

correcting certain typographical errors that appeared in a final rule amending the energy conservation standards for walk-in coolers and freezers. 79 FR 32050 (June 3, 2014). Neither the errors nor the corrections in this document affect the substance of the rulemaking or any of the conclusions reached in support of the final rule. DOE is making

these corrections to ensure that the presentation of its analysis performed in support of that rulemaking is accurate.

In FR Doc 2014–11489 appearing in the issue of June 3, 2014 (79 FR 32049), make the following corrections:

Corrections

1. On page 32052, in Table I.2, under the Average LCC savings, and Median payback period values, for DC.M.I, first row, is corrected to read “1485”, second column and “2.8” third column, respectively.

2. On page 32102, Table V.12 is corrected to read as follows:

| TSL | Energy consumption kWh/yr | Mean values of 2013\$ | | | Life-cycle cost savings | | | | | Median payback period years |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| | | Installed cost | Annual operating cost | LCC | Average savings 2013\$ | Customer that experience % | | | | |
| | | | | | | Net cost % | No impact % | Net benefit % | | |
| 1 | 7550 | 5997 | 1512 | 18320 | 1485 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2.8 | |
| 2 | 7550 | 5997 | 1512 | 18320 | 1485 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2.8 | |
| 3 | 7550 | 5997 | 1512 | 18320 | 1485 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2.8 | |

3. On page 32115, in Table V.44, the Mean LCC Savings values for DC.M.I, third row, TSL 2 and TSL 3, third and fourth columns, are both corrected to read “1485”.

4. On page 32115, in Table V.45, Median Payback Period (in years) values for DC.M.I, third row, TSL 2 and TSL 3, third and fourth columns, are both corrected to read “2.8”.

5. On page 32115, in Table V.46, the Net Cost (%) values, for DC.M.I, third row, TSL 2 and TSL 3, third and fourth columns, are both corrected to read “0”.

6. On page 32115, in Table V.46, the Net Benefit (%) values, for DC.M.I, third row, TSL 2 and TSL 3, third and fourth columns, are both corrected to read “100”.

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 12, 2015.

Kathleen B. Hogan,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

[FR Doc. 2015–05224 Filed 3–5–15; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

11 CFR Parts 104 and 114

[Notice 2015–03]

Independent Expenditures and Electioneering Communications by Corporations and Labor Organizations

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Announcement of Effective Date.

SUMMARY: On October 21, 2014, the Commission published in the **Federal Register** a final rules implementing changes to its rules governing independent expenditures and

electioneering communications by corporations and labor organizations. This document announces the effective date of amendments made by that final rule.

DATES: The effective date for the final rule published October 21, 2014, at 79 FR 62797, is January 27, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert M. Knop, Assistant General Counsel, or Ms. Joanna S. Waldstreicher, Ms. Esther D. Gyory, or Ms. Cheryl A.F. Hemsley, Attorneys, 999 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20463, (202) 694–1650 or (800) 424–9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 21, 2014, the Commission published final rules to implement changes to its rules governing independent expenditures and electioneering communications by corporations and labor organizations. Final Rules on Independent Expenditures and Electioneering Communications by Corporations and Labor Organizations 79 FR 62797 (Oct. 21, 2014). These changes responded to a Petition for Rulemaking filed by the James Madison Center for Free Speech petitioning the Commission to amend its regulations in response to the decision of the Supreme Court in *Citizens United v. FEC*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010). The final rules removed provisions prohibiting corporations and labor organizations from making independent expenditures and electioneering communications, and also removed or amended other regulations that implemented or referred to those prohibitions.

Pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 30111(d), the Commission must transmit any rules or regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for a period of 30 legislative

days before they are finally prescribed. For the changes to 11 CFR parts 104 and 114 concerning independent expenditures and electioneering communications by corporations and labor organizations, the rules were sent to Congress on October 10, 2014. The 30 legislative day period ended on January 26, 2015, in the Senate and January 27, 2015, in the House of Representatives.

In the final rules, the Commission stated that it would publish a separate notice announcing the effective date of the amendments to 11 CFR parts 104 and 114. 79 FR 62797. Through this Notice, the Commission announces that the effective date of amendments to 11 CFR parts 104 and 114 is January 27, 2015.

Dated: March 3, 2015.

On behalf of the Commission.

Ann M. Ravel,

Chair, Federal Election Commission.

[FR Doc. 2015–05178 Filed 3–5–15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

15 CFR Part 922

RIN 0648–BC94

Boundary Expansion of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary; Notification of Effective Date

AGENCY: Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notification of effective date.

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.

[FR Doc. 2015-05196 Filed 3-5-15; 8:45 am]

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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.

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