

**SUMMARY:** NOAA published a final rule to expand the boundary of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary (TBNMS or sanctuary), clarify the correlation between TBNMS regulations and Indian tribal fishing activities, and revise the corresponding sanctuary terms of designation on September 5, 2014 (79 FR 52960). The new boundary for TBNMS increases the size of the sanctuary from 448 square miles to 4,300 square miles and extends protection to 47 additional known historic shipwrecks of national significance. Pursuant to Section 304(b) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1434(b)) the final regulations take effect after 45 days of continuous session of Congress beginning on September 5, 2014. Through this notification, NOAA is announcing the regulations became effective on February 3, 2015.

**DATES:** The regulations published on September 5, 2014 (79 FR 52960) are effective on February 3, 2015.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jeff Gray, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary Superintendent, at (989) 356-8805 ext 12.

Dated: February 24, 2015.

**W. Russell Callender,**

*Acting Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### U.S. Customs and Border Protection

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### 19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Dec. 15-05]

RIN 1515-AE01

#### **Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Certain Categories of Archaeological Material From the Pre-Hispanic Cultures of the Republic of El Salvador**

**AGENCIES:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule amends U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations to reflect the extension of import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological material from the Pre-Hispanic cultures of the Republic of El Salvador (El Salvador). The restrictions,

which were originally imposed by Treasury Decision (T.D.) 95-20 and previously extended by T.D. 00-16, CBP Decision (CBP Dec.) 05-10 and CBP Dec. 10-01, are due to expire on March 8, 2015, unless extended. The Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State (State), has determined that conditions continue to warrant the imposition of import restrictions. Accordingly, these import restrictions will remain in effect for an additional five years, and the CBP regulations are being amended to reflect this extension until March 8, 2020. These restrictions are being extended pursuant to determinations of the U.S. Department of State made under the terms of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act in accordance with the 1970 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. T.D. 95-20 contains the Designated List of archaeological material representing Pre-Hispanic cultures of El Salvador, and describes the articles to which the restrictions apply.

**DATES:** Effective March 8, 2015.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For legal aspects, Lisa L. Burley, Chief, Cargo Security, Carriers and Restricted Merchandise Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, (202) 325-0030. For operational aspects, William R. Scopa, Branch Chief, Partner Government Agency Branch, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of International Trade, (202) 863-6554, [William.R.Scopa@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:William.R.Scopa@cbp.dhs.gov).

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, codified into U.S. law as the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (hereafter, the Cultural Property Implementation Act or the Act (Pub. L. 97-446, 19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*)), signatory nations (State Parties) may enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements to impose import restrictions on eligible archaeological and ethnological materials under procedures and requirements prescribed by the Act. Under the Act and applicable U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations (19 CFR 12.104g), the restrictions are effective for no more than five years beginning on the date on which the agreement enters into force with respect to the United States (19 U.S.C. 2602(b)). This period may be

extended for additional periods, each such period not to exceed five years, where it is determined that the factors justifying the initial agreement still pertain and no cause for suspension of the agreement exists (19 U.S.C. 2602(e); 19 CFR 12.104g(a)).

On March 8, 1995, the United States entered into a bilateral agreement with the Government of the Republic of El Salvador (El Salvador) concerning the imposition of import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological material from the Pre-Hispanic cultures of El Salvador. On March 10, 1995, the former U.S. Customs Service (now U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)) published Treasury Decision (T.D.) 95-20 in the **Federal Register** (60 FR 13352), which amended 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the imposition of these restrictions and included a list designating the types of articles covered by the restrictions.

Import restrictions listed in 19 CFR 12.104g(a) are effective for no more than five years beginning on the date on which the agreement enters into force with respect to the United States. This period can be extended for additional periods not to exceed five years if it is determined that the factors which justified the initial agreement still pertain and no cause for suspension of the agreement exists. 19 CFR 12.104g(a).

Since the initial notice was published on March 10, 1995, the import restrictions were subsequently extended three times. First, on March 9, 2000, the former U.S. Customs Service published T.D. 00-16 in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 12470) to extend the import restrictions for an additional period of five years. Subsequently, on March 9, 2005, CBP published CBP Dec. 05-10 in the **Federal Register** (70 FR 11539) to again extend the import restriction for five years. Most recently, on March 8, 2010, CBP published CBP Dec. 10-01 in the **Federal Register** (75 FR 10411) to extend the import restriction for an additional five year period to March 8, 2015.

After reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, and in response to a request by the Government of the Republic of El Salvador, on February 3, 2015, the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, concluding that the cultural heritage of El Salvador continues to be in jeopardy from pillage of Pre-Hispanic archaeological resources, made the necessary determinations to extend the import restrictions for an additional five years. Diplomatic notes have been exchanged, reflecting the extension of

those restrictions. Accordingly, CBP is amending 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the extension of the import restrictions.

The Designated List of Archaeological Material Representing Pre-Hispanic Cultures of El Salvador covered by these import restrictions is set forth in T.D. 95–20. The Designated List and accompanying image database may also be accessed from the following Internet Web site address: <http://exchanges.state.gov/heritage/culprop/esimage.html>.

The restrictions on the importation of these archaeological materials from El Salvador are to continue in effect for an additional five years. Importation of such material continues to be restricted unless the conditions set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2606 and 19 CFR 12.104c are met.

#### **Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date**

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and is, therefore, being made without notice or public procedure (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1)). For the same reasons, a delayed effective date is not required under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

#### **Regulatory Flexibility Act**

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

#### **Executive Order 12866**

Because this rule involves a foreign affairs function of the United States, it is not subject to Executive Order 12866.

#### **Signing Authority**

This regulation is being issued in accordance with 19 CFR 0.1(a)(1).

#### **List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12**

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited merchandise.

#### **Amendment to CBP Regulations**

For the reasons set forth above, part 12 of Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 12), is amended as set forth below:

### **PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE**

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624;

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **§ 12.104g [Amended]**

■ 2. In § 12.104g, paragraph (a), the table is amended in the entry for El Salvador by removing the reference to “CBP Dec. 10–01” in the column headed “Decision No.” and adding in its place “CBP Dec. 15–05”.

**R. Gil Kerlikowske,**

*Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.*

Approved: February 25, 2015.

**Mark J. Mazur,**

*Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.*

[FR Doc. 2015–05060 Filed 3–5–15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111–14–P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

### **Food and Drug Administration**

#### **21 CFR Part 520**

#### **Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs**

#### **CFR Correction**

In Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 500 to 599, revised as of April 1, 2014, on page 147, in § 520.580, the heading for paragraph (d) is restored to read “*Conditions of use*—”.

[FR Doc. 2015–05128 Filed 3–5–15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1505–01–D**

## **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

### **Food and Drug Administration**

#### **21 CFR Part 520**

#### **Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs**

#### **CFR Correction**

In Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 500 to 599, revised as of April 1, 2014, on page 167, in § 520.1193, in paragraph (b)(2), revise “051311 and 059130” to read “000859 and 051311”.

[FR Doc. 2015–05184 Filed 3–5–15; 8:45 am]

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## **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

### **22 CFR Part 172**

[Public Notice: 9045]

**RIN 1400–AD75**

#### **Service of Process; Address Change**

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rulemaking changes the address for service of process on the Department of State.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on March 6, 2015.

#### **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Alice Kottmyer, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State; phone: 202–647–2318, [kottmyeram@state.gov](mailto:kottmyeram@state.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This rulemaking provides the new address, effective immediately, for the service on the U.S. Department of State of the documents or actions listed in 22 CFR 172.1(a).

#### **Regulatory Findings**

##### *Administrative Procedure Act*

This rule is published as a final rule, effective immediately, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and 553(d)(3). The Department finds good cause for the immediate effect of the rule without notice and comment because public comment on an address change is unnecessary; and, more importantly, it is in the interest of the public for the Department to provide the correct address for service of process, and for it to be effective, as expeditiously as possible.

##### *Other Authorities*

(1) Since this rule is exempt from the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, it does not require analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

(2) This rulemaking does not meet the criteria for Department actions under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995; the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996; Executive Order 13175 (impact on tribes); or Executive Orders 12372 and 13132 (federalism). This rulemaking is not a major rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804.

(3) In the view of the Department, this rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866, and is consistent with the guidance in Executive Order 13563. The benefits of this rulemaking—in providing a current address for service of process—outweigh any costs.

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