

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Hanboo Wire Rope, Inc	0.51
Jinyang Wire Rope, Inc	1.51
Korea Sangsa Co	(1)
Korope Co	1.51
Kumho Rope	0.01
Kwang Shin Ind.	1.51
Kwangshin Rope	1.51
Manho Rope & Wire, Ltd	0.00
Myung Jin Co	1.51
Seo Hae Ind	1.51
Seo Jin Rope	1.51
Ssang Yong Steel Wire Co., Ltd	0.06
Sung Jin	0.04
Sungsan Special Steel Processing Inc	(1)
TSK (Korea) Co., Ltd	(1)
Yeonsin Metal	0.18

¹ No shipments or sales subject to this review.

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Individual differences between USP and FMV may vary from the percentages stated above. The Department will issue appraisal instructions on each exporter directly to the Customs Service.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of these final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies will be those rates established above (except that if the rate for a firm is *de minimis*, i.e., less than 0.5 percent, a cash deposit of zero will be required for that firm); (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original LTFV investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous review or the original investigation, the cash deposit rate will be 1.51 percent, the "All Others" rate established in the *LTFV Final Determination* (58 FR 11029).

These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APOs) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d)(1). Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22.

Dated: December 4, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95-30088 Filed 12-8-95; 8:45 am]

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North American Free Trade Agreement, Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews: Notice of Completion of Panel Review

AGENCY: North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of completion of panel review of the final determination made by the U.S. International Trade Administration, in an affirmative countervailing duty administrative review respecting live swine from Canada, Secretariat File No. USA-94-1904-01.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Order of the Binational Panel dated September 27, 1995, affirming the final determination described above was completed on November 13, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James R. Holbein, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20230, (202) 482-5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 27, 1995, the Binational

Panel issued an order which affirmed the final affirmative countervailing duty administrative review of the United States International Trade Administration ("ITA") concerning Live Swine from Canada. The Secretariat was instructed to issue a Notice of Completion of Panel Review on the 31st day following the issuance of the Notice of Final Panel Action, if no Request for an Extraordinary Challenge was filed. No such request was filed. Therefore, on the basis of the Panel Order and Rule 80 of the *Article 1904 Panel Rules*, the Panel Review was completed and the panelists discharged from their duties effective November 13, 1995.

Dated: December 1, 1995.

James R. Holbein,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 95-30093 Filed 12-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-GT-M

North American Free Trade Agreement, Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews: Notice of Completion of Panel Review

AGENCY: North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of completion of panel review of the final determination made by the U.S. International Trade Administration, in an affirmative countervailing duty administrative review respecting leather wearing apparel from Mexico, Secretariat File No. USA-94-1904-02.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Order of the Binational Panel dated October 20, 1995, affirming the final redetermination on remand described above was completed on December 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James R. Holbein, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20230, (202) 482-5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 20, 1995, the Binational Panel Issued an Order which affirmed the final affirmative countervailing duty administrative review redetermination on remand of the United States International Trade Administration ("ITA") concerning Leather wearing Apparel from Mexico. The Secretariat was instructed to issue a Notice of

Completion of Panel Review on the 31st day following the issuance of the Notice of Final Panel Action, if no Request for an Extraordinary Challenge was filed. No such request was filed. Therefore, on the basis of the Panel Order and Rule 80 of the *Article 1904 Panel Rules*, the Panel Review was completed and the panelists discharged from their duties effective December 1, 1995.

Dated: December 1, 1995.

James R. Holbein,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 95-30094 Filed 12-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-GT-M

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Monitor 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), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of intent to issue a special use permit; request for applications for special use permit; request for comments.

SUMMARY: This is a public notice of intent to issue, and a request for applications for a special use permit to conduct non-research diving at the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary (MNMS). Public comments are invited. Since 1975, NOAA has protected and preserved the wreck of the USS Monitor as a significant historical resource by restricting physical access except for research expeditions. NOAA recognizes that changes in dive technology and experience in the dive community have resulted in a growing public interest to dive at this site. In 1994, NOAA issued a special use permit, on a trial basis, which authorized a concessionaire to conduct non-research dives over a two-week period. Upon evaluation of activities conducted under the 1994 permit, NOAA has determined to issue a three-year special use permit to a qualified dive concessionaire, selected competitively, for non-intrusive dives at this site for a total of two (2) weeks (14 days) each year. Because any touching of the Monitor or its debris field will be prohibited, NOAA expects that no disruption or harm will occur at the site from dive activities. NOAA will continue to review this activity, evaluate impacts to the Monitor, if any, and assess whether to issue subsequent special use permits.

DATES: Applications must be submitted no later than February 9, 1996. Public comments must be received by February 9, 1996. Applicants will be notified as to the disposition of their applications by March 11, 1996.

ADDRESSES: All applications for a special use permit and comments on this notice must be sent to: John Broadwater, Manager, Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA/Building 1519, Fort Eustis, VA 23604. Fax: (804) 878-4619.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Broadwater, Manager, Monitor National Marine Sanctuary, (804) 878-2973, Internet: jbbroadwater@ocean.nos.noaa.gov; or Helen Golde, Sanctuaries and Reserves Division, (301) 713-3145, extension 152, Internet: hgolde@ocean.nos.noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Authority

This notice and request for applications is issued under the authority of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA), as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*

II. Background

The USS Monitor was the first American ironclad turreted warship and is therefore of cultural significance to the transition from wood to metal vessels, as well as for its historic battle against the CSS Virginia (Merrimack). The Monitor was lost during a storm off Cape Hatteras, NC, on December 31, 1862. The wreck of the Monitor was located in 1973, 16.1 miles (29.8 km) south-southeast of Cape Hatteras, resting in 230 feet (70.1 m) of water. The Monitor and the water column 1 nautical mile in diameter centered on the vessel were designated as the first National Marine Sanctuary in 1975, in order to protect and preserve the Monitor from commercial salvors and souvenir collectors. The Monitor has also been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

The regulations governing the MNMS are found at 15 CFR part 924. The MNMS is the most strictly regulated sanctuary regarding public access and is the only sanctuary where any type of diving without a sanctuary permit is prohibited, primarily because it is also an archaeological research site. Alteration of the seabed risks harm of contextual information. Thus, non-research access had previously not been permitted because of the threat of harm or unauthorized removal of Monitor artifacts and the archaeological information contained by the vessel and

the surrounding seabed. Private research expeditions on the Monitor have been permitted annually since 1989. Research permits have allowed access to the MNMS for research purposes while including conditions to prevent harm to the Monitor and associated artifacts. NOAA recognizes that non-research access may be conducted in a similar fashion.

1994 Special Use Permit

NOAA issued a special use permit to conduct non-research dives on a trial basis during the 1994 season. Out of 15 days scheduled for diving, dives were successfully conducted on 4 days. The canceled dives were due to adverse weather and current conditions. Typically, at Hatteras, approximately one-third of the scheduled dive days are lost due to adverse weather and/or currents. The divers who were successful in diving to the Monitor reported bottom conditions varying from fair to excellent. Participants generally agreed that they enjoyed the diving experience, but that the questionable diving conditions would negatively affect their decision to return for future dives. Dive procedures and dive safety briefings were given daily by the concessionaire. A NOAA Observer was present on the boat during all diving operations, but did not dive.

Although the NOAA observer did not dive and directly observe dive activities, based on observations of, and conversation with and among the divers, it appeared that a number of divers made contact with the wreck by diving through or under the wreck or through accidental contact due to the effects of nitrogen narcosis, strong currents and excessive amounts of gear (usually including steel tanks hanging at the divers' sides). Such incidental contact, if repeated frequently enough, would have a very adverse cumulative effect on the Monitor. The NOAA observer also noted that dive briefings were not as thorough as they should have been, primarily because they were usually conducted hastily at the dock before departure.

The 1994 dive trips were not widely advertised, partially due to the short time frame the concessionaire had to schedule the 1994 dives. Further, adverse weather and sea conditions resulted in the cancellation of dive trips. Thus, only a few divers were able to view the wreck. However, NOAA believes that the goal of increased public access was at least partially met by allowing the non-research dives under the special use permit.