

Persons engaging in activities that were previously generally authorized before the date of this determination, but that require specific authorization following the revocation of the general authorizations for Colombia and Egypt, must request specific authorization within 30 days of publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**, and may continue their activities until DOE acts on the request.

Date: December 29, 2022.

Jennifer Granholm,
Secretary of Energy.

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Request for Information (RFI) Regarding Inflation Reduction Act Home Efficiency and Electrification Rebate Programs

AGENCY: Office of State and Community Energy Programs, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Request for information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP) invites public input for its Request for Information (RFI) number DE-FOA-DE-FOA-0002981 regarding the development of best practices for the Home Energy Rebate programs in accordance with the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Responses to this RFI will be used for planning purposes to develop one or multiple opportunities to assist states, territories, Indian Tribes, as well as potentially other entities, in designing, managing, and improving the Home Energy Rebate programs.

DATES: Responses to the RFI must be received no later than 8 p.m. EDT on March 3, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Responses to this RFI may be submitted in two ways. DOE prefers responses that are submitted via this online form: <https://forms.office.com/g/iuwKCbKpJK>. The form includes response boxes for all 59 questions

included in this RFI. Respondents may answer as many or as few questions as they wish. Using this online form will allow DOE to sort and compare responses by question, which will help agency staff to more easily analyze the responses to inform program guidance.

Responses may also be submitted by email to IRAHomeRebates@hq.doe.gov. Responses must be provided as a Microsoft Word (.docx) attachment to the email, with no more than 10 pages in length, 12-point font, 1-inch margins. It is recommended that attachments with file sizes exceeding 25MB be compressed (*i.e.*, zipped) to ensure message delivery. If submitting responses via email, please identify the specific question number and topic area to which your response is directed, if applicable. Respondents may answer as many or as few questions as they wish. The RFI is located at <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/>. SCEP does not intend to respond to individual submissions or publish a compendium of responses.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions may be addressed to Michael Forrester, email at IRAHomeRebates@hq.doe.gov or (202) 586-1215. Further instruction can be found in the RFI document posted on <https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act.¹ The energy and climate provisions of this bill include tax credits for clean energy technologies, \$8.8 billion in residential energy efficiency rebates, \$200 million for energy efficiency contractor training, and billions more for clean energy research and development, community investment, energy justice, and permitting processes. IRA section 50121, Home Energy Performance-Based, Whole House Rebates (referred to as Home Efficiency Rebates)² and section 50122, High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate Program (referred to as Home Electrification Rebates)³

established the Home Energy Rebates programs.

SCEP intends to use principles of equity and justice to guide IRA implementation of these programs, consistent with the Biden Administration’s commitments to ensure that overburdened, underserved, and underrepresented individuals and communities have access to federal resources. The IRA implementation processes should advance equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. IRA implementation efforts for the Home Energy Rebates programs support the goal that 40 percent of the overall benefits of certain federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities (the Justice40 Initiative).⁴

The implementation of the Home Energy Rebates programs aims to help American households save money on energy bills, upgrade to clean energy equipment and improve energy efficiency, and reduce indoor and outdoor air pollution. DOE estimates that the historic home energy efficiency and electrification consumer rebates authorized will save households up to \$1 billion annually. More information about the Home Energy Rebate programs can be found on the program’s website.⁵

SCEP is working to distribute these funds so that households across the country can soon access these benefits. Congress has structured these rebate programs to be developed and implemented by State Energy Offices and Indian Tribes, with DOE providing guidance, support, and oversight. SCEP is seeking to build upon the agency’s knowledge of home energy efficiency and electrification technologies, tools, and programs through this RFI.

The following table describes the purpose, funding levels, and eligible entities for the Home Efficiency Rebates and Home Electrification Rebates programs.

Program name	Authorizing statute	Funds available	Eligible recipient(s)	Purpose
Home Efficiency Rebates.	IRA Sec. 50121	\$4.3 billion for the period of fiscal years through September 30, 2031.	States	State energy office “receiving a grant pursuant to this section shall provide rebates to homeowners and aggregators for whole-house energy saving retrofits[.]”

¹ Inflation Reduction Act, Public Law 117-169 (August 16, 2022).

² Codified at 42 U.S.C. 18795.

³ Codified at 42 U.S.C. 18795a.

⁴ Executive Order 14008, “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad,” 86 FR 7619 (Jan. 27, 2021).

⁵ Accessible at <https://stage.energy.gov/scep/home-energy-rebate-program>.

Program name	Authorizing statute	Funds available	Eligible recipient(s)	Purpose
Home Electrification Rebates.	IRA Sec. 50122	\$4.275 billion to States and \$225 million to Indian Tribes through September 30, 2031.	States and Indian Tribes.	The Secretary shall award grants to "State energy offices and Indian Tribes to establish a high-efficiency electric home rebate program under which rebates shall be provided to eligible entities for qualified electrification projects."

Purpose

The purpose of this RFI is to solicit input from States, Indian Tribes, local governments, energy contractors, labor organizations, manufacturers of energy efficient home equipment and materials, community-based organizations, environmental and housing justice organizations, disadvantaged communities, and other stakeholders to inform the DOE's program guidance for the home efficiency and electrification rebate 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. SCEP will consider responses to this RFI as it develops program guidance, expected to be issued as an Administrative and Legal Requirements Document in 2023. Specifically, SCEP is interested in public input on questions across the following categories:

- Accessible and Equitable Program Design
- Tribal Implementation of the Home Electrification Rebates
- Designing Programs for Maximum Impact
- Integrating Existing Incentives and Programs
- Opt-In Tools, Resources, Technical Assistance, and Partnerships
- Income Verification
- Estimating and Measuring Energy Savings
- Eligible Technologies for Rebates
- Data Access and Sharing
- Compliance and Quality Assurance
- Job Creation and Quality
- Buy American and Supply Chain Considerations
- Open Response

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 January 17, 2023, 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 January 25, 2023.

Treana V. Garrett,

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

[FR Doc. 2023-01873 Filed 1-30-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Availability of Final Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Evaluation for Vitrified Low Activity Waste and Secondary Wastes at the Hanford Site, Washington and Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Determination

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announces the availability of the *Final Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Evaluation for Vitrified Low-Activity Waste and Secondary Wastes at the Hanford Site, Washington* (Final WIR Evaluation) and associated *Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Determination for Vitrified Low-Activity Waste and Secondary Wastes at the Hanford Site, Washington* (WIR Determination). The WIR Determination documents DOE's determination that vitrified low-activity waste (VLAW) and secondary wastes generated by, or derived from, such vitrification using the direct feed low-activity waste

(DFLAW) approach are wastes that are incidental to the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, are not high-level radioactive waste (HLW), and are to be managed as low-level radioactive waste (LLW), pursuant to DOE Order 435.1, *Radioactive Waste Management*, and DOE Manual 435.1-1, *Radioactive Waste Management Manual*. DOE consulted with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and considered comments from States, Tribal Nations, stakeholders and the public before preparing the Final WIR Evaluation and WIR Determination.

ADDRESSES: The Final WIR Evaluation and WIR Determination are available on the internet at <https://www.hanford.gov/page.cfm/VitrifiedLowActivityWaste> for public review.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about the Final WIR Evaluation or the WIR Determination, please contact Mr. Gary L. Pyles by mail at U.S. Department of Energy, Office of River Protection, P.O. Box 450, MSIN H6-60, Richland, Washington 99352, by phone at (509) 376-2670, or by email at gary.pyles@rl.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Hanford site currently stores radioactive waste in underground storage tanks. The waste was generated, in part, by the prior reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel during the Manhattan Project and Cold War eras, for defense-related nuclear research, development and weapons-production activities. Hanford's current mission focuses on the cleanup and remediation of those wastes and ultimate closure of the site. As part of that mission, DOE is retrieving waste from the Hanford tanks, and has decided to separate the tank waste into a low-activity waste stream and a high-level radioactive waste stream.

The Final WIR Evaluation concerns approximately 23.5 million gallons (Mgal) of separated, pretreated and vitrified low activity waste from some of the underground tanks at the Hanford Site in the State of Washington, and the secondary wastes generated by, or derived from, such vitrification of the separated and pretreated low-activity waste using the DFLAW approach.

The DFLAW approach is a two-phased approach that will separate and