

(a) Export Potential

The products and services to be promoted at the trade show are from U.S. industries that have high export potential, as determined by U.S. Department of Commerce sources, i.e., best prospects lists and U.S. export statistics. (Certain industries are rated as priorities by our domestic and international commercial officers in their Country Commercial Guides.)

(b) International Interest

The trade show meets the needs of a significant number of overseas markets covered by the Commercial Service and corresponds to marketing opportunities as identified by the posts in their Country Commercial Guides (e.g., best prospects lists). Previous international attendance at the show may be used as an indicator.

(c) Scope of the Show

The trade show offers a broad spectrum of U.S. made products and/or services for the subject industry. Trade shows with a majority of U.S. firms will be given preference.

(d) Stature of the Show

The trade show is clearly recognized by the industry it covers as a leading event for the promotion of that industry's products and services both domestically and internationally and as a showplace for the latest technology or services in that industry.

(e) Exhibitor Interest

There is demonstrated interest on the part of U.S. exhibitors in receiving international business visitors during the trade show. A significant number of these exhibitors should be new-to-export or seeking to expand sales into additional international markets.

(f) Overseas Marketing

There has been demonstrated effort made to market prior shows overseas. In addition, the applicant should describe in detail the international marketing program to be conducted for the event, explaining how efforts should increase individual and group international attendance.

(g) Logistics

The trade show site, facilities, transportation services and availability of accommodations are in the stature of an international-class trade show.

(h) Cooperation

The applicant demonstrates willingness to cooperate with the Commercial Service of the United States of America to fulfill the program's goals

and to adhere to target dates set out in the Memorandum of Understanding and the event timetable, both of which are available from the program office.

Past experience in the IBP will be taken into account in evaluating current applications to the program.

Authority: The statutory authority authorizing the Department to provide the type of assistance contemplated under the International Buyer Program is 15 U.S.C. 4724.

John Klingelehut,

Acting Director, Office of Public/Private Initiatives, Commercial Service of the United States of America, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**Notice of Closure Areas To Conduct Restoration Activities in the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary, Within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary**

AGENCY: Sanctuaries and Reserves Division (SRD), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will temporarily close to public access two specified areas of the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary (KLNMS), within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) between June 15 to September 15, 1995. The areas will be closed in order for NOAA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), and authorized contractors to conduct construction restoration activities to restore coral reefs and associated Sanctuary resources injured or destroyed as a result of the M/V *Elpis* and M/V *Alec Owen Maitland* grounding incidents, which occurred on October 25, and November 11, 1989, respectively. During the period for which the areas are closed, public access will be prohibited in order to efficiently allow and implement restoration and recovery activities, and to ensure protection of life and property during these complex construction activities.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Charles M. Wahle, Chief, Technical Projects Branch, Sanctuaries and

Reserves Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1305 East West Highway, SSMC4, 12th Floor, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. 301-713-3141.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA), Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act (FKNMSPA), and particularly the KLNMS regulations at 15 CFR Part 929.7(b), NOAA will temporarily close to public access specified areas of the KLNMS, within the FKNMS.

Background

On October 25, and November 11, 1989, two large freighters grounded within the KLNMS, now part of the FKNMS. These groundings, as well as subsequent attempts by the operators to free the vessels from the reef, resulted in significant injuries to the reef substrate and resident marine organisms. Coral colonies, sponges and sea fans at the site were destroyed and attempts to free the vessels created holes in the reef's surface. In addition, the resulting debris continues to threaten living resources in the vicinity of the grounding site. Since the groundings, the excavations have expanded and will continue to do so in the absence of restoration efforts.

Section 312 of the NMSA authorizes NOAA to pursue civil actions to recover response costs and damages from parties who destroy, cause the loss of, or injury Sanctuary resources. Damage claims include, among other things, the cost of restore, replace, or acquire the equivalent of destroyed, lost or injured Sanctuary resources; the value of lost uses pending recovery of Sanctuary resources; the cost of conducting damage assessments; and the reasonable costs of monitoring. NOAA pursued natural resource damage actions under the NMSA to recover costs and damages from the responsible parties in order to restore the damaged reefs. The two grounding cases were settled in 1991 and the recovered monies are being used by NOAA to fund the coral reef restoration efforts.

NOAA, COE and authorized contractors will implement coral reef restoration work at the two grounding sites/Closure Areas in the KLNMS. The first phase of this project will be to stabilize the damaged reef habitat and re-create the overall physical structure of the coral reef surface, thereby enhancing rates of recovery of the coral communities that existed prior to the groundings.

At Closure Area 1, 40 large, pre-cast concrete structures will be placed over