

near Caere, Etruria. Approximate date: 9th to 3rd century B.C.

b. *South Italian and Italic*—Decorated vessels locally produced, including hand-made Daunian pottery from northern Apulia; Italiote red figure pottery of Attic derivation produced in Apulian, Lucania, Campania, and Paestum; wheel-made pottery with elaborate applied relief and painted decoration made in Centuripe, Catania; pottery with plastic and polychrome (multicolor) decoration produced in Sicily and Magna Graecia; gilded pottery with a characteristic ochre yellow color imitating artifacts in bronze, mainly found in tombs in Apulia; Faliscan pottery in imitation of Attic red figure, often in oversize vessels; Gnathian pottery, named after Egnatia in Apulia and decorated in white and yellow with touches of red over a black background; overpainted pottery with a shiny black glaze; pottery overpainted with white, yellow, or red designs in imitation of Attic red figure; Messapian pottery, locally produced in Apulia and decorated with monochrome (one color) or bichrome painting (two color). Approximate date: 8th to 3rd century B.C.

2. Imported Vessels

a. *Attic Black Figure, Red Figure and White Ground Pottery*—These are made in a specific set of shapes (amphorae, craters, 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). Attic pottery was widely exported, particularly to southern Italy, where it is commonly found in burials. Approximate date: 6th to 4th century B.C.

b. *Corinthian Pottery*—Painted pottery made in Corinth in a specific range of shapes for perfume and unguents and for drinking or pouring liquids. The very characteristic painted and incised designs depict figural scenes, rows of animals, and floral decoration. Corinthian pottery was exported throughout the Mediterranean, but particularly to Etruria and southern Italy. Approximate date: 8th to 6th century B.C.

IV. Glass

A. *Architectural Elements*—Mosaics and glass windows. Approximate date: 4th century B.C. to 4th century A.D.

B. Sculpture

1. *Intarsia*—Cut or carved glass decorative elements to inset in

furniture. Approximate date: 2nd century B.C. to 4th century A.D.

2. *Small Statuary*—Glass animal statuettes as amulets or knickknacks. Approximate date: 2nd century B.C. to 4th century A.D.

V. Painting

A. Wall Painting

1. *Domestic and Public Wall Painting*—Beginning in about 200 B.C. wall painting in private and public buildings is characterized by imitation of stucco or marble design. Later developments include “architectural” style, “ornamental” style, and “fantastic” style. Triumphant painting in temples and public buildings illustrate military campaigns and conquered lands. Approximate date: 3rd century B.C. to 4th century A.D.

2. *Tomb Paintings*—Early tomb paintings are primarily found in Etruria and Southern Italy. These paintings were directly influenced by Greek painters, but illustrate local style. Scenes often illustrate funerary celebrations, rites, symbols, and daily events. Roman funerary painting is also inspired by Greek painting, but also develops from domestic and public types of wall painting. Approximate date: 6th century B.C. to 4th century A.D.

The Designated List and accompanying image database may also be found at the following Internet Web site address: <http://exchanges.state.gov/heritage/culprop/itimage.html>. The restrictions on the importation of the above-listed archaeological materials originating in Italy are to continue in effect until January 19, 2016. 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)). In addition, CBP has determined that such notice or public procedure would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because the action being taken is essential to avoid interruption of the application of the existing import restrictions (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)). 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;

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■ 2. In § 12.104g, paragraph (a), the table is amended in the entry for Italy by removing the reference to “CBP Dec. 06—01” and adding in its place “CBP Dec. 11—03”.

David V. Aguilar,

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

Approved: January 12, 2011.

Timothy E. Skud,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 2011–882 Filed 1–18–11; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2011–0015]

Security Zone; Protection of Military Cargo, Captain of the Port Zone Puget Sound, WA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the Blair Waterway security zone in

Commencement Bay, WA from 12:01 a.m. on January 6, 2011, through 11:59 p.m. on January 29, 2011. This action is necessary for the security of Department of Defense assets and military cargo during loading and off-loading operations taking place within the Blair Waterway, Commencement Bay, WA. During periods of enforcement, no person or vessel operator may enter the security zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Puget Sound or Designated Representative.

DATES: The security zone described in 33 CFR 165.1321 (c)(1) will be enforced from 12:01 a.m. on January 6, 2011, through 11:59 p.m. on January 29, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call or e-mail LTJG Ashley M. Wanzer, Waterways Management Division, Sector Puget Sound, Coast Guard; telephone 206-217-6175, e-mail SectorPugetSoundWWM@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the Blair Waterway security zone in Commencement Bay, WA for protection of military cargo in 33 CFR 165.1321 from 12:01 a.m. on January 6, 2011, through 11:59 p.m. on January 29, 2011. A discussion of these regulations can be found in the preamble of a final rule published December 10, 2004 (69 FR 71709).

Under the provisions of 33 CFR 165.1321, vessel operators may not enter the following security zone described in § 165.1321(c)(1): All waters enclosed by a line connecting the following points: 47°16'57" N, 122°24'39" W, which is approximately the beginning of Pier No. 23 (also known as the Army pier); then northwesterly to 47°17'05" N, 122°24'52" W, which is the end of the Pier No. 23 (Army pier); then southwesterly to 47°16'42" N, 122°25'18" W, which is the approximate location of a private buoy on the end of the sewage outfall; then southeasterly to 47°16'33" N, 122°25'04" W, which is approximately the northwestern end of Pier No. 5; then northeasterly to the northwestern end of Pier No. 1; then southeasterly along the shoreline of the Blair Waterway to the Blair Waterway turning basin; then along the shoreline around the Blair Waterway turning basin; then northwesterly along the shoreline of the Blair Waterway to the Commencement Bay Directional Light (light list number 17159); then northeasterly along the shoreline to the point of origin. [Datum: NAD 1983].

All vessel operators must obtain permission from the COTP or Designated Representative to enter, move within, or exit the security zone during periods of enforcement. To

obtain permission to transit the zone vessel operators can contact the on-scene patrol craft on VHF Channel 16/13 or VST Puget Sound on VHF Channel 14. Operators of vessels 20 meters or greater in length should seek permission from the COTP or a Designated Representative at least 4 hours in advance. Operators of vessels less than 20 meters in length should seek permission at least 1 hour in advance.

Any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer may enforce the rules of this section. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the security zone shall obey all lawful orders or directions of the Captain of the Port or Designated Representative. All vessels shall be operated at a minimum speed necessary to maintain a safe course.

This notice is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.1321 and 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

If the COTP determines that the regulated area need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notice, he may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners to temporarily grant general permission to enter this zone during breaks between loading and off-loading operations.

Upon notice of temporary periods of suspension of enforcement by the Captain of the Port Puget Sound, all persons and vessels are authorized to enter, transit, and exit this security zone until the zone is reestablished and subject to enforcement.

Dated: January 5, 2011.

Scott J. Ferguson,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Puget Sound.

[FR Doc. 2011-1034 Filed 1-18-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 261

RIN 0596-AC93

Prohibitions in Areas Designated by Order; Closure of National Forest System Lands To Protect Privacy of Tribal Activities

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule is implementing verbatim sections 8102 and 8104 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (FCEA) by adding regulations regarding special closures to

provide for closure of National Forest System lands to protect the privacy of tribal activities for traditional and cultural purposes and by adding definitions for "Indian tribe" and "traditional and cultural purpose." FCEA authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to ensure access to National Forest System lands, to the maximum extent practicable, by Indians and Indian tribes for traditional and cultural purposes, in recognition of the historic use of National Forest System lands by Indians and Indian tribes.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective January 19, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carolyn Holbrook, 202-205-1426, Recreation, Heritage, and Volunteer Resources staff. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf may call the Federal Information Relay Service at 800-877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 8104 of the FCEA authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to ensure access to National Forest System lands, to the maximum extent practicable, by Indians and Indian tribes for traditional and cultural purposes, in recognition of the historic use of National Forest System lands by Indians and Indian tribes. Section 8102 of the FCEA defines "Indian tribe" as any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or other community that is included in a list published by the Secretary of the Interior under section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a-1). Section 8102 of the FCEA states that "traditional and cultural purposes" with respect to a definable use, area, or practice means that the use, area, or practice is identified by an Indian tribe as traditional and cultural because of its long-established significance or ceremonial nature of the use, area, or practice to the Indian tribe.

Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR part 261, subpart B, establish prohibitions relating to acts or omissions involving National Forest System lands. To implement section 8104 of the FCEA verbatim, the Forest Service is adding a paragraph to 36 CFR 261.53 regarding special closures to provide for closure of National Forest System lands to protect the privacy of tribal activities for traditional and cultural purposes. To implement section 8102 of the FCEA verbatim, the Forest Service is adding a definition for "Indian tribe" as "any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or other community that is included in a list published by the