be likely to frustrate significantly implementation of an agency action as described in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B) shall be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in 5 U.S.C. app. 2 §10(a)(1) and 10(a)(3). The remaining portions of the meeting will be open to the public.

For more information, call Yvette Springer at (202) 482–2813.


Yvette Springer,
Committee Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2010–27219 Filed 10–27–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–JT–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XA007

New England Fishery Management Council; Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The New England Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold a three-day meeting on Tuesday through Thursday, November 16–18, 2010 to consider actions affecting New England fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 16, Wednesday, November 17 and Thursday, November 18, 2010 starting at 8:30 a.m. each day.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Ocean Edge Resort, 2907 Main Street, Brewster, MA 02631–1946; telephone: (508) 896–9000; fax: (508) 896–9123. Requests for special accommodations should be addressed to the New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950; telephone: (978) 465–0492.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul J. Howard, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council; telephone: (978) 465–0492.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Tuesday, November 16, 2010

Following introductions and any announcements, the Council will hold a closed session to allow Council members to comment on 2011–13 nominees to its Scientific and Statistical Committee. Following this agenda item, the Council will receive brief reports from the Council Chairman and Executive Director, the NOAA Fisheries Regional Administrator, Northeast Region, Northeast Fisheries Science Center and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council liaisons, NOAA General Counsel, representatives of the U.S. Coast Guard and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, as well as NOAA Enforcement and the Chairman of the Research Steering Committee. There will be a review of any experimental fishery permit applications that have been received since the last Council meeting, and an open public comment period. This time is scheduled for any interested party who may wish to provide brief comments on issues relevant to Council business but not otherwise listed on the meeting agenda. Prior to a break the Council will discuss and approve management priorities for 2011–12. The afternoon session will begin with a report from the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). It will include an overview of the committee’s 2011 schedule, approval of an acceptable biological catch (ABC) recommendation for Gulf of Maine winter flounder as well as the NEFMC’s five-year Council research recommendations, a summary of the committee’s ongoing discussion of ABC control rules, and a comprehensive overview of the SSC’s white paper on Ecosystem-based Fisheries Management. NMFS Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs Sam Rauch will discuss coastal and marine spatial planning with the Council and the day will end with an Enforcement Committee report concerning recommendations for standardized fixed gear marking in the EEZ. The Council is not likely to take further action on these proposals until it consults with partner fishery management organizations and conducts a more public process to solicit further review and comment.

Wednesday, November 17, 2010

Throughout most of the day, the Council will discuss and take final action on Framework Adjustment 22 to the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan. The primary purpose of the action is to set fishery specifications for the 2011–12 fishing years. Also included are measures to minimize the risk sea scallop gear/ incidental encounters with sea turtles. Additionally, the Council will review and finalize scallop research recommendations that will apply to the fishery management plan’s research set-aside program and approve measures that will affect the general category scallop fishery. During this report, the Council will discuss the yellowtail flounder sub annual catch limit that will be allocated to the scallop fleet through Framework Adjustment 45 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP. Before adjournment for the day, Council members will consider a change to its skate management measures based on a re-analysis of skate discards provided by the Skate Plan Development Team.

Thursday, November 18, 2010

The final day of the meeting will begin with initial action on Framework Adjustment 7 to the Monkfish Fishery Management Plan. Management measures will address revisions to the biomass reference points, as well as a revised ABC and a Northern Management Area annual catch target (ACT). In view of the new ACT, a range of new management alternatives also will be considered. Finally, the monkfish discussion will include a summary of the development of Amendment 6 to the FMP, which will center on a catch share program for the monkfish fishery. The remainder of the day will be spent on multispecies groundfish management-related issues. This will involve final action on Framework Adjustment 45 to the Northeast Multispecies Fisheries Management Plan (FMP). The major measures under consideration are: Possible adjustments to the yellowtail flounder sub annual catch limit as a result of action taken in Framework 22 to the Scallop FMP; modifications to the Georges Bank yellowtail flounder rebuilding strategy and accordingly, the ABC; alternatives for revised status determination criteria and adjustments to the ABCs for pollock and Gulf of Maine winter flounder; total allowable catches for stocks harvested in the U.S./Canada area for 2011; changes to the at-sea and dockside monitoring provisions in the FMP; elimination of the Great South Channel yellowtail flounder spawning closures for the general category scallop vessels; protection for spawning cod in an area off the New Hampshire coast; and authorization for additional sectors. The Council also will discuss the issue of state-operated permit banks.

Although other non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subjects of formal action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305(c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided that the public has been notified of the Council’s intent.
to take final action to address the emergency.

Special Accommodations
This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Paul J. Howard (see ADDRESSES) at least 5 days prior to the meeting date.


Tracey L. Thompson,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Trade Mission to Mexico in Conjunction With Trade Winds Forum—The Americas

I. Mission Description
The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, is organizing a trade mission to Mexico, April 5–12, 2011, in conjunction with the Trade Winds Forum—The Americas business forum in Mexico City, Mexico. U.S. trade mission delegation members will arrive in Mexico City on or before April 5, 2011, to attend the opening ceremony of the Trade Winds Forum—The Americas. On April 11–12, 2011, trade mission participants will take part in business-to-business meetings in one (or two) of three select markets in Mexico: Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey.

The 2011 Trade Winds Forum—The Americas is a 4-day event that includes a pan-American (North, Central and South) business forum consisting of regional and industry specific conference sessions as well as pre-arranged consultations with 14 U.S. Commercial Service Senior Commercial Officers representing commercial markets throughout the entire Western Hemisphere. The trade mission to Mexico will provide participants with the opportunity to conduct business-to-business meetings with firms in Mexico. The mission is open to U.S. companies from a cross section of industries with growing potential in Mexico, including, but not limited to, best prospects such as energy (mining, oil and gas, electric power generation, renewable), defense and aerospace, telecommunications and information technology, environmental technologies, medical equipment, safety and security equipment, automotive parts and service equipment, and logistics and transportation.

The combination of the Trade Winds Forum—The Americas business forum and the multi-sector trade mission to Mexico will provide participants with substantive knowledge and strategies for entering or expanding their business across Western Hemisphere markets and Mexico specifically.

II. Commercial Setting
As a neighboring country of the U.S. and member of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Mexico is a natural market for U.S. exporters. U.S. trade with Mexico is increasing at a faster rate than our trade with many other important partners, including China. As outlined in the 2010 White House report to the President on the National Export Initiative (http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ nei_report_9–16–10_full.pdf), Mexico is categorized as an immediate prospect for new to market companies in the next twelve months and beyond. Covering almost 1.2 million square miles, Mexico is one of the largest countries in Latin America. Its principal cities are: Mexico City, Monterrey, Guadalajara and Tijuana, all cities where the U.S. Commercial Service maintains offices to help American firms enter the Mexican market.

Mexico is the second largest market in the world for U.S. exports and the world’s largest Spanish speaking country. Mexico has one of the highest GDPs in Latin America and the highest on a purchasing power basis among all the Spanish speaking countries of the western hemisphere. Given the magnitude of trade between the United States and Mexico, there are abundant opportunities for U.S. firms in Mexico. NAFTA, which was enacted in 1994 and created a free trade zone for Mexico, Canada and the United States, is the most outstanding feature in the U.S.-Mexico bilateral commercial relationship. In 2008, two-way U.S./Mexico trade exceeded $1 billion per day. U.S.-Mexico bilateral trade increased 317% from $88 billion in 1993 to $367 billion in 2008. While two way trade contracted by 17 percent in 2009 due to the global economic downturn, it has rebounded in the first half of 2010, up 32 percent from the same time period in 2009, and up 4.5 percent from the first half of 2008.

The Mexican economy contains rapidly developing modern industrial and service sectors, with increasing private ownership. Recent admittance to the World Trade Organization has expanded competition in ports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity generation, natural gas distribution and airports, with the aim of upgrading infrastructure. As an export-oriented economy, more than 90% of Mexican trade is under free trade agreements (FTAs) with more than 40 countries, including the European Union, Japan, Israel, and much of Central and South America. Over fifty percent of Mexico’s imports come from the United States.

The focus of the Trade Winds Forum—The Americas mission to Mexico will focus on three key industrialized cities in Mexico: Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey. Under the direction of the Senior Commercial Officer and Regional Security Officer, precautions for security advisories will be monitored and addressed as deemed necessary.

Mexico City: Mexico City is one of the largest cities in the hemisphere and the world. Not only is this city of 20 million people the seat of the government, the capital is also Mexico’s financial center, a manufacturing and distribution powerhouse and is located in a major industrial area that includes Toluca, Puebla and Queretaro. Mexico City’s Federal District produces 21.8% of the country’s gross domestic product. According to a study conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Mexico City had a GDP of $390 billion in 2008, ranking as the eighth richest city in the world after the greater areas of Tokyo, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Paris, London and Osaka/Kobe, and the richest in Latin America. Mexico City alone is the 30th largest economy in the world. There are opportunities in virtually every sector. Some of the most promising sectors in the Mexico City market include: Airport & ground support equipment, automotive parts & supplies, education & training services, environmental technologies & equipment, franchising, hotel & restaurant equipment, housing & construction, security & safety equipment, telecommunications equipment, transportation infrastructure equipment & services, and travel & tourism services.

Guadalajara: Mexico’s second largest city is considered the “Silicon Valley” of Mexico and the de facto capital of western Mexico. In 2008, FDI Magazine ranked Guadalajara as the most business friendly city in Latin America. Guadalajara has the second largest economy and industrial infrastructure in Mexico, and contributes 37% to the state of Jalisco’s total gross production. Its economic base is strong and well diversified. Guadalajara is the main producer of software, electronic and digital components in Mexico. Telecom and computer equipment from...