

fireworks barge in approximate position latitude 39°15'43.13" N, longitude 76°26'28.41" W. These coordinates are based on datum NAD 1983.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section—

Captain of the Port (COTP) means the Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Maryland-National Capital Region.

Designated representative means any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region to assist in enforcing the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative by telephone at 410-576-2693 or on Marine Band Radio VHF-FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). The Coast Guard vessels enforcing this section can be contacted on Marine Band Radio VHF-FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz).

(3) Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement officials.* The U.S. Coast Guard may be assisted in the patrol and enforcement of the safety zone by other Federal, State, and local agencies.

(e) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on July 20, 2024, and, if necessary due to inclement weather on July 21, 2024, from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Dated: June 17, 2024.

David E. O'Connell,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Maryland-National Capital Region.

[FR Doc. 2024-13642 Filed 6-20-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Customs Declaration Exceptions

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service is revising *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM®), in various sections, to delete the “known mailer” and “official mail” exceptions for customs declarations for mail to, from, or between overseas U.S.

military and diplomatic Post Office® addresses.

DATES: *Effective:* September 29, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vlad Spanu at (202) 268-4180 or Kathy Frigo at (202) 268-4178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 10, 2023, the Postal Service published a notice of proposed rulemaking (88 FR 30068) to delete section 703.2.3.9, “Customs Declarations—Exceptions,” to align Postal Service regulations with current customs policy.

The Postal Service also proposed to make minor revisions to the text in sections 608.2.4.4 and 703.2.3.8 to align with deleting section 703.2.3.9.

Additionally, due to deleting section 703.2.3.9, the Postal Service is renumbering current sections 703.2.3.10 through 703.2.3.13, respectively, and revising the introductory text in renumbered section 703.2.3.10.

Responses to Comments

The Postal Service received nine formal comments on the May 10, 2023, proposed rule. Two commenters concurred without comment, and seven commenters cited concerns to the proposed rule.

The comments received and the Postal Service's responses area as follows:

Comment: Two commenters said that they felt the current “known mailer” and “official mail” exceptions wording should not be amended for mail sent to or from overseas military and diplomatic Post Office addresses since the change could prevent mailing classified materials. The commenters also indicated that providing detailed descriptions on the customs form could identify secret and sensitive contents.

In addition, the commenters noted that they send and receive documents and equipment currently considered as “official mail” from military locations and utilize a general description to deter rifling or theft. In support, one of the two commenters cited a reference from the Department of Defense Manual 5200.01-V3 Enclosure 4: “Preparation of Material for Shipment: (3) Do not place a classification marking or any other unusual marks on the outer envelope or container that might invite special attention to the fact that the contents are classified.”

For these reasons, both commenters said that they felt that instituting the proposed rule would hinder investigations and clearance adjudications missions, ultimately stagnating the nation's trusted workforce, and adversely impacting governmental departments. The

commenters further indicated that continued use of the Postal Service for classified mail is contingent upon official mail to move freely without unnecessary roadblocks to meet critical mission requirements.

USPS Response: The Postal Service requires the information senders provide on customs declaration forms to be electronically transmitted to USPS before the package enters the Postal Service network. By using the electronic customs declaration data, risk assessment tools, and data analytics, the United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) identifies packages with a potential risk to national security or the safety of the Postal Service mail stream.

The detailed descriptions' section of the Customs Declaration Form and Advance Electronic Data (AED) are used to provide a list of the contents within the package. The Postal Service does not have rules that require the disclosure of whether the contents are sensitive or confidential, nor a requirement to provide such marking on the exterior package that would reveal the national-security-classification level of the contents.

Comment: Like the previous comment, three commenters said that they felt the current “known mailer” and “official mail” exceptions wording should not be amended for mail sent to or from overseas military and diplomatic Post Office addresses since the change could prevent mailing sensitive or classified materials if the contents are required to be disclosed as such on the customs declaration form.

One of the two commenters also indicated that requiring a detailed description for unclassified materials poses a potential of identifying other mail as sensitive or classified based on the sole “documents” description.

The commenters further indicated that it would not be an issue if the Postal Service continued to accept a general description, such as “documents” for the description of sensitive or classified documents and equipment. One commenter further indicated that mailing classified documents would be contingent upon the allowance of using “documents” as the descriptor for all official mail.

USPS Response: Similar to the previous responses, there is no requirement to identify “secret,” “sensitive,” “classified,” or any other such distinction. For non-dutiable documents, the level of detail that would most often be expected to be adequate is “documents.”

Comment: One commenter did not oppose removing the “known mailer” and “official mail” exemptions for

customs declaration forms for mail addressed to international addresses, but did oppose removing the exemption for mail addressed to and from overseas military and diplomatic Post Office addresses. The commenter felt that the exemption allows mail sent in an official capacity to move freely and for the most part without unnecessary roadblocks to meet critical mission requirements, and also provides the ability to conceal contents that could potentially be of a sensitive nature.

USPS Response: Similar to previous responses, the Postal Service requires the information senders provide on customs declaration forms to be electronically transmitted to USPS before the package enters the Postal Service network. By using the electronic customs declaration data, risk assessment tools, and data analytics, the USPS identifies packages with a potential risk to national security or the safety of the Postal Service mail stream.

There is no Postal Service requirement to identify a non-dutiable document as classified or sensitive on the customs declaration form or on the exterior of the package and, therefore, would not reveal the national security classification level of the contents.

Comment: One commenter opposed amending the “known mailer” and “official mail” exceptions for mail to or from overseas military and diplomatic Post Office addresses since it would cause a change to current procedures, requiring time to educate their personnel and the communities they support on the new procedures. The commenter further indicated that U.S. Government entities should not be subjected to providing information on the customs declaration form or markings on the outer envelope or box since it could allude to the contents as confidential or classified material and cited a reference from the Department of Defense Manual 5200.01–V3 Enclosure 4: “Preparation of Material for Shipment: (3) Do not place a classification marking or any other unusual marks on the outer envelope or container that might invite special attention to the fact that the contents are classified.”

USPS Response: As indicated in previous responses, there is no requirement to identify “secret” or “sensitive” or “classified” or any other such distinction. The “detail” description that would most often be expected to be adequate is “documents.”

In addition, the Postal Service is simultaneously implementing associated changes to the International Mail Manual (IMM®) under separate

cover, eliminating the “known mailer” and “official mail” exceptions for mail in the international Postal Service network to conform to international law requirements for customs forms and data, which do not allow such exceptions.

Given these necessary changes for international mail, the changes to the DMM will also promote uniformity in how mail originating in the United States and destined for overseas is inducted, screened, and processed, thus simplifying operational processes and avoiding customer confusion.

Comment: Two commenters responded as “Concurred without comment.”

USPS Response: The Postal Service thanks those commenters for the feedback and appreciates the support of this change.

The Postal Service adopts the described changes to *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM), incorporated by reference in the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

The Postal Service will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect the changes.

In a separate rule, the Postal Service will also revise associated revisions to the International Mail Manual (IMM).

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

Accordingly, 39 CFR part 111 is amended as follows:

PART 111—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 111 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 13 U.S.C. 301–307; 18 U.S.C. 1692–1737; 39 U.S.C. 101, 401, 403, 404, 414, 416, 3001–3011, 3201–3219, 3403–3406, 3621, 3622, 3626, 3632, 3633, and 5001.

■ 2. Revise *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail (DMM), as follows:

Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM)

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600 Basic Standards for All Mailing Services

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608 Postal Information and Resources

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2.0 Domestic Mail

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2.4 Customs Forms Required

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2.4.4 Overseas Military Mail

[Revise the text of 2.4.4 to read as follows:]

For determining customs declarations’ required usage when mailing to or from APO, FPO, or DPO addresses, see 703.2.3.6 through 703.2.3.8.

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700 Special Standards

703 Nonprofit USPS Marketing Mail and Other Unique Eligibility

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2.0 Overseas Military and Diplomatic Post Office Mail

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2.3 General Restrictions

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2.3.8 Customs Declarations—Required Usage

[Revise the introductory text of 2.3.8 to read as follows:]

In accord with the procedures provided in 2.3.6, customs declarations forms are required for use on shipments to or from APO/FPO/DPO locations as follows:

[Revise the text of item a. to read as follows:]

a. Priority Mail Express mailpieces addressed to or from an APO, FPO, or DPO location must bear a properly completed computer-generated PS Form 2976–B, *Priority Mail Express International Shipping Label and Customs Form*, regardless of weight, value, or contents.

[Revise the introductory text of item b. to read as follows:]

b. All other mailpieces addressed to or from an APO, FPO, or DPO location must bear a properly completed computer-generated PS Form 2976, *Customs Declaration CN22—Sender’s Declaration*, or, if the customer prefers, a properly completed computer-generated PS Form 2976–A, *Customs Declaration and Dispatch Note—CP 72*, if either of the following conditions applies:

* * * * *

[Delete 2.3.9, “Customs Declarations—Exceptions,” in its entirety and renumber current 2.3.10 through 2.3.13 as 2.3.9 through 2.3.12.]

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2.3.10 Items Not Eligible for Deposit or Pickup

[Revise the introductory text of renumbered 2.3.10 to read as follows:]

Customers must present the following items requiring a customs form to an employee at a Post Office retail service counter. The Postal Service will return these improperly presented items to the sender for proper entry and acceptance:

* * * * *

Sarah Sullivan,

Attorney, Ethics & Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2024–13425 Filed 6–20–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608; FRL–12022–01–OCSPP]

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), Polymer With 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol in Pesticide Formulations; Tolerance Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, with a minimum number average molecular weight (in amu) of 1400, (No CAS Reg. No.), when used as an inert ingredient in a pesticide chemical formulation. Pyxis Regulatory Consulting Inc., on behalf of Tessara PTY Ltd., submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), polymer with 1,2-ethandiol, 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol on food or feed commodities when used in accordance with these exemptions.

DATES: This regulation is effective June 21, 2024. Objections and requests for

hearings must be received on or before August 20, 2024 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608, is available at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room and the OPP Docket is (202) 566–1744. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Director, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: RDPRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 through the Office of the Federal Register's e-CFR site at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40>.

C. Can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an

objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number: EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before August 20, 2024. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b), although the Office of the Administrative Law Judges, which houses the Hearing Clerk, encourages parties to file objections and hearing requests electronically. See https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2020-05/documents/2020-04-10_-_order_urgening_electronic_service_and_filing.pdf.

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2023–0608, by one of the following methods.

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

- **Mail:** OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.

- **Hand Delivery:** To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/where-send-comments-epa-dockets#express>.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of March 22, 2024 (89 FR 20410) (FRL–11682–02–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408, 21 U.S.C. 346a, announcing the receipt of a pesticide petition (PP IN–11735) filed