33°46′43.7″ N, longitude 079°57′19.3″ W; thence to latitude 32°46′38.0″ N, longitude 079°57′24.0″ W; thence to latitude 32°46′32.0″ N, longitude 079°57′15.5″ W; thence to latitude 32°46′29.0″ N, longitude 079°57′00.9″ W; thence back to the beginning following the southwest boundary of the Ashley River Channel. All coordinates referenced use Datum: NAD 1983.

(b) Ashley River Anchorage 2. The waters lying within an area across the Ashley River Channel from the Ashley Marina bounded by the southwest side of the channel beginning at latitude 33°46′53.0″ N, longitude 079°57′34.5″ W; thence to latitude 32°46′50.5″ N, longitude 079°57′40.5″ W; thence to latitude 32°46′46.0″ N, longitude 079°57′34.5″ W; thence to latitude 32°46′49.0″ N, longitude 079°57′28.7″ W; thence back to the beginning following the southwest boundary of the Ashley River Channel. All coordinates referenced use Datum: NAD 1983.

Dated: April 10, 1996.

P.J. Cardaci,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 96–9879 Filed 4–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–14–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 262, 264, 265, and 270

[IL–64–2–5807; FRL–5459–9]

Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities and Hazardous Waste Generators; Organic Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of data availability.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of additional data that are being considered by the EPA in amending the air emission standards for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDF) that were published December 6, 1994 under the authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended (59 FR 62896). This notice addresses the narrow issue of an Other Thermal Treatment Facility subject to regulation under subpart P of Part 265 (40 CFR 265.370 through 265.383) being eligible to receive spent activated carbon which is a hazardous waste. The additional data are available for public inspection at the EPA RCRA Docket Office.

DATES: Comments on these additional data will be accepted through May 7, 1996.

DOCKET: The information referenced by today's notice is available for public inspection and copying in the RCRA docket. The RCRA docket numbers pertaining to this rulemaking are F–91–CESP–FFFFF, F–92–CESA–FFFFF, F–94–CESF–FFFFF, F–94–CE2A–FFFFF, and F–95–CE3A–FFFFF. The RCRA docket is located at Crystal Gateway, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, First Floor, Arlington, Virginia. Hand delivery of items and review of docket materials are made at the Virginia address. The public must have an appointment to review docket materials. Appointments can be scheduled by calling the Docket Office at (703) 603–9230. The mailing address for the RCRA docket office is RCRA Information Center (5305W), U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460.

COMMENTS: Written comments regarding these data may be mailed to the Docket Clerk at the above-mentioned Washington, DC mailing address. Please send an original and two copies of all comments, and refer to Docket Number F–96–CE4A–FFFFF. The EPA will consider comments on the additional data that are received through May 7, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this notice and the associated rulemaking contact the RCRA Hotline at (703) 412–9877 or toll-free at 1–800–424–9346.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is available on the EPA's Clean-up Information Bulletin Board (CLU–IN). To access CLU–IN with a modem of up to 28,800 baud, dial (301) 589–8366. First time users will be asked to input some initial registration information. Next, select ''D'' (download) from the main menu. Input the file name ''RCRA–NDA.496'' to download this notice. Follow the on-line instructions to complete the download. More information about the download procedure is located in Bulletin 104; to read this type ''B 104'' from the main menu. For additional help with these instructions, telephone the CLU–IN help line at (301) 589–8368.

On December 6, 1994, the EPA published in the Federal Register (59 FR 62896) under authority of the RCRA standards requiring the use of air emission controls on certain tanks, surface impoundments, and containers at hazardous waste TSDF. These standards are codified in 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 under subpart CC (referred to as the ''subpart CC standards'').

This Notice of Data Availability addresses the appropriateness of an Other Thermal Treatment Facility subject to regulation under subpart P of Part 265 (40 CFR 265.370 through 265.383) being eligible to receive spent activated carbon which is a hazardous waste. In the December 6, 1994 final subpart CC standards (59 FR 62896), the EPA established a requirement that spent activated carbon removed from a control device had to be managed at particular types of facilities, namely regulated incinerators, regulated boilers or industrial furnaces, or ''thermal treatment units that [are] permitted under subpart X of 40 CFR part 264 or subpart P of [Part 265]''. See 40 CFR 265.1033(l)(1) as promulgated at 59 FR at 62935 (Dec. 6, 1994). A parallel requirement was contained in 40 CFR 264.1033(m), but no reference to subpart P was included (59 FR at 62927). In the February 9, 1996 technical correction notice, the EPA amended these provisions to clarify that they apply only to activated carbon which is a hazardous waste, and that interim status incinerators and boilers and industrial furnaces which had certified compliance could receive such activated carbon. See 61 FR at 4910, 4911, and 4913. In so doing, the EPA removed the reference to subpart P facilities in 265.1033(l)(1), thus removing such facilities from eligibility to receive hazardous waste spent activated carbon from interim status facilities, but did not provide any explanation for this omission.

The Response to Comment Background Information Document to the Final Rule does not completely clarify the EPA's intent. At one point the EPA mentioned subpart P facilities as potentially eligible to receive hazardous waste spent activated carbon (BID page 6–113 and 114), but at other points indicated that only other thermal treatment units permitted under subpart X would be eligible (BID at 6–116 and 117).

After publication of the February 9 notice, the EPA received a letter from a subpart P facility which reactivates spent activated carbon questioning the omission of subpart P facilities from amended 265.1033(l). The EPA is noticing this letter, along with memoranda documenting EPA's further contacts with the facility, for comment. The EPA is also seeking comment on the following issues. The subpart CC standards specify the types of facilities that can manage hazardous waste spent activated carbon so that EPA can ensure that any adsorbed hazardous organic

constituents released from the carbon are adequately controlled or destroyed, rather than emitted to the atmosphere (BID page 6–115). It is not clear that the subpart P standards, taken by themselves, provide this assurance, since subpart P standards do not contain substantive air emission controls. Thus, in addition to soliciting comment on the information in the docket, the EPA solicits comment on whether some further limitation should be necessary if subpart P facilities are to be eligible. For example, should eligibility be limited to facilities whose regeneration units provide adequate protection from the emission of desorbed organics? If so, is it appropriate to require compliance with subpart CC, or comparable controls to ensure such protection? The EPA will consider all comments on the new data received by the close of the comment period when making a final regulatory determination on the regulatory requirements for this regulation.

This notice does not represent the only provision of the final subpart CC standards which the EPA is considering revising. The EPA is planning to publish technical amendments to the rule within the next two months which will include revisions described in the August 14, 1995 Federal Register document entitled, ''Proposed rule; data availability'' (60 FR 41870), as well as a finding on the issue discussed in today's notice.

Dated: April 11, 1996.

Richard Wilson,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 96–9973 Filed 4–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 74

[MM Docket No. 96–90, FCC 96–169]

Telecommunications Act of 1996; Broadcast License Terms

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: We issue this Notice of Proposed Rule Making (''NPRM'') to implement Section 203 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (''Telecom Act'') (Broadcast License Terms). Section 203 eliminates the statutory distinction between the maximum allowable license terms for television stations and radio stations, and provides that such licenses may be for terms ''not to exceed 8 years.'' Amendment of the Commission's Rules is necessary to conform them to Section 203 of the Telecom Act. We seek comment on our proposal to amend our rules to extend broadcast license terms to 8 years, as well as on our proposal for implementing this change within the framework of existing license renewal cycles.

DATES: Comments are due on or before May 20, 1996, and reply comments are due on or before June 4, 1996. Written comments by the public on the proposed and/or modified information collections are due on or before May 20, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Somers (202–418–2130), Mass Media Bureau.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Notice of Proposed Rule Making in MM Docket No. 96–90, FCC 96–169, adopted April 11, 1996 and released April 12, 1996. The complete text of this Notice of Proposed Rule Making is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C., and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, (202) 857–3800, 2100 M Street, N.W., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

Synopsis of Notice of Proposed Rule Making Extending License Terms for Broadcast Facilities

1. Section 307(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. § 307(c), authorizes the Commission to establish the period or periods for which licenses shall be granted or renewed. Prior to the enactment of the Telecom Act, Section 307(c) provided that the licenses of television stations, including low power TV stations, could be issued for a term of no longer than 5 years. It further provided that license terms for radio stations, including auxiliary facilities, could be for a period not to exceed 7 years. These were the maximum allowable license terms and the Commission had the discretion to grant or renew a broadcast license for a shorter period if the public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served by such action. Consistent with these statutory provisions, Section 73.1020 of the Commission's Rules currently states that ''[r]adio broadcasting stations will ordinarily be renewed for 7 years and TV broadcast stations will be renewed for 5 years. However, if the FCC finds that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served thereby, it may issue either an initial license or a renewal thereof for a lesser term.'' Section 73.1020 also sets forth a renewal schedule for broadcast stations based on the geographical region of the country in which each station is located.

2. Section 203 of the Telecom Act amends Section 307(c) of the Communications Act to read as follows:

> Each license granted for the operation of a broadcasting station shall be for a term of not to exceed 8 years. Upon application therefor, a renewal of such license may be granted from time to time for a term of not to exceed 8 years from the date of expiration of the preceding license, if the Commission finds that public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served thereby. Consistent with the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the Commission may by rule prescribe the period or periods for which licenses shall be granted and renewed for particular classes of stations, but the Commission may not adopt or follow any rule which would preclude it, in any case involving a station of a particular class, from granting or renewing a license for a shorter period than that prescribed for stations of such class if, in its judgment, the public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by such action.

3. Length of License Terms. Although the language of Section 203 of the Telecom Act lengthens the maximum permissible broadcast license term to 8 years for both television and radio stations, the statute does not require the Commission to extend license terms to 8 years as a matter of course. The statutory language provides that licenses are to have terms ''not to exceed 8 years'' and expressly states that the Commission ''may'' grant renewals for terms not to exceed 8 years if the public interest would be served thereby. Moreover, the language indicates that the Commission may, by rule, adopt different license terms for different classes of stations. Given this discretion under the statute regarding how we might amend our rules, we believe it is appropriate to determine through notice and comment rulemaking the proper length of broadcast license terms as a general matter.

4. For several reasons, we propose to amend our Rules to provide that broadcast licenses ordinarily have the maximum 8-year term authorized under the statute. First, the practice of ordinarily granting television and radio licenses for the maximum terms will reduce the burden to broadcasters of seeking the periodic renewal of their licenses and the associated burdens on the Commission. Second, it is consistent with past Commission practice; our