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Include contact information each time you submit comments, data, documents, and other information to DOE. No faxes will be accepted.

Comments, data, and other information submitted to DOE electronically should be provided in PDF (preferred), Microsoft Word or Excel, or text (ASCII) file format. Provide documents that are not secured,

that are written in English, and that are free of any defects or viruses. Documents should not contain special characters or any form of encryption and, if possible, they should carry the electronic signature of the author.

Campaign form letters. Please submit campaign form letters by the originating organization in batches of between 50 to 500 form letters per PDF or as one form letter with a list of supporters’ names compiled into one or more PDFs. This reduces comment processing and posting time.

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. DOE will make its own determination about the confidential status of the information and treat it according to its determination.

It is DOE policy that all comments may be included in the public docket, without change and as received, including any personal information provided in the comments (except information deemed to be exempt from public disclosure).

E. Issues on Which DOE Seeks Comments

DOE welcomes comments on all aspects of this proposed rule. DOE is particularly interested in receiving comments and views of interested parties concerning whether rescinding the amended water use standards is supported by the statute.

DOE is also interested in receiving views concerning other relevant issues that participants believe would affect the tentative conclusions presented in this document.

After the expiration of the period for submitting written statements, DOE will consider all comments and additional information that is obtained from interested parties or through further analyses, and it may prepare a final rule rescinding amended water standards for CPSVs.

IV. Approval of the Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this notice of proposed rulemaking.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 431

Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Energy conservation, Industrial equipment, Imports, Incorporation by Reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and Small businesses.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on May 9, 2025, by Chris Wright, 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 May 9, 2025.
Treena V. Garrett,
*Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S.
Department of Energy.*

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, DOE is proposing to amend part 431 of chapter II, subchapter D, of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to read as set forth below:

PART 431—ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM FOR CERTAIN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 431 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6291–6317; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

§ 431.266 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 431.266 by removing subparagraph (b).

[FR Doc. 2025–08574 Filed 5–12–25; 9:30 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 451

[EERE–2025–OT–0037]

RIN 1904–AF76

Renewable Energy Production Incentives

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy is proposing to rescind the Renewable Energy Production Incentives program regulations at the end of fiscal year 2026. DOE's proposal is intended to parallel the program's statutory sunset date. The Department seeks comments on any reason to rescind or not rescind these regulations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov under docket number EERE-2025-OT-0037.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Taggart, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, GC-33, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: (202) 586-5281. Email: DOEGeneralCounsel@hq.doe.gov.

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I. General Discussion

In preparation for the approaching sunset date for the Renewable Energy Production Incentives (REPI) program, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is proposing to rescind the program's regulations at title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 451. DOE seeks comments on any reason to rescind or not rescind these regulations. The final rule will be effective at the end of the fiscal year 2026.

Section 1212 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-486) established the REPI program to encourage production of electric energy from facilities owned by a State, a political subdivision of a State, or a non-profit electric cooperative using certain

renewable energy resources.¹ In response, DOE implemented a renewable energy production incentive program following the statute's requirements through a final rule in 1995, which established the regulations at 10 CFR 451. That rule contained initial procedures for application, qualification requirements, procedures for calculation of incentive payments, and administrative remedies. The rule also included the a "duration of incentive payments" provision that codified the statute's sunset requirement. 60 FR 36959 (July 19, 1995); 42 U.S.C. 13317(f). The REPI program's authorization was later modified through section 202 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-58),² and DOE issued a final rule incorporating those modifications into 10 CFR 451 in 2006, which extended the period for incentive payments to fiscal year 2026. 71 FR 46383 (Aug. 14, 2006). More recently, the program's authorization underwent minor revisions through section 3006(c) of the Energy Act of 2020 (Pub. L. 116-260). DOE did not undertake a rulemaking to amend 10 CFR 451 in response to the textual revisions adopted in 2020 and the fiscal year 2026 sunset remained.

Through this proposed rule, DOE is providing stakeholders with advanced notice of the Department's intent to rescind 10 CFR 451 at the close of fiscal year 2026 because the regulations will then be obsolete. DOE welcomes all comments on this activity and specifically, whether the Department should retain 10 CFR 451 in the event that Congress amends the program's authority by extending the duration of payment period and appropriating additional funds after FY 2026.

II. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

A. Executive Order 12866

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," requires agencies, to the extent permitted by law, to (1) propose or adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify); (2) tailor regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives, taking into account, among other things, and to

the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations; (3) select, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity); (4) to the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than specifying the behavior or manner of compliance that regulated entities must adopt; and (5) identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including providing economic incentives to encourage the desired behavior, such as user fees or marketable permits, or providing information upon which choices can be made by the public.

B. Review Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) requires preparation of an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) and a final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) 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 E.O. 13272, "Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking," 67 FR 53461 (Aug. 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. DOE has made its procedures and policies available on the Office of the General Counsel's website (www.energy.gov/gc/office-general-counsel).

DOE reviewed this proposed rule under the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the policies and procedures published on February 19, 2003. This proposal eliminates 10 CFR part 451 in response to the conclusion of the relevant program and no additional payments will be made after the end of fiscal year 2026. Therefore, DOE initially concludes that the impacts of the proposed rule would not have a "significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities," and that the preparation of an IRFA is not warranted. DOE will transmit this certification and supporting statement of fact to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for review under 5 U.S.C. 605(b).

¹ Codified at 42 U.S.C. 13317.

² Note, 42 U.S.C. 13317(f), as amended, states that "[n]o payment may be made under this section to any facility after September 30, 2026, and no payment may be made under this section to any facility after a payment has been made with respect to such facility for a 10-fiscal year period."

C. Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed rule imposes no new information or record-keeping requirements. Accordingly, the OMB clearance is not required under the Paperwork Reduction Act. (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

D. Review Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

DOE is analyzing this proposed action in accordance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, (NEPA) and DOE's NEPA implementing regulations (10 CFR part 1021). DOE's regulations include categorical exclusions for certain rulemakings. See 10 CFR part 1021, subpart D, appendices A and B. DOE is considering the categorical exclusions potentially applicable to this proposed rule and welcomes comment on the potential application of categorical exclusion(s). DOE will complete its NEPA review before issuing the final determination.

E. Review Under Executive Order 13132

E.O. 13132, "Federalism," 64 FR 43255 (Aug. 10, 1999), imposes certain requirements on Federal agencies formulating and implementing policies or regulations that preempt State law or that have federalism implications. The Executive Order requires agencies to examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States and to carefully assess the necessity for such actions. The Executive Order also requires agencies to have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications. On March 14, 2000, DOE published a statement of policy describing the intergovernmental consultation process it will follow in the development of such regulations. 65 FR 13735.

DOE has examined this proposed rule and has tentatively determined that it would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, no further action is required by E.O. 13132.

F. Review Under Executive Order 12988

With respect to the review of existing regulations and the promulgation of new regulations, section 3(a) of E.O. 12988, "Civil Justice Reform," imposes on Federal agencies the general duty to

adhere to the following requirements:

(1) eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, (2) write regulations to minimize litigation, (3) provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct rather than a general standard, and (4) promote simplification and burden reduction. 61 FR 4729 (Feb. 7, 1996). Regarding the review required by section 3(a), section 3(b) of E.O. 12988 specifically requires that Executive agencies make every reasonable effort to ensure that the regulation (1) clearly specifies the preemptive effect, if any, (2) clearly specifies any effect on existing Federal law or regulation, (3) provides a clear legal standard for affected conduct while promoting simplification and burden reduction, (4) specifies the retroactive effect, if any, (5) adequately defines key terms, and (6) addresses other important issues affecting clarity and general draftsmanship under any guidelines issued by the Attorney General.

Section 3(c) of E.O. 12988 requires Executive agencies to review regulations in light of applicable standards in section 3(a) and section 3(b) to determine whether they are met or it is unreasonable to meet one or more of them. DOE has completed the required review and determined that, to the extent permitted by law, this proposed rule meets the relevant standards of E.O. 12988.

G. Review Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) requires each Federal agency to assess the effects of Federal regulatory actions on State, local, and Tribal governments and the private sector. Public Law 104-4, sec. 201 (codified at 2 U.S.C. 1531). For a regulatory action likely to result in a rule that may cause the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100 million or more in any one year (adjusted annually for inflation), section 202 of UMRA requires a Federal agency to publish a written statement that estimates the resulting costs, benefits, and other effects on the national economy. (2 U.S.C. 1532(a), (b)) The UMRA also requires a Federal agency to develop an effective process to permit timely input by elected officers of State, local, and Tribal governments on a "significant intergovernmental mandate," and requires an agency plan for giving notice and opportunity for timely input to potentially affected small governments before establishing any requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect them. On March 18, 1997, DOE published a

statement of policy on its process for intergovernmental consultation under UMRA. 62 FR 12820. DOE's policy statement is also available at www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/gcprod/documents/umra_97.pdf.

DOE examined this proposed rule according to UMRA and its statement of policy and determined that the proposed rescission does not contain a Federal intergovernmental mandate, nor is it expected to require expenditures of \$100 million or more in any one year by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. As a result, the analytical requirements of UMRA do not apply.

H. Review Under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999

Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999 (Pub. L. 105-277) requires Federal agencies to issue a Family Policymaking Assessment for any rule that may affect family well-being. This proposed rule would not have any impact on the autonomy or integrity of the family as an institution. Accordingly, DOE has concluded that it is not necessary to prepare a Family Policymaking Assessment.

I. Review Under Executive Order 12630

Pursuant to E.O. 12630, "Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights," 53 FR 8859 (March 18, 1988), DOE has determined that this proposed rule would not result in any takings that might require compensation under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

J. Review Under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001

Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (44 U.S.C. 3516, note) provides for Federal agencies to review most disseminations of information to the public under information quality guidelines established by each agency pursuant to general guidelines issued by OMB. OMB's guidelines were published at 67 FR 8452 (Feb. 22, 2002), and DOE's guidelines were published at 67 FR 62446 (Oct. 7, 2002). Pursuant to OMB Memorandum M-19-15, Improving Implementation of the Information Quality Act (April 24, 2019), DOE published updated guidelines which are available at: <https://www.energy.gov/cio/departments-energy-information-quality-guidelines>. DOE has reviewed this proposed rescission under the OMB and DOE

guidelines and has concluded that it is consistent with applicable policies in those guidelines.

K. Review Under Executive Order 13211

E.O. 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use,” 66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001), requires Federal agencies to prepare and submit to OIRA at OMB, a Statement of Energy Effects for any significant energy action. A “significant energy action” is defined as any action by an agency that promulgates or is expected to lead to promulgation of a final rule, and that: (1) is a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, or any successor order and is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy; or (2) is designated by the Administrator of OIRA as a significant energy action. For any significant energy action, the agency must give a detailed statement of any adverse effects on energy supply, distribution, or use should the proposal be implemented, and of reasonable alternatives to the action and their expected benefits on energy supply, distribution, and use.

DOE has tentatively determined that this rule would not have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. Accordingly, DOE has not prepared a Statement of Energy Effects. DOE may prepare such a statement for the final rule and seeks all comments.

L. Review Under Additional Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda

DOE has examined this proposed rule and has tentatively determined that it is consistent with the policies and directives outlined in E.O. 14154 “Unleashing American Energy,”; E.O. 14192, “Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation,” and Presidential Memorandum, “Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis.” This proposed rule, if finalized as proposed, is expected to be an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action.

III. Approval of the Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comment.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 451

Building and facilities, Electric utilities, Energy conservation, Grant programs—energy, Income taxes, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on May 9, 2025, by Chris Wright, 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 May 9, 2025.
Jennifer Hartzell,
Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer,
U.S. Department of Energy.

PART 451—[REMOVED]

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 7101, *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 13317, DOE is proposing to remove part 451 of subchapter D of chapter II of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

[FR Doc. 2025–08569 Filed 5–12–25; 9:30 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 452

[Docket No. EERE–2025–OT–0031]

RIN 1904–AG07

Rescinding the Production Incentives for Cellulosic Biofuels

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE or Department) is proposing to rescind the Production Incentives for Cellulosic Biofuels regulations. The Department seeks comments on any reason to rescind or not rescind these regulations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov under docket number EERE–2025–OT–0031.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David Taggart, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel,

GC–1, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121.
Telephone: (202) 586–5281. Email: DOEGeneralCounsel@hq.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Discussion

The U.S. Department of Energy is proposing to rescind the outdated regulations at 10 CFR part 452, Production Incentives for Cellulosic Biofuels. DOE seeks comments on any reason to rescind or not rescind these regulations. Specifically, DOE seeks comments on the relevancy of 10 CFR part 452 and whether DOE should retain these regulations in case funding is appropriated again to the relevant authority, section 942 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109–58), codified at 42 U.S.C. 16251, for this activity.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4), a summary of this rule may be found at www.regulations.gov.

II. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review

A. Executive Orders 12866

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review,” 58 FR 51735 (Oct. 4, 1993), requires agencies, to the extent permitted by law, to (1) propose or adopt a regulation only upon a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify); (2) tailor regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives, taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations; (3) select, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, those approaches that maximize net benefits; (4) to the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than specifying the behavior or manner of compliance that regulated entities must adopt; and (5) identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including providing economic incentives to encourage the desired behavior, such as user fees or marketable permits, or providing information upon which choices can be made by the public. For the reasons stated in the preamble, this proposed regulatory action is consistent with these principles. Section 6(a) of E.O. 12866 also requires agencies to submit “significant regulatory actions” to OIRA for review. OIRA has determined that this proposed regulatory action constitutes a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866. Accordingly, this proposed action was