

could result in the invasion of privacy of individuals only incidentally related to an investigation.

(3) From subsection (e)(1) because it is not always possible in all instances to determine relevancy or necessity of specific information in the early stages of case development. Information collected during criminal investigations and prosecutions and not used during the subject case is often retained to provide leads in other cases.

(4) From subsection (e)(2) because in criminal or other law enforcement investigations, the requirement that information be collected to the greatest extent practicable from the subject individual would alert the subject as to the nature or existence of an investigation, presenting a serious impediment to law enforcement investigations.

(5) From subsection (e)(3) because compliance would constitute a serious impediment to law enforcement in that it could compromise the existence of a confidential investigation or reveal the identity of witnesses or confidential informants.

(6) From subsection (e)(4)(I) because the identity of specific sources must be withheld in order to protect the confidentiality of the sources of criminal and other law enforcement information. This exemption is further necessary to protect the privacy and physical safety of witnesses and informants.

(7) From subsection (e)(5) because in the collection of information for law enforcement purposes it is impossible to determine in advance what information is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance as further investigation brings new details to light and the accuracy of such information can only be determined in a court of law. The restrictions of subsection (e)(5) would restrict the ability of trained investigators and intelligence analysts to exercise their judgment in reporting on investigations and impede the development of intelligence necessary for effective law enforcement.

(8) From subsection (e)(8) because compliance would provide an impediment to law enforcement by interfering with the ability to issue warrants or subpoenas and by revealing investigative techniques, procedures, or evidence.

(9) From subsection (f) and (g) because this record system is exempt from the individual access provisions of subsection (d).

(10) Consistent with the legislative purpose of the Privacy Act of 1974, the Department of the Navy will grant access to nonexempt material in the records being maintained. Disclosure will be governed by the Department of the Navy's Privacy Regulation, but will be limited to the extent that the identity of confidential sources will not be compromised; subjects of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal violation will not be alerted to the investigation; the physical safety of witnesses, informants and law enforcement personnel will not be endangered, the privacy of third parties will not be violated; and that the disclosure would not otherwise impede effective law enforcement. Whenever possible, information of the above nature will be deleted from the requested documents and the balance made available. The controlling principle behind this limited access is to allow disclosures except those indicated above. The decisions to release information from these systems will be made on a case-by-case basis.

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Dated: July 31, 2000.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense

[FR Doc. 00-19859 Filed 8-4-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-10-F

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 20

Express Mail International Service

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to its authority under 39 U.S.C. 407, the Postal Service will offer a 5 percent discount off of regular postage for all Express Mail International Service (EMS) shipments paid for by an Express Mail Corporate Account (EMCA) or made by federal agencies using the federal financial system. The discount would apply only to the basic postage portion of EMS published rates. It would not apply to pick-up service charges, additional merchandise insurance coverage fees, or shipments made under an International Customized Mail agreement.

DATES: Effective: August 12, 2000. Comments on the interim rule must be received on or before September 6, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to the Manager, International Products, International Business, U.S.

Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 370-IBU, Washington DC 20260-6500. Copies of all written comments will be available for public inspection between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, in International Business, 10th Floor, 901 D Street SW, Washington DC 20260-6500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Angus MacInnes, (202) 268-2268.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Postal Service is changing conditions for certain mailing categories to automatically reduce every payment transaction by 5 percent for all EMS purchased at basic published prices and paid through an EMCA.

An EMCA is an advance deposit account developed for Express Mail, which enables customers to deposit funds with the Postal Service for payment of anticipated future Express Mail mailings. Express Mail Corporate Accounts can be used for domestic and international Express Mail. The discount will be available only for Express Mail sent internationally. Federal agencies will also be eligible for the discount. The discount will be deducted from the total postage amount on the mailer's monthly account rather than from each piece.

The 5 percent discount will be offered on postage only; it does not apply to pickup fees, any special fees, nor postage for shipments being made under an International Customized Mail agreement.

As required under the Postal Reorganization Act, these changes will result in conditions of mailing that do not apportion the costs of the service, so the overall value of the service to users is fair and reasonable, and not unduly or unreasonably discriminatory or preferential.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 20

Foreign relations, international postal services.

PART 20—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 39 CFR Part 20 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 401, 404, 407, 408.

2. Amend the International Mail Manual by revising section 2 to read as follows:

2 CONDITIONS FOR MAILING

210 Express Mail International Service

* * * * *

212 Postage**212.1 Rates****212.11 Country Rates**

See the Individual Country Listings for countries that offer Express Mail International Service.

212.12 Express Mail Corporate Account Discount Rates

Express Mail International Service (EMS) rates will be reduced by 5 percent for all payments made through an Express Mail Corporate Account (EMCA) or through the federal agency payment system. The discount applies only to the postage portion of EMS rates. It does not apply to pickup service charges (212.24), additional merchandise insurance coverage fees (211.51), or shipments made under an International Customized Mail agreement.

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Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 00-19393 Filed 8-4-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 300**

[FRL-6844-7]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances, Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final deletion of the Superfund Site from the National Priorities List (NPL).

SUMMARY: EPA Region 5 announces the deletion of the Windom Municipal Landfill Site (Site) from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this action. The NPL constitutes Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, (CERCLA). EPA and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) have determined that the Site poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, further remedial measures pursuant to CERCLA are not appropriate.

DATES: This "direct final" action will be effective October 6, 2000 unless EPA

receives dissenting comments by September 6, 2000. If written dissenting comments are received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Gladys Beard, Associate Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Superfund Division, U.S. EPA, Region 5, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., (SR-6J), Chicago, IL 60604. Requests for comprehensive information on this Site is available through the public docket which is available for viewing at the Site Information Repositories at the following locations: U.S. EPA Region 5, Administrative Records, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604, 312-886-0900; and The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 520 Lafayette Road North, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155-4184.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Gladys Beard (SR-6J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 W. Jackson, Chicago, IL, (312) 886-7253, FAX (312) 886-7253, e-mail beard.gladys@epa.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Table of Contents**

- I. Introduction
- II. NPL Deletion Criteria
- III. Deletion Procedures
- IV. Basis of Intended Site Deletion
- V. Action

I. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5 announces the deletion of the Windom Municipal Landfill Site, Windom, Cottonwood County, Minnesota, from the National Priorities List (NPL), Appendix B of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR part 300. EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of these sites. EPA and the State of Minnesota have determined that the remedial action for the Site has been successfully executed. EPA will accept comments on this action thirty days after publication of this action in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this action explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses the procedures that EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the history of the Windom Site and explains how the Site meets the deletion criteria. Section V states EPA's action to delete the Site from the NPL unless dissenting comments are received during the comment period.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

Section 300.425(e) of the NCP provides that Sites may be deleted from, or reclassified on the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making a determination to delete a Site from the NPL, EPA shall consider, in consultation with the state, whether any of the following criteria has been met:

- (i) Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required;
- (ii) All appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA have been implemented, and no further response action by responsible parties is appropriate; or
- (iii) The remedial investigation has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

Even if the Site is deleted from the NPL, where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, EPA's policy is that a subsequent review of the Site will be conducted at least every five years after the initiation of the remedial action at the Site to ensure that the Site remains protective of public health and the environment. In the case of this Site, EPA conducted a Five-Year Review in February 1995 and a second one in December 1999. Based on these reviews, EPA determined that conditions at the Site remain protective of public health and the environment. As explained below, the Site meets the NCP's deletion criteria listed above. If new information become available which indicates a need for further action, EPA may initiate remedial actions. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the site shall be restored to the NPL without the application of the Hazard Ranking System (HRS).

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures were used for the intended deletion of the Site:

- (1) All appropriate response under CERCLA have been implemented and no further action by EPA is appropriate;
- (2) The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency concurred with the proposed deletion decision;
- (3) A notice has been published in the local newspaper and has been distributed to appropriate federal, state, and local officials and other interested parties announcing the commencement of a 30-day dissenting public comment period on EPA's Direct Final Action to Delete; and,
- (4) All relevant documents have been made available for public review in the local