ADDRESSES: All comments on the proposed FPA should be sent to: Janet Murray, EPA Headquarters, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, mail code 1802, Washington DC 20460. Comments may also be faxed to Ms. Murray at (202) 260–3125. Comments may also be received via electronic mail sent to: murray.janet@epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To obtain a copy of the proposed FPA or a Fact Sheet, contact: Janet Murray, EPA Headquarters, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, mail code 1802, Washington DC 20460. The FPA and related documents are also available via the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL.* Questions to EPA regarding the documents can be directed to Janet Murray at (202) 260–7570. To be included on the Progressive Project XL mailing list for information about future meetings, or XL Progress Reports, contact Janet Murray at (202) 260–7570. Information on other aspects of Project XL, descriptions of other XL projects and proposals, and application information is available via the Internet at *http://www.epa.gov/ProjectXL.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Project XL, first announced in the **Federal Register** on May 23,1995 (60 FR 27282), gives regulated entities the flexibility to develop alternative strategies that will replace or modify specific regulatory or procedural requirements on the condition that they produce greater environmental benefits. EPA has set a goal of implementing fifty XL projects in full partnership with the states.

The Progressive Insurance Company has piloted a new type of voluntary auto insurance program in the state of Texas. Most auto insurance rates are based on a number of factors, including: age, sex, marital status, and where the driver lives, while more specific information about customer driving patterns such as mileage driven, time of day and location of driving, are generally not taken into account because of the difficulty involved in monitoring and tracking the information. In response to this, Progressive has worked cooperatively with a technology firm to install in their customers' vehicles a global positioning system device which, in addition to providing personal security, and roadside and directional assistance, also monitors a number of other factors, including: time of day, amount of driving, and estimated geographic location of driving. The company can then use these additional factors in its ''Autograph'' Program in determining auto insurance rates which are more specific to individuals' driving habits.

It has been estimated that roughly 80% of an individual's transportation costs are fixed once one purchases a car; that is, 80% of costs remain the same on a monthly basis regardless of how much or how little one drives. With the Progressive system, some of the fixed costs now become variable costs which will be influenced by the customer's monthly driving activity.

By offering this product, Progressive is providing its customers a financial incentive to drive less and choose alternate forms of transportation, such as public transit or walking, and in so doing reduce the negative environmental impact resulting from higher levels of automobile usage. In this XL Project, EPA will initiate a study to determine the environmental impact of this insurance product.

While the company has not yet directly measured environmental impacts, if consumers respond to the increased per mile cost of driving resulting from converting automotive insurance from a fixed to variable cost the same way they do to the increased per mile cost of driving resulting from fuel price increases, a significant reduction in driving would be expected. Initial cost figures appear to show that drivers are paying close attention to their driving patterns and the information supplied to them by the company, in order to minimize their insurance costs.

The focus of this XL Project is an analytical study, which will determine the extent to which the Progressive Program has an effect on the environment. EPA, in partnership with USDOT and the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, is developing a study methodology to determine if indeed the anecdotal evidence is accurate, and drivers are driving less as a result of their participation in the program. EPA's interest in the program derives from the possibility that insurance pricing plans like Autograph might alter driving habits, as well as distinguish existing differences in habits, as drivers learn how their driving habits affect their costs. Recognizing that factors such as total driving and driving during congested traffic periods, can also affect air quality, EPA is interested in whether people who sign up for a voluntary program like Autograph will reduce their total driving or their driving during congested periods.

Reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is essential to promoting many of EPA's environmental objectives. U.S. travel is responsible for a substantial portion of U.S. ozone precursor emissions (31% of volatile organic compounds and 36% of nitrogen oxides) 61% of nationwide carbon monoxide emissions, and 31% of carbon dioxide emissions. Reducing VMT is a fundamental strategy in addressing the full range of environmental harms related to travel.

The company has already piloted the technology and the insurance product. Progressive's commitment to this XL Project involves making available to EPA, aggregated data on participants' driving mileage and times of day that participants are driving. This will allow the Agency to analyze Progressive's data and make determinations regarding increases or decreases in driving mileage in response to the use of this product.

The public comment period on this project will be 14 days.

Dated: June 21, 2000.

Elizabeth Shaw,

Deputy Associate Administrator for Reinvention Programs.

[FR Doc. 00–16180 Filed 6–26–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6725–6]

Interim Guidance on the CERCLA Section 101(10)(H) Federally Permitted Release Definition for Certain Air Emissions; Update

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing that it will revise the Interim Guidance on the CERCLA Section 101(10)(H) Federally Permitted Release Definition for Certain Air Emissions. EPA has suspended the Interim Guidance until revised guidance is published.

EPA published the Interim Guidance in the **Federal Register** on December 21, 1999. EPA stated in the Interim Guidance that ''EPA will revise the guidance if, after reviewing the comments, the Agency believes that the guidance warrants modification.'' EPA provided extensive opportunity for comment. The Interim Guidance public comment period was extended twice and EPA also held a public meeting on the Interim Guidance on February 24, 2000. EPA received numerous comments on the Interim Guidance. Upon review of these comments, EPA has decided to revise the Interim Guidance. EPA expects to issue revised guidance to replace the Interim Guidance in July 2000.

On March 17 and March 20, 2000, several petitioners filed challenges to the Interim Guidance in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, consolidated in *National Association of Manufacturers, et al* v. *Browner* (Nos. 00–1111 and 00–1121). On May 19, 2000, EPA and petitioners jointly moved to vacate the schedule for briefing and oral argument and to hold all proceedings in abeyance until August 25, 2000, or until EPA issues revisions to the Interim Guidance, whichever comes first. Because of the pending revisions to the guidance the parties agreed that it would be wasteful and inefficient to brief the merits of the Interim Guidance. In addition, EPA suspended the Interim Guidance until the revisions are issued. This means that EPA will not rely on or cite the suspended Interim Guidance in any actions, including actions to enforce the reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). EPA will continue to rely on the statute, regulations, and previous decisions when enforcing CERCLA and EPCRA.

EPA, in this Federal Register document, is providing notice to the regulated community and the interested public on the status of the Interim Guidance. Below is the text of the Joint Motion as filed and signed by the parties on May 19, 2000, and granted by the U.S. Court of Appeals on May 24, 2000 (attachment 1). The court also granted a similar joint motion to vacate scheduling and hold the case in abeyance in *Alabama Power Co.* v. *Browner* (Nos. 89–1408 and 89–1765), a prior, separate case which also raises issues regarding federally permitted releases.

On February 15, 2000, EPA issued an enforcement discretion memo to its regional offices regarding the enforcement of certain CERCLA section 103 and EPCRA section 304 violations. EPA is announcing that the period of enforcement discretion discussed in that memo is extended until August 25, 2000. Copies of the memo may be obtained by calling EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center at 202–564–2614/2119, or by E-mail at docket.oeca@epamail.epa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information regarding this notice, please contact Virginia Phillips, Environmental Protection Agency (Mail Code 2245A), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460; (202) 564–6139.

Dated: June 16, 2000.

Eric Schaeffer,

Director, Office of Regulatory Enforcement.

In the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

[Case No. 00–1111 and consolidated Case No. 00–1121]

National Association of Manufacturers, et al., Petitioners, v. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Respondent)

Joint Motion To Vacate Schedule for Briefing and Oral Argument and To Hold All Proceedings in Abeyance

The respondent, Environmental Protection Agency (''EPA''), and both sets of Petitioners in these consolidated cases jointly move to vacate the schedule for briefing and oral argument and request the Court to hold all proceedings in abeyance until August 25, 2000, or until EPA issues revisions to the guidance document challenged in this case, whichever comes first, at which time the parties will submit motions regarding future proceedings in the case. The parties seek this relief because EPA has suspended the interim guidance document challenged by the petitioners until it issues revisions to that document, which it is currently drafting and which it expects to issue in July 2000 as a replacement of the interim guidance document. In further support of this motion, the parties state as follows:

(1) On December 21, 1999, EPA issued its ''Interim Guidance on the CERCLA Section 101(10)(H) Federally Permitted Release Definition for Certain Air Emissions,'' published at 64 FR 71614 (December 21, 1999) (''Interim Guidance''). Although there is disagreement among the parties regarding the Interim Guidance and its effects, in general the Interim Guidance includes statements by EPA on the subject of CERCLA's federally permitted release exemption in the context of certain air emissions. Federally permitted releases are exempt from the reporting requirements under CERCLA section 103, 42 U.S.C. 9603(a), and section 304 of the Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (''EPCRA''), 42 U.S.C. 11004(a). In addition, federally permitted releases are exempt from CERCLA liability under CERCLA section 107(j). 42 U.S.C. 9607(j). Federally permitted releases are defined at CERCLA section 101(10). That provision includes a definition of federally permitted releases for emissions into the air pursuant to the Clean Air Act. CERCLA section 101(10)(H); 42 U.S.C. 9601(10)(H).

(2) In the Interim Guidance, EPA requested comments on the document's contents, declared that it intended to conduct a public meeting on the Interim Guidance, and stated that ''EPA will revise the guidance if, after reviewing the comments, the Agency believes that the guidance warrants modification.'' 64 FR 71614, col. 1.

(3) On March 17 and 20, 2000, the Petitioners filed their respective petitions challenging the Interim Guidance.

(4) On April 18, Petitioners in Case No. 00–1111 filed ''Petitioners'' Motion for Expedited Consideration of Petition for Review, Accelerated Briefing Schedule and Stay Pending Review.'' On April 26, in its opposition to Petitioners' motion, EPA cross-moved to dismiss both petitions. On May 2, 2000, the Court referred the motion to dismiss to the merits panel, denied the motion for stay, and set a briefing schedule, with Petitioners' opening brief due on June 1. The Court has scheduled oral argument for September 6, 2000.

(5) On February 24, 2000, EPA conducted a public meeting on the Interim Guidance. In addition to comments received at the public meeting, EPA has received numerous written comments on the Interim Guidance. Upon review of these comments, EPA has decided to revise the Interim Guidance.

(6) EPA expects to issue revisions to the Interim Guidance in July, 2000. These revisions will replace the Interim Guidance. Accordingly, it would be wasteful and inefficient to brief the merits of the Interim Guidance. EPA therefore agrees to suspend the Interim Guidance until the issuance of the revisions. EPA will not rely on or cite the suspended Interim Guidance in any actions, including actions to enforce the reporting requirements under CERCLA or EPCRA.

(7) Because EPA expects to issue revisions that will replace the Interim Guidance during the currently scheduled briefing period or shortly after briefing is completed, but before the scheduled date for oral argument in this case, the parties request that the Court hold in abeyance all proceedings in this case until August 25, 2000, or until EPA issues revisions to the Interim Guidance, whichever comes first. At that time, the parties would submit motions regarding the future proceedings in the case. If, as expected, EPA has issued revisions that replace the Interim Guidance, those motions would discuss the disposition of the

petitions filed in this case, which challenge the current Interim Guidance.

(8) Intervenor has represented that it agrees to the relief requested by this motion.

For the reasons set forth above, the parties request that this Court vacate the schedule for briefing and oral argument and request the Court to hold all proceedings in this case in abeyance until August 25, 2000 or until EPA issues revisions to the Interim Guidance, whichever comes first, at which time the parties would submit motions regarding future proceedings in the case.

Dated: May 19, 2000.

Respectfully submitted,
For Respondent EPA:

Lois J. Schiffer,

Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Thomas Lorenzen,

G. Scott Williams,

Environmental Defense Section, United States Department of Justice, P.O. Box 23986, Washington D.C. 20026–3986, (202) 514–1950.

Nina Rivera,

Office of General Counsel (2366A), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

For Petitioners National Association of Manufacturers, et al.:

Paul G. Wallach,
James L. Quarles III,
James G. Votaw,

Hale and Dorr LLP, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20004, (202) 942–8429.

For Petitioners Appalachian Power Co., et al.:

Henry V. Nickel,
F. William Brownell,
Norman W. Fichthorn,

Hunton & Williams, 1900 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006, (202) 955–1673.

[FR Doc. 00–16181 Filed 6–26–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6725–8]

Notice of Proposed Purchaser Agreement Pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as Amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9601–9675, notice is hereby given that a proposed prospective purchaser agreement (''Purchaser Agreement'') associated with the North Penn Area 7 Superfund Site, Lansdale Borough and Upper Gwynedd Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania was executed by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Justice and is now subject to public comment, after which the United States may modify or withdraw its consent if comments received disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the Purchaser Agreement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. The Purchaser Agreement would resolve certain potential EPA claims under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606, 9607, against Progress Lansdale Development Associates, L.P., Progress Lansdale Development Holdings, L.P., Progress Development I, L.P., NSALC Acquisitions, L.L.C., 1180 Church Road, Inc., Pennsylvania Real Estate Holdings, Inc., and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Employees Retirement System. (''Purchasers''). The settlement would require the Purchasers to, among other things, reimburse the Environmental Protection Agency $ 225,000.00 for response costs incurred and to be incurred at the Site.

For thirty (30) days following the date of publication of this document, the Agency will receive written comments relating to the Purchaser Agreement. The Agency's response to any comments received will be available for public inspection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 27, 2000.

AVAILABILITY: The Purchaser Agreement and additional background information relating to the Purchaser Agreement are available for public inspection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. A copy of the Purchaser Agreement may be obtained from Thomas A. Cinti (3RC42), Senior Assistant Regional Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Comments should reference the ''North Penn Area 7 Superfund Site, Prospective Purchaser Agreement'' and ''EPA Docket No. CERC–PPA–2000–0003,'' and should be forwarded to Thomas A. Cinti at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas A. Cinti (3RC42), Senior Assistant Regional Counsel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, Phone: (215) 814–2634.

Dated: June 19, 2000.

Bradley M. Campbell,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 00–16364 Filed 6–26–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

June 20, 2000.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before July 27, 2000. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–C804, 445 12th Street, SW, DC 20554 or via the Internet to jboley@fcc.gov.