

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, ILS
OR LOC RWY 26L, Amdt 17, ILS
RWY 26L (CAT II, III), Amdt 17

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, ILS
OR LOC RWY 26R, Orig, ILS RWY
26R (CAT II, III), Orig

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, ILS
OR LOC RWY 27, Amdt 5/ILS RWY
27 (CAT II, III), Amdt 5

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) Z RWY 8L, Orig

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) Z RWY 8R, Orig

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) Z RWY 9, Amdt 1

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) Z RWY 26L, Orig

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) Z RWY 26R, Orig

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) Z RWY 27, Orig

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) RWY 8, Orig-C, CANCELLED

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) Y RWY 9, Orig-B, CANCELLED

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) RWY 26, Orig-C, CANCELLED

Houston, TX, George Bush
Intercontinental Arpt/Houston, RNAV
(GPS) RWY 27, Orig-C,
CANCELLED

Manassas, VA, Manassas Regional/Harry
P. Davis Field, RNAV (GPS) RWY
16R, Orig

Manassas, VA, Manassas Regional/Harry
P. Davis Field, RNAV (GPS) RWY
34R, Orig

Manassas, VA, Manassas Regional/Harry
P. Davis Field, GPS RWY 34R, Orig-
A, CANCELLED

Manassas, VA, Manassas Regional/Harry
P. Davis Field, VOR/DME RNAV OR
GPS RWY 16R, AMDT 7C,
CANCELLED

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Decision 03-28]

RIN 1515-AD34

Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological Materials From Cambodia

AGENCY: Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Customs Regulations to reflect the imposition of import restrictions on certain archaeological materials originating in Cambodia. These restrictions are being imposed pursuant to an agreement between the United States and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia that was 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 document amends the Customs Regulations by adding Cambodia to the list of countries for which an agreement has been entered into for imposing import restrictions. The document contains the list of designated archaeological materials that describes the types of articles to which the restrictions apply. The document also rescinds the emergency restrictions already in place for certain stone archaeological material from Cambodia. These materials are subsumed in the restrictions published today.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 22, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: (Legal Aspects) Joseph Howard, Intellectual Property Rights Branch (202) 572-8701; (Operational Aspects) Michael Craig, Trade Operations (202) 927-1684.

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 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)). United States 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 United States leadership in achieving greater international cooperation towards preserving cultural treasures that are of importance to nations from where they originate and greater international understanding of mankind's common heritage.

During the past several years, import restrictions have been imposed on archaeological and ethnological artifacts of a number of signatory nations. These restrictions have been imposed as a result of requests for protection received from those nations and pursuant to bilateral agreements between the United States and these other countries. Additional information on cultural property import restrictions can be found on the International Cultural Property Protection web site (<http://exchanges.state.gov/education/culprop>).

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). With respect to the import restrictions in the instant case, these determinations, made initially on August 25, 1999, by the then Associate Director for Education and Cultural Affairs, United States Information Agency, and subsequently