

one or more of the methods listed in § 1.7 of this chapter.

(ii) Violating a closure, condition, or restriction is prohibited.

Dated: August 17, 2012.

Rachel Jacobson,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2012-20898 Filed 8-24-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-YP-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0786; FRL-9719-6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan; Best Available Retrofit Technology for Eastman Chemical Company

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to approve a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of Tennessee, through the Tennessee Department Environment and Conservation (TDEC), on May 14, 2012, related to the Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) requirements for the Eastman Chemical Company (Eastman). Specifically, the May 14, 2012, SIP revision modifies the compliance date for the Eastman BART determination included in Tennessee's April 4, 2008, SIP revision and provides a BART alternative determination option for Eastman. Together, Tennessee's April 4, 2008, and May 14, 2012, SIP revisions address the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) and EPA's rules that require states to prevent any future and remedy any existing anthropogenic impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I areas (national parks and wilderness areas) caused by emissions of air pollutants from numerous sources located over a wide geographic area (also referred to as the "regional haze program"). EPA is proposing to approve Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision because it is consistent with the CAA and EPA's regulations on regional haze BART determinations and BART alternative determinations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 26, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R04-

OAR-2009-0786, by one of the following methods:

1. *www.regulations.gov*: Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

2. *Email*: R4-RDS@epa.gov.

3. *Fax*: 404-562-9019.

4. *Mail*: EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0786, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960.

5. *Hand Delivery or Courier*: Lynorae Benjamin, Chief, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Regional Office's normal hours of operation. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30, excluding federal holidays.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. "EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0786." EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at *www.regulations.gov*, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit through *www.regulations.gov* or email, information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected. The *www.regulations.gov* Web site is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through *www.regulations.gov*, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. For additional information about EPA's public docket visit the EPA

Docket Center homepage at <http://www.epa.gov/epahome/dockets.htm>.

Docket: All documents in the electronic docket are listed in the *www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in *www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30, excluding federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele Notarianni, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. Michele Notarianni can be reached at telephone number (404) 562-9031 and by electronic mail at notarianni.michele@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. What is the background for this proposed action?
- II. What are the requirements for a BART alternative determination?
- III. What is EPA's analysis of Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision?
- IV. Proposed Action
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background for this proposed action?

On April 4, 2008, TDEC submitted a revision to Tennessee's SIP to address regional haze in mandatory federal Class I areas within the State and in mandatory federal Class I areas outside the State which may be affected by emissions from within the State. On June 9, 2011,¹ EPA published an action proposing a limited approval and a limited disapproval of Tennessee's

¹ On July 26, 2011, EPA reopened the comment period for EPA's proposed action related to Tennessee's April 4, 2008, SIP revision. See 76 FR 44534.

April 4, 2008, SIP revision (including the BART determination for Eastman) to address regional haze during the first implementation period.² See 76 FR 33662. Detailed background information and EPA's rationale for the proposed action is provided in EPA's June 9, 2011, proposed rulemaking. See 76 FR 33662.

After publication of EPA's June 2011 proposed action on Tennessee's regional haze SIP revision, the State and Eastman entered into discussions regarding a BART alternative determination that would give Eastman the option to comply with the regional haze BART requirements by converting its B-253 Powerhouse to natural gas in lieu of continuing to use coal and retrofitting its facility pursuant to the BART determination for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions (hereafter referred to as the "Eastman BART alternative determination").

On April 24, 2012, EPA took final action on Tennessee's April 4, 2008, regional haze SIP revision, with the exception of the BART determination for Eastman. See 77 FR 24392. As noted in that action, EPA took no action on the Eastman BART determination provided in the April 4, 2008, SIP revision (hereafter referred to as the "original Eastman BART determination") at that time since EPA expected Tennessee to submit a revised SIP addressing a BART alternative determination for Eastman. EPA's proposed action for the original Eastman BART determination remains in place after EPA's April 24, 2012, action on the remainder of Tennessee's regional haze SIP revision.

On May 14, 2012, TDEC submitted a supplement to its April 2008 Tennessee regional haze plan to EPA with a revised BART determination for Eastman. In summary, the May 14, 2012, SIP revision for Eastman: (1) Modifies the final compliance date to April 30, 2017, for the original Eastman BART determination; and (2) establishes a BART alternative option for Eastman to convert its B-253 Powerhouse (Boilers 25-29) to burn natural gas. The SIP revision and Eastman's CAA title V operating permit stipulate that if

Eastman elects to implement the BART alternative instead of the original BART determination, Eastman must begin construction on the BART alternative prior to April 30, 2017, and complete construction no later than the earlier of: December 31, 2018; the end of the period of the first long-term strategy (LTS) for regional haze as determined by EPA; or the compliance deadline for the one-hour SO₂ national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision also stipulates that if Eastman elects to implement the original BART determination instead of the BART alternative, it must comply with the BART requirements by April 30, 2017. The Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board approved this SIP revision and associated operating permit as Board Order 12-008 on May 9, 2012.³

II. What are the requirements for a BART alternative determination?

Under 40 CFR 51.308(e)(2), states may choose to meet the BART requirements with a BART alternative. Section 51.308(e)(2) specifies the requirements that a state must meet to show that the alternative measure or alternative program achieves greater reasonable progress than would be achieved through the installation and operation of BART. For a BART alternative, the state must submit an implementation plan containing, among other things, the following plan elements and include documentation for all required analyses:

(A) A list of all BART-eligible sources within the state.

(B) A list of all BART-eligible sources and all BART source categories covered by the alternative program. The state is not required to include every BART source category or every BART-eligible source within a BART source category in an alternative program.

(C) An analysis of the best system of continuous emissions control technology available and associated emissions reductions achievable for each source within the state subject to BART and covered by the alternative program. This analysis must be

conducted by making a determination of BART for each source subject to BART and covered by the alternative program.

(D) An analysis of the projected emissions reductions achievable through the alternative measure.

(E) A determination that the alternative measure achieves greater reasonable progress than would be achieved through the installation and operation of BART at the covered sources.

(F) A requirement that all necessary emissions reductions take place during the period of the first long-term strategy for regional haze. To meet this requirement, the State must provide a detailed description of the alternative measure, including schedules for implementation, the emission reductions required by the program, all necessary administrative and technical procedures for implementing the program, rules for accounting and monitoring emissions, and procedures for enforcement.

(G) A demonstration that the emissions reductions resulting from the alternative measure will be surplus to those reductions resulting from measures adopted to meet requirements of the CAA as of the baseline date of the SIP.

III. What is EPA's analysis of Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision?

As previously mentioned, TDEC's May 14, 2012, SIP revision: (1) Modifies the final compliance date for the original Eastman BART determination; and (2) establishes a BART alternative option for Eastman to convert its B-253 Powerhouse (Boilers 25-29) to burn natural gas. Specifically, the SIP revision and the associated operating permit (No. 066116H) create two options for Eastman to reduce its visibility impairing pollutants from the B-253 Powerhouse and satisfy the BART requirements in 40 CFR 51.308(e). Eastman may install, operate, and maintain BART no later than April 30, 2017 (Option 1), or implement the BART alternative option to fuel switch its B-253 Powerhouse (Boilers 25-29) by the earlier of the following: December 31, 2018; the end of the period of the first LTS for regional haze as determined by EPA; or the compliance deadline for the one-hour SO₂ NAAQS (Option 2).

A. Modified Compliance Date for the Eastman BART Determination

The May 14, 2012, SIP revision requires Eastman to install, operate, and maintain BART no later than April 30, 2017, should Eastman decide not to pursue the BART alternative option

² EPA proposed a limited approval of Tennessee's April 4, 2008, SIP revision to implement the regional haze requirements for Tennessee on the basis that the revision, as a whole, strengthens the Tennessee SIP. Further, EPA proposed a limited disapproval of the same SIP revision because of the deficiencies in the State's regional haze SIP revision arising from the remand of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to EPA by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Circuit). Subsequently, in a June 7, 2012, action, EPA finalized a Federal Implementation Plan for Tennessee to address the deficiencies that resulted from the State's reliance on CAIR for their regional haze SIP.

³ Board Order 12-008 approves the withdrawal of operating permit 061873H (BART permit for Eastman issued March 31, 2008). The Order also approves the submittal of the Alternative BART Determination for Eastman Chemical Company—Tennessee Operations and operating permit 066116H (BART permit for Eastman issued May 9, 2012) to EPA for adoption into Tennessee's Regional Haze SIP. Tennessee provided this updated Board Order in a SIP revision on May 14, 2012. While the May 14, 2012, SIP revision contained the updated Board Order, EPA notes that Tennessee did not withdraw the original BART determination and technical analysis related to the Eastman facility that was provided in Tennessee's April 4, 2008, SIP revision.

(Option 1). This compliance date supplements the original Eastman BART determination and technical analysis provided in the State's April 4, 2008, SIP revision. EPA previously proposed approval of the original Eastman BART determination in its June 9, 2011, proposal on Tennessee's regional haze SIP. The comment period on that action closed August 10, 2011. As such, EPA is not reopening comment on the original Eastman BART determination. In today's rulemaking, EPA is taking comment only on the proposed approval of the April 30, 2017, compliance date for the original Eastman BART determination.

EPA proposes to find that the change in Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision to set a compliance date of April 30, 2017, for the original BART determination (as included in condition 1 of the May 9, 2012, permit for Eastman—number 066116H) is consistent with the CAA as well as EPA's regulations and guidance for BART determinations. Had EPA finalized its proposed action regarding the original Eastman BART determination on April 24, 2012, when the Agency took final action on the remainder of Tennessee's April 4, 2008, SIP revision, the compliance date for the original BART determination would have been May 24, 2017. Therefore, this proposed compliance date accelerates the implementation of BART at Eastman, should Eastman decide not to implement the BART alternative option evaluated below.

B. BART Alternative Option

The May 14, 2012, SIP revision also provides Eastman with the option to implement a BART alternative, in lieu of the original BART, that requires repowering the B-253 Powerhouse to natural gas by the earlier of the following: December 31, 2018; the end of the period of the first LTS for regional haze as determined by EPA; or the compliance deadline for the one-hour SO₂ NAAQS (Option 2). A December 31, 2018, date for the end of the period of the first LTS is consistent with the requirement to evaluate visibility over calendar year periods and the requirement for each state to submit an initial regional haze SIP that covers the period from submittal through 2018.⁴

The BART alternative option is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 51.308(e)(2), as discussed in Section II of this proposed rulemaking, and is

evaluated under these provisions in the following subsections.

1. A List of All BART-Eligible Sources Within the State

Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision identified the following BART-eligible sources within Tennessee:

- (1) Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa)—South Plant;
- (2) DuPont White Pigment and Mineral Products (Humphreys County);
- (3) Eastman Chemical Company—Tennessee Operations;
- (4) E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. (Old Hickory);
- (5) E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. (Shelby County);
- (6) Holston Army Ammunition Plant;
- (7) Inter-trade Holdings, Inc.;
- (8) Liberty Fibers Corporation;
- (9) Lucite International;
- (10) Owens Corning;
- (11) Packaging Corporation of America;
- (12) PCS Nitrogen;
- (13) Tennessee Valley Authority (WA)—Bull Run Fossil Plant;
- (14) Tennessee Valley Authority—Cumberland Fossil Plant;
- (15) Zinifex; and
- (16) Weyerhaeuser Corporation (now Domtar Paper Company)—Sullivan County.

This list includes all BART-eligible sources in Tennessee, as determined by EPA in its April 24, 2012, final action on Tennessee's April 4, 2008, regional haze SIP.

2. A List of All BART-Eligible Sources and All BART Source Categories Covered by the Alternative Program

The BART alternative option proposed in this action only pertains to the five boilers at Eastman's B-253 Powerhouse. It does not establish a trading program within the meaning of the federal BART regulations or include any other BART-eligible facilities.

3. An Analysis of the Best System of Continuous Emissions Control Technology Available and Associated Emissions Reductions Achievable for Each Source Within the State Subject to BART and Covered by the Alternative Program. This Analysis Must Be Conducted by Making a Determination of BART for Each Source Subject to BART and Covered by the Alternative Program

In its April 4, 2008, regional haze SIP revision, Tennessee completed an analysis of the best system of continuous emissions control technology available and associated emissions reductions achievable for Eastman and included a BART

determination requiring the boilers in the B-253 Powerhouse to either reduce uncontrolled SO₂ emissions by 92 percent or meet an emissions limit of 0.2 pounds per million British thermal units (lbs/MMBtu) heat input. EPA proposed approval of Tennessee's BART determination for the B-253 Powerhouse in its June 9, 2011, action on Tennessee's April 4, 2008, regional haze SIP revision. On April 24, 2012, EPA took final action for Tennessee's April 4, 2008, regional haze SIP revision, with the exception of the BART determination for Eastman. See 77 FR 24392. EPA's proposed action to approve the original Eastman BART remains in place after EPA's April 24, 2012, action on the remainder of Tennessee's regional haze SIP revision.

4. An Analysis of the Projected Emissions Reductions Achievable Through the Alternative Measure

Under the proposed BART alternative option for Eastman to convert its B-253 Powerhouse (Boilers 25-29) to burn natural gas (Option 2), the SO₂ emissions rate would be 0.0006 lbs/MMBtu heat input based on the allowable sulfur in pipeline natural gas. This limit is an additional 99.7 percent reduction from the compliance limit of 0.2 lbs/MMBtu heat input for the BART determination (Option 1). In addition, nitrogen oxide emissions are expected to be reduced 50 percent from the existing baseline by the conversion to natural gas. No NO_x reductions are expected from the original Eastman BART determination.

5. A Determination That the Alternative Measure Achieves Greater Reasonable Progress Than Would Be Achieved Through the Installation and Operation of BART at the Covered Sources

If there is no difference in the geographic distribution of BART-eligible source emissions between BART and the BART alternative, the BART alternative measure may be deemed to achieve greater reasonable progress if it results in greater emissions reductions than BART (i.e., dispersion modeling is not required to evaluate the differences in visibility between BART and the BART alternative). 40 CFR 51.308(e)(3). Since the BART alternative measure for the Eastman facility would result in a lower emission rate than BART and since there is no difference in the geographic distribution of emissions between BART and the BART alternative, EPA proposes to find that the BART alternative measure results in greater reasonable progress than BART.

The compliance date for BART (Option 1) is April 30, 2017, and the

⁴ 40 CFR 51.308(f). See also 64 FR 35713, 35732-33, 35746 (July 1, 1999) (providing examples that include uniform rate of progress projections for the entire year of 2018).

final compliance date for the BART alternative (Option 2) is the end of the first regional haze implementation period in accordance with EPA's regulations. If Eastman chooses to adopt the BART alternative, phased implementation of the conversion of natural gas is expected throughout the first regional haze implementation period with lower emissions rates as each unit is converted. Furthermore, the lower emissions rates from repowering with natural gas will continue to extend into the future, providing substantially greater reasonable progress than BART. EPA therefore proposes to agree with Tennessee's determination that the BART alternative for the Eastman B-253 Powerhouse will result in "greater reasonable progress" than BART within the meaning of the federal regional haze rules.

6. A Requirement That All Necessary Emissions Reductions Take Place During the Period of the First LTS for Regional Haze. To Meet This Requirement, the State Must Provide a Detailed Description of the Alternative Measure, Including Schedules for Implementation, the Emissions Reductions Required by the Program, All Necessary Administrative and Technical Procedures for Implementing the Program, Rules for Accounting and Monitoring Emissions, and Procedures for Enforcement

Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision and associated operating permit require that Eastman comply with the BART alternative (should Eastman chose Option 2) no later than December 31, 2018, thereby satisfying the requirement that a source implement a BART alternative during the period of the first LTS. The operating permit also details the procedures for accounting and monitoring the emissions under the BART alternative. EPA previously approved Division Rule 1200-03-9-.02(6) into the Tennessee SIP which requires all permittees to comply with the conditions of their operating permit. Violation of the permit condition is, by definition, a violation of Division Rule 1200-03-9-.02(6) and grounds for enforcement action. As previously discussed, Tennessee provided a detailed description of the BART alternative and the expected emissions reductions.

7. A Demonstration That the Emissions Reductions Resulting From the Alternative Measure Will Be Surplus to Those Reductions Resulting From Measures Adopted To Meet Requirements of the CAA as of the Baseline Date of the SIP

Implementation of the Eastman BART alternative would result in surplus emissions reductions since the additional emissions reductions beyond BART are not required to meet any other provision of the CAA or any other TDEC requirements as of the date that the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board adopted Board Order 12-008.

EPA proposes to find that the change in Tennessee's May 14, 2012, SIP revision to establish a BART alternative option for Eastman to convert its B-253 Powerhouse (Boilers 25-29) to burn natural gas is consistent with the CAA as well as EPA's regulations and guidance for BART alternative determinations.

IV. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve a revision to the Tennessee SIP submitted by the State of Tennessee on May 14, 2012, related to the BART requirements for Eastman, which supplements the April 4, 2008, revision. Specifically, EPA is proposing to approve the BART alternative determination option for Eastman which would allow for the conversion of Eastman's B-253 Powerhouse (Boilers 25-29) to burn natural gas. As a supplement to EPA's existing proposed action to approve the original Eastman BART determination, EPA is also now proposing to approve a compliance end date of April 17, 2018 for the original BART determination, should Eastman elect not to implement the BART alternative determination. EPA has preliminarily concluded that the Eastman BART alternative determination and proposed change to the compliance date for the original Eastman BART determination meet the applicable regional haze requirements as set forth in sections 169A and 169B of the CAA and in 40 CFR 51.308(e)(2) as described previously in this action.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. See 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this proposed action merely approves state law as

meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this proposed action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the State, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: August 9, 2012.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2012-21040 Filed 8-24-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 67

[Docket ID FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1158]

Proposed Flood Elevation Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Proposed rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On December 16, 2010, FEMA published in the **Federal Register** a proposed rule that contained an erroneous table. This notice provides corrections to that table, to be used in lieu of the information published at 75 FR 78654. The table provided here represents the flooding sources, location of referenced elevations, effective and modified elevations, and communities affected for the City of Newport News, Virginia. Specifically, it addresses the flooding sources Newmarket Creek, Newmarket Creek Tributary, Stoney Run, Stoney Run-Colony Pines Branch, and Stoney Run-Denbigh Branch.

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before November 26, 2012.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA-B-1158, 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: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) publishes proposed determinations of Base (1% annual-chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs) and modified BFEs for communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed BFEs and modified BFEs, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are minimum requirements. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more

stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other Federal, State, or regional entities. These proposed elevations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP and also are used to calculate the appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings built after these elevations are made final, and for the contents in those buildings.

Correction

In the proposed rule published at 75 FR 78654, in the December 16, 2010, issue of the **Federal Register**, FEMA published a table under the authority of 44 CFR 67.4. The table, entitled “City of Newport News, Virginia” addressed the flooding sources Newmarket Creek, Newmarket Creek Tributary, Stoney Run, Stoney Run-Colony Pines Branch, and Stoney Run-Denbigh Branch. That table contained inaccurate information as to the location of referenced elevation, effective and modified elevation in feet, and/or communities affected for the flooding sources Stoney Run-Colony Pines Branch and Stoney Run-Denbigh Branch. In this notice, FEMA is publishing a table containing the accurate information, to address these prior errors. The information provided below should be used in lieu of that previously published.

State	City/town/county	Source of flooding	Location **	* Elevation in feet (NGVD) + Elevation in feet (NAVD) # Depth in feet above ground ^ Elevation in meters (MSL)	
				Existing	Modified
City of Newport News, Virginia					
Virginia	City of Newport News.	Newmarket Creek	Approximately 0.45 mile downstream of Hampton Roads Center Parkway.	None	+18
			Approximately 0.94 mile upstream of Hampton Roads Center Parkway.	None	+21
	City of Newport News.	Newmarket Creek	Approximately 1,287 feet downstream of Harpersville Road.	None	+24
			Approximately 0.56 mile upstream of Harpersville Road.	None	+26
	City of Newport News.	Newmarket Creek Tributary.	Approximately 765 feet downstream of Augusta Drive.	None	+22
			Approximately 167 feet upstream of Augusta Drive.	None	+22
	City of Newport News.	Stoney Run	Approximately 0.8 mile downstream of Old Courthouse Way.	+7	+8
			Approximately 0.56 mile upstream of Woodside Lane.	None	+47
	City of Newport News.	Stoney Run-Colony Pines Branch.	Approximately 776 feet downstream of Richneck Road.	None	+27
			Approximately 1,450 feet upstream of Windsor Castle Drive.	None	+40