

exchange in countries whose people do not fully enjoy freedom and democracy," the Bureau "shall take appropriate steps to provide opportunities for participation in such programs to human rights and democracy leaders of such countries." Public Law 106-113 requires that the governments of the countries described above do not have inappropriate influence in the selection process. Proposals should reflect advancement of these goals in their program contents, to the full extent deemed feasible.

#### Review Process

The Bureau will acknowledge receipt of all proposals and will review them for technical eligibility. All eligible proposals will be evaluated by independent external reviewers. These reviewers, who will be professional, scholarly, or educational experts with appropriate regional and thematic knowledge, will provide recommendations and assessments for consideration by the Bureau. The Bureau will consider for funding only those proposals which are recommended for funding by the independent external reviewers.

Proposals may be reviewed by the Office of the Legal Advisor or by other offices of the U.S. Department of State. In addition, U.S. Embassy or binational Fulbright Commission officers may provide advisory comment. Final funding decisions are at the discretion of the Department of State's Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs. Proposals must also be approved by the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board. Final technical authority for assistance awards (grants or cooperative agreements) will reside with the Bureau's grants officer.

#### Review Criteria

All reviewers will use the criteria below to reach funding recommendations and decisions. Technically eligible applications will be reviewed competitively according to these criteria, which are not rank-ordered or weighted.

(1) *Broad and Enduring Significance of Institutional Objectives:* Project objectives should have significant and ongoing results for the participating institutions and for their surrounding societies or communities by providing a deepened understanding of critical issues in one or more of the eligible fields. Project objectives should relate clearly to institutional and societal needs.

(2) *Creativity and Feasibility of Strategy to Achieve Project Objectives:*

Strategies to achieve project objectives should be feasible and realistic within the projected budget and timeframe. These strategies should utilize and reinforce exchange activities creatively to ensure an efficient use of program resources.

(3) *Institutional Commitment to Cooperation:* Proposals should demonstrate significant understanding by each institution of its own needs and capacities and of the needs and capacities of its proposed partner(s), together with a strong commitment by the partner institutions, during and after the period of grant activity, to cooperate with one another in the mutual pursuit of institutional objectives.

(4) *Project Evaluation:* Proposals should outline a methodology for determining the degree to which a project meets its objectives, both while the project is underway and at its conclusion. The final project evaluation should include an external component and should provide observations about the project's influence within the participating institutions as well as their surrounding communities or societies.

(5) *Cost-effectiveness:* Administrative and program costs should be reasonable and appropriate with cost sharing provided by all participating institutions within the context of their respective capacities. We view cost sharing as a reflection of institutional commitment to the project. Although indirect costs are eligible for inclusion as cost sharing by the applicant, contributions should not be limited to indirect costs.

(6) *Support of Diversity:* Proposals should demonstrate substantive support of the Bureau's policy on diversity by explaining how issues of diversity are included in project objectives for all institutional partners. Issues resulting from differences of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, geography, socio-economic status, or physical challenge should be addressed during project implementation. In addition, project participants and administrators should reflect the diversity within the societies which they represent (see the section of this document on "Diversity, Freedom, and Democracy Guidelines"). Proposals should also discuss how the various institutional partners approach diversity issues in their respective communities or societies.

#### Notice

The terms and conditions published in this RFGP are binding and may not be modified by any State Department representative. Explanatory information provided by the Department of State that contradicts published language will

not be binding. Issuance of the RFGP does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the Government. The Bureau reserves the right to reduce, revise, or increase proposal budgets in accordance with the needs of the program and the availability of funds. Awards made will be subject to periodic reporting and evaluation requirements.

#### Notification

Final awards cannot be made until funds have been appropriated by Congress, allocated and committed through internal Bureau procedures.

Dated: April 11, 2002.

**Patricia S. Harrison,**

*Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### Bureau of Nonproliferation

[Public Notice 3994]

#### Correction to Public Notice 3838: Waiver of Certain Missile Proliferation Sanctions Imposed on the Pakistani Ministry of Defense (MOD)

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This is a correction to Public Notice 3838, "Waiver of Certain Missile Proliferation Sanctions Imposed on the Pakistani Ministry of Defense (MOD)," issued November 13, 2001. P.N. 3838 contains a typographical error under "Supplementary Information," line 15. The incorrect text reads, "\* \* \* (1) To support Operation Enduring Freedom and (2) to permit sale \* \* \*." The correct text (below) should read, "\* \* \* (1) To support Operation Enduring Freedom or (2) to permit sale \* \* \*." The corrected public notice is reproduced below in order to clarify the scope of the November 2, 2001 determination.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 2, 2001.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** On missile sanctions issues: Pamela Roe, Office of Chemical, Biological and Missile Nonproliferation, Bureau of Nonproliferation, Department of State, (202) 647-4931. On U.S. Government contracts: Gladys Gines, Office of the Procurement Executive, Department of State, (703-516-1691).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to section 73(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(e)), section 11B(b)(5) of the Export Administration

Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2410b(b)(5))(as carried out under Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (66 FR 44025)), and section 2 of Public Law 107-57, a determination was made on November 2, 2001, that it is essential to the national security of the United States to waive missile proliferation sanctions imposed on November 21, 2000, on the Pakistani Ministry of Defense ("MOD"), its sub-units and successors, as follows:

The prohibition on exports of items and technology and U.S. Government contracts as described in section 73(a)(2)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(a)(2)(B)) and the prohibition on new individual export licenses as described in section 11B(b)(1)(B)(ii) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. app. 2410b(b)(1)(B)(ii)) were waived for transactions determined to be needed (1) to support Operation Enduring Freedom or (2) to permit sale or export to Pakistan of defense articles or defense services comparable to those delivery of which was blocked by the imposition of sanctions on May 30, 1998.

The following missile proliferation sanctions will remain in place:

(1) Sanctions against the Pakistani entities Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) and National Development Complex (NDC);

(2) Import sanctions against the Pakistani MOD pursuant to section 73(a)(2)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act and section 11B(b)(1)(B)(iii) of the Export Administration Act;

(3) Prohibition on new State or Commerce export licenses to and new USG contracts with the Pakistani MOD in the absence of a determination that the transaction is within the scope of the waiver described above.

Implementing Procedures: This correction notice also serves as instruction to all U.S. Government agencies as to the procedures for implementing this waiver. Initiating authorities will seek concurrence from the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security that proposed new individual export licenses or U.S. Government contracts with the Pakistani MOD are within the scope of the waiver. Initiating authorities are instructed to obtain the views of the Departments of State, Defense, Commerce and Treasury as to whether proposed individual export licenses or U.S. Government contracts with the Pakistani MOD are within the scope of the waiver and include those interagency views in their submission to the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, who will make the final determination as to

whether the proposed licenses or contracts are within the scope of the waiver.

These procedures will remain in effect until November 21, 2002 or until otherwise notified prior to this date.

Dated: April 12, 2002.

**John S. Wolf,**

*Assistant Secretary of State for Nonproliferation, Department of State.*

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## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

### Procedures for Further Consideration of Requests for Exclusion of Particular Products From Actions With Regard to Certain Steel Products Under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, as Established in Presidential Proclamation 7529 of March 5, 2002

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In a notice published on October 26, 2001 (66 F.R. 54321) (Notice), the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) established procedures for interested persons to request the exclusion of particular products from any action the President might take under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 2253) (Trade Act) with regard to certain steel products. Presidential Proclamation 7529 of March 5, 2002 established such actions (safeguard measures) with regard to certain steel products, but excluded some of the particular products identified in requests for exclusion made in response to the Notice. See 67 F.R. 10553 (March 7, 2002). Proclamation 7529 authorized the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to further consider requests for exclusion of particular products (exclusion requests) submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in the Notice. The USTR is establishing procedures for further consideration of such requests and, to the extent possible, for consideration of exclusion requests submitted after the time period specified in the Notice.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** April 18, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Office of Industry, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW, Room 501, Washington DC, 20508. Telephone (202) 395-5656.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On October 22, 2001, the ITC issued affirmative determinations under

section 202(b) of the Trade Act (22 U.S.C. 2252(b)) that (1) carbon and alloy steel slabs, plate (including cut-to-length plate and clad plate), hot-rolled sheet and strip (including plate in coils), cold-rolled sheet and strip (other than grain-oriented electrical steel), and corrosion-resistant and other coated sheet and strip; (2) carbon and alloy hot-rolled bar and light shapes; (3) carbon and alloy cold-finished bar; (4) rebar; (5) carbon and alloy welded tubular products (other than oil country tubular goods); (6) carbon and alloy flanges, fittings, and tool joints; (7) stainless steel bar and light shapes; and (8) stainless steel rod are being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industries producing those products. The Commissioners voting were equally divided with respect to the determination under section 202(b) of the Trade Act as to whether increased imports of (9) carbon and alloy tin mill products; (10) tool steel, all forms; (11) stainless steel wire; and (12) stainless steel flanges and fittings are being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industries producing those products.

On October 26, 2001, the TPSC published the Notice, which requested comments on what action the President should take under section 203 of the Trade Act, including any exclusion requests. The TPSC received more than 200 requests, covering approximately 1000 particular products. Each request was assigned a tracking number, beginning with an X (the X number), and posted on the USTR website, [http://www.ustr.gov/sectors/industry/steel201/exclusion\\_requests.htm](http://www.ustr.gov/sectors/industry/steel201/exclusion_requests.htm).

On March 5, 2002, the President issued Proclamation 7529, which established safeguard measures in the form of increases in duty and a tariff-rate quota pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act on imports of ten steel products described in paragraph 7 of that proclamation. Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m., EST, on March 20, 2002, Proclamation 7529 modifies the HTS so as to provide for such increased duties and a tariff-rate quota. Proclamation 7529 also delegated to the USTR the authority to further consider exclusion requests submitted in accordance with the procedures set out in the Notice and, upon publication in the **Federal Register** of a notice of his finding that a particular product should be excluded, to modify the HTS provisions