

submitted to the Director of NHHHC as soon after receipt of the NOVA as possible. In deciding whether to submit such information, the respondent should keep in mind that the Director of NHHHC may assess de novo a civil penalty, enforcement costs and/or liability for damages either greater or smaller than that assessed in the NOVA.

§ 767.26 Criminal law.

Nothing in these regulations is intended to prevent the United States from pursuing criminal sanctions for plundering of wrecks, larceny of Government property, or violation of applicable criminal law, whether the infringement pertains to a sunken military craft, a terrestrial military craft or other craft under the jurisdiction of the DoN.

§ 767.27 References.

References for submission of permit application, including but not limited to, and as may be further amended:

(a) NHPA of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq. (1999), and Protection of Historic Properties, 36 CFR part 800. These regulations govern the section 106 review process established by the NHPA.

(b) National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., and Protection of the Environment, 40 CFR 1500–1508. These regulations require agencies to consider the effects of their actions on the human environment.

(c) Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, available at http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm. These guidelines establish standards for the preservation planning process with guidelines on implementation.

(d) ARPA of 1979, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm, and the Uniform Regulations, 43 CFR part 7, subpart A. These regulations establish basic government-wide standards for the issuance of permits for archaeological research, including the authorized excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources on public lands or Indian lands.

(e) Secretary of the Interior's regulations, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections, 36 CFR part 79. These regulations establish standards for the curation and display of federally-owned artifact collections.

(f) Antiquities Act of 1906, Public Law 59–209, 34 Stat. 225 (codified at 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq. (1999)).

(g) Executive Order 11593, 36 FR 8291, 3 CFR, 1971–1975 Comp., p. 559

(Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment).

(h) Department of Defense Instruction 4140.21M (DoDI 4140.21M, August 1998). Subject: Defense Disposal Manual.

(i) Secretary of the Navy Instruction 4000.35A (SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 9 April 2001). Subject: Department of the Navy Cultural Resources Program.

(j) Naval History and Heritage Command Instruction 5510.4. (NAVHISTCENINST 5510.4, 14 December 1995). Subject: Disclosure of Information from the Naval Shipwreck Database.

N.A. Hagerty-Ford,

Commander, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R06–OAR–2006–0593; FRL–9905–06–Region–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification; Permits for Specific Designated Facilities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Withdrawal of proposed rule.

SUMMARY: On November 21, 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a direct final rule and accompanying proposal approving portions of two revisions to the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP) concerning the Permits for Specific Designated Facilities Program, also referred to as the FutureGen Program. The direct final action was published without prior proposal because EPA anticipated no adverse comments. EPA stated in the direct final rule that if we received relevant, adverse comments by December 23, 2013, EPA would publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register**. EPA received a letter dated December 19, 2013, from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality stating that the March 9, 2006 and July 2, 2010 SIP revisions specific to the FutureGen program have been withdrawn from our consideration as revisions to the Texas SIP. Accordingly, EPA is withdrawing our proposed approval of the Texas FutureGen program and in a separate rulemaking in

today's **Federal Register** we are also withdrawing the corresponding direct final approval. We find that no further action is necessary on the Texas FutureGen Program March 9, 2006 and July 2, 2010 SIP revisions. The State's action also withdraws from EPA's review the FutureGen Program component of the January 22, 2010 Consent Decree between EPA and the BCCA Appeal Group, Texas Association of Business, and Texas Oil and Gas Association. This withdrawal is being taken under section 110 and parts C and D of the Federal Clean Air Act.

DATES: The proposed rule published on November 21, 2013 (78 FR 69812) is withdrawn as of January 6, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Adina Wiley (6PD–R), Air Permits Section, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue (6PD–R), Suite 1200, Dallas, TX 75202–2733. The telephone number is (214) 665–2115. Ms. Wiley can also be reached via electronic mail at wiley.adina@epa.gov.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: December 20, 2013.

Samuel Coleman,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 2013–31434 Filed 1–3–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. NHTSA–2013–0132]

Public Meeting of the U.S.-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC) Motor Vehicles Working Group

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Announcement of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The U.S.-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC) was created on February 4, 2011. After private sector consultations and bilateral negotiations, the RCC released the Joint Action Plan on Regulatory Cooperation on December 7, 2011. The Joint Action Plan is a practical first step to increased regulatory cooperation between the United States and Canada. In order to