

All appropriate response under CERCLA has been implemented and no further action by BPA is appropriate; (2) Ecology has concurred with the proposed deletion decision; (3) a notice has been published in the local newspapers and has been distributed to appropriate federal, state and local officials and other interested parties announcing the commencement of a 30-day public comment period on EPA's Notice of Intent to Delete, and (4) all relevant documents have been made available in the local site information repositories.

Deletion of the site from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual rights or obligations. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist Agency management. As mentioned in Section II of this Notice, 40 CFR 300.425 (e)(3) states that deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future response actions.

For deletion of this site, EPA's Regional Office will accept and evaluate public comments on EPA's Notice of Intent to Delete before making a final decision to delete. The Agency will prepare a Responsiveness Summary if significant public comments are offered.

A deletion occurs when the Regional Administrator places a final notice in the Federal Register. Generally, the NPL will reflect deletions in the final update following the Notice. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to local residents by the Regional office.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following site summary provides the Agency's rationale for the proposal to delete this site from the NPL:

The BPA/Ross Complex consists of a 235-acre tract in Clark County on the eastern side of U.S. Highway 99. The site is an active facility that has been owned and operated by the BPA since 1939 to coordinate the distribution of hydroelectric power generated by the Federal Columbia River Power System to regions throughout the Pacific Northwest. Since its construction, the site has provided research and testing facilities, maintenance and construction operations, and waste storage and handling operations for BPA.

In November 1989 the EPA placed the BPA/Ross Complex on the NPL, making it a Superfund site subject to the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The listing was based on the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), Trichloroethane (TCA), Dichloroethene (DCE) in groundwater,

PCBs in surface soils, and the Ross Complex's proximity to the City of Vancouver's drinking water supply. As a result of the listing, and pursuant to a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) signed by BPA, EPA and the Washington Department of Ecology on May 1, 1990, BPA conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Ross Complex and to evaluate alternatives for cleanup of contaminated areas.

To facilitate the Superfund investigation process, the site was divided into two separate Operable Units (OUs), (OUA and OUB). The OUA investigation focused on surface soil contamination. Of the 21 waste units evaluated as part of the RI, the OUA Record of Decision (ROD) signed on May 6, 1993, required remedial action for only 3 areas. A total of 2,544 tons of contaminated soil was excavated and disposed at an approved off-site landfill in Arlington, Oregon. PCB-contaminated concrete footings and debris were also removed and disposed offsite. Soils in the Wood Pole Storage Area East were treated by enhanced bioremediation and then covered by a cap of clean gravel.

The OUB RI focused on characterization of subsurface soils in two waste units and also included characterization of the shallow perched water table, the deep groundwater aquifer beneath the Ross Complex, and surface water and sediments in Cold Creek and Burnt Bridge Creek. Perched water tables and the deep aquifer beneath the Ross Complex were tested for a wide range of potential contaminants including VOC's, pesticides, herbicides, metals, base neutral acids, PCB's, phenols, phthalates and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's). Based on the findings of the RI, the OUB ROD signed on September 29, 1993, required installation of a multi-layered permanent cap at the Fog Chamber Dump Trench Area 1. Remedial action was not required for groundwater, surface water or sediments.

EPA believes that the remedial actions taken at this site are protective of human health and the environment and no further remedial action under CERCLA is warranted. However, the OUB ROD requires institutional controls for subsurface soils as well as groundwater monitoring at several on-site wells to verify that groundwater conditions remain adequately protective.

As previously stated, one of the three criteria for deletion specifies that EPA may delete a site from the NPL if "all appropriate response under CERCLA

has been implemented, and no further action by responsible parties is appropriate." EPA, with concurrence of Ecology, believes that this criterion for deletion has been met. Therefore, EPA is proposing deletion of the BPA/Ross Complex site from the NPL. Documents supporting this action are available at the designated information repositories.

Dated: June 20, 1996.

Chuck Clarke,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 96-17905 Filed 7-17-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[I.D. 070996A]

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Public Hearings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Public hearings; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council will hold public hearings to allow for input on Amendment 6 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries (FMP). The hearings will be tape recorded with the tapes filed as the official transcript of the hearings.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted through August 1, 1996. The hearings are scheduled as follows:

1. July 29, 1996, 7 p.m., Warwick, RI.
2. July 29, 1996, 7 p.m., Virginia Beach, VA.
3. July 30, 1996, 7:30 p.m., Long Island, Riverhead, NY.
4. July 31, 1996, 7 p.m., Cape May Courthouse, NJ.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: David R. Keifer, Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Room 2115 Federal Building, 300 South New Street, Dover, DE 19904. The hearings will be held at the following locations:

1. Warwick—Holiday Inn at the Crossings, 801 Greenwich Avenue, Warwick, RI
2. Virginia Beach—Days Inn, 5708 Northampton Boulevard, Virginia Beach, VA
3. Long Island, Riverhead—Ramada East End, Exit 72 L.I.E. and Route 25, Long Island, Riverhead, NY

4. Cape May Courthouse—Cape May Extension Office, Dennisville Road, Cape May Courthouse, NJ

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David R. Keifer, (302) 674-2331.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Amendments 2 through 5 to the FMP, as adopted by the Council and approved by NMFS, established procedures for setting annual catch specifications for Atlantic mackerel, *Loligo* squid, *Illex* squid, and butterfish, required that commercial vessels and party and charter boats obtain permits, established overfishing definitions for the four species, established policies related to the foreign fishery and joint ventures, eliminated foreign fisheries for butterfish and the squids, implemented moratoria on entry of additional vessels into the squid and butterfish fisheries,

allowed for seasonal quotas in the *Loligo* fishery, implemented a minimum mesh net in the *Loligo* fishery, and developed a dealer and vessel reporting system.

The management measures for Amendment 6 adopted by the Council for hearings are:

1. Revised overfishing definitions for *Illex* and *Loligo* squid and Atlantic butterfish.

2. Provision for NMFS to close the U.S. directed fishery for *Loligo*, *Illex*, or butterfish when U.S. fishermen have harvested 95 percent of the allowable domestic annual harvest (DAH) if such closure is necessary to prevent DAH from being exceeded.

3. The Director, Northeast Region, NMFS, may impose season closures in the *Illex* fishery to improve yield per recruit from the fishery, based upon the

recommendation of the Council. This may include delaying the opening of the directed *Illex* fishery if substantial increases in yield will result from such closures.

The public hearings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to David R. Keifer (see **ADDRESSES**) at least 5 days prior to the hearing dates.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: July 12, 1996.

Richard W. Surdi,

Acting Director, Office of Fisheries Conservation and Management, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 96-18190 Filed 7-17-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F