

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 600

Accounting, Administrative practice and procedure, Colleges and universities, Government contracts, Grant programs, Hospitals, Indians, Intergovernmental relations, Loan programs, Lobbying, Nonprofit organizations, Penalties, 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.*

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, DOE amends part 600 of chapter II, subchapter H, of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth:

PART 600—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RULES

- 1. The authority citation for part 600 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*; 31 U.S.C. 6301–6308; 50 U.S.C. 2401 *et seq.*

PART 600—[Removed and Reserved]

- 2. Remove and reserve part 600.

[FR Doc. 2025–08568 Filed 5–12–25; 9:30 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**10 CFR Part 626**

[DOE–HQ–2025–0009]

RIN 1901–AB66

Procedures for Acquisition of Petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

AGENCY: Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Direct final rule (DFR); request for comments.

SUMMARY: This DFR amends the regulations for the procedures for acquisition of petroleum for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) to require index-priced contracts. This change is made to align DOE's processes with industry practice. Additionally, it restores the rule to its historical norm.

DATES: The final rule is effective July 15, 2025, unless significant adverse comments are received by June 16, 2025. Significant adverse comments oppose the rule and raise, alone or in combination, a serious enough issue related to each of the independent grounds for the rule that a substantive response is required. If significant adverse comments are received, notice will be published in the **Federal Register** before the effective date either withdrawing the rule or issuing a new final rule which responds to significant adverse comments.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov under docket number DOE–HQ–2025–0009. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. The docket for this final rule, which includes **Federal Register** notices, comments, and other supporting documents and materials, is available for review at www.regulations.gov. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov index. However, not all documents listed in the index may be publicly available, such as information that is exempt from public disclosure. The docket web page can be found at www.regulations.gov/docket/DOE-HQ-2025-0009. The docket web page contains instructions on how to access all documents, including public comments, in the docket, as well as a summary.

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

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.

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I. General Discussion

DOE is amending part 626 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations by this direct final rule. Part 626 contains rules that govern the procedures for acquiring petroleum products for, and deferring contractually scheduled deliveries to, the SPR. On October 25, 2022, DOE amended the Part 626 regulations for the first time since being promulgated by DOE in 2006. See 87 FR 64369. The 2022 revisions were intended to provide more clarity, including by using more consistent language throughout the regulation; better reflect the underlying statutory authorities, which had changed since the rule's promulgation in 2006; better reflect the operational practices and realities of the SPR; and provide additional flexibility in structuring acquisitions, including by allowing fixed-price contracts. While most of these changes were sorely needed, the changes to permit the use of fixed-price contracts—added under claims of increased flexibility—have only served to unnecessarily create confusion in industry, which uses index-price contracts, with no recognizable benefit. For this reason, DOE amends the language contemplating fixed-price contracts to revert to the regulation's prior standard requiring index-price contracts.

II. Procedural Issues and Regulatory Review**A. Review Under Executive Orders 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; (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 amendment under the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the policies and procedures published on February 19, 2003.

C. Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

This amendment imposes no new information or recordkeeping requirements. Accordingly, Office of Management and Budget (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 has analyzed this 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 a categorical exclusion for rulemakings that are strictly procedural. See 10 CFR

part 1021, subpart D, appendix A6. DOE has determined that this rulemaking qualifies for categorical exclusion A6 because it is a strictly procedural rulemaking.

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.

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 amendment 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 amendment according to UMRA and its statement of policy and determined that the amendment 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 amendment 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 amendment 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 amendment 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 the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (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 rule be implemented, and of reasonable alternatives to the action and their expected benefits on energy supply, distribution, and use. DOE will

assess the need for preparation of a Statement of Energy Effects under E.O. 13211.

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 amendment and has 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 amendment is expected to be an Executive Order 14192 deregulatory action.

M. Congressional Notification

As required by 5 U.S.C. 801, DOE will report to Congress on the promulgation of this rule before its effective date.

III. Approval of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this direct final rule; and request for comment.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 626

Government contracts, Oil and gas reserves, Strategic and critical materials.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on May 9, 2025, by Chris Wright, 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 May 9, 2025.

Treena V. Garrett,

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

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, DOE amends part 626 of chapter II, subchapter I, of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

PART 626—PROCEDURES FOR ACQUISITION OF PETROLEUM FOR THE STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

■ 1. The authority for part 626 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6240(c); 42 U.S.C. 7101, *et seq.*

§ 626.5 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 626.5(g)(2) through (4) by removing the word “may” and add in its place the word “shall”.

§ 626.6 [Amended]

■ 3. Amend § 626.6(a) by removing the words “competitive principles of the”.

[FR Doc. 2025–08536 Filed 5–12–25; 9:30 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 708

[DOE–HQ–2025–00120012]

RIN 1910–AA56

Revisions to the Office of Hearings and Appeals Procedural Regulations for the DOE Contractor Employee Protection Program

AGENCY: Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Direct final rule (DFR); request for comments.

SUMMARY: This DFR rescinds an unnecessary regulation encouraging alternative dispute resolution to resolve complaints under the DOE Contractor Employee Protection Program.

DATES: The direct final rule is effective July 15, 2025, unless significant adverse comments are received by June 16, 2025. Significant adverse comments oppose the rule and raise, alone or in combination, a serious enough issue related to each of the independent grounds for the rule that a substantive response is required. If significant adverse comments are received, notice will be published in the **Federal Register** before the effective date either withdrawing the rule or issuing a new direct final rule which responds to significant adverse comments.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov under docket number DOE–HQ–2025–00120012. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. The docket for this direct final rule, which includes **Federal Register** notices, comments, and other supporting documents and materials, is