

Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001)) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866. The Proposed Rule would only have the effect of providing a continuing disposal option for dredged material. Thus, EPA concluded that this Proposed Rule is not likely to have any adverse energy effects.

9. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (“NTTAA”), Public Law 104–113, 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (*e.g.*, material specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards. This Proposed Rule does not involve technical standards. Therefore, EPA is not considering the use of any voluntary consensus standards.

10. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations

Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629) establishes Federal executive policy on environmental justice. Its main provision directs Federal agencies, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, to make environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States. EPA determined that this proposed rule will not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations because it does not affect the level of protection provided to human health or the environment. EPA has assessed the overall protectiveness of designating the disposal site against the criteria established pursuant to the MPRSA to ensure that any adverse impact to the environment will be mitigated to the greatest extent practicable.

List of subjects in 40 CFR part 228

Environmental protection, Water pollution control.

Dated: May 7, 2013.

Samuel Coleman, P.E.,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

In consideration of the foregoing, EPA is proposing to amend part 228, chapter I of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 228—[CRITERIA FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DISPOSAL SITES FOR OCEAN DUMPING]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 228 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1412 and 1418.

■ 2. Section 228.15 is amended by adding paragraph (j)(22) to read as follows:

§ 228.15 Dumping sites designated on a final basis.

* * * * *

(j) * * *

(22) Atchafalaya River and Bayous Chene, Boeuf, and Black, LA (ODMDS-West)

(i) *Location (NAD83)*: 29°22′06″ N, 91°27′38″ W; 29°20′30″ N, 91°25′13″ W; 29°09′16″ N, 91°35′12″ W; 29°10′52″ N, 91°37′33″ W; thence to point of beginning.

(ii) *Size*: 48 square miles

(iii) *Depth*: Ranges from 4 to 23 feet

(iv) *Primary Use*: Dredged material.

(v) *Period of Use*: Continuing use.

(vi) *Restrictions*: Disposal shall be limited to dredged material from the Atchafalaya River Bar channel that complies with EPA’s Ocean Dumping Regulations. Dredged material that does not meet the criteria set forth in 40 CFR part 227 shall not be placed at the site. Disposal operations shall be conducted in accordance with requirements specified in a Site Management and Monitoring Plan developed by EPA and USACE, to be reviewed periodically, at least every 10 years.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 67

[Docket ID FEMA–2013–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–B–1196]

Proposed Flood Elevation Determinations for Lake County, Illinois, and Incorporated Areas

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Proposed rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is withdrawing its proposed rule concerning proposed flood elevation determinations for Lake County, Illinois, and Incorporated Areas

DATES: This withdrawal is effective on May 21, 2013.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA–B–1196, to Luis Rodriguez, Chief, Engineering Management Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–4064, or (email) Luis.Rodriguez3@fema.dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Luis Rodriguez, Chief, Engineering Management Branch, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–4064, or (email) Luis.Rodriguez3@fema.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 5, 2011, FEMA published a proposed rulemaking at 76 FR 39063, proposing flood elevation determinations along one or more flooding sources in Lake County, Illinois. Because FEMA has issued a Revised Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map, and a Flood Insurance Study report, featuring no new flood hazard analysis and unchanged base flood elevations, the proposed rulemaking is being withdrawn.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4104; 44 CFR 67.4.

Roy E. Wright,
Deputy Associate Administrator for Mitigation, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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