

economywide workforce, although it has a higher percentage of other non-White workers.

The table below describes the purpose, funding levels, and eligible

entities for the Contractor Training Program, EAT, and CST.

Program name	Authorizing statute	Funds available	Eligible recipient(s)	Purpose
Energy Auditor Training (EAT).	BIL Sec. 40503 ..	\$40 million for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.	States ⁶	The Secretary “shall establish a competitive grant program” to “award grants to eligible States to train individuals to conduct energy audits or surveys of commercial and residential buildings.”
Career Skills Training (CST).	BIL Sec. 40513 ..	\$10 million to remain available until expended.	Nonprofit partnerships ⁷ .	The Secretary “shall award grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of associated career skills training programs under which students concurrently receive classroom instruction and on-the-job training for the purpose of obtaining an industry-related certification to install energy efficient buildings technologies.”
State-Based Home Energy Efficiency Contractor Training Program (Contractor Training Program).	IRA Sec. 50123 ..	\$200 million to remain available through September 30, 2031.	States ⁸	To develop and implement a State program to “provide training and education to contractors involved in the installation of home energy efficiency and electrification improvements, including improvements eligible for rebates under a HOMES rebate program or a high-efficiency electric home rebate program, as part of an approved State energy conservation plan under the State Energy Program.”

Purpose

The purpose of this RFI is to solicit feedback from states and nonprofits, as well as partner stakeholders such as labor unions, employers and contractors, workforce development boards (WDBs), institutions of higher education including community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs), and other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), energy efficiency training providers, researchers, community partners, manufacturers, community-based organizations (CBOs), and others on

⁶ Under section 40503(a)(2), an “eligible State” means a State that—“has a demonstrated need for assistance for training energy auditors; and [] meets any additional criteria determined necessary by the Secretary.” 42 U.S.C. 18793(a)(2).

⁷ Under section 40513(a), an “eligible entity” means a nonprofit partnership that “(1) includes the equal participation of industry, including public or private employers, and labor organizations, including joint labor-management training programs; (2) may include workforce investment boards, community-based organizations, qualified service and conservation corps, educational institutions, small businesses, cooperatives, State and local veterans agencies, and veterans service organizations; and (3) demonstrates (A) experience in implementing and operating worker skills training and education programs; (B) the ability to identify and involve in training programs carried out under this section, target populations of individuals who would benefit from training and be actively involved in activities relating to energy efficiency and renewable energy industries; and (C) the ability to help individuals achieve economic self-sufficiency.” 42 U.S.C. 18802(a).

⁸ The term “State” means a State, the District of Columbia, and a United States Insular Area, which means American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands. IRA sections 50111 and 50211 (42 U.S.C. 17113b note and 43 U.S.C. 3006 note, respectively).

issues related to the development and implementation of the Contractor Training Program, EAT, and CST. These programs focus on energy efficiency and/or residential buildings-focused electrification and do not cover renewable energy or transportation electrification workforce development programs. This is solely a request for information and not a Funding Opportunity Announcement. SCEP is not accepting applications through the release of this RFI. Specifically, DOE is interested in public input on questions across the following categories:

- A. Respondent type
- B. Workforce and business characteristics
- C. Workforce development and business owner training strategies
- D. Accessing federal funding
- E. Equity and partnerships
- F. Access to high quality jobs
- G. Other

Confidential Business Information: According 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, postal mail, or hand delivery 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 or on a CD, if feasible. 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 December 16, 2022, by Dr. Henry McKoy, Director of the Office of State and Community Energy Programs, 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 December 19, 2022.

Treena V. Garrett,
Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S.
Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2022-27901 Filed 12-21-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Intent Regarding Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Support for Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis, Manufacturing, and Recycling

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

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announces the

publication of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to issue a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) entitled “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis, Manufacturing, and Recycling,” in accordance with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). The anticipated FOA will support the broader government-wide approach to accelerate progress in clean hydrogen technologies and maximize the benefits of the clean energy transition as the nation works to curb the climate crisis, empower workers, and advance environmental justice.

DATES: The NOI was issued on December 16, 2022.

ADDRESSES: The NOI was issued via the EERE Exchange¹ system available at <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/> (see NOI DE-FOA-0002921).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions may be addressed to HFTOBILFOA@ee.doe.gov or to Shawna McQueen at (202) 586-8033.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Clean hydrogen technologies, particularly for hard-to-decarbonize sectors of the economy, will directly support Biden administration goals to put the United States on a path to achieve net-zero emissions economy-wide by no later than 2050 to benefit all Americans.² Section 40314 of the BIL,³ authorizes DOE appropriations of \$1.5 billion over five years (\$300 million per year for Fiscal Years 2022 to 2026) to support clean hydrogen manufacturing, recycling, and electrolysis. Specifically, Section 40314 amends Title VIII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to include a new “Section 815—Clean Hydrogen Manufacturing and Recycling” (\$500 million) and a new “Section 816—Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis Program” (\$1 billion). DOE intends to issue the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL): Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis, Manufacturing, and Recycling FOA” to address these provisions of the BIL and to support the Hydrogen Energy

Earthshot,⁴ a DOE initiative to reduce the cost of clean hydrogen by 80 percent to \$1 per 1 kilogram in 1 decade (“1 1 1”). The anticipated FOA will catalyze both innovation and manufacturing at scale, stimulating private sector investments, spurring development across the hydrogen supply chain, and dramatically reducing the cost of clean hydrogen. Efforts will also address support robust supply chains including for any needed critical materials and design for environmental and climate stewardship, efficiency, durability, and recyclability to ensure a strategic and sustainable build out of the clean hydrogen industry.

Specifically, the FOA will support the following objectives:

- Reduce the cost of clean hydrogen produced from electrolyzers to less than \$2 per kilogram by 2026⁵
- Advance new manufacturing technologies and techniques for clean hydrogen production and use equipment, specifically for electrolyzer and fuel cell technologies, and
- Research, develop, and demonstrate innovative and practical approaches to increase the reuse and recycling of clean hydrogen technologies.

It is anticipated that the FOA will include the following technical topics:

Area of Interest 1: Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis Program

- *Topic Area 1:* Low Cost, High Throughput Electrolyzer Manufacturing
- *Topic Area 2:* Electrolyzer Component and Supply Chain RD&D
- *Topic Area 3:* Advanced Electrolyzer Technology and Component Development

Area of Interest 2: Clean Hydrogen Manufacturing and Recycling

- *Topic Area 4:* Fuel Cell Membrane Electrode Assembly and Stack Manufacturing and Automation
- *Topic Area 5:* Fuel Cell Component and Supply Chain Development
- *Topic Area 6:* Recovery and Recycling Consortium

More information on the anticipated technical topics, including anticipated funding levels, can be found in the NOI. The NOI [DE-FOA-0002921] is available at <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/>.

Signing Authority: This document of the Department of Energy was signed on December 14, 2022 by Francisco

Alejandro Moreno, Acting Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and 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 December 19, 2022.

Treena V. Garrett,
*Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S.
Department of Energy.*

[FR Doc. 2022-27838 Filed 12-21-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP21-498-000]

Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC; Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Virginia Electrification Project

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission) has prepared a final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Virginia Electrification Project (Project), proposed by Columbia Gas Transmission, LLC (Columbia) in the above-referenced docket. Columbia requests authorization to construct and operate natural gas facilities in Virginia. The Project is designed to provide 35,000 dekatherms per day of incremental mainline capacity on Columbia’s pipeline system. The Project would address a request from Columbia Gas of Virginia, an unaffiliated local distribution company, for firm transportation service to meet growing energy demand in the southeast Virginia market area off of Columbia’s existing VM-107, VM-108, and VM-109 pipelines.

This final EIS assesses the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the Project in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Columbia’s Project facilities include: one zero emission electric motor

¹ The DOE Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy (EERE) issues funding opportunities and related announcements through the EERE Funding Opportunity Exchange system.

² U.S. Department of State and the Executive Office of the President, *The Long-Term Strategy of the United States: Pathways to Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050*, November 2021, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/US-Long-Term-Strategy.pdf>.

³ Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Public Law 117-58 (November 15, 2021), Section 40314, (42 U.S.C. 16161c), <https://www.congress.gov/bills/117/congress/house/bills/3684>. This NOI uses the more common name “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).”

⁴ U.S. Department of Energy Hydrogen Program, “Hydrogen Shot,” U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, 2021. <https://www.energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/hydrogen-shot>.

⁵ See 42 U.S.C. 16161d(c)(1).