

position 29 27.000 N, 089 17.682 W in Breton Sound, Block 49.

(b) *Effective period.* This section is effective without actual notice from November 23, 2020 until December 4, 2020. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from November 10, 2020 until November 23, 2020.

(c) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from November 10, 2020 until December 4, 2020, or until repairs are complete, whichever comes first.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23, entry into or remaining within this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector New Orleans (COTP) or designated representative.

(2) Vessels requiring entry into this safety zone must request permission from the COTP or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF-FM Channel 16 or 67 or by telephone at (504) 365-2200.

(3) Persons and vessels permitted to enter this safety zone must transit at their slowest safe speed and comply with all lawful directions issued by COTP or the designated representative.

(e) *Information broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the enforcement times and date for this safety zone through Broadcast Notices to Mariners (BNMs), Local Notices to Mariners (LNMs), and/or Marine Safety Information Bulletins (MSIBs) as appropriate.

Dated: November 10, 2020.

**W.E. Watson,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector New Orleans.*

[FR Doc. 2020-25293 Filed 11-20-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-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 is amending *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM®), to reflect changes to prices and mailing standards for competitive products.

**DATES:** Effective January 24, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tom Foti at (202) 268-2931 or Garry Rodriguez at (202) 268-7281.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This final rule describes new prices and product features for competitive products, by class of mail, established by the Governors of the United States Postal Service®. New prices are available under Docket Number CP2021-28 on the Postal Regulatory Commission PRC website at <http://www.prc.gov>, and on the Postal Explorer® website at <http://pe.usps.com>.

The Postal Service will revise *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM), to reflect changes to prices and mailing standards for the following competitive products:

- Priority Mail Express®.
- Priority Mail®.
- First-Class Package Service®.
- Parcel Select®.
- USPS Retail Ground®.
- Extra Services.
- Return Services.
- Mailer Services.
- Recipient Services.
- Other.

Competitive product prices and changes are identified by product as follows:

#### Priority Mail Express

##### Prices

Overall, Priority Mail Express prices will increase 1.2 percent. Priority Mail Express will continue to offer zoned and Flat Rate Retail, Commercial Base®, and Commercial Plus® pricing.

Retail prices will increase an average of 1.0 percent. The Flat Rate Envelope price will remain at \$26.35, the Legal Flat Rate Envelope will remain at \$26.50, and the Padded Flat Rate Envelope will remain at \$26.95.

Commercial Plus prices were matched to the Commercial Base prices in the 2016 price change and will continue to be matched in 2021. Commercial Base and Commercial Plus prices will increase an average of 2.5 percent.

#### Priority Mail

##### Prices

Overall, Priority Mail prices will increase 3.5 percent. Priority Mail will continue to offer zoned and Flat Rate Retail, Commercial Base, and Commercial Plus pricing.

Retail prices will increase an average of 3.0 percent. The Flat Rate Envelope price will increase to \$7.95, the Legal Flat Rate Envelope will increase to \$8.25, and the Padded Flat Rate Envelope will increase to \$8.55. The Small Flat Rate Box price will increase to \$8.45 and the Medium Flat Rate Boxes will increase to \$15.50. The Large Flat Rate Box will increase to \$21.90

and the APO/FPO/DPO Large Flat Rate Box will increase to \$20.40.

Commercial Base prices offer lower prices to customers who use authorized postage payment methods. Commercial Base prices will increase an average of 3.6 percent.

The Commercial Plus price category offers price incentives to large volume customers who have a customer commitment agreement with USPS®. Commercial Plus prices as a whole will increase 4.5 percent.

#### First-Class Package Service

##### Prices

Overall, First-Class Package Service—Retail prices will increase 4.8 percent.

Overall, First-Class Package Service—Commercial prices will increase 6.5 percent.

#### Parcel Select

##### Prices

The prices for Parcel Select Destination Entry will increase an average of 8.9 percent. Parcel Select Ground prices will increase an average of 1.3 percent. The prices for Parcel Select Lightweight® will increase an average of 20.0 percent.

#### USPS Retail Ground

Overall, USPS Retail Ground prices will increase an average of 3.0 percent.

#### Extra Services

##### Adult Signature Service

Adult Signature Required and Adult Signature Restricted Delivery service prices are increasing 3.8 and 3.6 percent respectively. The price for Adult Signature Required will increase to \$6.90 and Adult Signature Restricted Delivery will increase to \$7.15.

#### Return Services

##### Parcel Return Service

Overall, Parcel Return Service prices will increase an average of 4.9 percent.

Return Sectional Center Facility (RSCF) prices will increase an average of 4.9 percent and Return Delivery Unit (RDU) prices will increase an average of 4.9 percent.

#### Mailer Services

##### Pickup on Demand Service

The Pickup on Demand® service fee will increase 4.2 percent to \$25.00.

##### USPS Premium Tracking Service

Overall, USPS Premium Tracking Service™ prices will remain the same.

### *USPS Premium Tracking Service Name Change*

The Postal Service is renaming USPS Premium Tracking™ service as USPS Tracking Plus™ service.

### **Recipient Services**

#### *Post Office Box Service*

The competitive Post Office Box™ service prices will increase an average of 23.3 percent within the updated price ranges.

#### *Premium Forwarding Service*

Premium Forwarding Service® (PFS®) prices will increase between 3.9 and 4.0 percent depending on the specific price element. The enrollment fee paid at the retail counter for PFS-Residential will increase to \$22.75 and the PFS-Residential, PFS-Commercial, and PFS-Local enrollment fee paid online will increase to \$20.90 per application. The price of the weekly shipment charge for PFS-Residential and per container charge for PFS-Local will increase to \$22.75.

#### *USPS Package Intercept*

The USPS Package Intercept® fee will increase 4.1 percent to \$15.25.

### **Other**

#### *Address Enhancement Service*

Address Enhancement Service competitive product prices will increase between 3.7 and 100.0 percent.

#### *Small Parcel Forwarding Fee*

The small parcel forwarding fee, an optional service first offered in January 2019, will increase 4.2 percent to \$4.95.

#### *Oversize Item Charge*

As provided in the October 17, 2018, **Federal Register** final rule (83 FR 52326–52330) for an overweight item, the Postal Service is introducing a similar charge for an item identified in the postal network that exceeds the 130-inch length plus girth maximum dimensional limit for Postal Service products, and is therefore nonmailable. Oversize items identified in the postal network will be assessed a \$100 fee payable before release of the item, unless the item is discovered and picked up at the same facility where it was entered. The Postal Service is also adding a commercial payment method, *PostalOne!*, for fee payment.

### **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® website at <http://pe.usps.com>.

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.

### **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 Manual (DMM) as follows:

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

\* \* \* \* \*

### **500 Additional Mailing Services**

\* \* \* \* \*

### **507 Mailer Services**

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[Revise the heading and text of 11.0 to read as follows:]

### **11.0 USPS Tracking Plus Service**

USPS Tracking Plus service allows customers to request the Postal Service retain scan data, or scan and signature data for their packages, beyond the Postal Service's standard data retention period, for up to 10 years. USPS Tracking Plus service is available for commercial packages shipped via Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, First-Class Package Service, Parcel Select, and commercial packages with Adult Signature Services. For Scan and Signature Retention on products other than Priority Mail Express, the customer must have purchased an underlying signature service, such as Signature Confirmation service (see Notice 123—Price List). Customers can request USPS Tracking Plus service online at [usps.com](https://usps.com) or through a Shipping Services File.

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### **600 Basic Standards for All Mailing Services**

### **601 Mailability**

\* \* \* \* \*

[Revise the heading of 1.2 to read as follows:]

### **1.2 Overweight or Oversize Items**

[Revise the text of 1.2.1 to read as follows:]

#### **1.2.1 Description**

The Postal Service maximum mailpiece weight limit is 70 pounds (see 201.7.3) and the maximum dimension is 130 inches (length plus girth). Any item exceeding the 70-pound weight or 130-inch dimensional maximum limits are nonmailable and if found in the postal network, must be secured for pick-up by the mailer or addressee and assessed a fee as provided under 1.2.3.

#### **1.2.2 Products and Services**

[Revise the text of 1.2.2 to read as follows:]

The standard in 1.2.1 applies to any item that exceeds the 70-pound maximum weight limit or 130-inch maximum dimensional limit including return services, return to sender, and undeliverable as addressed. The standard in 1.2.1 for items exceeding the 70-pound weight or 130-inch dimensional maximum limits does not apply to the Competitive P.O. Box Street Addressing feature in DMM subsection 508.4.5.4.

#### **1.2.3 Fee**

[Revise the text of 1.2.3 to read as follows:]

Except for an overweight or oversize item discovered and picked up at the same facility where it was entered, the overweight/oversize item fee of \$100 will be assessed and must be paid before release of the item. The \$100 overweight/oversize item fee may be paid by any authorized retail payment method or through *PostalOne!*.

#### **1.2.4 Pickup**

[Revise the text of 1.2.4 to read as follows:]

Unless authorized, an overweight or oversize item not paid for and picked up within 14 calendar days will be considered abandoned and disposed of at the discretion of the Postal Service.

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### **Notice 123 (Price List)**

[Revise competitive prices as applicable.]

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

**Ruth Stevenson,**

*Attorney, Federal Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2020–25833 Filed 11–19–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Defense Acquisition Regulations System

#### 48 CFR Parts 204, 209, and 252

[Docket DARS–2020–0030]

RIN 0750–AK89

#### Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Provision and Clause on Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus (DFARS Case 2020–D002)

**AGENCY:** Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** DoD is issuing a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to remove a provision and a clause that are no longer necessary.

**DATES:** *Effective* November 23, 2020.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Carrie Moore, telephone 571–372–6093.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

DFARS provision 252.209–7003, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus–Representation, and DFARS clause 252.209–7005, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus, are included in all solicitations and contracts with institutions of higher education. The provision and clause implement 10 U.S.C. 983, which prohibits funds from being provided via a contract to institutions of higher education that prohibit or prevent: (1) The maintenance, establishment, or operation of a Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) unit at the institution, or (2) a student at that institution from enrolling in a unit of the Senior ROTC at another institution of higher education; and/or (3) the Secretary of a military department or Secretary of Homeland Security from gaining access to campuses, or students on campuses, for military recruiting purposes, or (4) access by military recruiters, for the purposes of military

recruiting, to certain information pertaining to students enrolled at the institution.

The provision advises offerors that, by submitting an offer, they represent that the institution does not have any prohibitive policies or practices subject to the statute. The clause requires contractors, during performance of the contract, to not have any policies or practices subject to the prohibition at 10 U.S.C. 983, and identifies the actions available to the Government as a result of a contractor's misrepresentation or noncompliance with the clause.

10 U.S.C. 983(d)(1) states that the prohibition applies to any funds made available for: DoD; the Department of Homeland Security; the National Nuclear Security Administration of the Department of Energy; the Department of Transportation; the Central Intelligence Agency; and any department or agency for which regular appropriations are made in a Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. As the legislation applies to several Federal agencies, a FAR clause has been implemented to create a single standard for all agencies that are subject to the statute. A final rule (85 FR 67619) issued under FAR case 2018–021 amended the FAR to implement the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 983 for all affected Federal agencies. As such, DFARS provision 252.209–7003 and clause 252.209–7005 are duplicative and no longer necessary, and can be removed from the DFARS.

The removal of this DFARS text supports a recommendation from the DoD Regulatory Reform Task Force. On February 24, 2017, the President signed Executive Order (E.O.) 13777, “Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda,” which established a Federal policy “to alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens” on the American people. In accordance with E.O. 13777, DoD established a Regulatory Reform Task Force to review and validate DoD regulations, including the DFARS. A public notice of the establishment of the DFARS Subgroup to the DoD Regulatory Reform Task Force, for the purpose of reviewing DFARS provisions and clauses, was published in the **Federal Register** at 82 FR 35741 on August 1, 2017, and requested public input. Public comment was received on the provision. The respondents advised that the provision only applies to institutions of higher education, yet it appears in the System for Award Management (SAM) as a provision all contractors must complete in order to register as a vendor in SAM. As a result

of this final rule, DFARS provision 252.209–7003 will be removed from SAM.

The DoD Task Force reviewed the requirements of DFARS provision 252.209–7003 and DFARS clause 252.209–7005, and determined that the DFARS coverage would not be necessary, and recommended removal, contingent upon a similar clause being implemented in the FAR that is available for use by all Federal agencies, when applicable.

##### II. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

This rule only removes obsolete DFARS provision 252.209–7003, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus–Representation, and DFARS clause 252.209–7005, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Military Recruiting on Campus. The rule does not impose any new requirements on contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold and for commercial items, including commercially available off-the-shelf items.

##### III. Publication of This Final Rule for Public Comment Is Not Required by Statute

The statute that applies to the publication of the FAR is the Office of Federal Procurement Policy statute (codified at title 41 of the United States Code). Specifically, 41 U.S.C. 1707(a)(1) requires that a procurement policy, regulation, procedure or form (including an amendment or modification thereof) must be published for public comment if it relates to the expenditure of appropriated funds, and has either a significant effect beyond the internal operating procedures of the agency issuing the policy, regulation, procedure, or form, or has a significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors. This final rule is not required to be published for public comment, because DoD is not issuing a new regulation; rather, this rule is merely removing an obsolete provision and clause from the DFARS.

##### IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and