Storm Water Management Awards

**First Place:**
Brevard County Surface Water Improvement Viera, Florida
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, Southerly Wastewater Treatment Center,
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

**Category:** Municipal. Industrial.

Combined Sewer Overflow Control Awards

**First Place:**
CSO Abatement Program, City of Saco, Maine

**Second Place:**
CSO Remediation Program, Corvallis, Oregon

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**Dated:** September 15, 2000.

**Michael B. Cook,**
Director, Office of Wastewater Management.

[FR Doc. 00–24674 Filed 9–25–00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–U**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**[FRL–6877–1]**

**Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice; call for information.

**SUMMARY:** The National Center for Environmental Assessment, Office of Research and Development, of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is undertaking to update and revise, where appropriate, the Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants (EPA–600/P–93–004A-f(c)) published in July 1996.

Since completion of the 1996 ozone criteria document, the EPA has continued to collect scientific information on the effects of ground-level ozone on health and vegetation. A summary and evaluation of this and other selected literature that may be particularly relevant to a review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone will be presented in the forthcoming revised criteria document.

As part of this continuing review, interested parties are invited to assist the EPA in developing and refining the scientific information base for updating the air quality criteria for ozone. While EPA has continued to follow the literature and gather appropriate studies since early 1996, the Agency is interested in additional new information, particularly concerning the effects expected from the presence of ground-level ozone in the ambient air on: humans and laboratory animals; vegetation, both in agroecosystems (crops) and in natural ecosystems; nonbiological materials; and global climate. EPA also seeks recent information in other areas of ozone research such as its chemistry and physics, sources and emissions, analytical methodology, transport and transformation in the environment, and ambient concentrations. To be considered for inclusion in the revised criteria document, submitted information should be published, accepted for publication, or have been presented at a public scientific meeting.

**DATES:** All communications and information must be submitted by December 1, 2000, and addressed to the Project Manager for Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants, National Center for Environmental Assessment (MD–52), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

**Dated:** September 15, 2000.

**William H. Farland,**
Director, National Center for Environmental Assessment.

[FR Doc. 00–24676 Filed 9–26–00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–U**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**[FRL–6877–3]**

**Notice of Policy Change; Superfund Construction Completion List**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Notice of policy change.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing the policy change proposed in the August 4, 2000, Federal Register Notice (63 FR 47988–47989) regarding the Construction Completion category established in the National Priorities List (NPL) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (CERCLA). A 30-day comment period on the proposed policy change was provided under the August 4, 2000, Federal Register document and no comments were received by the Agency.

Existing Agency policy had limited sites eligible for inclusion to the Construction Completion List (CCL) to sites that are on the NPL at the time a determination is made that all physical construction has been completed. As a result, deleted sites would never qualify for the CCL if physical construction remains at the time of deletion from the NPL. This policy change allows all sites that are on the NPL or have been deleted from the NPL to be eligible for the CCL when all physical construction under all authorities is complete and all other applicable construction completion policy criteria have been satisfied. This will allow Superfund to track and report completion of all construction activities at NPL sites.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 26, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Richard Jeng, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (5204–G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460 at (703) 603–8749 or e-mail Jeng.Richard@epa.gov or the RCRA/Superfund Hotline from 8:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., Monday–Friday, toll free at 1–(800)–424–9346.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**A. Background**

During the initial years of the Superfund program, outside audiences often measured Superfund’s progress in cleaning up sites by the number of sites deleted from the NPL as compared to the number of sites on the NPL. This measure, however, did not and still does not fully recognize the substantial construction and reduction of risk to human health and the environment that
A later Notification of Policy Change Federal Register document (58 FR 12142, March 2, 1993) introduced the Superfund Construction Completions List (CCL) “* * * to simplify its system of categorizing sites and to better communicate the successful completion of cleanup activities.” A total of 155 sites were included on this initial list. The same notice that introduced the CCL also indicated that “* * * deleted sites will not qualify for the CCL if physical construction remains to be conducted under another statutory authority.” As a result, EPA adopted the policy where only sites on the NPL (i.e., not proposed or deleted sites) should qualify for inclusion to the CCL.

B. Notice of Policy Change

Construction Completion List (CCL) will now also include sites deleted from the NPL. EPA now believes it is important to assess all NPL Superfund sites, including those that have been deleted, to ensure that all construction of response actions has been completed. In doing so, EPA believes that although a site is deleted from the Superfund NPL, it should be accounted for on the CCL when EPA determines that all physical construction is complete under all statutory authorities and all applicable construction completion policy criteria have been satisfied. Any previously listed NPL Superfund site added to the CCL as a result of this policy change will be subject to all report documentation requirements as currently required for construction completions at NPL sites. The CCL is simply a mechanism for better communicating Superfund progress to the public. Inclusion of a site on the CCL does not have any legal significance.

Notice: This document does not substitute for EPA’s statutes or regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. Thus, it does not impose legally-binding requirements on EPA, states, or the regulated community. EPA may change this guidance in the future, as appropriate.