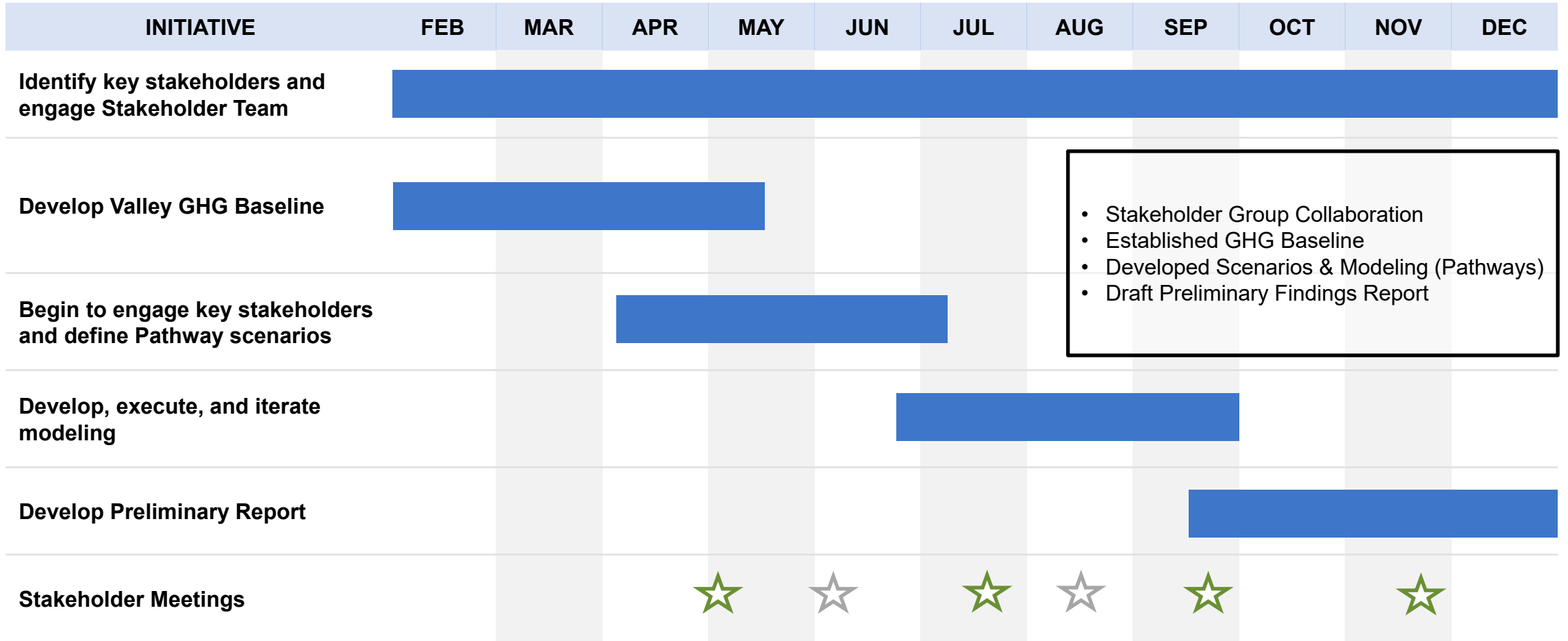


Key Insights

- 200 MMTCO₂e is ~3% of US GHG emissions – the Tennessee Valley is home to about 10 million people, or about 3% of US population.
- Transportation is, by far, the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the Valley.
- Emissions from Buildings and Industry look small, but these sectors demand nearly 100% of the electricity that is generated for the Valley.
- Agriculture represents only energy consumed; methane emissions related to agriculture are in Non-Energy alongside refrigerants and flame retardants.

Tennessee Valley 2019 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (estimated). Commissioned by TVA and UTK Baker Center. Prepared by Guidehouse and VEIC. Draft, Nov. 2023.

Timeline & Accomplishments



- Stakeholder Group Collaboration
- Established GHG Baseline
- Developed Scenarios & Modeling (Pathways)
- Draft Preliminary Findings Report

[Green star] In Person [Grey star] Virtual

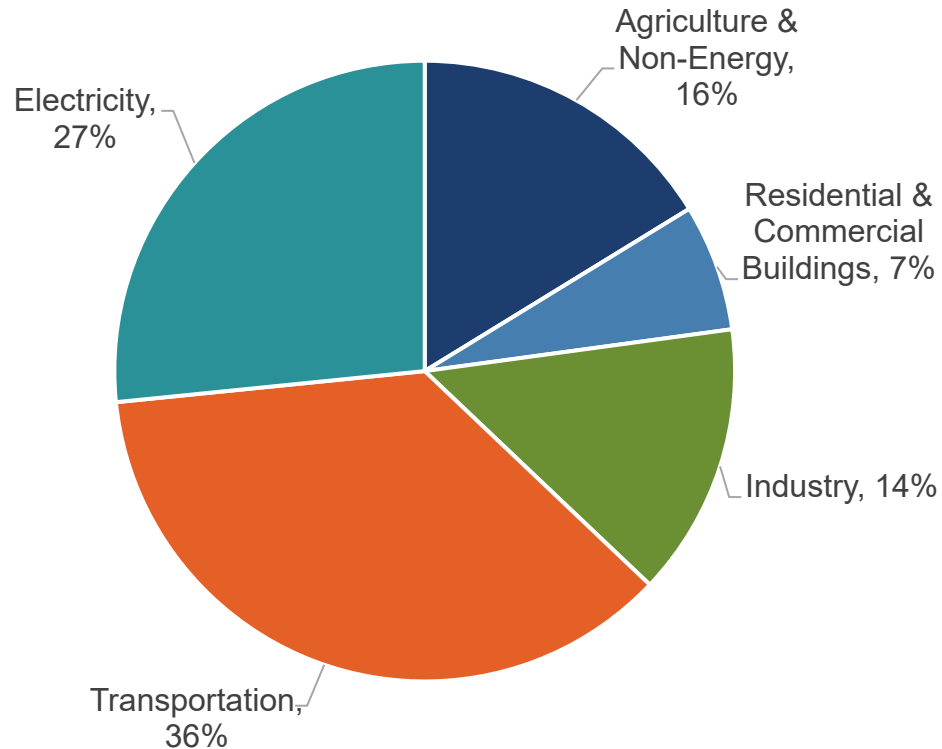
Questions?

BREAK

Analysis & Pathways Development

GHG Baseline for the Valley

200 Million Metric Tonnes of CO₂e



Key Insights

- 200 MMTCO₂e is ~3% of US GHG emissions – the Tennessee Valley is home to about 10 million people, or about 3% of US population.
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Tennessee Valley 2019 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (estimated). Commissioned by TVA and UTK Baker Center. Prepared by Guidehouse and VEIC. Draft, Nov. 2023.

Defining Pathway Scenarios: model different rates of technology adoption, other drivers, answer questions

Example Scenario Questions

What does the Net Zero Valley-wide economy look like IF:

- Vehicle electrification happens quickly? Slowly?
- Advanced EV battery manufacturing plants are sited in the Valley?
- Population and/or GDP grow at a certain rate?
- Bioenergy resources are available at scale and low-cost?

Key Variables

Technology Inventory

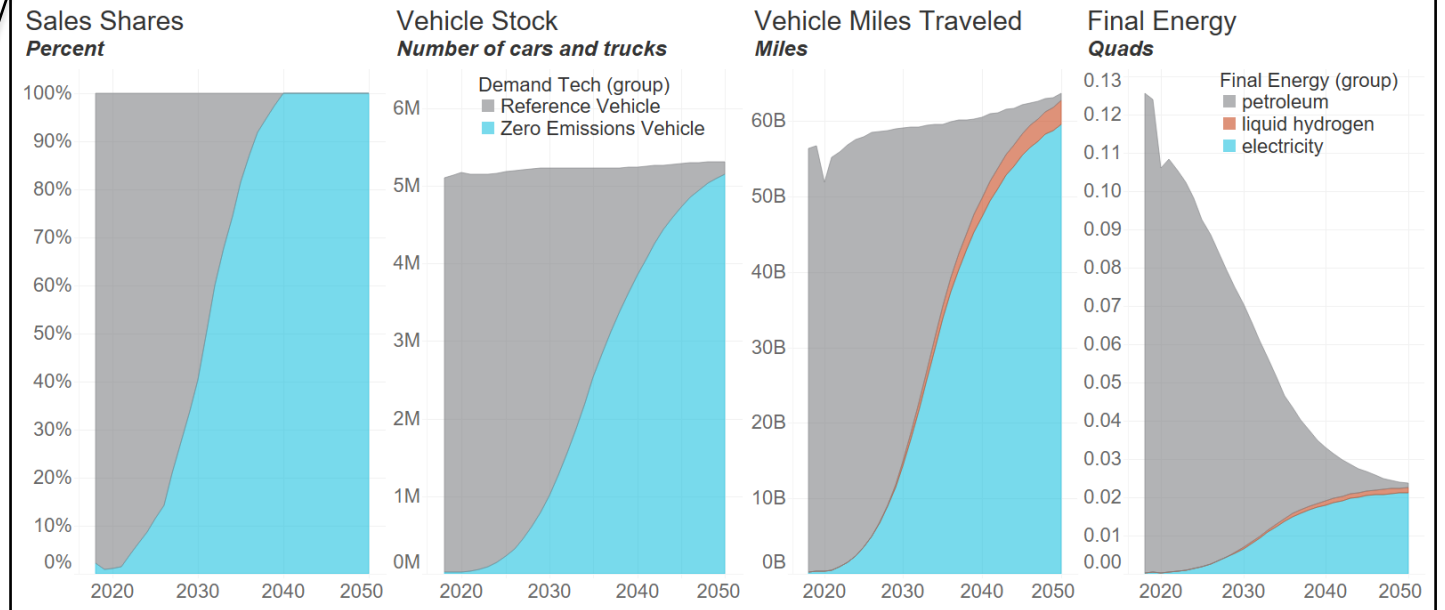
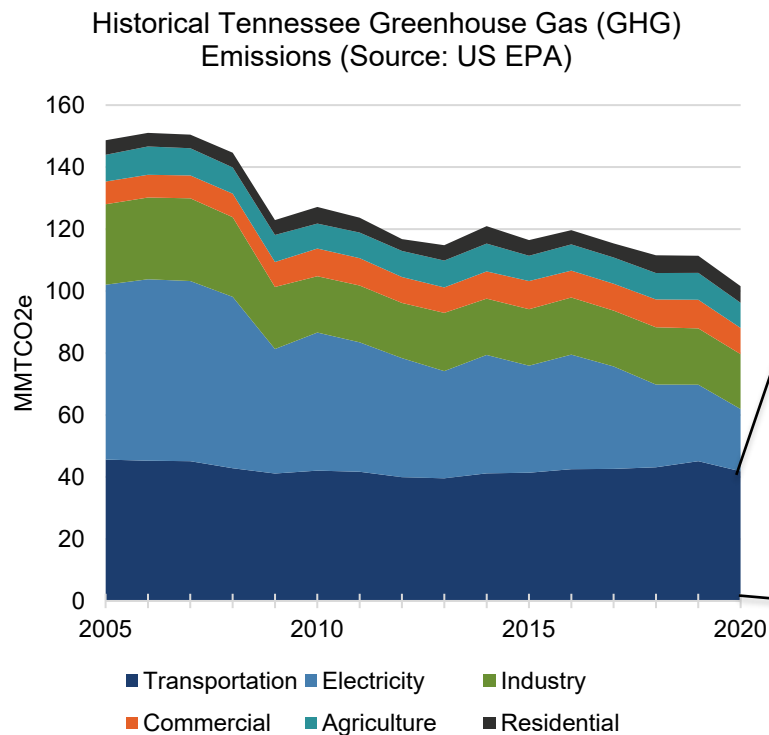
- Furnaces
- Boilers
- Cars
- Trucks
- Offices
- Factories
- Airports
- Farm equipment
- Clean and fossil power plants

Economic Drivers

- Population and households
- Workforce and economic development
- Production of goods
- Freight
- Commuting
- Key policy initiatives

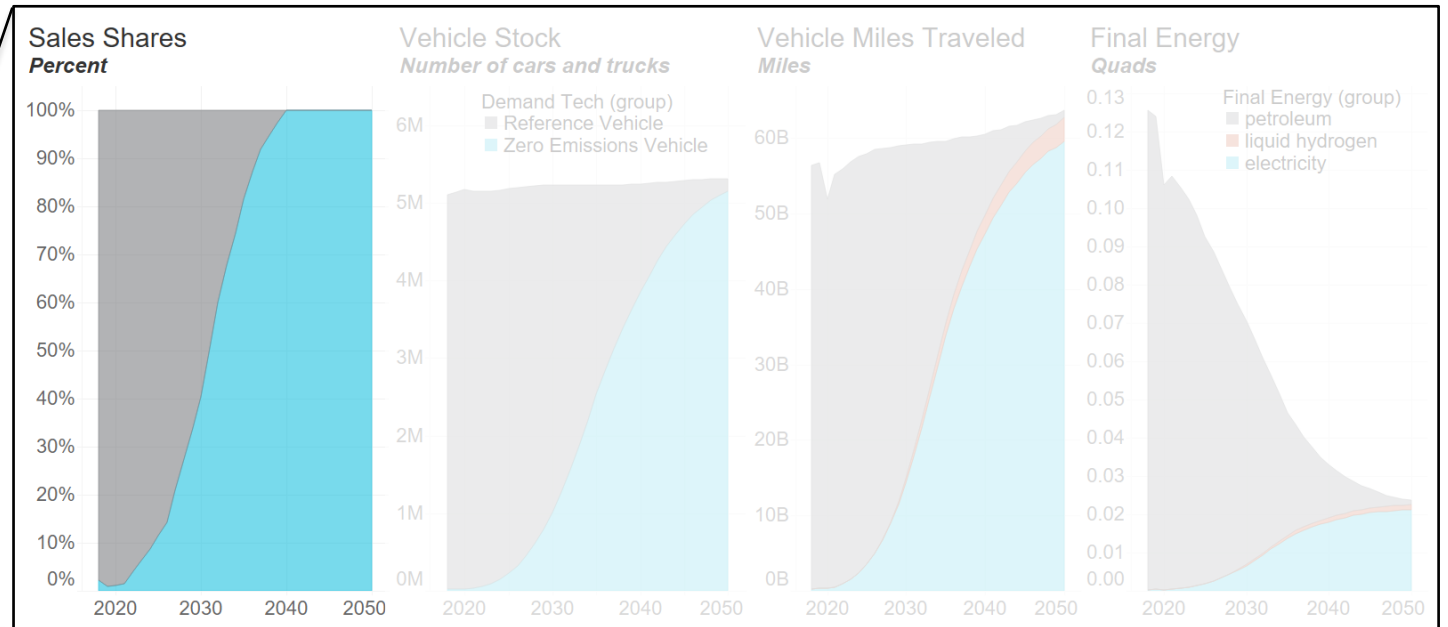
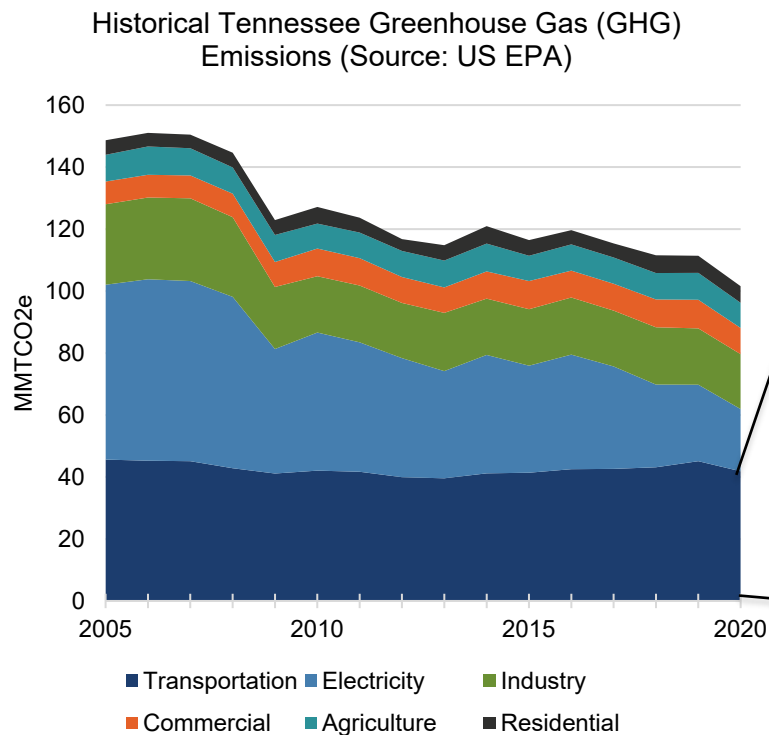
Disaggregating “The Economy” into sets of activities and technologies

Illustrative data – does not reflect actual Valley fleet, nor anticipated EV adoption.



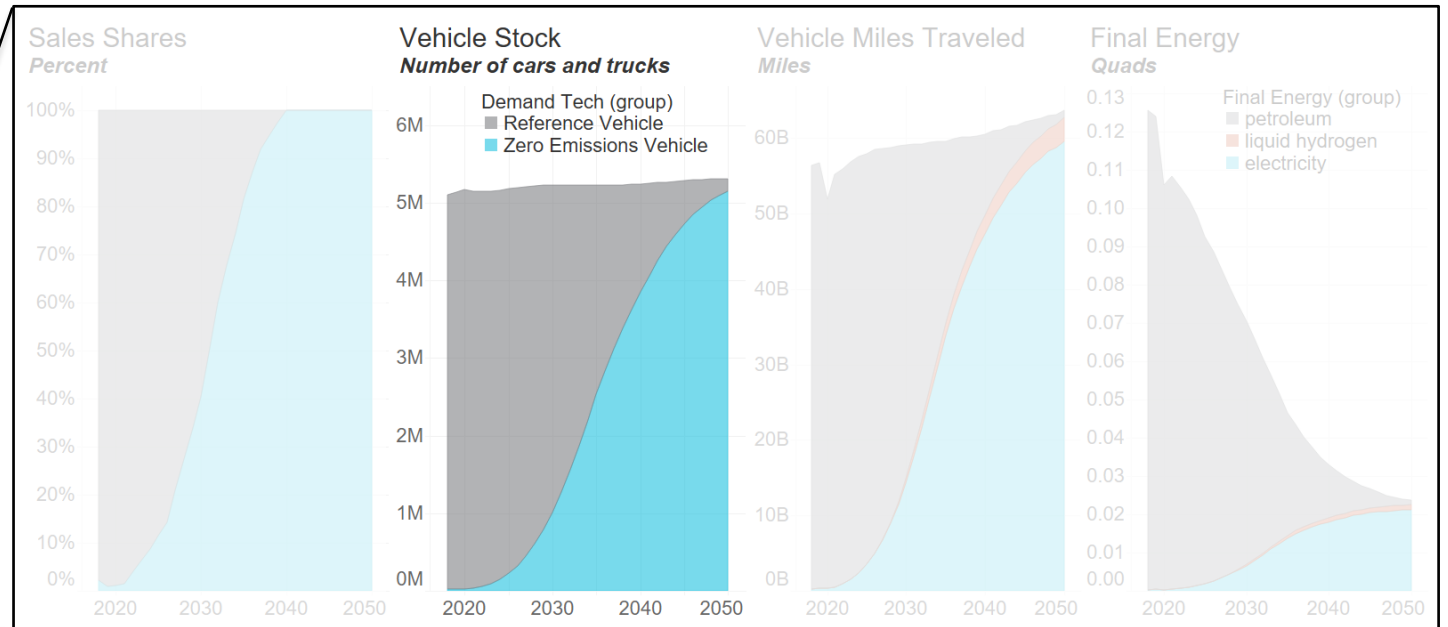
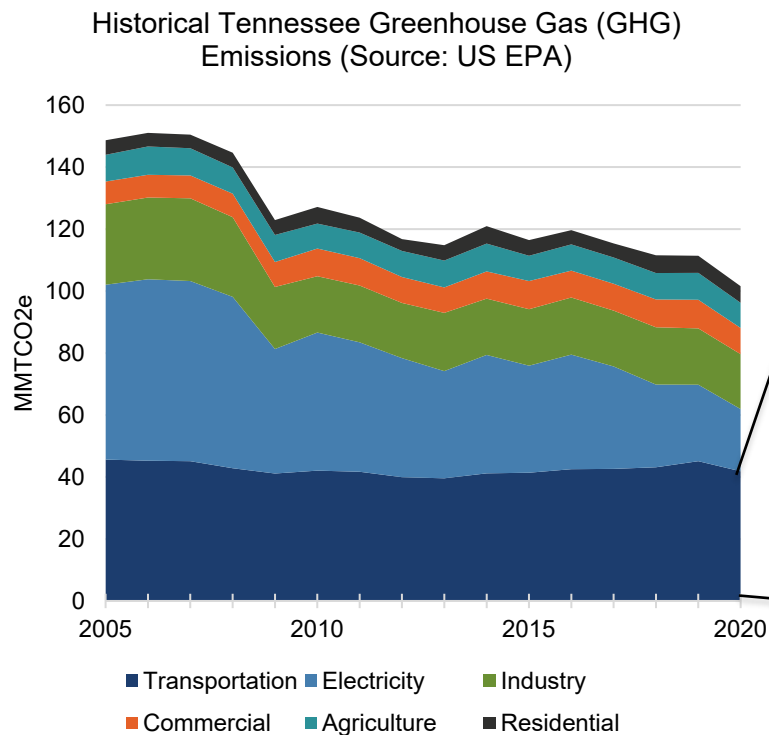
Each component represents a potential variable to define a scenario.

Disaggregating “The Economy” into sets of activities and technologies



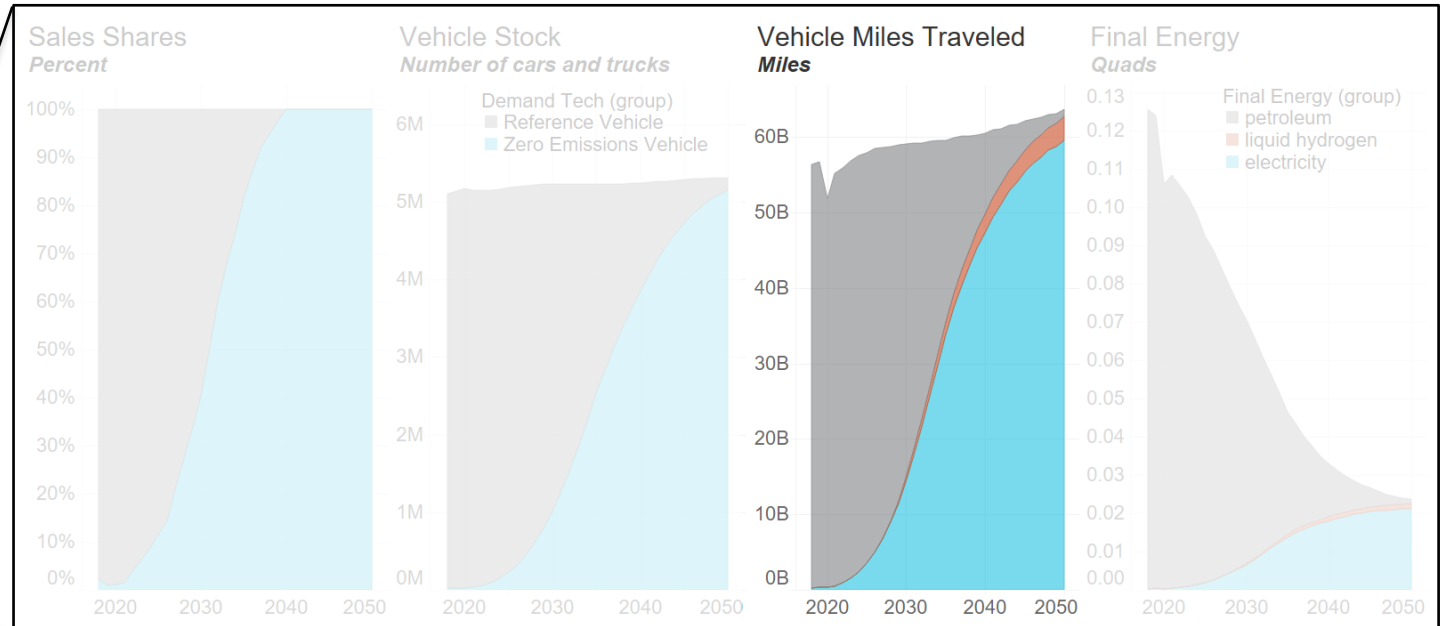
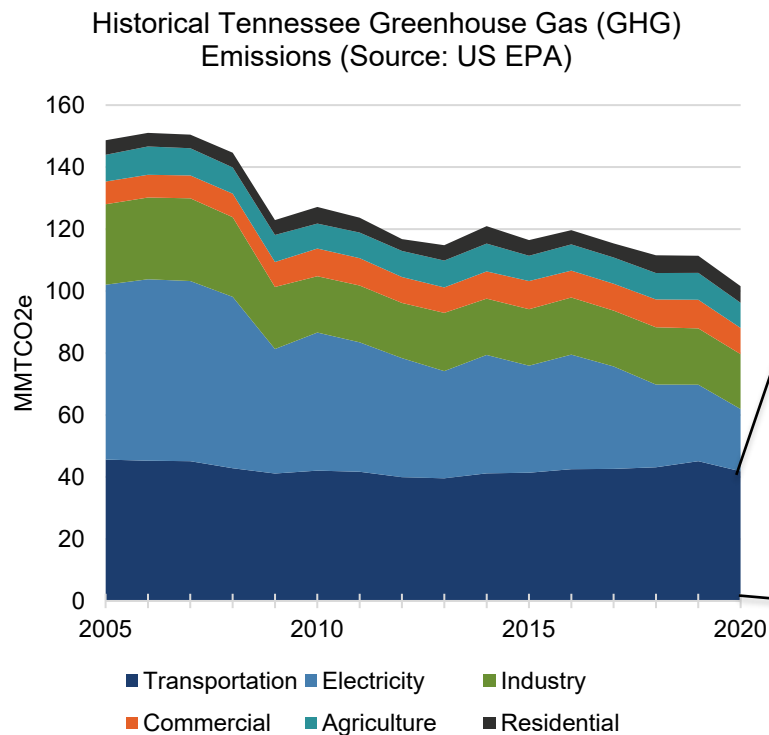
Adoption of EVs over time can be influenced by market dynamics as well as Federal policy.

Disaggregating “The Economy” into sets of activities and technologies



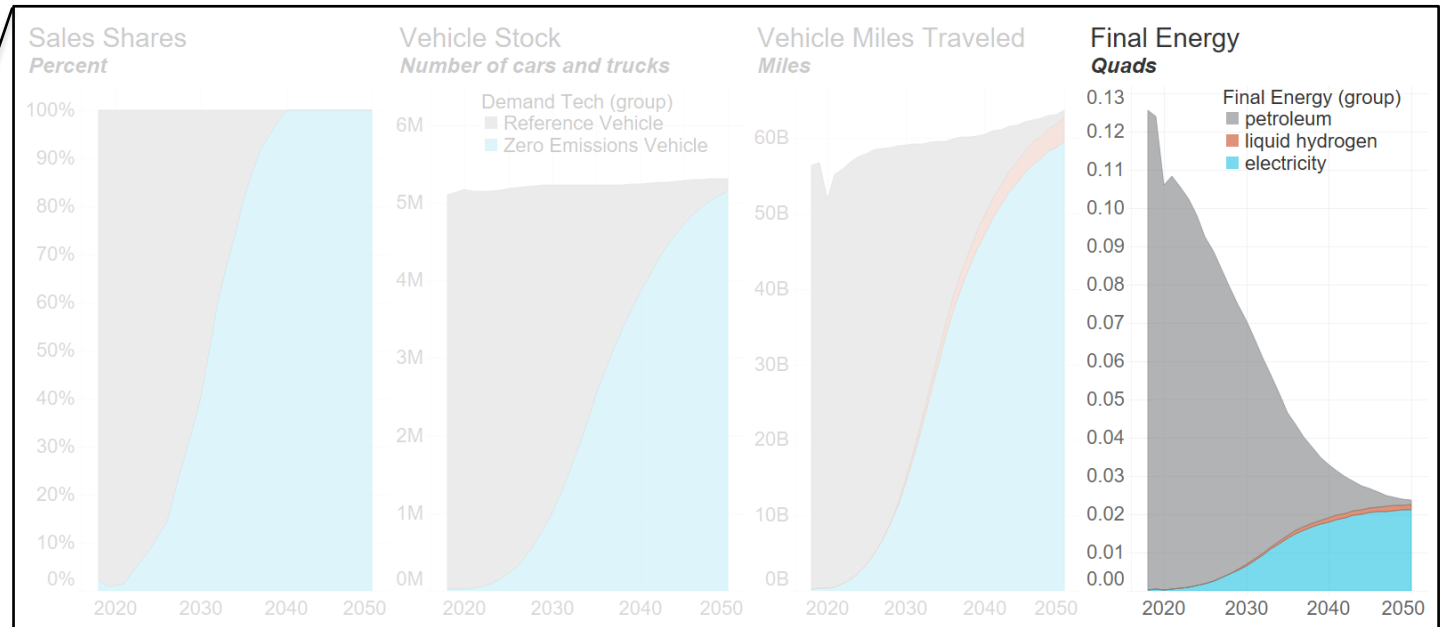
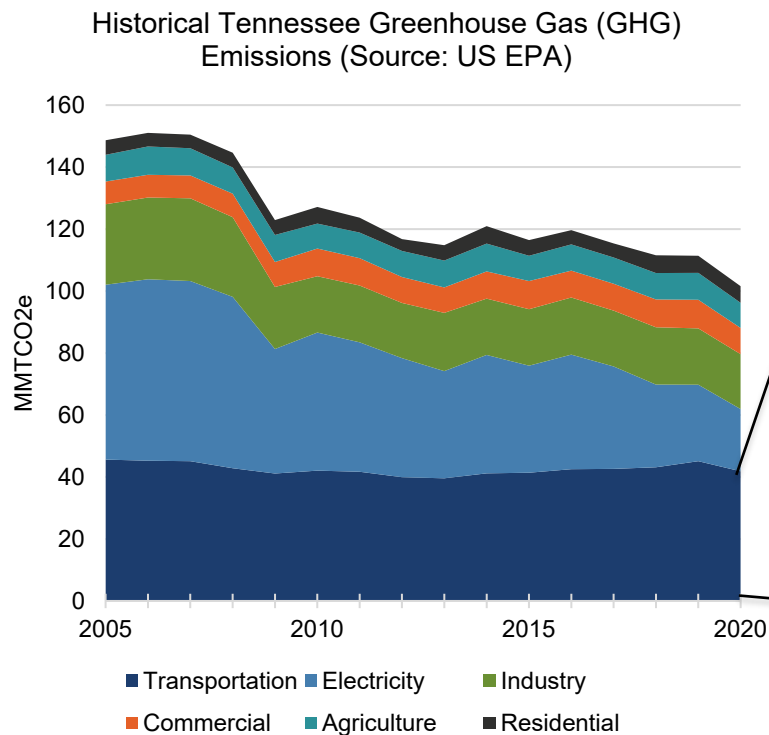
The total vehicle fleet in the Valley may increase or decrease in step with population growth.

Disaggregating “The Economy” into sets of activities and technologies



Evolving workforce dynamics and non-vehicle alternatives can change how much personal vehicles are used.

Disaggregating “The Economy” into sets of activities and technologies



A function of total vehicles and their use, fuel consumption will change dramatically

Pathways to Net Zero – Scenarios

Scenarios align to “Pillars of Decarbonization”

Initial pathways scenarios focused on three critical strategies, often referred to as “pillars of decarbonization” – **efficiency, electrification, and low-carbon fuels**. A fourth pathway tests the synergies of combining those levers.

Community Resiliency



A future where more demands – for energy, goods, and services – throughout the economy are met and funded locally. Denser communities, both urban and rural, allow for less driving.

Accelerated Electrification



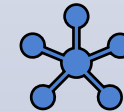
A future where almost everything in the Valley is electrified. This scenario explores the upper bound of how much electricity demand growth might be expected in a Net Zero economy.

Low-Carbon Breakthrough



A future in which the pace and magnitude of electrification is more limited. Instead, innovation allows new low-carbon fuel alternatives to be deployed beyond just niche applications.

Combined Scenario

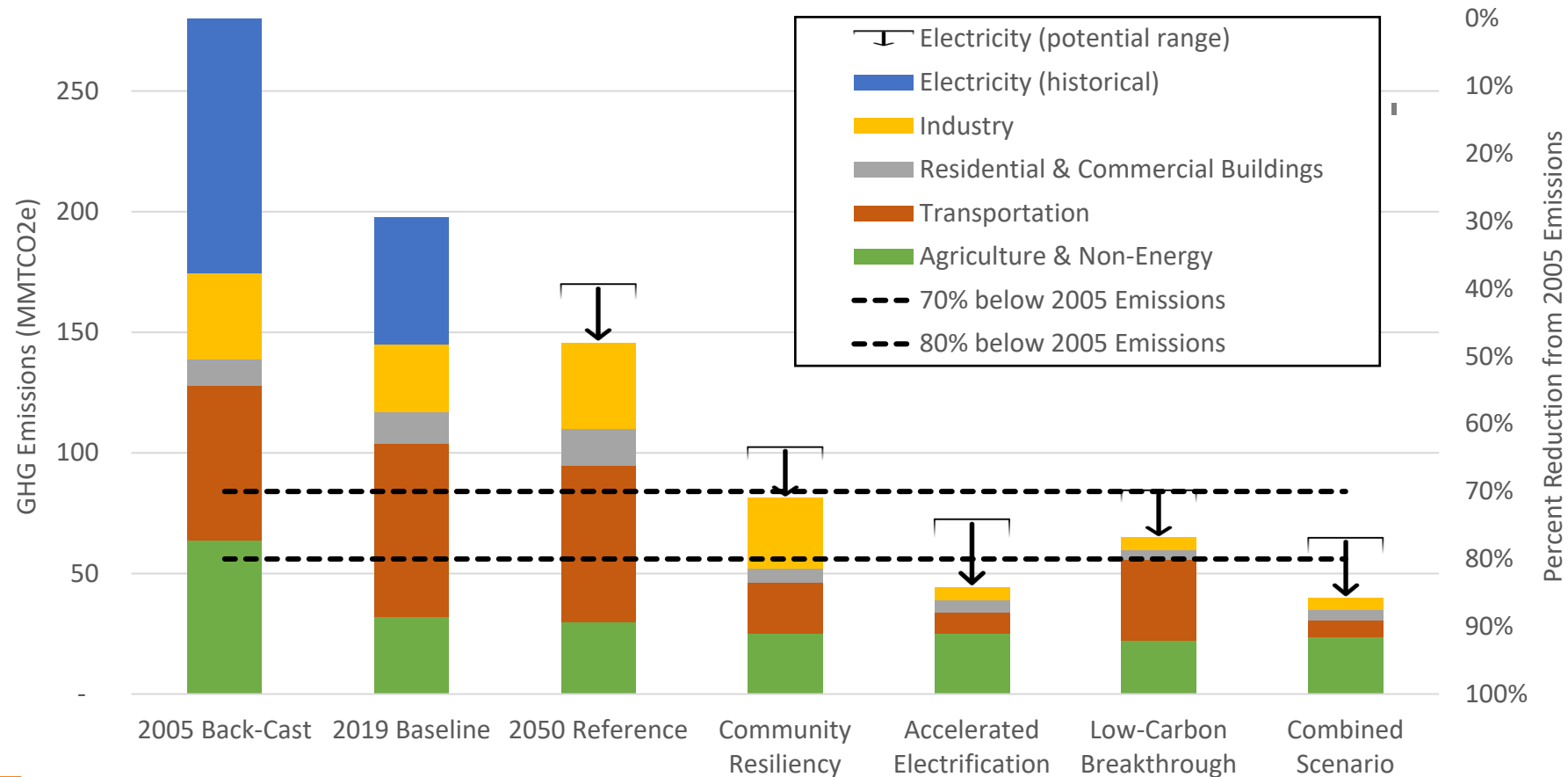


A future where the Valley strives for a combination of the three strategies. This scenario takes an “all of the above” approach matching decarbonization strategies to their most impactful sectors.

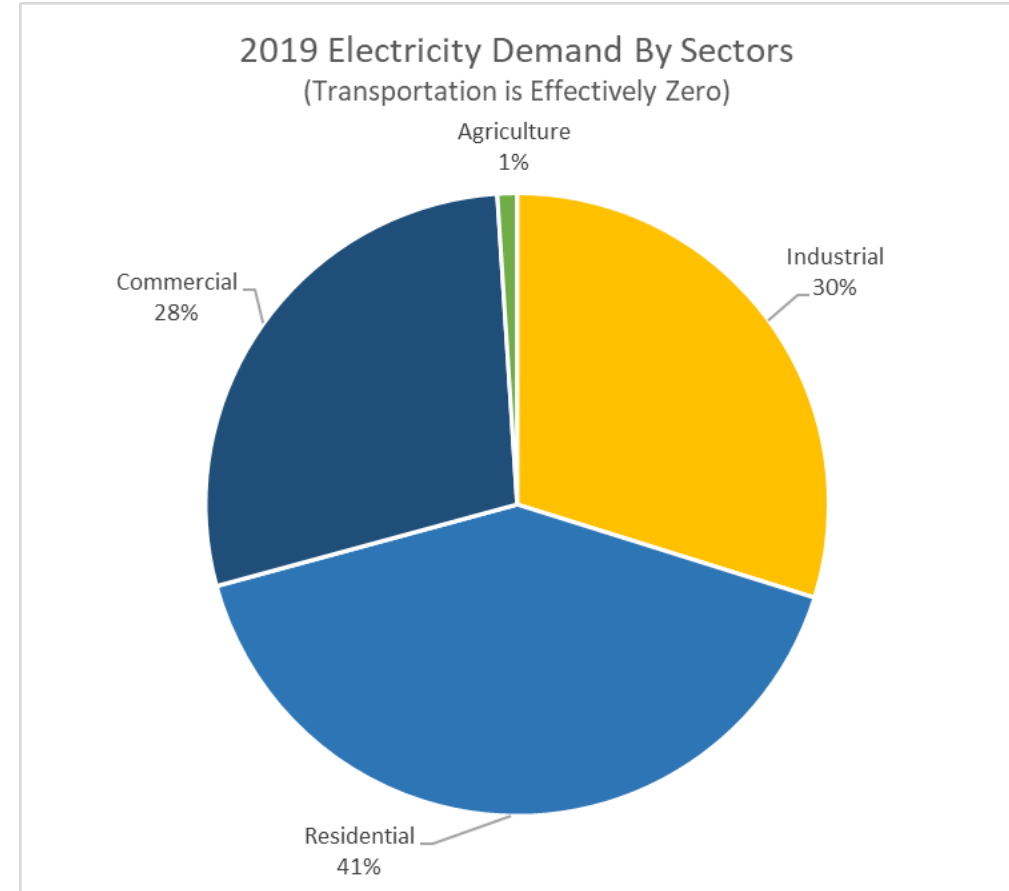
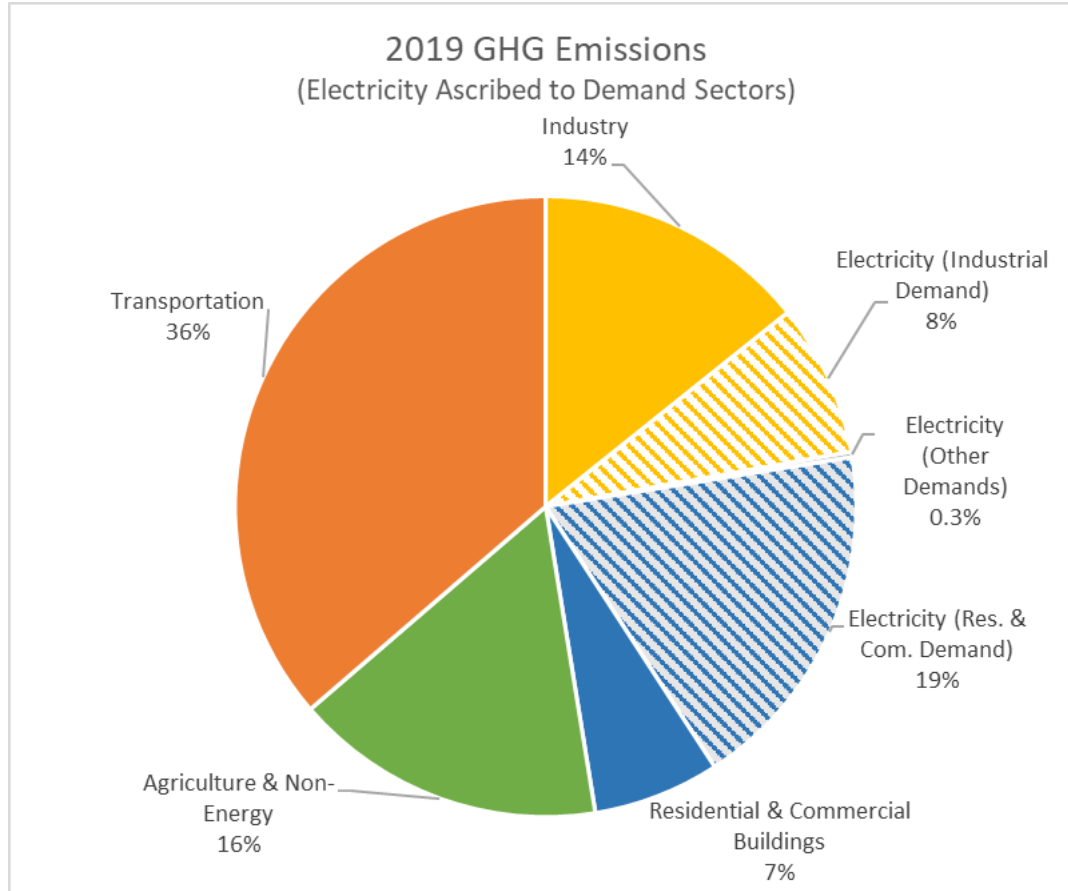
Preliminary Findings

High-Level Model Results

Valley-Wide Gross GHG Emissions



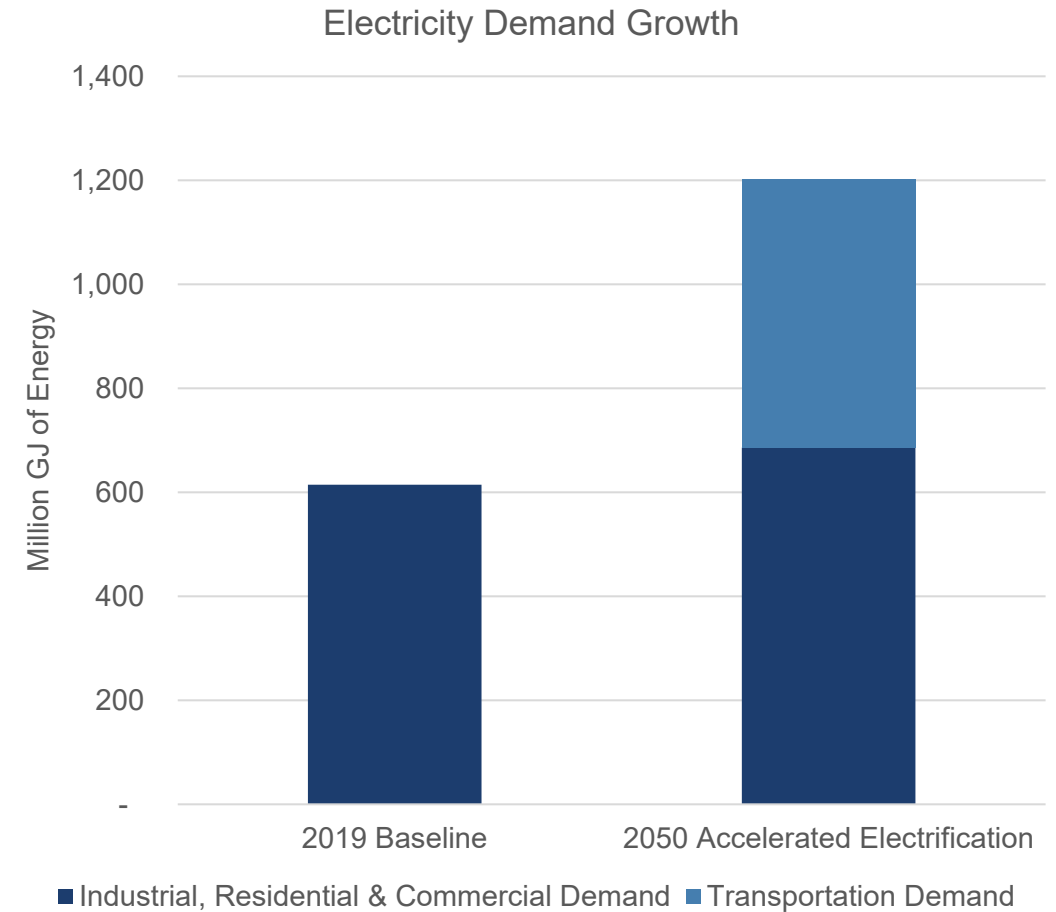
GHG Baseline – Electricity Demand by Sector



Tennessee Valley 2019 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (estimated). Commissioned by TVA and UT Baker School. Prepared by Guidehouse and VEIC. Draft, Nov. 2023.

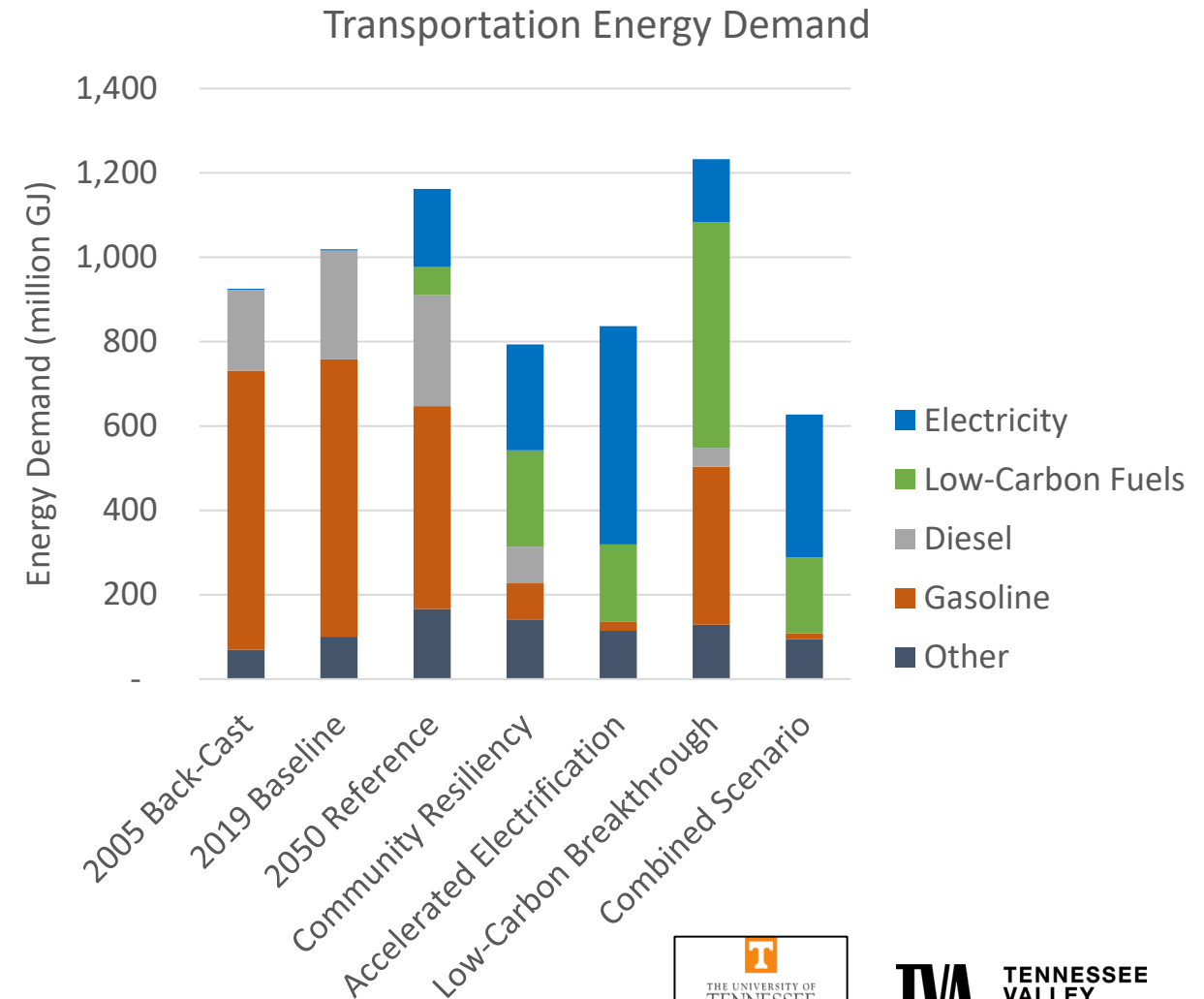
Buildings, Electrification & Load-Growth

- The Valley has high electric HVAC penetration in residential and commercial buildings.
- This limits opportunity in residential and commercial buildings.
- “TVA-preferred” heat pumps can reduce electricity demands by >50%, save hundreds of dollars per month, and ease peak demand.
- Key energy efficiency measures for buildings can limit new electricity demands for buildings – especially in comparison to load growth to meet electric vehicle needs.



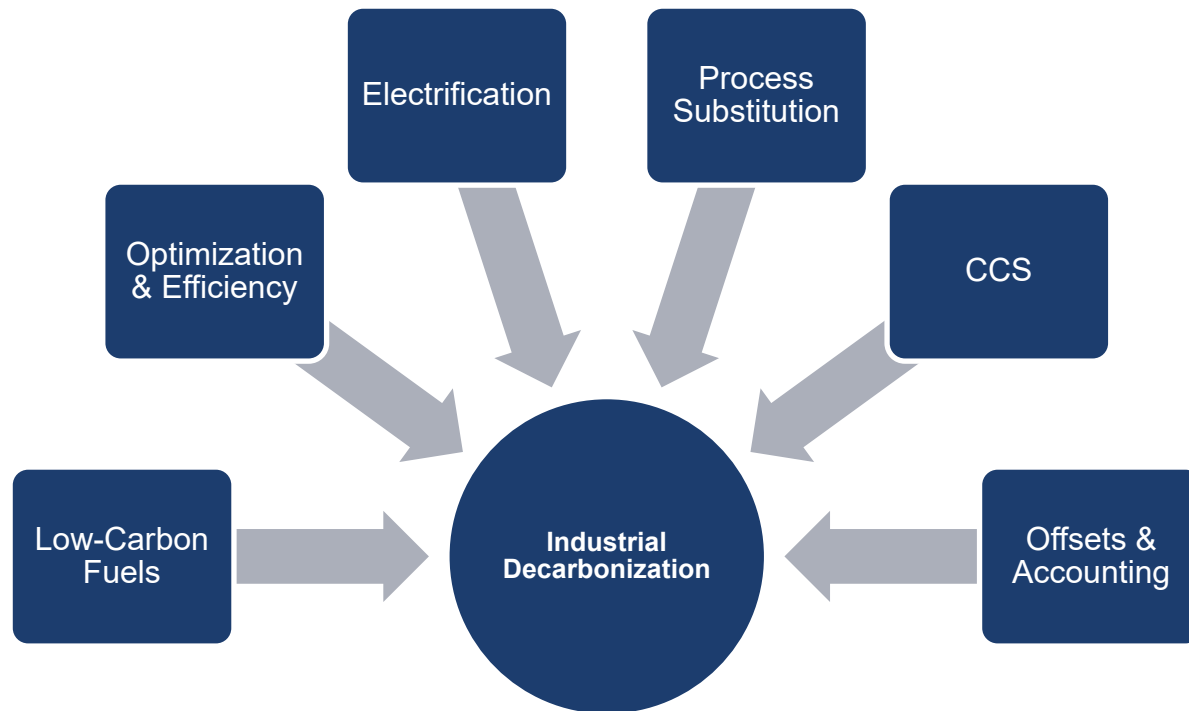
Transportation Sector Decarbonization

- Transportation emissions are largest source of emissions in baseline – and largest opportunity for reductions.
- Passenger vehicles represent majority of transportation emissions – about 25% of Valley-wide emissions.
- Electrification offers the largest emissions reductions opportunity, although reducing VMT can help to limit grid impacts.
- Low-carbon fuels will be important for non-passenger vehicle modes.

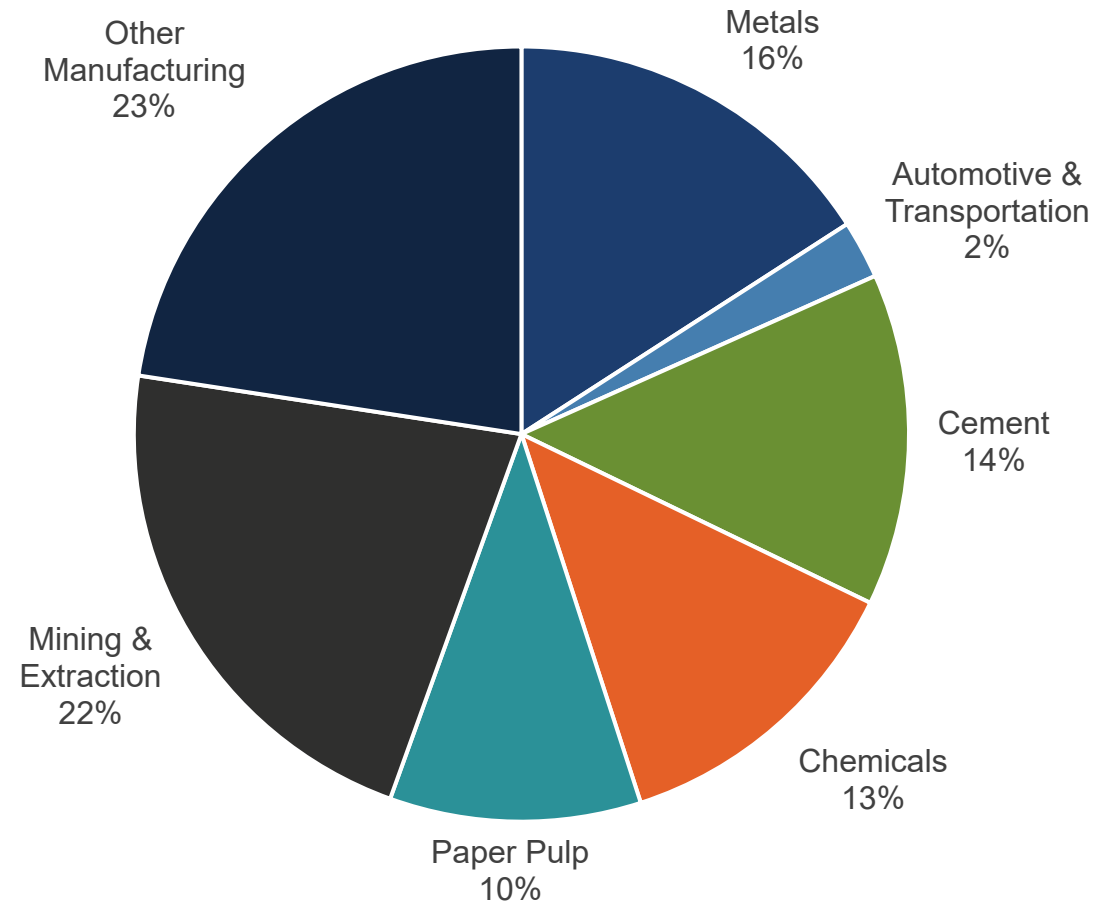


Industrial Decarbonization

- No single industrial sub-sector dominates the Valley.
- Accordingly, a range of solutions will be needed for industrial decarbonization.

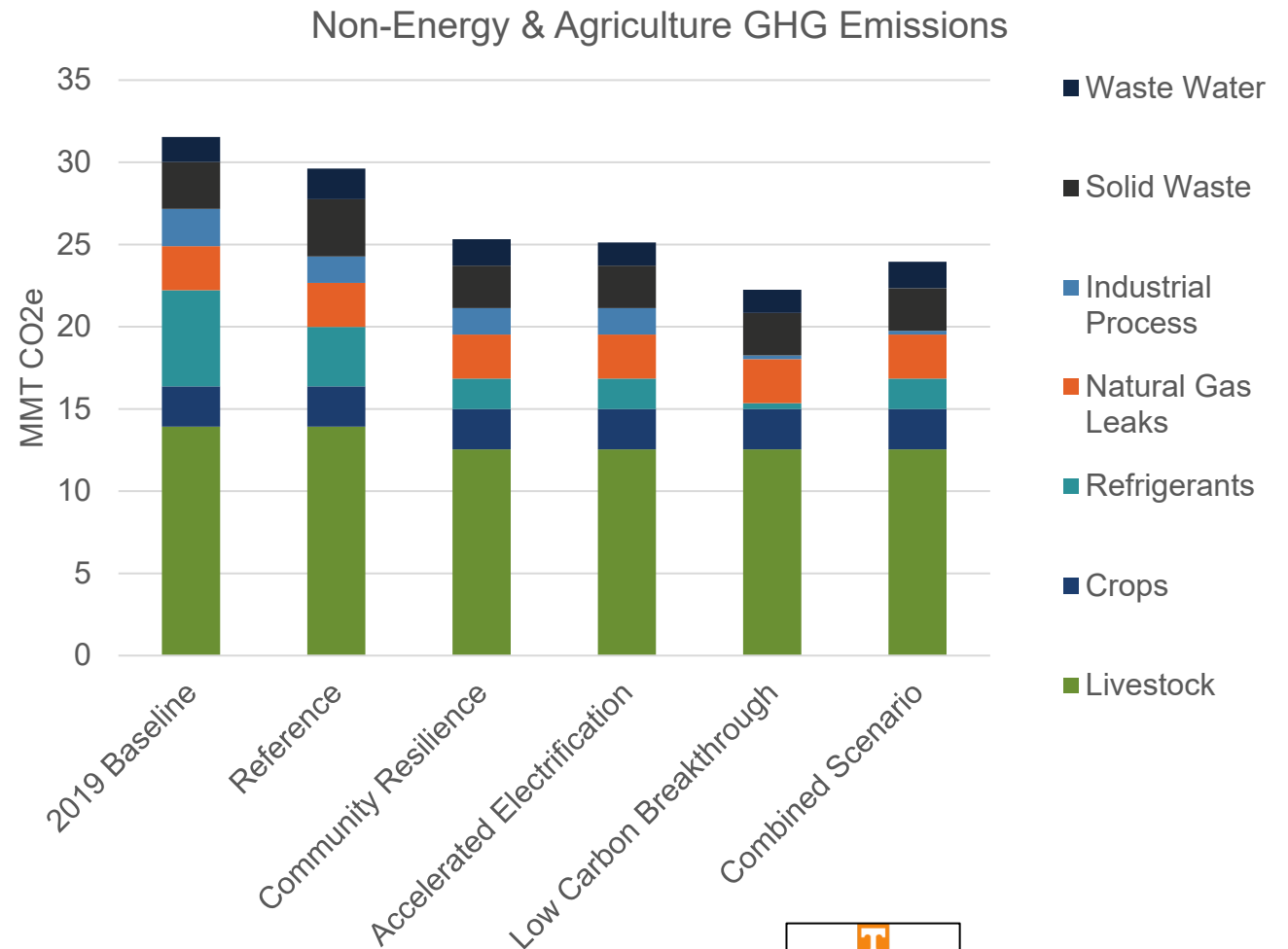


GHG Emissions from Industrial Subsectors



Non-Energy & Agriculture Emissions

- Non-energy sector is relatively small today, but the most difficult to decarbonize.
- Sector accounts for about 25% of 2005 emissions, but about 50% of 2050 emissions.
- Phase-out of HFCs (refrigerants) drives majority of reductions.
- Farming practices are already mostly no-till, limiting further opportunities to abate emissions from cropland.
- Limited opportunities to reduce emissions from livestock (and human) effluence.



Foundations of a Clean, Competitive Economy

Critical Actions

The pathways modeling conducted in this study highlight several critical actions and transitions that will be core building blocks for a Net Zero economy.

Electric Vehicles



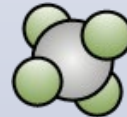
Electrifying light-duty vehicles is the single largest GHG reduction opportunity in the valley.

Efficient Homes



High-efficiency heat pumps can abate GHGs, reduce utility bills, and relieve stress on the grid.

Low-Carbon Fuels



Research and investments into low-carbon fuels can unlock deep reductions for aviation, trucks, and industry.

2050-Ready Communities



Integrated planning can drive sustainable growth and enable low-carbon transportation.

Education & Innovation








Support every facet of a Net Zero economy, from workforce training to R&D for carbon capture.

Progress in Action & Stakeholder Priorities

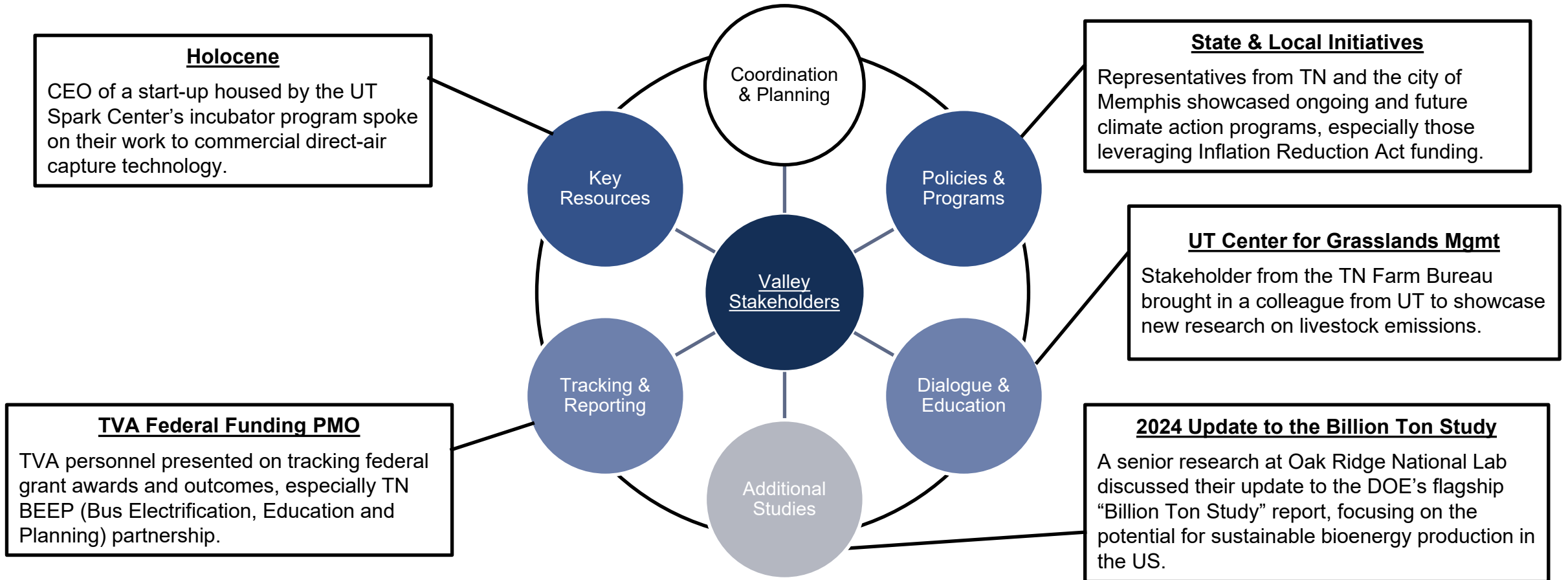
Barriers & Opportunities for Foundational Actions

Foundational activities face critical barriers but highlight key areas where concerted action or investment could unlock new progress.

Foundation	Electric Vehicles	Efficient Homes	Low-Carbon Fuels	2050-Ready Communities	Education & Innovation
					
Challenge	Lack of charging infrastructure	Capital costs of new equipment	Production scale and cost	Resource constraints	Accessibility and pipeline.
Solution	More charging infrastructure	New incentives to shift household economics	R&D, pilots for early movers.	Flexible funding and technical assistance	Engagement with key actors.

Stakeholder Priorities for Longer-Term Action

The final stakeholder meeting of this phase of VPS focused on actions already underway throughout the Valley. Stakeholders have identified lack of a central authority to coordinate myriad actors as a key gap in achieving Net Zero



Next Steps: Information Sharing & Path Forward

Stakeholder
Reviews

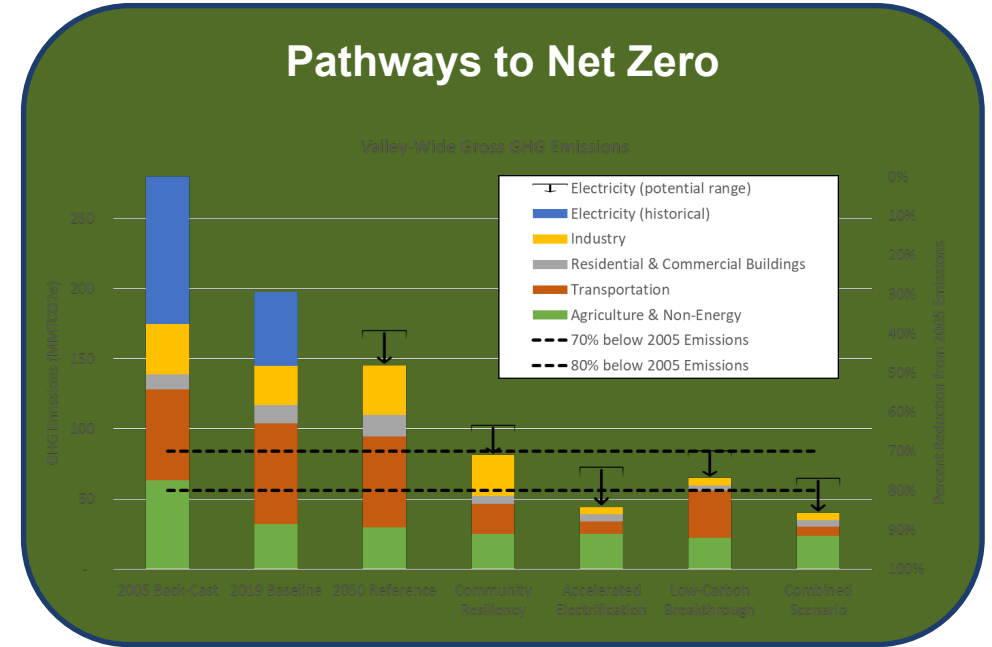
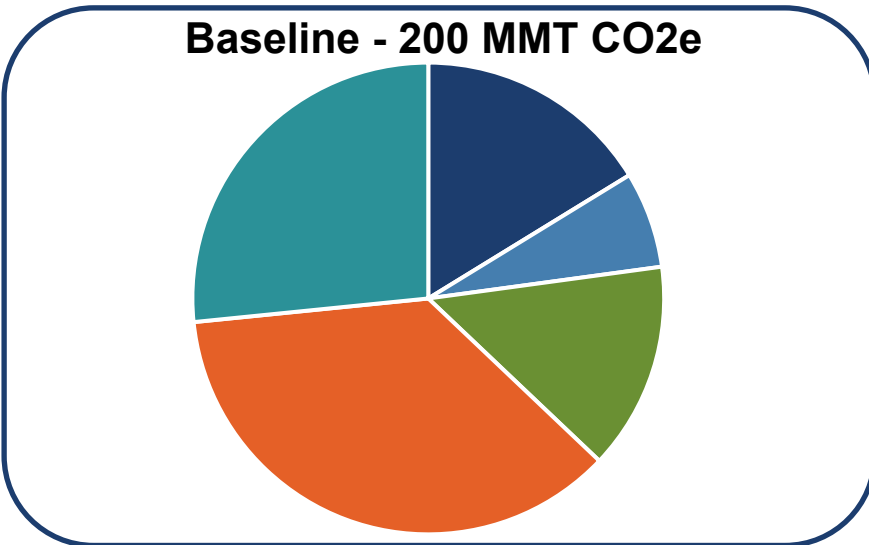
New Study
Areas

Programs &
Initiatives

Support &
Tracking

Summary

Valley Pathways Study



Valley Pathways Initiative

Study

Actions

Results

- Publish Preliminary Findings Report
- Public Webinar
- Stakeholder Information Sharing & Feedback
- Opportunities to grow programs and initiatives aligned with critical actions
- A Competitive, Clean Economy

Questions?

Advice Questions Discussion

Introduction for Advice Questions

TVA is a clean energy leader and committed to reducing carbon emissions and supporting a thriving clean energy economy. The University of Tennessee Baker School for Public Policy and Public Affairs integrates natural, physical, and social science to understand human-technology interactions in energy systems.

TVA and the Baker School formed a partnership to conduct a first of its kind study for the Tennessee Valley region, recognizing that a collaborative, economy-wide effort is needed to achieve net-zero emissions Valley-wide by 2050.

Preliminary findings of the Study show significant progress in reducing emissions in the electricity sector and agriculture sectors (approximately 50% for each since 2005) which has resulted in a 30% economy-wide reduction across the region.

The Study's preliminary findings identified critical components needed to build a competitive, clean economy. These are actions that should be taken now and align with many programs and initiatives already supported by a diverse group of stakeholders in the Valley, including TVA.

These programs and initiatives include an economic development focus on EV manufacturing, charging infrastructure deployment, supporting companies' sustainability goals, a research and development focus on innovative technology assets, investments in energy efficiency, and natural resources initiatives.

Advice Questions

1. What feedback or suggestions, including additional analysis, do you have to ensure the Valley Pathways Initiative moves toward actionable results?
2. Are there certain types of programs or initiatives in your communities that have been effective in encouraging greenhouse gas emission reductions and that the Valley Pathways Initiative should consider coordinating with in the future?
3. How can the Valley Pathways Initiative encourage focus on partnerships and investments in innovative technologies?

LUNCH BREAK

Meeting resumes at
1:30 PM EST

Public Comment



**This is a listening
session; responses
are typically not
provided**

Thank You

**See Chat for link to go to either
RERC or RRSC room for
Finalizing the Advice Statement
Discussion**

FAC Meeting Requirements

Jennifer Brundige, Attorney, TVA General Counsel Office

Cliff Beach, Assistant General Counsel, TVA General Counsel Office

January 18, 2024

Federal Advisory Committee Act Meeting Requirements

Agenda

- Prepared and approved by the DFO, or alternate DFO, in consultation with Council Chair
- Distributed to Council and an outline is published in the Federal Register prior to each meeting
- Topics may be submitted for consideration to the DFO by any member of the Council, or non-members, including members of the public

Meeting Minutes

- DFO will ensure that minutes are prepared for each meeting, approved by the Chair, and made available to Council members and the public

Voting

- Any member of the Council may make a motion for a vote
- Quorum is a majority of the seated members of the Council as defined in the bylaws
- Advice requires an affirmative vote of majority of Council members present
- Advice may include minority or dissenting views

Membership

- Balanced Membership
- Professional or personal qualifications to achieve the mission of the Committee
- Broad range of diverse views and interests

Finalize Advice Statement

Go to Original Meeting Link

for reading of the Final Advice Statements

Welcome

RERC Advice Statement

RRSC Advice Statement

Closing Remarks

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Knoxville, Tennessee, featuring a large river (the Tennessee River) curving through the urban landscape. A multi-lane highway with several overpasses is visible on the right side of the river. The foreground is dominated by a dense forest of trees with autumn foliage in shades of green, yellow, and brown. The sky is a deep, clear blue. The text 'TVA TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY' is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

TVA TENNESSEE
VALLEY
AUTHORITY