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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Concern among government agencies, utilities, and the public about the risks presented by more frequent and more severe weather events has led to widespread discussion about how to make electric infrastructure systems more resilient against such hazards, and how to do so effectively and at reasonable cost. This is challenging to do, however, given the many uncertainties and variables associated with weather-related events.

The specific purpose of this RFI is to gather available information on current consensus-based codes, specifications, standards, and other forms of guidance for improving the resilience of electric infrastructure systems against severe weather events, with respect to both the design and operation of these systems. The information of interest ranges from (1) specific technical design standards or requirements for physical system components, *e.g.*, “transmission towers sited in areas subject to winds between 125 mph and 150 mph should be built to withstand wind stress of XYZ mph, using xxx-grade steel or yyy-grade concrete or both”; (2) relevant corporate business practices, *e.g.*, “companies should designate a senior corporate officer responsible for the development, implementation, and ongoing maintenance of a company-wide resilience strategy”; and (3) analytic methods and tools for estimating the possible economic benefits from strategies, investments, or initiatives to enhance power system resilience.

DOE anticipates using this information to catalogue and synthesize a body of existing expert knowledge about how best to enhance the weather-related resilience of the grid, cost-effectively. Accordingly, it is important for respondents to supplement specific standards, requirements, or practices with the rationale(s) relied upon in developing them and justifying their use.

DOE also notes that some of the existing electric reliability standards developed by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation and adopted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and those developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, have weather-related resilience implications and benefits. These standards are generally well-documented, and DOE suggests that respondents cite them where appropriate by reference only; submission of more detailed information is not needed.

Regarding state- or locally-adopted codes and standards that have resilience implications, or for less well-documented requirements or practices, DOE has the following questions:

(a) Scope and applicability—for any given requirement or practice, what hazard (or hazards) is the measure intended to mitigate or make the system less vulnerable against, and for which sector(s) or component(s) of the system is the practice relevant? Does the requirement establish a design threshold, *e.g.*, “design to withstand 150 mph wind stress”, or identify appropriate hazard maps, *e.g.*, flood plain maps, or maps of wind zones?

(b) Origins—how or by whom was the requirement or practice developed, and did the process provide for consensus, openness, transparency, balanced decision-making, due process, or an appeal process? Could the chosen development method be applied to unmet needs in other grid resilience contexts?

(c) Validation—has the requirement or practice been widely tested? *Note:* DOE recognizes that worthwhile practices for improving resilience may exist that are not presently consensus-based, and therefore asks respondents to include information about such practices, and whether further testing or refinements would make them more broadly applicable.

(d) Are there other important caveats, not mentioned earlier, about the requirement or practice that should be considered?

Interested parties are encouraged to submit comments and information on matters discussed in this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section, in writing and by the date specified in the **DATES** section of this notice. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Please do not submit to the RFI information for which disclosure is restricted by statute, such as trade secrets and confidential commercial or financial information (Confidential Business Information (CBI)). Comments submitted to the RFI email address cannot be claimed as CBI, and submission waives any such claims. DOE plans to make all information received in response to this RFI available to the public.

Signed in Washington, DC, on June 28, 2019.

Bruce J. Walker,

Assistant Secretary, Office of Electricity, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2019–14547 Filed 7–8–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Codes, Standards, Specifications, and Other Guidance for Enhancing the Resilience of Oil and Natural Gas Infrastructure Systems Against Severe Weather Events

AGENCY: Office of Electricity, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Notice of request for information (RFI).

SUMMARY: Many oil and natural gas companies, pipeline operators, fuel distribution and delivery firms, and other owners and operators of oil and natural gas infrastructure, as well as the government agencies that regulate them in some respect, are seeking cost-effective ways to make these infrastructure systems more resilient against cyber and physical threats as well as severe weather events. The purpose of this RFI is to gather “relevant consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards”¹ and other pertinent materials to provide guidance for enhancing the physical and operational resilience of these systems and their components against such events. Gathering this information will enable existing expert knowledge on this subject to be synthesized and made broadly available to interested policy officials and other decision-makers. In addition, this information may aid the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its implementation of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018, as well as other federal efforts to enhance resilience. Organizing existing knowledge in this way will also help identify important information gaps that can then be addressed through targeted research and development activities and through emergency preparedness actions by government agencies and the private sector.

The U.S. Department of Energy also supports actions to enhance the weather-related resilience of other domestic energy infrastructure, particularly electric grids. A parallel RFI will be issued to gather analogous resilience information pertinent to the electric sector.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 23, 2019.

ADDRESSES:

Email: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments electronically, to

¹ The Disaster Recovery Reform Act, which was signed into law on October 5, 2018 as part of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115–254), includes several references “to relevant consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards,” including in sections 1234 and 1235.

oilandgas.resilience@hq.doe.gov, with “Guidance for Enhancing Oil and Natural Gas Resilience” in the subject line. Comments, data, and other information submitted to DOE electronically should be provided in PDF, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, WordPerfect, or text (ASCII) file format. The information received in response to this RFI may be used to structure future DOE programs and will be available to the public. Respondents are strongly advised not to include any document or information that might be considered commercially- or business-sensitive, proprietary, confidential, critical electric infrastructure information, or classified for reasons of national security. Submissions are to be written in English, be free of any defects or viruses, and without special characters or any form of encryption.

U.S. Mail to: U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Mailstop OE-20, Washington, DC 20585, Attn: Office of Electricity, Guidance for Enhancing Oil and Natural Gas Resilience.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Concern among government agencies, utilities, and the public about the risks presented by more frequent and more severe weather events has led to widespread discussion about how to make oil and natural gas infrastructure systems more resilient against such hazards, and how to do so effectively and at reasonable cost. This is challenging to do. Although these industries and agencies have been working for several years to develop a culture of resilience, at present there is no settled body of expert knowledge about requirements and practices for enhancing the resilience of these systems.

The specific purpose of this RFI is to gather available information on current consensus-based codes, specifications, standards, and less formal forms of guidance for improving the resilience of all forms of oil and natural gas infrastructure against severe weather events, with respect to both the design and operation of these systems. The information of interest ranges from (1) specific technical design standards or requirements for physical system components; (2) relevant corporate business practices, e.g., “oil and natural gas companies should designate a senior corporate officer responsible for the development, implementation, and

ongoing maintenance of a company-wide resilience strategy”; and (3) analytic methods and tools for estimating the possible economic benefits from strategies, investments, or initiatives to enhance the resilience of relevant facilities.

DOE anticipates using this information to catalogue and synthesize a body of existing expert knowledge about how best to enhance the resilience of these systems cost-effectively. Accordingly, it is important for respondents to supplement specific standards, requirements, or practices with the rationale(s) relied on in developing them and justifying their use.

DOE also notes safety and reliability standards pertinent to these systems have been developed by the oil and natural gas industries and promulgated by the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, and some of these standards have implications and benefits for system resilience. These standards are generally well-documented, and DOE suggests respondents cite them where appropriate by reference only; submission of more detailed information is not needed.

Regarding state- or locally-adopted codes and standards that have resilience implications, or for less well-documented requirements or practices, DOE has the following questions:

(a) Scope and applicability—for any given requirement or practice, what hazard (or hazards) is the measure intended to mitigate or make the system less vulnerable against, and for which sector(s) or component(s) of the system is the practice relevant? Does the requirement establish a design threshold, e.g., “design to withstand 150 mph wind stress,” or identify appropriate hazard maps, e.g., flood plain maps, or maps of wind zones?

(b) Origins—how or by whom was the requirement or practice developed, and did the process provide for consensus, openness, transparency, balanced decision-making, due process, or an appeal process? Could the chosen development used be applied to unmet needs in other oil or natural gas resilience contexts?

(c) Validation—has the requirement or practice been widely tested? *Note:* DOE recognizes that worthwhile practices for improving resilience may exist that are not presently consensus-based, and therefore asks respondents to include information about such practices, and whether further testing or refinements

would make them more broadly applicable.

(d) Are there other important caveats, not mentioned earlier, about the requirement or practice that should be considered?

Interested parties are encouraged to submit comments and information on matters discussed in this

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section, in writing and by the date specified in the **DATES** section of this notice. All comments received will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov*.

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Signed in Washington, DC, on June 28, 2019.

Bruce J. Walker,

Assistant Secretary, Office of Electricity, U.S. Department of Energy.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPPT-2019-0075; FRL-9992-79]

Certain New Chemicals; Receipt and Status Information for May 2019

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: EPA is required under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, to make information publicly available and to publish information in the **Federal Register** pertaining to submissions under TSCA Section 5, including notice of receipt of a Premanufacture notice (PMN), Significant New Use Notice (SNUN) or Microbial Commercial Activity Notice (MCAN), including an amended notice or test information; an exemption application (Biotech exemption); an application for a test marketing exemption (TME), both pending and/or concluded; a notice of commencement (NOC) of manufacture (including import) for new chemical substances; and a periodic status report on new