

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. CP24–75–001; Docket No. CP25–505–000; Docket No. CP25–506–000]

Sabine Pass Liquefaction, LLC, Sabine Pass Liquefaction Stage V, LLC, Sabine Crossing Pipeline, LLC, Cheniere Creole Trail Pipeline, L.P.; Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Sabine Pass Stage 5 Expansion Project

The staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) have prepared a final environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Sabine Pass Stage 5 Expansion Project (Project), proposed by Sabine Pass Liquefaction, LLC; Sabine Pass Liquefaction Stage V, LLC; Sabine Crossing Pipeline, LLC; and Cheniere Creole Trail Pipeline, L.P. (collectively, the Applicants).¹ The Applicants propose to expand the existing Sabine Pass Liquefied Natural Gas (SPLNG) Terminal facility in Cameron Parish, Louisiana by adding three new liquefaction trains and appurtenant facilities; construct and operate the Sabine Crossing Pipeline (SCPL), a new, 48-inch-diameter, 55.6-mile-long natural gas pipeline as well as one new compressor station, six new meter stations, and other new appurtenant facilities in Liberty, Chambers, and Jefferson Counties, Texas and Cameron Parish, Louisiana; and construct and operate the new greenfield Tarpon Compressor Station in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, expand the existing Gillis Compressor Station in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana, and modify an existing delivery meter station in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, all along the existing Creole Trail Pipeline System (CTPL).

FERC is the lead federal agency for authorizing interstate natural gas transmission facilities under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 (NGA) and the lead federal agency for preparation of the final EIS. The final EIS assesses the potential environmental effects of the construction and operation of the SPLNG Terminal Expansion, SCPL and SCPL Aboveground Facilities, and CTPL Aboveground Facilities (collectively referred to as “the Project”) in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act

(NEPA)² and the Commission’s implementing regulations.³ The principal purposes of the final EIS are to: identify and assess the potential effects on the natural and human environment; describe and evaluate reasonable alternatives; identify and recommend mitigation measures; and facilitate public involvement in the environmental review process. The EIS concludes that for most resources, the construction and operation of the Project would result in limited environmental effects. Most environmental effects would be temporary or short-term during construction, but some long-term and permanent environmental effects would occur in wetlands, forested lands, visual resources, and on air quality. This determination is based on our review of the information provided by the Applicants and further developed from environmental information requests; scoping; literature research; consideration of potential alternatives; contacts with federal, state, and local agencies; and other stakeholders. We conclude that effects would be less than significant with implementation of the Applicants’ proposed avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures as well as the environmental and engineering conditions we recommend the Commission include in any Project authorization it may issue. In addition, based on a preliminary engineering and technical review of the SPLNG Terminal Expansion design, we conclude there are acceptable layers of protection or safeguards that would reduce the risk of a potentially hazardous scenario from developing into an event that could impact the offsite public.

Two districts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—National Marine Fisheries Service, and the U.S. Department of Energy participated as cooperating agencies in the preparation of the final EIS. Cooperating agencies have jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to resources potentially affected by the proposal and participate in the NEPA analysis. Although the cooperating agencies provided input towards the conclusions and recommendations presented in the final EIS, the agencies will present their own conclusions and recommendations

in their respective records of decision (where applicable) for the Projects.

The final EIS addresses the potential environmental effects of construction and operation in Texas and Louisiana of the following facilities:

- SPLNG Terminal Expansion:
 - Three new Liquefaction Trains (Trains 7, 8 and 9) and appurtenant facilities.
- SCPL:
 - Approximately 55.6 miles of 48-inch-diameter pipeline.
 - SCPL Aboveground Facilities:
 - Four 52,500-horsepower (hp) modular compressor packages and appurtenant facilities at the new Hamshire Compressor Station along the pipeline route;
 - Six new meter stations (*i.e.*, Moss Bluff, two at Winnie, Kinder Morgan Tejas, Hamshire, SCPL Delivery) along the pipeline route; and
 - Four new pig traps⁴ and three new mainline valves (MLV) along the pipeline route.
- CTPL Aboveground Facilities:
 - Two 23,470-hp compressor packages and appurtenant facilities at the existing Gillis Compressor Station along the existing pipeline system;
 - One 52,500-hp modular compressor package and appurtenant facilities at the new Tarpon Compressor Station along the existing pipeline system; and
 - One new 16-inch-diameter meter and flow control run and one new filter at an existing meter station within the SPLNG Terminal.

The Commission mailed a copy of the *Notice of Availability* of the final EIS to federal, state, and local government representatives and agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American tribes; potentially affected landowners and other interested individuals and groups; and newspapers and libraries in the project area. The final EIS is only available in electronic format. It may be viewed and downloaded from the FERC’s website (www.ferc.gov), on the natural gas environmental documents page (<https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/natural-gas/environment/environmental-documents>). In addition, the final EIS may be accessed by using the eLibrary link on the FERC’s website. Click on the eLibrary link (<https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/search>) select “General Search” and enter the docket

¹ For tracking purposes under the National Environmental Policy Act, the unique identification number for documents relating to this environmental review is FERC/EISX–019–20–000–1751972136.

² National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Public Law [Pub. L.] 91–190, 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347, as amended by Pub. L. 94–52, July 3, 1975; Pub. L. 94–83, August 9, 1975; Pub. L. 97–258, 4(b), September 13, 1982; Pub. L. 118–5, June 3, 2023; Pub. L. 119–21, July 4, 2025).

³ 18 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 380.

⁴ A “pig” is a tool that the pipeline company inserts into and pushes through the pipeline for cleaning the pipeline, conducting internal inspections, or other purposes. A pig trap is an ancillary item of pipeline equipment, with associated pipework and valves, for introducing a pig into a pipeline or removing a pig from a pipeline.

number in the “Docket Number” field, excluding the last three digits (*i.e.*, CP24–75, CP25–505 or CP25–506). Be sure you have selected an appropriate date range. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at FercOnlineSupport@ferc.gov or toll free at (866) 208–3676, or for TTY, contact (202) 502–8659.

The final EIS is not a decision document. It presents Commission staff's independent analysis of the environmental issues for the Commission to consider when addressing the merits of all issues in this proceeding. Under Section 3 of the NGA, the FERC considers as part of its decision to authorize natural gas facilities, all factors bearing on the public interest. Specifically, regarding whether to authorize natural gas facilities used for importation or exportation, the FERC shall authorize the proposal unless it finds that the proposed facilities will not be consistent with the public interest. Under section 7(c) of the NGA, the Commission determines whether interstate natural gas transportation facilities are in the public convenience and necessity and, if so, grants a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to construct and operate them. The Commission bases its decisions on both economic issues, including need, and environmental effects.

For public inquiries and assistance with making filings such as interventions, comments, or requests for rehearing, contact the Office of Public Participation at (202) 502–6595 or OPP@ferc.gov. Additional information about the project is available from the FERC website (www.ferc.gov) using the eLibrary link. 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 that 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. Go to <https://www.ferc.gov/ferc-online/overview> to register for eSubscription.

(Authority: 18 CFR 2.1)

Dated: September 25, 2026.

Carlos D. Clay,
Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–19983 Filed 9–29–26; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2026–4358; FRL–13657–01–OMS]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Information Collection Request; Comment Request; Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program: Standards for 2023–2025 and Other Changes (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Program: Standards for 2023–2025 and Other Changes (EPA ICR Number 2722.03, OMB Control Number 2060–0749), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through September 30, 2026. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

DATES: Comments may be submitted on or before October 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number–EPA–HQ–OAR–2026–4358, to EPA online using www.regulations.gov (our preferred method), by email to a/and/r/docket@epa.gov, or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 6406J, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Submit written comments and recommendations to OMB for the proposed information collection within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Crystal Biddle, Implementation, Analysis and Compliance Division, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Mail Code 22821T, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC

20460; telephone number: 202–564–5199; fax number: 202–555–1212; email address: biddle.crystal@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through September 30, 2026. An agency may not conduct, or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on June 26, 2026 (91 FR 39095) during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at www.regulations.gov or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Abstract: This ICR is for certain provisions of the RFS program which is required by the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations in 40 CFR parts 80 and 1090. The following provisions established in the RFS Standards for 2023–2025 and Other Changes final rule are most relevant to this information collection:

- Biogas-derived renewable fuel requirements to ensure that biogas is produced from renewable biomass and used as a transportation fuel and to allow for the use of biogas as a biointermediate (“biogas regulatory reform”)

- Requirements for third parties pertaining to engineering reviews, the RFS quality assurance program, and annual attest engagements

- Recordkeeping requirements for waste feedstocks, including separated food waste (SFW) The RFS program relies upon marketable credits (Renewable Identification Numbers or RINs) to function, which necessitates registration, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the type and number of RINs generated, sold, retired, etc. EPA provides the secure systems that respondents use to register, submit compliance reports, and transact RINs, which removes a burden from industry. EPA uses the information to monitor compliance with the RFS and to ensure the integrity of the RIN market.

Form Numbers: RFS0107 (5900–631), RFS1700 (5900–362), RFS2000 (5900–357), RFS2100 (5900–358), RFS2200