

(b) If the guidance document is determined to be significant under § 2509.20, CNCS may proceed with publication in the **Federal Register**. For each significant guidance document, the originating CNCS office should include a statement in the clearance memorandum indicating that the guidance document has been reviewed and cleared in accordance with this section.

§ 2509.20 What is a “significant” guidance document?

(a) The term “significant guidance document” means a guidance document that will be disseminated to regulated entities or the general public and that may reasonably be anticipated:

(1) To lead to an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the U.S. economy, a sector of the U.S. economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or state, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) To create serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another Federal agency;

(3) To alter materially the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) To raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in E.O. 12866, as further amended.

(b) The term “significant guidance document” does not include the categories of documents excluded by § 2509.12 or any other category of guidance documents exempted in writing by CNCS in consultation with OIRA.

(c) Significant and economically significant guidance documents must be reviewed by OIRA under E.O. 12866 before issuance and must demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements for regulations or rules, including significant regulatory actions, set forth in E.O. 12866, E.O. 13563, E.O. 13609, E.O. 13771, and E.O. 13777.

§ 2509.22 When will guidance be published for public notice-and-comment?

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, all proposed CNCS guidance documents determined to be significant within the meaning of § 2509.20 are subject to public notice-and-comment. CNCS shall publish notification in the **Federal Register** of the proposed significant guidance document and invite public comments for a minimum of 30 days, then publish a response to major concerns raised in

the comments when the final guidance document is published.

(b) The requirements of paragraph (a) of this section will not apply to any significant guidance document for which CNCS finds, in consultation with OIRA, good cause that notice-and-comment procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest (and incorporates the finding of good cause and a brief statement of reasons in the guidance issued).

(c) CNCS and OIRA may establish an agreement on presumptively exempted categories of guidance; such documents will be presumptively exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 2509.24 How may the public submit a petition to CNCS for the withdrawal or modification of a guidance document?

(a) Interested parties may submit petitions to CNCS requesting withdrawal or modification of any effective guidance document by sending an email to *Guidance@cns.gov* or by sending the request to Corporation for National and Community Service ATT: Associate Director of Policy, 250 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20525.

(b) Interested parties should include the guidance document’s title and a summary justification describing why the document should be withdrawn, how it should be modified, or the nature of the concern with the guidance.

(c) The responsible CNCS department, in consultation with OGC, will review the petition, determine if withdrawal or modification is necessary or the best way to resolve the concern, and respond to the petitioner no later than 90 days after receipt of the request.

§ 2509.26 What is the effect of rescinded guidance documents?

CNCS may not cite, use, or rely on rescinded guidance documents, except to establish historical facts.

§ 2509.28 How will significant guidance be issued when there are exigent circumstances?

Under exigent circumstances, such as safety, health, or when statutory deadlines or court order or other compelling cause require CNCS to act more quickly than normal review procedures allow, CNCS will notify OIRA as soon as possible and, to the extent practicable, comply with the requirements of this subpart at the earliest opportunity.

§ 2509.30 No judicial review or enforceable rights.

This subpart is intended to improve the internal management of CNCS. As such, it is for the use of CNCS

employees only and is not intended to, and does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or in equity by any party against the United States, its agencies or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Subpart B [Reserved]

Dated: June 24, 2020.

Helen Serassio,

Acting General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2020–13940 Filed 7–22–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 191

[Docket No. PHMSA–2016–0016; Amdt. No. 191–28]

RIN 2137–AF22

Pipeline Safety: Safety of Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities; Correction

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) published a final rule in the **Federal Register** on February 12, 2020, amending PHMSA’s regulations establishing minimum safety standards for underground natural gas storage facilities. That document inadvertently removed certain reporting requirements for natural gas pipeline operators. This document corrects the final regulations.

DATES: Effective on July 23, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashlin Bollacker, Technical Writer, Office of Pipeline Safety, at 202–366–4203.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 12, 2020, PHMSA published a final rule titled: “Safety of Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities.” (85 FR 8104). The final rule contained an error that inadvertently removed two paragraphs from the current regulations. This document corrects the unintended deletion.

The final rule revised § 191.22 to add new reporting requirements for underground natural gas storage facilities (UNGSF). However, in adding those new reporting requirements for UNGSF facilities, a pair of reporting

requirements for natural gas pipeline operators at paragraphs (c)(1)(v) and (c)(1)(vi) was inadvertently removed from § 191.22.

This document amends § 191.22 to reinstate paragraphs (c)(1)(v) and (c)(1)(vi).

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 191

Underground natural gas storage facility reporting requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, PHMSA is amending 49 CFR part 191 as follows:

PART 191—TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE; ANNUAL REPORTS, INCIDENT REPORTS, AND SAFETY-RELATED CONDITION REPORTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 191 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 185(w)(3), 49 U.S.C. 5121, 60101 *et seq.*, and 49 CFR 1.97.

■ 2. Amend § 191.22 by:

■ a. Revising paragraphs (c)(1)(iii) and (iv); and

■ b. Adding paragraphs (c)(1)(v) and (vi).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 191.22 National Registry of Operators.

* * * * *

(c) * * *
(1) * * *

(iii) Construction of a new LNG plant, LNG facility, or UNGSF;

(iv) Maintenance of a UNGSF that involves the plugging or abandonment of a well, or that requires a workover rig and costs \$200,000 or more for an individual well, including its wellhead. If 60-days' notice is not feasible due to

an emergency, an operator must promptly respond to the emergency and notify PHMSA as soon as practicable;

(v) Reversal of product flow direction when the reversal is expected to last more than 30 days. This notification is not required for pipeline systems already designed for bi-directional flow; or

(vi) A pipeline converted for service under § 192.14 of this chapter, or a change in commodity as reported on the annual report as required by § 191.17.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on July 8, 2020, under authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.97.

Howard R. Elliott,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2020-15122 Filed 7-22-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[FF09E21000 FXES11110900000 201]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Four Species Not Warranted for Listing as Endangered or Threatened Species

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notification of findings.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce findings that four species are not warranted for listing as endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as

amended (Act). After a thorough review of the best available scientific and commercial information, we find that it is not warranted at this time to list the Upper Missouri River DPS of Arctic grayling, Elk River crayfish, rattlesnake-master borer moth, and northern Virginia well amphipod. However, we ask the public to submit to us at any time any new information relevant to the status of any of the species mentioned above or their habitats.

DATES: The findings in this document were made on July 23, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Detailed descriptions of the bases for these findings are available on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> under the following docket numbers:

Species	Docket No.
Arctic grayling	FWS-R6-ES-2020-0024.
Elk River crayfish	FWS-R5-ES-2020-0025.
Northern Virginia well amphipod.	FWS-R5-ES-2020-0026.
Rattlesnake-master borer moth.	FWS-R3-ES-2020-0027.

Supporting information used to prepare this finding is available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours by contacting the appropriate person as specified under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please submit any new information, materials, comments, or questions concerning this finding to the appropriate person, as specified under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Species	Contact information
Arctic grayling	Jodi Bush, Project Leader, Montana Field Office, 406-449-5225 x205, Jodi_Bush@fws.gov .
Elk River crayfish and northern Virginia well amphipod.	Martin Miller, Threatened and Endangered Species Chief, North Atlantic-Appalachian Regional Office, 413-253-8615, Martin_Miller@fws.gov .
Rattlesnake-master borer moth	Kraig McPeck, Field Supervisor, Illinois-Iowa Field Office, 309-757-5800, kraig_mcpeek@fws.gov .

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD), please call the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under section 4(b)(3)(B) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), we are required to make a finding whether or not a petitioned action is warranted within 12 months after receiving any petition for which we have determined contains substantial scientific or commercial information indicating that the petitioned action may be warranted

(“12-month finding”). We must make a finding that the petitioned action is: (1) Not warranted; (2) warranted; or (3) warranted but precluded. We must publish a notice of these 12-month findings in the **Federal Register**.

Summary of Information Pertaining to the Five Factors

Section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1533) and the implementing regulations at part 424 of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR part 424) set forth procedures for adding species to, removing species from, or

reclassifying species on the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (Lists). The Act defines “species” as any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature. The Act defines “endangered species” as any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (16 U.S.C. 1532(6)), and “threatened species” as any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future