

We will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 20 to reflect these changes.

Stanley F. Mires,

Attorney, Federal Requirements.

[FR Doc. 2014-17136 Filed 7-21-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-P

## POSTAL SERVICE

### 39 CFR Part 111

#### Domestic Competitive Products Pricing and Mailing Standards Changes

**AGENCY:** Postal Service™.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Postal Service will revise *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM®), to reflect changes to some of the prices for Priority Mail® and the mailing standards for Premium Forwarding Service Commercial™ competitive products.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* September 7, 2014.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Margaret Choiniere (202) 268-7231 or Garry Rodriguez (202) 268-7281.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This final rule describes the new prices for Priority Mail established by the Governors of the United States Postal Service® and the enhancement to Premium Forwarding Service Commercial enrollment. New prices are available under Docket Number CP2014-55 on the Web site of the Postal Regulatory Commission (PRC) at <http://www.prc.gov>, and also on the Postal Explorer® Web site at <http://pe.usps.com>.

#### Priority Mail

Overall, Priority Mail prices will average a zero percent price increase. The price increase varies by price cell and price tier.

Retail prices will average a 1.7 percent price increase. The Flat Rate Envelope will be priced at \$5.75, the Legal Flat Rate Envelope will be priced at \$5.90 and the Padded Flat Rate Envelope will be priced at \$6.10. The Flat Rate Box prices will be: Small, \$5.95, and Medium boxes, \$12.65. The Large Flat Rate Box will be priced at \$17.90 and Large APO/FPO/DPO Box will be priced at \$15.90.

Commercial Base prices offer lower prices to customers who use online and other authorized postage payment methods. Commercial Base prices will average a 0.9 percent price decrease.

Commercial Base pricing offers an average 13.8 percent discount off retail prices.

Commercial Plus prices offer attractive price incentives to large volume customers. Commercial Plus prices will average a 2.3 percent price decrease. Commercial Plus pricing offers an average 15.7 percent discount off retail prices.

#### Mailer Services

##### Premium Forwarding Service

Premium Forwarding Service Commercial

The Postal Service provided advance notice of the redesign of commercial reshipment services and an introduction to Premium Forwarding Service Commercial (PFS Commercial™) in **Federal Register** Docket No: 2013-27728 (available at [www.gpo.gov](http://www.gpo.gov)). The Postal Service anticipated a systems implementation date of July 2014; however, many of the new features of PFS Commercial could be made available sooner. Therefore, the Postal Service began revising the DMM standards using a phased-in approach. The first phase of PFS Commercial features was implemented January 23, 2014, as announced in *Postal Bulletin* issue 22381.

Effective September 7, 2014, a subsequent phase of system implementation activates the enrollment and postage and fee payments for PFS Commercial (for customers desiring shipments sent by Priority Mail Express™) through the Business Customer Gateway at: <https://gateway.usps.com/bcg/login.htm>. At this time, no changes are being made to enrollment for PFS Commercial customers desiring shipments be sent by Priority Mail.

#### Resources

The Postal Service provides additional resources to assist customers with this price change for competitive products. These tools include price lists, downloadable price files, and **Federal Register** Notices, which may be found on the Postal Explorer® Web site at [pe.usps.com](http://pe.usps.com).

#### List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

The Postal Service adopts the following changes to *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM), incorporated by reference in the *Code of Federal Regulations*. See 39 CFR 111.1.

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 the following sections of *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM) as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

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

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 500 Additional Mailing Services

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 507 Mailer Services

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 3.0 Premium Forwarding Services

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 3.3 Premium Forwarding Service Commercial

\* \* \* \* \*

##### 3.3.1 Description

*[Revise 3.3.1 as follows:]*

Premium Forwarding Service Commercial (PFS Commercial) provides business commercial customers the option to have USPS gather their mail addressed to PO Boxes (including Caller Service) or business street addresses within the same servicing postal facility, and dispatch the mail as Priority Mail Express or Priority Mail shipments to a new address. Customers must establish a service agreement with the USPS, pay an annual enrollment fee and the applicable postage for the class of mail desired for the shipments. See Notice 123—Price List.

##### 3.3.2 Authorization

*[Revise 3.3.2 as follows:]*

Commercial customers may establish PFS Commercial service by making a request in writing to the origin Post Office if shipments sent by Priority Mail are desired, or through the Business Customer Gateway at <https://gateway.usps.com/bcg/login.htm> if shipments by Priority Mail Express are desired. Requests must specify the business street delivery or P.O. Boxes (or Caller Service) addresses, destination address, frequency (Monday through Saturday) and the postage payment method (see 3.3.3b). Service is activated upon written approval by the Postmaster for the origin office.

### 3.3.3 Additional Conditions

Only the authorized recipient (or legal agent) of the business's (or organization's) mail may activate the request for PFS Commercial service. PFS Commercial service agreements are subject to these additional standards:

*[Revise items 3.3.3a and 3.3.3b as follows:]*

a. Customers must pay an annual enrollment fee to establish service, regardless of the number of individual P.O. Boxes, Caller Service numbers, or street delivery addresses included for each servicing post office. The enrollment fee is refundable only if the request is denied.

b. For requests made in writing to the origin Post Office, the annual enrollment fee may be paid at a retail Post Office location, station or branch; the applicable Priority Mail postage for each shipment container is paid using the customer's *PostalOne!* permit account. For requests made through the Business Customer Gateway, the annual enrollment fee and applicable Priority Mail Express postage for each shipment container is paid using a USPS Corporate Account including CAPS, for customers choosing Priority Mail Express service.

\* \* \* \* \*

*[Revise item 3.3.3g as follows:]*

g. Priority Mail Express, or mailpieces with USPS Tracking, Certified Mail, COD, Insured Mail, Signature Confirmation, or Adult Signature are shipped to the destination delivery office Postmaster separately, for proper handling. Registered Mail is not eligible for PFS Commercial service.

\* \* \* \* \*

*[Revise item 3.3.3i as follows:]*

i. Business customers may terminate their PFS Commercial service agreement, effective 24 hours after the USPS receives customer's written notice of termination at the serving Post Office or through the Business Customer Gateway. The customer must pay all postage and fees as applicable for any shipments already scheduled before termination of service is made effective.

\* \* \* \* \*

We will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect these changes.

**Stanley F. Mires,**

*Attorney, Federal Requirements.*

[FR Doc. 2014-17138 Filed 7-21-14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7710-P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 300

**[EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002; FRL-9914-01-Region 1]**

### National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List: Deletion of the O'Connor Superfund Site

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 1 announces the deletion of the O'Connor Superfund Site (Site) located in Augusta, Maine, from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL, promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, is an appendix of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The EPA and the State of Maine, through the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, have determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA, other than operation, maintenance, and five-year reviews, have been completed. However, this deletion does not preclude future actions under Superfund.

**DATES:** This action is effective July 22, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002. All documents in the docket are listed on the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and is publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the site information repositories. Locations, contacts, phone numbers and viewing hours are:

EPA Records and Information Center, 5 Post Office Square, First Floor, Boston, MA 02109-3912, Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., and Lithgow Public Library, 45 Winthrop St., Augusta, Maine 04330, Mon-Thurs 9:00 a.m.-8 p.m., Friday 9:00

a.m.-5 p.m., Saturday 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Terrence Connelly, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1, Mailcode OSRR07-1, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Boston, MA 02109-3919, (617) 918-1373, email: [connelly.terry@epa.gov](mailto:connelly.terry@epa.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The site to be deleted from the NPL is the O'Connor Superfund Site, Augusta, Maine. A Notice of Intent to Delete for this Site was published in the **Federal Register** on March 12, 2014 (79 FR 13967).

The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent to Delete was April 11, 2014. Two public comments were received. One comment was critical of the remedy selected in 1989 as modified in 1994 and 2002 and stated that the Site should not be removed from the NPL until it was completely clean. The other comment raised an issue not related to the proposed action of deleting the Site from the NPL.

In questioning the effectiveness of institutional controls to maintain protectiveness and seeking a remedy that concludes with a "completely clean" site, the comment questions the adequacy of the selected remedy. The remedy was selected following public comment periods in 1989, 1994, and 2002 for the Record of Decision, the Explanation of Significant Differences, and the Record of Decision Amendment, respectively. EPA believes that the remedy selected is protective of human health and the environment. The selected remedy has been implemented, and all activities required under the remedy have been completed. Additionally, the activities completed at the O'Connor Superfund Site have satisfied those criteria that EPA has established for deletion of a site from the NPL.

The comment also voiced the desire that the Site be completely clean before being deleted from the NPL. While this is an aspirational goal of the Superfund program, it is not technically feasible to return every site to unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. For example, there are municipal landfills where communities disposed of their waste for decades and many of these landfills are also Superfund sites. The costs for requiring local communities to pay for completely cleaning up these landfills so that they are available for any future use would be in the millions for each landfill. The technology and resources to achieve this goal of returning every site to pristine conditions are simply not available.