

protest, the instant request for authorization will be considered by the Commission.

Protests must comply with the requirements specified in section 157.205(e) of the Commission's regulations,³ and must be submitted by the protest deadline, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on March 2, 2026. A protest may also serve as a motion to intervene so long as the protestor states it also seeks to be an intervenor.

Interventions

Any person has the option to file a motion to intervene in this proceeding. Only intervenors have the right to request rehearing of Commission orders issued in this proceeding and to subsequently challenge the Commission's orders in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal.

To intervene, you must submit a motion to intervene to the Commission in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure⁴ and the regulations under the NGA⁵ by the intervention deadline for the project, which is 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on March 2, 2026. As described further in Rule 214, your motion to intervene must state, to the extent known, your position regarding the proceeding, as well as your interest in the proceeding. For an individual, this could include your status as a landowner, ratepayer, resident of an impacted community, or recreationist. You do not need to have property directly impacted by the project in order to intervene. For more information about motions to intervene, refer to the FERC website at <https://www.ferc.gov/resources/guides/how-to/intervene.asp>.

All timely, unopposed motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1). Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations. A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

³ 18 CFR 157.205(e).

⁴ 18 CFR 385.214.

⁵ 18 CFR 157.10.

Comments

Any person wishing to comment on the project may do so. The Commission considers all comments received about the project in determining the appropriate action to be taken. To ensure that your comments are timely and properly recorded, please submit your comments on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on March 2, 2026. *The filing of a comment alone will not serve to make the filer a party to the proceeding.* To become a party, you must intervene in the proceeding.

How To File Protests, Interventions, and Comments

There are two ways to submit protests, motions to intervene, and comments. In both instances, please reference the Project docket number CP26-52-000 in your submission.

(1) You may file your protest, motion to intervene, and comments by using the Commission's eFiling feature, which is located on the Commission's website (www.ferc.gov) under the link to Documents and Filings. New eFiling users must first create an account by clicking on "eRegister." You will be asked to select the type of filing you are making; first select "General" and then select "Protest", "Intervention", or "Comment on a Filing"; or⁶

(2) You can file a paper copy of your submission by mailing it to the address below. Your submission must reference the Project docket number CP26-52-000.

To file via USPS: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

To file via any other method: Debbie-Anne A. Reese, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 12225 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

The Commission encourages electronic filing of submissions (option 1 above) and has eFiling staff available to assist you at (202) 502-8258 or FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov.

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Karri Mahmoud, Cheniere Energy, Inc., 845 Texas Avenue, Suite 1250, Houston, Texas 77002, or by email (with a link to the document) at Karri.Mahmoud@cheniere.com. Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the

⁶ Additionally, you may file your comments electronically by using the eComment feature, which is located on the Commission's website at www.ferc.gov under the link to Documents and Filings. Using eComment is an easy method for interested persons to submit brief, text-only comments on a project.

applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online.

Tracking the Proceeding

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from OPP at (202) 502-6595 or on the FERC website at www.ferc.gov using the "eLibrary" link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: December 31, 2025.

Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-00019 Filed 1-5-26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2025-3753; FRL-13134-01-OCSPP]

Expiration and Extension of Confidential Business Information (CBI) Claims Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On June 22, 2016, the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, which amended the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), was signed into law. Under TSCA, non-exempt confidential business information (CBI) claims expire no later than 10 years after their submission. The first of these expire in June 2026. EPA is providing notice of its intended process for implementing the statutory requirements associated with expiring CBI claims, including confirming how the Agency will notify companies of expiring claims and how companies may request and substantiate the need for an extension of their CBI claims.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2025-3753, is available at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information: Jessica Barkas, Chemical Information, Prioritization, and TRI Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 250-8880; email address: barkas.jessica@epa.gov.

For general information on TSCA: The TSCA Assistance Information Service Hotline, Goodwill Vision Enterprises, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (800) 471-7127 or (202) 554-1404; email address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

This announcement is directed to the public in general. It may be of particular interest to entities that have submitted CBI to EPA under TSCA beginning in June 2016. Because this action is directed to the general public and other entities may also be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be interested in this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, please consult the contact listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

TSCA section 14(e)(1)(B) provides that information determined by EPA to be CBI shall be protected from disclosure “[. . .] for a period of 10 years from the date on which the person asserts the claim [. . .].” This period may be extended in accordance with TSCA section 14(e)(2)(B)(i) if “Not later than the date that is 30 days before the expiration of the period described in paragraph (1)(B)(i), a person reasserting the relevant claim [submits] to the Administrator a request for extension substantiating, in accordance with subsection (c)(3), the need to extend the period.”

C. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is explaining how it intends to implement the requirements of TSCA section 14(e)(2), concerning the

expiration and potential extension of the protection period for TSCA CBI claims. EPA previously published rules at 40 CFR 703 describing the Agency's procedures for notices concerning CBI claims as well as procedures and standards for Agency review of new and renewed requests for CBI protection.

This document provides further information on the form and manner in which EPA expects to provide notice of claim expiration and reporting instructions for entities seeking to request an extension of the initial 10-year period of CBI protection under TSCA section 14(e)(2)(B)(ii). EPA expects to refine these instructions and procedures as the Agency gains experience implementing TSCA section 14(e).

In accordance with TSCA section 14(e)(2)(A), EPA shall “[. . .] provide to the person that asserted the claim a notice of the impending expiration of the period” not later than 60 days prior to the date the claim is to expire. Per 40 CFR 703.5(h)(2) and (3), this notice will be made on EPA's website (or other appropriate platform) in the form of a public list of TSCA submissions with expiring CBI claims. Alternatively, or in addition, the Agency may transmit a direct notice to the submitter via the Central Data Exchange (CDX) available at <https://cdx.epa.gov/>, EPA's centralized electronic document system.

Expiration dates for CBI claims for information other than specific chemical identities are set 10 years from the date the information was submitted to EPA. CBI claims exempt from substantiation requirements and CBI review under TSCA section 14(c)(2) are also exempt from expiration under TSCA section 14(e)(1)(B).

Expiration dates for claims for the specific chemical identity of a substance are set 10 years from the first approved confidentiality claim for the specific chemical identity of that substance. Any subsequent TSCA submissions on that substance claiming the specific chemical identity as confidential do not reset that expiration date, meaning that in some instances submitters may be notified of an expiring CBI claim for specific chemical identity less than 10 years from the date of their later submissions. Expiration dates for chemical identities are available on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory available at <https://www.epa.gov/tscainventory>.

To extend an expiring CBI claim, an entity must submit a request for extension substantiating the need to extend the CBI protection. The extension period may last up to an additional 10 years. Substantiation

requirements are provided in 40 CFR 703.5(a) and (b). Rules identifying information not subject either routine substantiation requirements or to 10-year expiration under TSCA section 14(e) can be found in 40 CFR 703.5(b)(5). Per TSCA section 14(e)(2)(B)(ii), EPA will review each request for extension and either grant or deny the request.

Submitters must electronically submit their substantiated request for extension, using the appropriate reporting tool in CDX. EPA is currently developing this tool. More specific instructions for submitting requests for extension will be made available prior to publication of the initial notices of CBI claim expiration. EPA expects to have the CDX tool in place prior to the time claims begin to expire. If there is a delay, EPA will provide notice of this delay and provide an estimated date of completion on the EPA's TSCA CBI website available at <https://www.epa.gov/tscaci>. Should a delay occur, submitters should postpone sending extension requests until EPA has provided notice that the CDX tool is available. Under 15 U.S.C. 2613(g)(1)(D), EPA will not release any information subject to expiring claims until the notice and review requirements of section 14(e) are met.

If EPA does not receive a timely request for extension via the CDX reporting tool, the Agency would no longer be required to safeguard the previously protected information from disclosure, and the information may be made public without further notice to the submitter. See 15 U.S.C. 2613(g)(2)(C)(iii)(II) (notice of disclosure not required where a CBI claim has expired and no person submitted a timely extension request following timely notice of expiration).

D. Considerations for Entities Prior to the Claim Expiration Date

EPA anticipates providing individual notices via CDX communications consistent with 40 CFR 703.5(h)(2) and publishing lists of TSCA submissions and information for which claims will be expiring, consistent with 40 CFR 703.5(h)(3). To receive notice via CDX, submitters must maintain or update their contact information, as described in 40 CFR 703.5(h)(1).

EPA recommends that entities that submitted TSCA information in June 2016 or later should consider several issues well in advance of the end of the 10-year period of CBI claim protection. For example, CBI claim submitters should assess whether confidentiality remains necessary for expiring claims and identify the person(s) designated as

the technical contact(s) for any TSCA submissions asserting an expiring CBI claim.

In addition to updating company contact information as discussed in this Unit (see 40 CFR 703.5(h)(1)), companies or company contacts with lapsed or inaccessible CDX accounts should reestablish that access by contacting and working with the CDX helpdesk available at *helpdesk@epacdx.net* as early as possible. In general, submitters should take care to preserve their CDX passphrases to expedite access to their TSCA submissions.

Companies should also consider whether they submitted information claimed as CBI outside of CDX (e.g., paper TSCA filings pre-dating electronic filing requirements for that submission type, or physical material provided to EPA pursuant to a TSCA subpoena or inspection). Such entities should regularly consult EPA's online notice of CBI filings with expiring claims and submissions with expiring claims to determine if they have submissions eligible for CBI protection extension.

EPA plans to communicate with stakeholders prior to and after the CBI claim extension process begins. EPA anticipates the CBI claim extension process will begin in spring 2026. EPA expects to provide further guidance, to solicit and answer questions, and potentially to host a webinar with information on notices of expiration and instructions for requesting extensions. Entities should monitor the **Federal Register** and EPA websites, listservs, and other communications for further information about expiring TSCA CBI claims and when and how to request CBI protection extensions.

(Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2613.)

Dated: December 30, 2025.

Mary Elissa Reaves,

Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 2026-00002 Filed 1-5-26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0501, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0503, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0504, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0433, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0434, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2024-0551; FRL-13111-01-OCSPP]

Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP), Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP), Dicyclohexyl Phthalate (DCHP), Diethylhexyl Phthalate (DEHP), and Diisobutyl Phthalate (DIBP); Risk Evaluation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is announcing the availability of the final risk evaluations under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP) (CASRN 85-68-7), Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP) (CASRN 84-74-2), Dicyclohexyl Phthalate (DCHP) (CASRN 84-61-7), Diethylhexyl Phthalate (DEHP) (CASRN 117-81-7), and Diisobutyl Phthalate (DIBP) (CASRN 84-69-5). The purpose of conducting risk evaluations under TSCA is to determine whether a chemical substance presents an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment, without consideration of costs or non-risk factors, including unreasonable risk to potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations identified as relevant to the risk evaluation by EPA, under the conditions of use. EPA used the best available science to prepare these final risk evaluations, and determined, based on the weight of scientific evidence, that BBP, DBP, DCHP, DEHP, and DIBP pose unreasonable risk to human health and/or the environment driven by specific conditions of use. Under TSCA, EPA must initiate risk management actions to address the unreasonable risk.

ADDRESSES: The dockets for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) numbers EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0501, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0503, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0504, EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0433, and EPA-HQ-OPPT-2018-0434 are available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional information about dockets generally, along with instructions for visiting the docket in-person, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information on BBP: Brianne Raccor, Existing Chemical Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics,

Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-0303; email address: raccor.brianne@epa.gov.

For technical information on DBP: Carolyn Mottley, Existing Chemical Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 566-1955; email address: mottley.carolyn@epa.gov.

For technical information on DCHP: Claire Brisse, Existing Chemical Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-9004; email address: brisse.claire@epa.gov.

For technical information on DEHP: Dyllan Taylor, Existing Chemical Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-2913; email address: taylor.dyllan@epa.gov.

For technical information on DIBP: Stephen Watkins, Existing Chemical Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 564-3744; email address: watkins.stephen@epa.gov.

For general information: The TSCA-Hotline, Goodwill Vision Enterprises, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554-1404; email address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of particular interest to those involved in the manufacture (defined under TSCA section 3(9) to include import), processing, distribution, use, and disposal of BBP, DBP, DCHP, DEHP, and DIBP, related industry trade organizations, non-governmental organizations with an interest in human and environmental health, State and local governments, Tribal Nations, and/or those interested in the assessment of risks involving chemical substances and mixtures regulated under TSCA. As such, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that this