

Scholarship grant while they were abroad; study the ways in which they shared what they learned with family, peers, and other community members upon returning to the United States; and investigate whether the international experience factored into their subsequent educational and professional choices. This study is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act) (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.). The survey will be sent electronically to all grant recipients who studied abroad during the nine-year period spanning the 2002/2003 and 2010/2011 academic years. Data gathered will enable analysis that can potentially be used to design new programs, improve existing programs, and to inform ongoing and future activities.

Methodology

The survey will be entirely web-based to ease any burden on the participant. The survey will be distributed and responses received electronically using the survey application SurveyGizmo.

Dated: February 28, 2013.

Matt Lussenhop,

Director of the Office of Policy and Evaluation, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2013-05655 Filed 3-11-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 8217]

Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: “Hans Richter: Encounters”

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, et seq.; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, et seq.), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, and Delegation of Authority No. 236-3 of August 28, 2000 (and, as appropriate, Delegation of Authority No. 257 of April 15, 2003), I hereby determine that the objects to be included in the exhibition “Hans Richter: Encounters,” imported from abroad for temporary exhibition within the United States, are of cultural significance. The objects are imported pursuant to loan agreements with the foreign owners or custodians. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the exhibit objects at The Los Angeles

County Museum of Art in Los Angeles, California from on or about May 5, 2013, until on or about September 2, 2013, and at possible additional exhibitions or venues yet to be determined, is in the national interest. I have ordered that Public Notice of these Determinations be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, including a list of the exhibit objects, contact Ona M. Hahs, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202-632-6473). The mailing address is U.S. Department of State, SA-5, L/PD, Fifth Floor (Suite 5H03), Washington, DC 20522-0505.

Dated: March 5, 2013.

J. Adam Erelli,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2013-05652 Filed 3-11-13; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act; Re-Designation of Qualifying Industrial Zones

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act (IFTA Act), articles of qualifying industrial zones (QIZs) encompassing portions of Israel and Jordan or Israel and Egypt are eligible to receive duty-free treatment. Effective upon publication of this notice, the United States Trade Representative, pursuant to authority delegated by the President, is modifying the designation of the previously-designated Al Minya, Alexandria, Beni Suief, Central Delta, Greater Cairo, and Suez Canal zones in Egypt under the IFTA Act to provide that all present and future facilities in these zones are potentially able to export goods duty-free to the United States. This modification would also clarify and, in some cases, adjust the geographic boundaries of the QIZs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sonia Franceski, Director for Middle East Affairs, (202) 395-4987, Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20508.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to authority granted under section 9 of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 (IFTA Act),

as amended (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), Presidential Proclamation 6955 of November 13, 1996 (61 FR 58761) proclaimed certain tariff treatment for articles of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and qualifying industrial zones. In particular, the Presidential Proclamation modified general notes 3 and 8 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States: (a) To provide duty-free treatment to qualifying articles that are the product of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone and are entered in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the IFTA Act; (b) to provide that articles of Israel may be treated as though they were articles directly shipped from Israel for purposes of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Agreement (“the Agreement”) even if shipped to the United States from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone, if the articles otherwise meet the requirements of the Agreement; and (c) to provide that the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the cost or value of materials produced in Israel under section 1(c)(i) of Annex 3 of the Agreement and that the direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the direct costs of processing operations performed in Israel under section 1(c)(ii) of Annex 3 of the Agreement.

Section 9(e) of the IFTA Act defines a “qualifying industrial zone” as an area that “(1) encompasses portions of the territory of Israel and Jordan or Israel and Egypt; (2) has been designated by local authorities as an enclave where merchandise may enter without payment of duty or excise taxes; and (3) has been specified by the President as a qualifying industrial zone.” Presidential Proclamation 6955 delegated to the United States Trade Representative the authority to designate qualifying industrial zones.

The United States Trade Representative has previously designated six qualifying industrial zones in Egypt under Section 9 of the IFTA Act, on March 13, 1998 (63 FR 12572), March 19, 1999 (64 FR 13623), October 15, 1999 (64 FR 56015), October 24, 2000 (65 FR 64472), and December 12, 2000 (65 FR 77688), June 15, 2001 (66 FR 32660) January 28, 2004 (69 FR 4199), December 29, 2004 (69 FR 78094), November 16, 2005 (70 FR 69622) and January 28, 2009 (74 FR 4482). In each of those designations, the USTR designated as qualifying industrial zones the areas occupied by

currently producing factories, as specified on maps and materials submitted by Egypt and Israel.

The governments of Israel and Egypt submitted a request for designation of additional factories in two zones, the Beni Suief and Al Minya zones, on December 5, 2012. Following this request, during consultations in Washington on January 7, 2013, USTR discussed with representatives of Egypt and Israel a proposal to modify the designation of the existing QIZs to provide that all present and future facilities in these zones are potentially able to export goods duty-free to the United States. This modification would also clarify and, in some cases, adjust the geographic boundaries of each of the six existing zones. The geographic boundaries of each of the six zones being designated are specified on maps and materials on file with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. Israel and Egypt have each confirmed that merchandise may enter, without payment of duty or excise taxes, areas under their respective customs control that comprise the Greater Cairo zone, the Alexandria zone, the Suez Canal zone, the Central Delta zone, the Beni Suief zone and the Al Minya zone, as described in this notice. Further, the operation and administration of these zones are provided for in the previously agreed "Protocol between the Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt On Qualifying Industrial Zones." Accordingly, each of the six zones meet the criteria under sections 9(e)(1) and (2) of the IFTA Act.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me by Presidential Proclamation 6955, I hereby re-designate the areas that comprise the Al Minya zone, the Alexandria zone, the Beni Suief zone, the Central Delta zone, the Greater Cairo zone, and the Suez Canal zone, as specified on maps and materials on file at the office of the United States Trade Representative, as qualifying industrial zones under section 9 of the IFTA Act, effective upon the date of publication of this notice, applicable to articles shipped from these qualifying industrial zones after such date. This re-designation supersedes any previous designation of these zones.

Ron Kirk,

Ambassador, United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 2013-05657 Filed 3-11-13; 8:45 am]

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Request for Petitions To Accelerate Tariff Elimination and Modify the Rules of Origin Under the United States- Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice of opportunity to file petitions requesting accelerated tariff elimination and changes to the non-textile and non-apparel products rules of origin under the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement ("the Agreement" or "USCTPA").

SUMMARY: This notice solicits proposals seeking accelerated tariff elimination under the USCTPA as well as proposals on appropriate changes that USTR should consider for modifying the USCTPA's rules of origin under Article 4.14 of the Agreement. This notice also describes the procedures for filing proposals.

DATES: Public comments are due at USTR by close of business, May 13, 2013.

ADDRESSES: *Submissions via on-line:* <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bennett Harman, Deputy Assistant USTR for Latin America, at (202) 395-9446.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Article 2.3.4 of the USCTPA provides that the United States and Colombia may agree to accelerate the elimination of customs duties set out in their respective tariff schedules. Section 201(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act ("the TPA Act" or "the Act") authorizes the President to proclaim modifications in the staging of duty treatment set out in the Agreement, subject to the Act's consultation and layover requirements.

The USCTPA requires each government to provide preferential tariff treatment to goods that meet the Agreement's rules of origin. In the United States, those rules are implemented through the TPA Act. Under the Act, goods imported into the United States qualify for preferential treatment if they meet the requirements of the general USCTPA rules of origin set out in section 203 of the Act, and the USCTPA product-specific rules set out in the HTS. The Agreement allows the Parties to amend the Agreement's rules of origin. Section 203(o)(3) of the USCTPA Act authorizes the President to proclaim modifications to the USCTPA's product-specific origin rules,

subject to the consultation and layover provisions of section 104 of the Act.

Additional Information: The United States and Colombia have not yet decided whether to accelerate the elimination of tariffs or to make further changes to the Agreement's rules of origin and, if such changes were made, what the scope or extent of such changes should be. The United States and Colombia expect to take into account several factors in considering whether to make such changes, including: (1) The extent that any such changes may reduce transaction and manufacturing costs or increase trade between Colombia and the United States; (2) the feasibility of devising, implementing, and monitoring new rules of origin; and (3) the level and breadth of interest that manufacturers, processors, traders, and consumers in the United States and Colombia express for making particular changes. The United States and Colombia expect to make only those changes that are broadly supported by stakeholders in both countries.

Requirements for Comments/Proposals: Submitters should indicate whether they have discussed their proposals with representatives of the relevant sector in Colombia and, if such discussions have taken place, the result of those discussions. Submissions should indicate whether representatives of the relevant sector in Colombia do not support the proposal. USTR encourages interested parties to consider submitting proposals jointly with interested parties in Colombia.

Scope and Coverage of Proposals: USTR encourages interested parties to review the broadest appropriate range of items and to submit proposals that reflect a consensus reached after such a broad-based review. A single proposal can thus include requests covering multiple tariff headings. Proposals should cover entire 8-digit tariff subheadings, and may also be submitted at the 6, 4, or 2 digit level where the intent is to cover all subsidiary tariff lines.

Requirements for Submissions: Persons submitting written comments must do so in English and must identify (on the first page of the submission) "Colombia TPA Tariff Acceleration," "Colombia TPA Rules of Origin Liberalization," or both. In order to be assured of consideration, comments should be submitted by noon, May 13, 2013.

In order to ensure the timely receipt and consideration of comments, USTR strongly encourages commenters to make on-line submissions, using the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site.