

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions about this notice of inquiry, call or email Mr. Scott K. Whalen, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 409-719-5086, email: [Scott.K.Whalen@uscg.mil](mailto:Scott.K.Whalen@uscg.mil).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Table of Abbreviations**

CFR Code of Federal Regulations  
DHS Department of Homeland Security  
U.S.C. United States Code

**II. Background and Purpose**

In 1967, the Secretary of the Army transferred responsibility for certain functions, power, and duties to the Secretary of Transportation. Among the responsibilities transferred to the Secretary of Transportation was establishment and administration of water vessel anchorages. On December 12, 1967, the regulations for the Sabine Pass Anchorage Ground were republished in 33 CFR part 110, without change, under this new authority (32 FR 17726). The regulations for the Sabine Pass Channel Anchorage Ground in Sabine, TX are contained in 33 CFR 110.196.

The legal basis and authorities for this notice of inquiry are found in 33 U.S.C. 471, 1221 through 1236; 33 CFR 1.05-1, and Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1, which collectively authorize the Coast Guard to propose, establish, and define regulatory anchorages. As reflected in title 33 CFR 109.05, the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard has delegated the authority to establish anchorage grounds to U.S. Coast Guard District Commanders. The Coast Guard is now requesting comments on considering a proposed rulemaking based on Sabine Pass LNG L.P.'s request for disestablishing the Sabine Pass Anchorage Ground, or if other actions, such as reducing the size of the anchorage, should also be considered.

As discussed earlier, administration of the Sabine Pass Anchorage Ground was originally transferred to the Coast Guard in 1967. Under 33 CFR 110.196, the anchorage ground is "for the temporary use of vessels of all types, but especially for naval and merchant vessels awaiting weather and tidal conditions favorable to the resumption of their voyages." In 2006, Cheniere Energy began construction of a liquefied natural gas terminal on the eastern waterfront of the Sabine Pass Channel, immediately north and adjacent to the Sabine Pass Channel Anchorage Ground. On October 3, 2006, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking proposing to reduce the area

of the Sabine Pass Anchorage Ground by 800 feet on the north end of the anchorage in order to reduce the risk of collision between anchored vessels and berthing and unberthing vessels at Cheniere's terminal, as well as to reduce the risk of grounding by providing a larger maneuvering area for vessels calling Cheniere's terminal (71 FR 58330). Both comments we received during that rulemaking process supported the proposed reduction on the basis of enhancing navigation safety. One commenter noted that "the anchorage was infrequently used and would have minimal impact on the economy." On January 5, 2007, the Coast Guard published the final rule reducing the overall size of the anchorage consistent with the proposal (72 FR 463).

On November 8, 2017, we received a request from Sabine Pass LNG L.P. to disestablish the Sabine Pass Anchorage Ground in its entirety. The request states that the anchorage is rarely used and its disestablishment would not significantly impact vessels that use the area. A copy of this request is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

A review of Vessel Traffic Service transit reports shows that deep draft ships have not made use of this anchorage during the last decade. It is estimated that the anchorage area is utilized an average of 27 times each year by shallow draft vessels (for example, tows, dredges, and work boats) for shortening tow or for use as a staging area for local work projects such as dredging.

**III. Information Requested**

We seek your comments on whether we should consider a proposed rulemaking to disestablish or otherwise modify the Sabine Pass Anchorage Ground. In particular, the Coast Guard requests your input to determine if there remains a need for a regulated anchorage in this area, and if so, to what extent and for what purpose; if a reduction in size of the anchorage would meet current and anticipated industry needs; or if other options should be considered. Recent U.S. Army Corps of Engineers survey data of the anchorage is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

**IV. Public Participation and Request for Comments**

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <http://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

**CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. In your submission, please include the docket number for this notice of inquiry and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

We accept anonymous comments. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov> and will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and the docket, visit <http://www.regulations.gov/privacyNotice>.

Documents mentioned in this notice of inquiry as being available in the docket, and all public comments, will be in our online docket at <http://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website's instructions.

Dated: June 12, 2018.

**Paul F. Thomas,**

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 2018-12910 Filed 6-14-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110-04-P**

**POSTAL SERVICE**

**39 CFR Parts 265 and 266**

**Production or Disclosure of Material or Information**

**AGENCY:** Postal Service™.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Postal Service proposes to amend its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act regulations. These changes would improve clarity, make technical corrections, and create a definition of "information of a commercial nature" as it pertains to the Postal Reorganization Act's provisions concerning disclosure of information under the Freedom of Information Act.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before July 16, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Mail or deliver written comments to: Associate General Counsel and Chief Ethics & Compliance Officer, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 6000, Washington, DC 20260-1135. Email and faxed comments are not accepted. You may inspect and photocopy all written comments, by appointment only, at USPS® Headquarters Library, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 11th Floor North, Washington, DC 20260. These records are available for review on Monday through Friday, 9 a.m.-4 p.m., by calling 202-268-2904.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ruth B. Stevenson, Attorney, Federal Compliance, [ruth.b.stevenson@usps.gov](mailto:ruth.b.stevenson@usps.gov), 202-268-6627.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Postal Service proposes to amend 39 CFR part 265 to make technical corrections to conform to the FOIA and to establish a definition of information of a commercial nature. The amendments to Sections 265.1 and 265.3 correct citations. The amendment to Section 265.6 adds paragraph (e)(2) so as to conform to the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016. (130 Stat. 544). The amendment to Section 265.9 eliminates an internal cross reference to the CFR by stating the dollar amount to be charged by Postal Service personnel when reviewing records in response to a FOIA request. The amendments to Section 265.14 establish a definition of “information of a commercial nature” to comply with applicable case law and to provide examples of the type of information that may be commercial in nature. Section 265.14 is further amended to clarify that the Postal Service will release change of address information submitted by a business. It is further amended to limit the disclosure of change of address information submitted by domestic violence shelters. Finally, the Postal Service proposes to amend 39 CFR part 266 to conform with Privacy Act provisions pertaining to disclosure of information and to define a court of competent jurisdiction.

#### List of Subjects

##### 39 CFR Part 265

Administrative practice and procedure, Courts, Freedom of information, Government employees.

##### 39 CFR Part 266

Privacy.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Postal Service proposes to amend 39 CFR chapter I as follows:

#### PART 265—PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL OR INFORMATION

- 1. The authority citation for part 265 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552; 5 U.S.C. App. 3; 39 U.S.C. 401, 403, 410, 1001, 2601; Pub. L. 114–185.

- 2. Amend § 265.1 to revise paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

##### § 265.1 General provisions.

(a) \* \* \*

(1) This subpart contains the regulations that implement the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, insofar as the Act applies to the Postal Service. These rules should be read in conjunction with the text of the FOIA and the Uniform Freedom of

Information Act Fee Schedule and Guidelines published by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Guidelines). The Postal Service FOIA Requester's Guide, an easy-to-read guide for making Postal Service FOIA requests, is available at <http://about.usps.com/who-we-are/foia/welcome.htm>.

- \* \* \* \* \*
- 3. Amend § 265.3 to revise paragraphs (d) and (e) to read as follows:

##### § 265.3 Procedure for submitting a FOIA request.

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) *First-party requests.* A requester who is making a request for records about himself must provide verification of identity sufficient to satisfy the component as to his identity prior to release of the record. For Privacy Act-protected records, the requester must further comply with the procedures set forth in 39 CFR 266.5.

(e) *Third-party requests.* Where a FOIA request seeks disclosure of records that pertain to a third party, a requester may receive greater access by submitting a written authorization signed by that individual authorizing disclosure of the records to the requester, or by submitting proof that the individual is deceased (e.g., a copy of a death certificate or an obituary). As an exercise of administrative discretion, each component can require a requester to supply a notarized authorization, a declaration, a completed Privacy Waiver as set forth in 39 CFR 266.5(b)(2)(iii), or other additional information if necessary in order to verify that a particular individual has consented to disclosure.

\* \* \* \* \*

- 4. Amend § 265.6 to add paragraph (e)(2) to read as follows:

##### § 265.6 Responses to requests.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) \* \* \*

(2) Any component invoking an exclusion must maintain an administrative record of the process of invocation and approval of exclusion by OIP.

- 5. Amend § 265.9 to revise paragraph (c)(3) to read as follows:

##### § 265.9 Fees.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(3) *Review.* Commercial-use requesters shall be charged review fees at the rate of \$21.00 for each half hour by personnel reviewing the records. Review fees shall be assessed in connection with the initial review of the record, *i.e.*, the review conducted by a

component to determine whether an exemption applies to a particular record or portion of a record. No charge will be made for review at the administrative appeal stage of exemptions applied at the initial review stage. However, if a particular exemption is deemed to no longer apply, any costs associated with a component's re-review of the records in order to consider the use of other exemptions may be assessed as review fees.

\* \* \* \* \*

- 6. Amend § 265.14 to revise paragraphs (b), (d)(1), and (d)(2) to read as follows:

##### § 265.14 Rules concerning specific categories of records.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) *Information not subject to mandatory public disclosure.* Certain types of information are exempt from mandatory disclosure under exemptions contained in the Freedom of Information Act and in 39 U.S.C. 410(c). The Postal Service will exercise its discretion, in accordance with the policy stated in § 265.1(c), as implemented by instructions issued by the Records Office with the approval of the General Counsel in determining whether the public interest is served by the inspection or copying of records that are:

(1) Related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Postal Service.

(2) Trade secrets, or privileged or confidential commercial or financial information, obtained from any person.

(3) Information of a commercial nature, including trade secrets, whether or not obtained from a person outside the Postal Service, which under good business practice would not be publicly disclosed. Information is of a commercial nature if it relates to commerce, trade, profit, or the Postal Service's ability to conduct itself in a businesslike manner.

(i) When assessing whether information is commercial in nature, the Postal Service will consider whether the information:

(A) Relates to products or services subject to economic competition, including, but not limited to, “competitive” products or services as defined in 39 U.S.C. 3631 and by regulations and decisions of the Postal Regulatory Commission, an inbound international service, or an outbound international service for which rates or service features are treated as nonpublic in regulatory filings;

(B) Relates to the Postal Service's activities that are analogous to a private business in the marketplace;

(C) Would be of potential benefit to individuals or entities in economic competition with the Postal Service, its customers, suppliers, affiliates, or business partners or could be used to cause harm to a commercial interest of the Postal Service, its customers, suppliers, affiliates, or business partners;

(D) Is proprietary or includes conditions or protections on distribution and disclosure, is subject to a nondisclosure agreement, or a third party has otherwise expressed an interest in protecting such information from disclosure;

(E) Is the result of negotiations, agreements, contracts or business deals between the Postal Service and a business entity; or

(F) Relates primarily to the Postal Service's governmental functions or its activities as a provider of basic public services.

(ii) No one factor is determinative. Rather, each factor should be considered in conjunction with the other factors and the overall character of the particular information. Some examples of commercial information include, but are not limited to:

(A) Information related to methods of handling valuable registered mail.

(B) Records of money orders except as provided in Section 509.3 of the Domestic Mail Manual.

(C) Technical information concerning postage meters and prototypes submitted for Postal Service approval prior to leasing to mailers.

(D) Quantitative data, whether historical or current, reflecting the number of postage meters or PC postage accounts.

(E) Reports of market surveys conducted by or under contract on behalf of the Postal Service.

(F) Records indicating carrier or delivery lines of travel.

(G) Information which, if publicly disclosed, could materially increase procurement costs.

(H) Information which, if publicly disclosed, could compromise testing or examination materials.

(I) Service performance data on competitive services.

(J) Facility specific volume, revenue, and cost information.

(K) Country-specific international mail volume and revenue data.

(L) Non-public international volume, revenue and cost data.

(M) Pricing and negotiated terms in bilateral arrangements with foreign postal operators.

(N) Information identifying USPS business customers.

(O) Financial information in or the identities of parties to Negotiated

Service Agreements or Package Incentive Agreements.

(P) Negotiated terms in contracts.

(Q) Negotiated terms in leases.

(R) Geolocation data.

(S) Proprietary algorithms or software created by the Postal Service.

(T) Sales performance goals, standards, or requirements.

(U) Technical information or specifications concerning mail processing equipment.

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) \* \* \*

(1) *Change of address.* The new address of any specific business or organization that has filed a permanent change of address order (by submitting PS Form 3575, a hand written order, or an electronically communicated order) will be furnished to any person upon request. If a domestic violence shelter has filed a letter on official letterhead from a domestic violence coalition stating:

(i) That such domestic violence coalition meets the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 10410; and

(ii) That the organization filing the change of address is a domestic violence shelter, the new address shall not be released except pursuant to applicable routine uses. The new address of any individual or family that has filed a permanent or temporary change of address order will be furnished only in those circumstances stated at paragraph (d)(5) of this section. Disclosure will be limited to the address of the specifically identified individual about whom the information is requested (not other family members or individuals whose names may also appear on the change of address order). The Postal Service reserves the right not to disclose the address of an individual for the protection of the individual's personal safety. Other information on PS Form 3575 or copies of the form will not be furnished except in those circumstances stated at paragraphs (d)(5)(i), (d)(5)(iii), or (d)(5)(iv) of this section.

(2) *Name and address of permit holder.* The name and address of the holder of a particular bulk mail permit, permit imprint or similar permit (but not including postage meter licenses), and the name of any person applying for a permit on behalf of a holder will be furnished to any person upon request. For the name and address of a postage meter license holder, see paragraph (d)(3) of this section. (Lists of permit holders may not be disclosed to members of the public. See paragraph (e)(1) of this section.)

\* \* \* \* \*

## PART 266—PRIVACY OF INFORMATION

■ 7. The authority citation for part 266 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552a; 39 U.S.C. 401.

■ 8. Amend § 266.3 to revise the introductory text of paragraph (a), paragraphs (a)(1)(iii) and (a)(3), (b)(1) introductory text, (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(iii), (b)(2) introductory text, (b)(2)(iii), (b)(2)(xi), and the paragraph heading of (b)(5) to read as follows:

### § 266.3 Collection and disclosure of information about individuals.

(a) This section governs the collection of information about individuals, as defined in the Privacy Act of 1974, throughout the United States Postal Service and across its operations;

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) The Postal Service will maintain no record describing how an individual exercises rights guaranteed by the First Amendment unless expressly authorized by statute or by the individual about whom the record is maintained or unless pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(1) *Limitations.* The Postal Service will not disclose information about an individual unless reasonable efforts have been made to assure that the information is accurate, complete, timely and relevant to the extent provided by the Privacy Act and unless:

(i) The individual to whom the record pertains has requested in writing, or with the prior written consent of the individual to whom the record pertains, that the information be disclosed, unless the individual would not be entitled to access to the record under the Postal Reorganization Act, the Privacy Act, or other law;

\* \* \* \* \*

(iii) The disclosure is in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) *Conditions of Disclosure.*

Disclosure of personal information maintained in a system of records may be made:

\* \* \* \* \*

(iii) For a routine use as contained in the system of records notices published in the **Federal Register**;

\* \* \* \* \*

(xi) Pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction. A court of competent jurisdiction is defined in Article III of the United States Constitution including, but not limited to any United States District Court, any United States or Federal Court of

Appeals, the United States Court of Federal Claims, and the United States Supreme Court. For purposes of this section, state courts are not courts of competent jurisdiction.

\* \* \* \* \*

(5) *Employment status.* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

**Ruth Stevenson,**

*Attorney, Federal Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2018–12858 Filed 6–14–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7710–12–P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2018–0212; FRL–9978–97–Region 1]

#### **Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Prevention of Significant Deterioration; Revisions to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Greenhouse Gas Permitting Authority**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Connecticut. This revision affects provisions applicable to greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the EPA's Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit program. Connecticut requested the revision in response to the June 23, 2014, U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Utility Air Regulatory Group (UARG) v. EPA* and the April 10, 2015, Amended Judgment by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit) in *Coalition for Responsible Regulation v. EPA*. The intended effect of this action is to clarify that the State's PSD rules do not require a source to obtain a permit solely because the source emits or has the potential to emit (PTE) GHGs: Above the PSD applicability thresholds for new major sources; or for which there is a significant emissions increase from a modification. This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received on or before July 16, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R01–OAR–2018–0212 at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), or via email to. For comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](http://Regulations.gov), follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. For either manner of submission, the EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit [www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets](http://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets). Publicly available docket materials are available at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA New England Regional Office, Office of Ecosystem Protection, Air Quality Planning Unit, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. The EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding legal holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Donald Dahl, Air Permits, Toxics, and Indoor Programs Unit, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA New England Regional Office, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, (Mail code OEP05–2), Boston, MA 02109–3912, tel. (617) 918–1657, email [dahl.donald@epa.gov](mailto:dahl.donald@epa.gov).

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean the EPA.

#### **Table of Contents**

- I. Background and Purpose
- II. EPA's Review
- III. Proposed Action
- IV. Incorporation by Reference
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

### **I. Background and Purpose**

On February 28, 2018, the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) submitted a revision to its State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the

treatment of GHGs in the context of the PSD permit program under the Clean Air Act (CAA). The revision consists of removing the requirement that sources would have to obtain a PSD permit solely due to its GHG emissions, commonly known as “Step 2” sources.

On January 2, 2011, GHG emissions were, for the first time, covered by the PSD and title V operating permit programs. See 75 FR 17004, (April 2, 2010). To establish a process for phasing in the permitting requirements for stationary sources of GHGs under the CAA PSD and title V programs, on June 3, 2010, the EPA published a final rule entitled “Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule” (hereinafter referred to as the GHG Tailoring Rule). See 75 FR 31514. In Step 1 of the GHG Tailoring Rule, which began on January 2, 2011, the EPA limited application of PSD and title V requirements to sources of GHG emissions only if they were subject to PSD or title V “anyway” due to their emissions of pollutants other than GHGs. These sources are referred to as “anyway sources.” In Step 2 of the GHG Tailoring Rule, which applied as of July 1, 2011, the PSD and title V permitting program requirements applied to some sources that were classified as major sources based solely on their GHG emissions or potential to emit GHGs. Step 2 also applied PSD permitting requirements to modifications of otherwise major sources that would increase only GHG emissions above the level in the EPA regulations. EPA generally described the sources covered by PSD during Step 2 of the GHG Tailoring Rule as “Step 2 sources” or “GHG-only sources.”

The United States Supreme Court invalidated the EPA's regulation of Step 2 sources in *Utility Air Regulatory Group (UARG) v. EPA*, 134 S Ct. 2427 (2014). In accordance with that decision, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated the federal regulations that implemented Step 2 of the GHG Tailoring Rule. See *Coalition for Responsible Regulation, Inc. v. EPA*, 606 Fed. Appx. 6, 7 (D.C. Cir. 2015). Subsequently, the EPA removed the vacated elements from its rules. See 80 FR 50199 (August 19, 2015). The EPA therefore has the authority to approve a state's request to remove Step 2 sources from the SIP.

### **II. EPA's Review**

Section 110(l) of the CAA states that the EPA shall not approve a revision to the SIP if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment (of the NAAQS)