

The Commission finds, pursuant to section 3(e)(2)(D) of SIPA, that the proposed rule change is in the public interest and consistent with the purposes of SIPA. First, as noted above, SIPC has determined that allowing SIPA trustees the flexibility, subject to SIPC approval, to transfer customers' options positions or to liquidate their positions, would be beneficial to the investing public and consistent with the customer protection purposes of SIPA. The ability to transfer Standardized Options positions to another brokerage instead of being required to close them out gives SIPA trustees more flexibility in handling customer assets after the commencement of a SIPA liquidation proceeding. Second, SIPA noted that modifying the definition of *Standardized Options* under paragraph (h) of Rule 400 to include OTC Options would enhance the protections afforded customers in the event of a liquidation of their broker-dealer. This modification also clarifies that—like exchange-traded options—OTC Options would be deemed Standardized Options subject to closeout or transfer in a SIPA liquidation proceeding. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the proposed SIPC rule change is in the public interest and is consistent with the purposes of the SIPA.

It is therefore ordered by the commission, pursuant to section 3(e)(2) of SIPA, that the above mentioned proposed rule change is approved. In accordance with section 3(e)(2) of SIPA, the approved rule change shall be given the force and effect as if promulgated by the Commission.

III. Statutory Authority

Pursuant to SIPA, 15 U.S.C. 78aaa *et seq.*, and particularly, section 3(e) (15 U.S.C. 78ccc(e)), SIPC is amending section 300.400 of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations in the manner set forth below.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 300

Brokers, Securities.

Text of the Amendments

In accordance with the foregoing, Title 17, Chapter II of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 300—RULES OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 300 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 78ccc.

* * * * *

§ 300.400 [Amended]

■ 2. Section 300.400 is amended by:

- a. In paragraph (b), adding the phrase “except to the extent that the trustee, with SIPC’s consent, or SIPC as trustee, as the case may be, has arranged or is able promptly to arrange, a transfer of some or all of such positions to another SIPC member” after the phrase “accounts of customers”;
- b. In paragraph (e), adding the phrase “except to the extent that such positions have been transferred as provided in paragraph (b) of this section” after the phrase “section 7(b)(1) of the Act”; and
- c. In paragraph (h), adding the phrase “, and any other option that is a security under section 16(14) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 78lll(14), and is issued by a securities clearing agency registered under section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. 78q–1, or a foreign securities clearing agency” after the phrase “foreign securities exchange”.

Dated: January 9, 2014.

By the Commission.

Elizabeth M. Murphy,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2014–00556 Filed 1–15–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Dec. 14–01]

RIN 1515–AD95

Import Restrictions Imposed on Certain Archaeological and Ecclesiastical Ethnological Material From Bulgaria

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations to reflect the imposition of import restrictions on certain archaeological and ecclesiastical ethnological material from the Republic of Bulgaria. These restrictions are being imposed pursuant to an agreement between the United States and Bulgaria that has been entered into under the authority 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. The final rule amends CBP regulations by adding Bulgaria to the list of countries for which a bilateral agreement has been entered into for imposing cultural property import restrictions. The final rule also contains the designated list that describes the types of archaeological and ecclesiastical ethnological material to which the restrictions apply.

DATES: Effective January 15, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For legal aspects, George Frederick McCray, Chief, Cargo Security, Carriers and Restricted Merchandise Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, (202) 325–0082. For operational aspects: Virginia McPherson, Chief, Interagency Requirements Branch, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of International Trade, (202) 863–6563.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The value of cultural property, whether archaeological or ethnological in nature, is immeasurable. Such items often constitute the very essence of a society and convey important information concerning a people's origin, history, and traditional setting. The importance and popularity of such items regrettably makes them targets of theft, encourages clandestine looting of archaeological sites, and results in their illegal export and import.

The United States shares in the international concern for the need to protect endangered cultural property. The appearance in the United States of stolen or illegally exported artifacts from other countries where there has been pillage has, on occasion, strained our foreign and cultural relations. This situation, combined with the concerns of museum, archaeological, and scholarly communities, was recognized by the President and Congress. It became apparent that it was in the national interest for the United States to join with other countries to control illegal trafficking of such articles in international commerce.

The United States joined international efforts and actively participated in deliberations resulting in 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 (823 U.N.T.S. 231 (1972)). U.S.

acceptance of the 1970 UNESCO Convention was codified into U.S. law as the “Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act” (Pub. L. 97–446, 19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) (the Act). This was done to promote U.S. leadership in achieving greater international cooperation towards preserving cultural treasures that are of importance to the nations from where they originate and contribute to greater international understanding of our common heritage.

Since the Act entered into force, import restrictions have been imposed on the archaeological and ethnological materials of a number of State Parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention. These restrictions have been imposed as a result of requests for protection received from those nations. More information on import restrictions can be found on the Cultural Property Protection Web site (<http://eca.state.gov/cultural-heritage-center/international-cultural-property-protection>).

This rule announces that import restrictions are now being imposed on certain archaeological and ecclesiastical ethnological materials from Bulgaria.

Determinations

Under 19 U.S.C. 2602(a)(1), the United States must make certain determinations before entering into an agreement to impose import restrictions under 19 U.S.C. 2602(a)(2). On November 20, 2012, the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, made the determinations required under the statute with respect to certain archaeological and ecclesiastical ethnological materials originating in Bulgaria that are described in the designated list set forth below in this document. These determinations include the following:

(1) That the cultural patrimony of Bulgaria is in jeopardy from the pillage of (a) archaeological material representing Bulgaria’s cultural heritage dating from the Neolithic period (7500 B.C.) through approximately 1750 A. D. and (b) ecclesiastical ethnological material representing Bulgaria’s Middle Ages (681 A.D.) through approximately 1750 A.D. (19 U.S.C. 2602(a)(1)(A)); (2) that the Bulgarian government has taken measures consistent with the Convention to protect its cultural patrimony (19 U.S.C. 2602(a)(1)(B)); (3) that import restrictions imposed by the United States would be of substantial benefit in deterring a serious situation of pillage, and remedies less drastic are not available (19 U.S.C. 2602(a)(1)(C)); and (4) that the application of import restrictions as set forth in this final rule is consistent with the general interests

of the international community in the interchange of cultural property among nations for scientific, cultural, and educational purposes (19 U.S.C. 2602(a)(1)(D)). The Assistant Secretary also found that the material described in the determinations meet the statutory definitions of “archaeological material of the state party” and “ethnological material of the state party” (19 U.S.C. 2601(2)).

The Agreement

The United States and Bulgaria entered into a bilateral agreement pursuant to the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 2602(a)(2). The agreement enables the promulgation of import restrictions on categories of archaeological material representing Bulgaria’s cultural heritage dating from the Neolithic period (7500 B.C.) through approximately 1750 A. D. and ecclesiastical ethnological material representing Bulgaria’s Middle Ages (681 A.D.) through approximately 1750 A.D. A list of the categories of archaeological and ecclesiastical ethnological material subject to the import restrictions is set forth later in this document.

Restrictions and Amendment to the Regulations

In accordance with the Agreement, importation of material designated below is subject to the restrictions of 19 U.S.C. 2606 and § 12.104g(a) of the CBP regulations (19 CFR 12.104g(a)) and will be restricted from entry into the United States unless the conditions set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2606 and § 12.104c of the CBP regulations (19 CFR 12.104c) are met. CBP is amending § 12.104g(a) of the CBP Regulations (19 CFR 12.104g(a)) to indicate that these import restrictions have been imposed.

Designated List of Archaeological and Ecclesiastical Ethnological Material of Bulgaria

The bilateral agreement between the United States and Bulgaria includes, but is not limited to, the categories of objects described in the designated list set forth below. These categories of objects are subject to the import restrictions set forth above, in accordance with the above explained applicable law and the regulation amended in this document (19 CFR 12.104g(a)).

The import restrictions include complete examples of objects and fragments thereof.

The archaeological materials represent the following periods and cultures: Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Thracian, Hellenistic, Roman, Middle Ages, First Bulgarian

Empire, Byzantine, Second Bulgarian Empire, and Ottoman. The ecclesiastical ethnological materials represent the following periods and cultures: Middle Ages, First Bulgarian Empire, Byzantine, Second Bulgarian Empire, and Ottoman. Ancient place-names associated with the region of Bulgaria include Odrisian Kingdom, Thrace, Thracia, Moesia Inferior, Moesia Superior, Coastal Dacia, Inner Dacia, Rhodope, Haemimontus, Europa, Bulgaria, and Eyalet of Rumeli.

I. Archaeological Material

A. Stone

1. Sculpture

a. *Architectural Elements*—In marble, limestone, gypsum, and other kinds of stone. Types include acroterion, antefix, architrave, base, capital, caryatid, coffer, column, crowning, fountain, frieze, pediment, pilaster, mask, metope, mosaic and inlay, jamb, tile, triglyph, tympanum, basin, wellhead.

Approximate date: First millennium B.C. to 1750 A.D.

b. *Monuments*—In marble, limestone, granite, sandstone, and other kinds of stone. Types include but are not limited to votive statues, funerary, documentary, votive stelae, military columns, herms, stone blocks, bases, and base revetments. These may be painted, carved with borders, carry relief sculpture, and/or carry dedicatory, documentary, official, or funerary inscriptions, written in various languages including Thracian, Proto-Bulgarian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Turkish, and Bulgarian. Approximate date: First millennium B.C. through 1750 A. D.

c. *Sarcophagi and ossuaries*—In marble, limestone, and other kinds of stone. Some have figural scenes painted on them, others have figural scenes carved in relief, and some are plain or just have decorative moldings.

Approximate date: Third millennium through 1750 A. D.

d. *Large Statuary*—Primarily in marble, also in limestone and sandstone. Subject matter includes human and animal figures and groups of figures in the round. Common types are large-scale, free-standing statuary from approximately 1 m to 2.5 m in height and life-size busts (head and shoulders of an individual). Approximate date: Third millennium B.C. through 1750 A. D.

e. *Small Statuary and Figurines*—In marble and other stone. Subject matter includes human and animal figures and groups of figures in the round. These range from approximately 10 cm to 1 m in height. Approximate date: Neolithic through 1750 A. D.

f. *Reliefs*—In marble and other stone. Types include carved relief vases and slabs carved with subject matter such as a horseman, vegetative, floral, or decorative motifs, sometimes inscribed. Used for architectural decoration, funerary, votive, or commemorative monuments. Approximate date: Third millennium B.C. through 1750 A. D.

g. *Furniture*—In marble and other stone. Types include tables, thrones, and beds. Approximate date: Third millennium B.C. through 1750 A. D.

2. *Vessels*—In marble, steatite, rock crystal, and other stone. These may belong to conventional shapes such as bowls, cups, jars, jugs, and lamps, or may occur in the shape of a human or animal, or part of human or animal. Approximate date: Neolithic through 1750 A. D.

3. *Tools, Instruments, and Weapons*—In flint, quartz, obsidian, and other hard stones. Types of stone tools include large and small blades, borers, scrapers, sickles, awls, harpoons, cores, loom weights, and arrow heads. Ground stone types include grinders (e.g., mortars, pestles, millstones, whetstones), choppers, axes, hammers, moulds, and mace heads. Approximate date: Neolithic through 1750 A. D.

4. *Seals and beads*—In marble, limestone, and various semiprecious stones including rock crystal, amethyst, jasper, agate, steatite, and carnelian. May be incised or cut as gems or cameos. Approximate date: Neolithic through 1750 A. D.

B. Metal

1. Sculpture

a. *Large Statuary*—Primarily in bronze, including fragments of statues. Subject matter includes human and animal figures, and groups of figures in the round. Common types are large-scale, free-standing statuary from approximately 1 m to 2.5 m in height and life-size busts (head and shoulders of an individual). Approximate date: Fifth millennium through 1750 A.D.

b. *Small Statuary and Figurines*—Subject matter includes human and animal figures, groups of figures in the round, masks, plaques, and bronze hands of Sabazios. These range from approximately 10 cm to 1 m in height. Approximate date: First millennium B.C. through Roman.

c. *Reliefs*—In gold, bronze, or lead. Types include burial masks, leaves, and appliqué with images of gods, mythical creatures, etc. First millennium B.C. through Roman.

d. *Inscribed or Decorated Sheet Metal*—In bronze or lead. Engraved inscriptions, “military diplomas,” and

thin metal sheets with engraved or impressed designs often used as attachments to furniture. Approximate date: First millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

2. *Vessels*—In bronze, gold, and silver. Bronze may be gilded or silver-plated. These may belong to conventional shapes such as bowls, cups, jars, jugs, strainers, cauldrons, candelabras, and lamps, or may occur in the shape of a human or animal or part of a human or animal. Approximate date: Fifth millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

3. *Personal Ornaments*—In copper, bronze, gold, and silver. Bronze may be gilded or silver-plated. Types include torques, rings, beads, pendants, belts, belt buckles, belt ends/appliqués, earrings, ear caps, diadems, spangles, straight and safety pins, necklaces, mirrors, wreaths, cuffs, pectoral crosses, and beads. Approximate date: Fifth millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

4. *Tools*—In copper, bronze and iron. Types include knives, hooks, weights, axes, scrapers, (strigils), trowels, keys, dies for making coins, and the tools of physicians and artisans such as carpenters, masons and metal smiths. Approximate date: Fifth millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

5. *Weapons and Armor*—In copper, bronze and iron. Types include both launching weapons (harpoons, spears and javelins) and weapons for hand-to-hand combat (swords, daggers, battle axes, rapiers, maces etc.). Armor includes body armor, such as helmets, cuirasses, shin guards, and shields, and horse armor/chariot decorations often decorated with elaborate engraved, embossed, or perforated designs. Approximate date: Fifth millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

6. *Seals*—In lead, tin, copper, bronze, silver, and gold. Types include rings, amulets, stamps, and seals with shank. They pertain to individuals, kings, emperors, patriarchs, and other spiritual leaders. Approximate date: Bronze Age through 1750 A.D.

7. *Coins*—In copper, bronze, silver and gold. Many of the listed coins with inscriptions in Greek can be found in B. Head, *Historia Numorum: A Manual of Greek Numismatics* (London, 1911) and C.M. Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins* (London, 1976). Many of the Roman provincial mints in modern Bulgaria are covered in I. Varbanov, *Greek Imperial Coins I: Dacia, Moesia Superior, Moesia Inferior* (Bourgas, 2005), id., *Greek Imperial Coins II: Thrace (from Abdera to Pautalia)* (Bourgas, 2005), id., *Greek Imperial Coins III: Thrace (from Perinthus to Trajanopolis), Chersonesos Thraciae,*

Insula Thraciae, Macedonia (Bourgas 2007). A non-exclusive list of pre-Roman and Roman mints include Mesembria (modern Nesebar), Dionysopolis (Balchik), Marcianopolis (Devnya), Nicopolis ad Istrum (near Veliko Tarnovo), Odessus (Varna), Anchialus (Pomorie), Apollonia Pontica (Sozopol), Cabyle (Kabile), Deultum (Debelt), Nicopolis ad Nestum (Garmen), Pautalia (Kyustendil), Philippopolis (Plovdiv), Serdica (Sofia), and Augusta Traiana (Stara Zagora). Later coins may be found in A. Radushev and G. Zhekov, *Catalogue of Bulgarian Medieval Coins IX–XV c.* (Sofia 1999) and J. Youroukova and V. Penchev, *Bulgarian Medieval Coins and Seals* (Sofia 1990).

a. Pre-monetary media of exchange including “arrow money,” bells, and bracelets. Approximate date: 13th century B.C. through 6th century B.C.

b. Thracian and Hellenistic coins struck in gold, silver, and bronze by city-states and kingdoms that operated in the territory of the modern Bulgarian state. This designation includes official coinages of Greek-using city-states and kingdoms, Sycthian and Celtic coinage, and local imitations of official issues. Also included are Greek coins from nearby regions that are found in Bulgaria. Approximate date: 6th century BC through the 1st century B.C.

c. *Roman provincial coins*—Locally produced coins usually struck in bronze or copper at mints in the territory of the modern state of Bulgaria. May also be silver, silver plate, or gold. Approximate date: 1st century BC through the 4th century A.D.

d. *Coinage of the First and Second Bulgarian Empires and Byzantine Empire*—Struck in gold, silver, and bronze by Bulgarian and Byzantine emperors at mints within the modern state of Bulgaria. Approximate date: 4th century A.D. through A.D. 1396.

e. *Ottoman coins*—Struck at mints within the modern state of Bulgaria. Approximate date: A.D. 1396 through A.D. 1750.

C. Ceramic

1. Sculpture

a. *Architectural Elements*—Baked clay (terracotta) elements used to decorate buildings. Elements include tiles, acroteria, antefixes, painted and relief plaques, metopes, cornices, roof tiles, pipes, and revetments. May be painted as icons. Also included are wall and floor plaster decorations. Approximate date: First millennium through 1750 A.D.

b. *Large Statuary*—Subject matter includes human and animal figures and groups of figures in the round. Common

types are large-scale, free-standing statuary from approximately 1 m to 2.5 m in height and life-size busts (head and shoulders of an individual).

Approximate date: Neolithic through 6th century A.D.

c. *Small Statuary*—Subject matter is varied and includes human and animal figures, human body parts, groups of figures in the round, shrines, houses, and chariots. These range from approximately 10 cm to 1 m in height. Approximate date: Neolithic through 6th century A.D.

2. Vessels

a. *Neolithic and Chalcolithic*

Pottery—Handmade, decorated with appliqué and/or incision, sometimes decorated with a lustrous burnish or added paint. These come in a variety of shapes from simple bowls and vases with three or four legs, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic vessels, to handled scoops and large storage jars.

b. *Bronze Age through Thracian*
Pottery—Handmade and wheel-made pottery in shapes for tableware, serving, storing, and processing, with lustrous burnished, matte, appliqué, incised, and painted decoration.

c. *Black Figure and Red Figure*
Pottery—These are made in a specific set of shapes (e.g. amphorae, kraters, hydriae, oinochoi, kylikes) decorated with black painted figures on a clear clay ground (Black Figure), decorative elements in reserve with background fired black (Red Figure), and multi-colored figures painted on a white ground (White Ground). Approximate date: First millennium B.C.

d. *Terra sigillata*—Is a high quality table ware made of red to reddish brown clay, and covered with a glossy slip. Approximate date: Roman.

e. *Seals*—On the handles and necks of bottles (amphorae). First millennium B.C. through Middle Ages.

f. *Middle Ages*—Includes undecorated plain wares, utilitarian wares, tableware, serving and storage jars, and special containers such as pilgrim flasks. These can be matte painted or glazed, including incised as “sgraffitto,” stamped, and with elaborate polychrome decorations using floral, geometric, human, and animal motifs.

D. Bone, Ivory, Horn, and Other Organics

1. *Small Statuary and figurines*—Subject matter includes human and animal figures and groups of figures in the round. These range from approximately 10 cm to 1 m in height. Approximate date: Neolithic through Middle Ages.

2. *Personal Ornaments*—In bone, ivory, and spondylus shell. Types include amulets, combs, pins, spoons, small containers, bracelets, buckles, and beads. Approximate date: Neolithic through Middle Ages.

3. *Seals and Stamps*—Small devices with at least one side engraved with a design for stamping or sealing; they can be discoid, cuboid, conoid, or in the shape and animals or fantastic creatures (e.g., a scarab). Approximate date: Neolithic through Middle Ages.

4. *Tools and Weapons*—In bone and horn. Needles, awls, chisels, axes, hoes, picks, harpoons. Approximate date: Neolithic through Middle Ages.

E. Glass and Faience

1. *Vessels*—Shapes include small jars, bowls, animal shaped, goblet, spherical, candle holders, perfume jars (unguentaria). Approximate date: First millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

2. *Beads*—Globular and relief beads. Approximate date: Bronze Age through Middle Ages.

F. Paintings

1. *Domestic and Public Wall Painting*—These are painted on mudplaster, lime plaster (wet—*buon fresco*—and dry—*secco fresco*); types include simple applied color, bands and borders, landscapes, scenes of people and/or animals in natural or built settings. Approximate date: First millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

2. *Tomb Paintings*—Paintings on plaster or stone, sometimes geometric or floral but usually depicting gods, goddesses, or funerary scenes. Approximate date: First millennium B.C. through 6th century A.D.

G. *Mosaics*—Floor mosaics including landscapes, scenes of humans or gods, and activities such as hunting and fishing. There may also be vegetative, floral, or decorative motifs. Approximate date: First millennium B.C. through 1750 A.D.

II. Ecclesiastical Ethnological Material

The categories of Bulgarian ecclesiastical ethnological objects on which import restrictions are imposed were made from the beginning of the 4th century A.D. through approximately 1750 A. D.

A. Stone

1. *Architectural elements*—In marble and other stone, including thrones, upright “closure” slabs, circular marking slabs omphalion, altar partitions, and altar tables which may be decorated with crosses, human, or animal figures.

2. *Monuments*—In marble and other stone; types such as ritual crosses, funerary inscriptions.

3. *Vessels*—Containers for holy water.

4. *Reliefs*—In steatite or other stones, carved as icons in which religious figures predominate in the figural decoration.

B. Metal

1. *Reliefs*—Cast as icons in which religious figures predominate in the figural decoration.

2. *Boxes*—Containers of gold and silver, used as reliquaries for sacred human remains.

3. *Vessels*—Containers of lead, which carried aromatic oils and are called “pilgrim flasks.”

4. *Ceremonial paraphernalia*—In bronze, silver, and gold including censers (incense burners), book covers, processional crosses, liturgical crosses, archbishop’s crowns, buckles, and chests. These are often decorated with molded or incised geometric motifs or scenes from the Bible, and encrusted with semi-precious or precious stones. The gems themselves may be engraved with religious figures or inscriptions. Ecclesiastical treasure may include all of the above, as well as rings, earrings, and necklaces (some decorated with ecclesiastical themes) and other implements (e.g., spoons, baptism vessels, chalices).

C. *Ceramic*—Vessels which carried aromatic oils and are called “pilgrim flasks.”

D. *Bone And Ivory Objects*—Ceremonial paraphernalia including boxes, reliquaries (and their contents) plaques, pendants, candelabra, stamp rings, crosses. Carved and engraved decoration includes religious figures, scenes from the Bible, and floral and geometric designs.

E. *Wood*—Wooden objects include architectural elements such as painted wood screens (iconostases), carved doors, crosses, painted wooden beams from churches or monasteries, furniture such as thrones, chests and other objects, including musical instruments. Religious figures predominate in the painted and carved figural decoration. Ecclesiastical furniture and architectural elements may also be decorated with geometric or floral designs.

F. *Glass*—Vessels of glass include lamps and candle sticks.

G. *Textile*—Robes, vestments and altar clothes are often of a fine fabric and richly embroidered in silver and gold. Embroidered designs include religious motifs and floral and geometric designs.

H. *Parchment*—Documents such as illuminated ritual manuscripts occur in single leaves or bound as a book or

“codex” and are written or painted on animal skins (cattle, sheep/goat, camel) known as parchment.

I. Painting

1. *Wall paintings*—On various kinds of plaster and which generally portray religious images and scenes of Biblical events. Surrounding paintings may contain animal, floral, or geometric designs, including borders and bands.

2. *Panel Paintings (Icons)*—Smaller versions of the scenes on wall paintings, and may be partially covered with gold or silver, sometimes encrusted with semi-precious or precious stones and are usually painted on a wooden panel, often for inclusion in a wooden screen (iconostasis). May also be painted on ceramic.

J. *Mosaics*—Wall mosaics generally portray religious images and scenes of Biblical events.

Surrounding panels may contain animal, floral, or geometric designs. They are made from stone and glass cut into small bits (tesserae) and laid into a plaster matrix.

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 reason, 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, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

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;

* * * * *

■ 2. In § 12.104g, paragraph (a), the table is amended by adding the Republic of Bulgaria to the list in appropriate alphabetical order as follows:

§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.

(a) * * *

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Bulgaria	Archaeological material representing Bulgaria’s cultural heritage from Neolithic period (7500 B.C.) through approximately 1750 A. D. and ecclesiastical ethnological material representing Bulgaria’s Middle Ages (681 A. D.) through approximately 1750 A. D.	CBP Dec. 14–01
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Thomas S. Winkowski,
Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.
 Approved: January 8, 2014.

Timothy E. Skud,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
 [FR Doc. 2014–00615 Filed 1–15–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Parts 510 and 529

[Docket No. FDA–2013–N–0002]

Withdrawal of Approval of New Animal Drug Applications; Argent Laboratories; Formalin; Tricaine Methanesulfonate

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect the withdrawal of approval of two new animal drug applications (NADAs) held by Argent Laboratories. Withdrawal of approval of these NADAs was at the sponsor’s request because the products

are no longer manufactured or marketed.

DATES: This final rule is effective January 27, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Alterman, Center for Veterinary Medicine (HFV–212), Food and Drug Administration, 7519 Standish Pl., Rockville, MD 20855, 240–453–6843 *david.alterman@fda.hhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Argent Laboratories, 8702 152d Ave. NE., Redmond, WA 98052 has requested that FDA withdraw approval of the following two NADAs because the products are no longer manufactured or marketed: NADA 042–427 for FINQUEL (tricaine methanesulfonate) and NADA 140–831 for PARACIDE–F (formalin).

Elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**, FDA gave notice that approval of NADAs 042–427 and 140–831, and all supplements and amendments thereto, is withdrawn. As provided in the regulatory text of this document, the