

require all pipelines to file or make Page 700 workpapers available to shippers and interested parties upon request, not just to FERC staff. The LSG also explains that it participated in the Commission's July 2015 technical conference on the Petition for Rulemaking.

The LSG states that it welcomed the Commission's decision to issue an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANOPR) in October 2016 in Docket No. RM17-1.⁷ According to the LSG, the Commission stated that it was considering issuing a NOPR to propose certain changes to the FERC Form No. 6, Page 700 reporting requirement in order to further enhance financial reporting transparency. The LSG notes that in its comments to the ANOPR, it encouraged the Commission to propose rule changes to require a subset of pipelines to file disaggregated Page 700 data in the form of the supplemental Page 700s that it explains was contemplated by the Commission in the ANOPR. The LSG states that it supported the Commission's proposal to require a pipeline to file disaggregated Page 700 data if it has both crude oil and petroleum product systems. The LSG further states that it supported the Commission's proposal to require a pipeline to file supplemental Page 700s

for: (1) "non-contiguous (geographically separate) pipeline systems;" and (2) "major pipeline systems" with certain suggested modifications to those criteria. According to the LSG, the aggregated data reported on Page 700 does not currently provide a shipper with the information it needs to determine whether certain pipelines are over-recovering on a specific pipeline or segment.

The LSG states that in its comments to the ANOPR, it encouraged the Commission to propose to revise Page 700 to require all pipelines to disaggregate Page 700 revenue, barrel and barrel-mile data associated with cost-based rates, non-cost based rates and other jurisdictional revenues such as penalties. In addition, the LSG states that it recommended that the Commission also propose to require all pipelines to include information regarding pipeline loss allowance revenues in the "other jurisdictional revenues" category because, according to the LSG, it is unclear whether those revenues are being recorded by pipelines on Page 700 in a uniform and consistent manner.

The LSG explains that in its comments to the ANOPR, it also reiterated the call for the Commission to require all pipelines to make their Page

700 workpapers available to a shipper or interested person upon request, not just to the Commission and FERC staff. The LSG suggested that there is no logical basis for, and no public interest served by, the requirement that pipelines provide their workpapers only to the Commission and Commission staff. According to the LSG, shippers should have the tools they need to bear the burden of evaluating the reasonableness of rates and bringing challenges to the pipeline's rates.

For the reasons stated in its comments to the ANOPR, the LSG recommends that the Commission issue a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) in which the Commission proposes the suggested modifications to the FERC Form No. 6.

Commission Response: The Commission and the public utilize the data in FERC Form Nos. 6 and 6-Q to assist in monitoring rates, the financial condition of the oil pipeline industry, and in assessing energy markets. The LSG's comments in support of the continued collection of FERC Form Nos. 6 and 6-Q data reflect the public benefit of reporting this information.

LSG's FERC Form No. 6 modification suggestions are currently before the Commission in Docket No. RM15-19-000 for consideration in that proceeding.

ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL BURDEN⁸ AND COST⁹ FOR FERC FORM NOS. 6 AND 6-Q

	Number of respondents	Annual number of responses per respondent	Total number of responses	Average burden hours and cost (\$) per response	Total annual burden hours and total annual cost (\$)	Cost per respondent (\$)
	(1)	(2)	(1) * (2) = (3)	(4)	(3) * (4) = (5)	(5) ÷ (1)
FERC Form No. 6	244	1	244	161 hrs.; \$12,719	39,284 hrs.; \$3,103,436.	\$12,719
FERC Form No. 6-Q ...	244	3	732	150 hrs.; \$11,850	109,800 hrs.; \$8,674,200.	35,550

Comments: Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collections of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collections; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collections

of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Dated: July 3, 2019.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-14674 Filed 7-9-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. AC19-171-000]

Spire Storage West LLC; Notice of Filing

Take notice that on June 28, 2019, Spire Storage West LLC (Spire Storage) filed a request as Successor to Clear Creek Storage Company, L.L.C. (Clear Creek) for waiver or clarification of any

⁷ Revisions to Index Policies and Page 700 of FERC Form No. 6, 157 FERC 61,047 (2016).

⁸ Burden is the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. For further explanation

of what is included in the information collection burden, refer to Title 5 Code of Federal Regulations 1320.3.

⁹ Commission staff estimates that the industry's average cost (for wages and benefits) for completing and filing FERC Form Nos. 6 and 6-Q are

comparable to the Commission's average cost. Therefore, we are using the FERC 2018 average salary plus benefits (for one FERC full-time equivalent, or FTE) of \$164,820/year (or \$79.00/hour).

continuing obligation to file FERC Form Nos. 3–Q and 2–A covering Clear Creek’s activities in the months of January and February 2019 immediately before its combination into Spire Storage.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. Anyone filing a motion to intervene or protest must serve a copy of that document on the Applicant.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the eFiling link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at <http://www.ferc.gov>, using the eLibrary link and is available for review in the Commission’s Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an eSubscription link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Comments: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on August 2, 2019.

Dated: July 3, 2019.

Kimberly D. Bose,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–14675 Filed 7–9–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Savings and Loan Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Home Owners’ Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1461 *et seq.*) (HOLA), Regulation LL (12 CFR part 238), and Regulation MM (12 CFR part 239), and all other applicable statutes and

regulations to become a savings and loan holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a savings association and nonbanking companies owned by the savings and loan holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the HOLA (12 U.S.C. 1467a(e)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 10(c)(4)(B) of the HOLA (12 U.S.C. 1467a(c)(4)(B)). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than August 5, 2019.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (Prabal Chakrabarti, Senior Vice President) 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210–2204. Comments can also be sent electronically to BOS.SRC.Applications.Comments@bos.frb.org:

1. *Middlesex Federal MHC, Somerville, Massachusetts*; to become a mutual holding company by acquiring Middlesex Federal Savings, F.A., also of Somerville, Massachusetts.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 5, 2019.

Yao-Chin Chao,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2019–14682 Filed 7–9–19; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice QDC–2019–01; Docket No. 2019–0002; Sequence No. 18]

Unique Entity ID Standard for Awards Management

AGENCY: Office of Systems Management, Integrated Award Environment, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Notice; announcement of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice of this new Unique Entity ID for Federal awards

management includes the final technical specification for the identifier standard. IAE is hosting a meeting to provide information on the new Unique Entity ID standard. The meeting is open to current and potential federal awardees (contracts, grants, loan recipients, etc.) and the public.

DATES: The Unique Entity ID standard is considered final on July 10, 2019.

Meeting date: The meeting will be held on Thursday, July 25, 2019, starting at 1 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST), and ending no later than 2 p.m., EST.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held virtually. Interested individuals must register to attend as instructed below under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. Once registered, participants will receive the meeting information. Further information on the unique entity ID may be found online on the following website: gsa.gov/entityid.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Nancy Goode, Program Manager, IAE Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement Division. More information can be found at gsa.gov/entityid. Questions related to government implementation can be directed to entityvalidation@gsa.gov. All media questions should be directed to the GSA Media Affairs at press@gsa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Currently, the System for Award Management (*SAM.gov*) utilizes the Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS)® nine-digit number as the unique identifier for entities throughout the federal awarding lifecycle, in *SAM.gov*, in other Integrated Award Environment (IAE) systems, on required forms, and in downstream government systems.

In 2016, the government revised both the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations (2CFR) to remove any proprietary references to D&B and the DUNS® number as the unique entity identifier. This allowed the government to decouple the required unique identifier from the supporting entity validation services.

As such, the U.S. government is moving to a new unique entity identifier for federal awards management, including, but not limited to, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, which will ultimately become the primary key to identify entities throughout the federal awarding lifecycle, in *SAM.gov*, other IAE systems, on required forms, and in downstream government systems. The