

used to track progress toward the stated objectives, and the procedures that will provide the feedback needed to make adjustments that improve project quality.

5. Invest its own resources in the administration, management, and supervision of members.

6. Consider cost-sharing AmeriCorps*VISTA members and if they are unable to do so, including future plans for possibly supporting cost-shared slots.

7. Explore partnering with higher education institutions and the business community in order to support this antipoverty initiative.

III. Budget/Cost-Effectiveness

The applicant organization must:

1. Include a budget that adequately supports the project design.

2. Include a budget that adheres to budget guidance provided with the application.

3. Describe how the applicant organization is committing resources necessary for project implementation.

H. Application Review

Proposal Evaluation

To ensure fairness to all applicants, the Corporation reserves the right to take action, up to and including disqualification, in the event that an application fails to comply with any requirements specified in this Notice.

The following weights will be used in judging the elements described above.

1. Program Design (60%) in the following order of importance:
 - a. Responsiveness to Strengthening Communities Criteria (25%)
 - b. Responsiveness to Getting Things Done Criteria (15%)
 - c. Responsiveness to Member Development Criteria (10%)
2. Organizational Capacity including demonstrated capacity in addressing proposed issues (25%).
3. Budget/Cost-Effectiveness (15%).

I. Geographic Diversity

After evaluating the overall quality of the proposal and its responsiveness to the criteria noted above, the Corporation will take into consideration whether funded projects are in areas of high concentration of low-income residents, including for example those in empowerment zones and enterprise communities, and rural champion communities.

J. Program Authority

Corporation authority to make these grants and approve projects is authorized under Title I, Part A of the

Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended (Pub. L. 93-113).

Dated: December 10, 2001.

Robert L. Bush,

*Acting Director, AmeriCorps*VISTA, Corporation for National and Community Service.*

[FR Doc. 01-30843 Filed 12-13-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6050--\$S-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Defense Science Board; Meetings

AGENCY: Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of advisory committee meetings.

SUMMARY: The Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force on Defense Against Terrorists' Use of Biological Weapons will meet in closed session on February 18-19, 2002; March 11-12, 2002; April 1-2, 2002; April 29-30, 2002; June 3-4, 2002; June 24-25, 2002; and July 22-23, 2002, at Strategic Analysis Inc., 3601 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA. This Task Force will assess the scope of activities conducted by the DoD to ensure its future preparedness to deter, defend against, respond to, and attribute attack of the U.S. homeland by terrorists using biological weapons.

The mission of the Defense Science Board is to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics on scientific and technical matters as they affect the perceived needs of the Department of Defense. At these meetings, the Task Force will conduct an assessment of the most probable biological threats and the implications of new technologies on the threat spectrum, deterrence and consequence management; identify new technologies to provide satisfactory surveillance and verification of known and emerging diseases to ensure implementation of proactive defense measures and event mitigation; identify reliable and effective vaccines, anti-viral drugs and antibiotics, including the availability of sufficient vaccine and drug manufacturing capacity; determine logistical adequacy of the current supply chain for drug and vaccine production; identify capabilities to achieve reliable attribution of attackers once a BW attack has occurred; and identify defense capabilities and postures that have the largest potential for comprehensive protection of military and civilian targets.

In accordance with section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act,

Pub. L. 92-463, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. II), it has been determined that these Defense Science Board Task Force meetings concern matters listed in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) and that, accordingly, these meetings will be closed to the public.

Dated: December 7, 2001.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 01-30844 Filed 12-13-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Defense Science Board; Meeting

AGENCY: Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of advisory committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force on Precision Compellence will meet in closed session on February 25-26, 2002, and March 26-27, 2002, at SAIC, 4001 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA. The Task Force will conduct a comprehensive study of the ends and means of precision compellence, of the nuanced use of force, in concert with coalition partners, to achieve political, economic and moral change in countries affecting US interests.

The mission of the Defense Science Board is to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics on scientific and technical matters as they affect the perceived needs of the Department of Defense. At these meetings, the Defense Science Board Task Force on Precision Compellence will survey the focused use of force so as to alter regimes' behavior, and in ways that are most promising to isolate regimes of concern from their populations and supporting organs and bureaucracies. This will include the means to acquire a well-founded conceptual delineation of targets critically important to the diplomatic, economic and military dominance of the regime. A regime's values and vulnerabilities being highly idiosyncratic, the Task Force shall select some concrete case studies for exploration in depth. These might include current rogue states, terrorist organizations, and future potential adversaries. Of particular relevance are the cleavage planes, where the discriminating use of force might divide the interests of different strata, political,