

### *Where Can I Get More Information Describing the EA?*

Agencies that require additional information on developing or maintaining an EA are encouraged to consult the Federal CIO Council document entitled, "The Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Framework," which is available on the CIO Council's web site (<http://cio.gov>). The Architecture Plus web site (<http://www.itpolicy.gsa.gov/mke/archplus/archhome.htm>) also has a number of useful documents.

### *What Is an Open Systems Environment?*

An open system should be based on an architecture with published or documented interface specifications that have been adopted by a standards settings body.

### *What Enterprise Architecture Issues Must an Agency Consider That Have Government-Wide or Multiple Agency Implications?*

The CIO Council has begun to address this issue in its "Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF), Version 1.0," and subsequent versions. The FEAF was created to promote shared development for common Federal processes, interoperability, and sharing of information among the agencies of the Federal government and other governmental entities, as required by the Clinger-Cohen Act. The FEAF is recommended for use in (1) Federal government-wide efforts, (2) multi-Federal agency (2 or more agencies) efforts and, (3) whenever Federal business-areas and substantial Federal investment are involved with international, state, or local governments. The Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework, Version 1.0, which is a conceptual model, begins the process of defining a better documented and coordinated structure for cross-cutting businesses and technology developments in the government. Collaboration among agencies who share a common business function promotes information sharing and is a prerequisite for the creation of a responsive electronic government.

### **Where Can I Get More Information on Federal EA Efforts?**

Some other examples of ongoing Federal government efforts in this arena are Treasury Enterprise Architecture Framework (TEAF) and Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR).

### **Section 8b(3) Securing Agency Information Systems**

#### *How Should Agencies Incorporate Security Into Management of Information Resources?*

Effective security is an essential element of all information systems. A process assuring adequate security must be integrated into the agency's management of information resources. This process should be a component of the both capital planning process and the EA. A system's security requirements must be supported by the

agency EA in order for it to be considered during the select phase of the capital planning process. Agencies will use the control and evaluate phases of capital planning to ensure these security requirements are met throughout the system's life cycle. For more information on computer security please read Appendix III of this Circular.

### *Ultimately, Who Determines the Acceptable Level of Security for a System?*

Each agency program official must understand the risk to systems under their control. They are also responsible for determining the acceptable level of risk, ensuring adequate security is maintained to support and assist the programs under their control, ensuring that security controls comport with program needs and appropriately accommodate operational necessities. In addition, program officials should work in conjunction with Chief Information Officers and other appropriate agency officials so that security measures support agency information architectures.

### **Section 8b(4) Acquiring Information Technology**

#### *What Should Agencies Consider Before Acquiring a COTS Solution?*

Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products can provide agencies a cost effective and efficient solution. However, often COTS products require customization for seamless use. Therefore agencies must still thoroughly examine the impact of a COTS product selection. A lessons-learned guide describing the risks of COTS products has been published by the Information Technology Resources Board (ITRB). The guide, entitled "Assessing the Risks of Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Applications," is available on the ITRB web site (<http://itrb.gov>).

### **Section 9a(3). Chief Information Officer (CIO).**

#### *To Whom Does the CIO Report?*

Each agency must appoint a Chief Information Officer, as required by 44 U.S.C. 3506(a), who will report directly to the agency's head to carry out the responsibilities of the agency under the PRA.

#### *What Is the CIO's Role in the Capital Planning Process?*

The CIO will ensure that a capital planning process is established and rigorously used to define and validate all information resource investments. Through this process, the CIO will monitor and evaluate the performance of the information technology portfolio of the agency and advise the agency head on key budget, program, and implementation issues concerning information technology.

Additionally, the CIO will help establish a board composed of senior level managers, including the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Procurement Executive, who will have the responsibility of making key business recommendations on information resource investments, and who will be continuously

involved. Many agencies will institute a second board, composed of program or project level managers, with more detailed business and information resource knowledge. They will be able to provide technical support to the senior level board in proposing, evaluating, and recommending information resource investments.

### *What Is the CIO's Role in the Annual Budget Process?*

The CIO will be an active participant during all agency annual budget processes and strategic planning activities, including the development, implementation, and maintenance of agency strategic plans. The CIO's role is to provide leadership and a strategic vision for using information technology to transform the agency. CIO's must also ensure that all information resource investments deliver a substantial mission benefit to the agency and/or a substantial return on investment (ROI) to the taxpayer.

Additionally, the CIO will ensure integration of information resource planning processes and documentation with the agency's strategic, performance and budget process, in coordination with the CFO and Procurement Executive.

### **Section 9a(4)**

#### *Why Is the CIO Considered an Ombudsman?*

The CIO designated by the head of each agency under 44 U.S.C. 3506(a) is charged with carrying out the responsibilities of the agency under the PRA. Agency CIOs are responsible for ensuring that their agency practices are in compliance with OMB policies. It is envisioned that the CIO will work as an ombudsman to investigate alleged instances of agency failures to adhere to the policies set forth in the Circular and to recommend or take corrective action as appropriate. Agency heads should continue to use existing mechanisms to ensure compliance with laws and policies.

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## **SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

### **Data Collection Available for Public Comments and Recommendations**

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Small Business Administration's intentions to request approval on a new, and/or currently approved information collection.

**DATES:** Submit comments on or before February 12, 2001.

**ADDRESSES:** Send all comments regarding whether these information collections are necessary for the proper performance of the function of the

agency, whether the burden estimate is accurate, and if there are ways to minimize the estimated burden and enhance the quality of the collections, to Carol Fendler, System Accountant, Office of Investment Division, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Suite 6300.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carol Fendler, System Accountant, 202-205-7759 or Curtis B. Rich, Management Analyst, (202) 295-7030.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Title:* Size Status Declaration.

*Form No.:* 480.

*Description of Respondents:* Small Business Investment Companies.

*Annual Responses:* 4,200.

*Annual Burden:* 700.

*Title:* SBIC License Application Statement of Personal History and Qualification of Management.

*Form No's.:* 415, 415A.

*Description of Respondents:* Small Business Investment Companies.

*Annual Responses:* 90.

*Annual Burden:* 14,400.

*Title:* Stockholder's Confirmation (Corporation) Ownership Confirmation (Partnership).

*Form No.:* 1405.

*Description of Respondents:* Small Business Investment Companies.

*Annual Responses:* 600.

*Annual Burden:* 600.

*Title:* SBIC Financial Reports.

*Form No.:* 468.

*Description of Respondents:* Small Business Investment Companies.

*Annual Responses:* 625.

*Annual Burden:* 1,025.

*Title:* Portfolio Financing Report.

*Form No.:* 1031.

*Description of Respondents:* Small Business Investment Companies.

*Annual Responses:* 2,100.

*Annual Burden:* 420.

Jacqueline White,

Chief, Administrative Information Branch.

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 3501]

**Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition; Determinations: "The Ancient (circa. CE 224-641) Coins and History of the Zoroastrian (Pre-Islamic) Sassanian Dynasty of Iran"**

**DEPARTMENT:** United States Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**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), the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, and Delegation of Authority No. 236 of October 19, 1999, as amended, I hereby determine that the objects to be included in the exhibition "The Ancient (circa. CE 224-641) Coins and History of the Zoroastrian (Pre-Islamic) Sassanian Dynasty of Iran," imported from abroad for the temporary exhibition without profit within the United States, are of cultural significance. The objects are imported pursuant to a loan agreement with the foreign lender. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the exhibit objects at the Seventh World Zoroastrian Congress in Houston, Texas from on or about December 28, 2000 to on or about January 1, 2001, is in the national interest. Public Notice of these Determinations is ordered to be published in the **Federal Register**.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For further information, including a list of the exhibit objects, contact Paul Manning, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State (telephone: 202/619-5997). The address is U.S. Department of State, SA-44, 301 4th Street, SW., Room 700, Washington, DC 20547-0001.

Dated: December 3, 2000.

**William B. Bader,**

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

[FR Doc. 00-31622 Filed 12-11-00; 8:45 am]

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## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

**United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act; 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), products of Qualifying Industrial Zones 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 designating the Mushatta International Complex, the El Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Company Duty Free Area and the Al Qastal Industrial Zone as

Qualifying Industrial Zones under the IFTA Act.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Edmund Saums, 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), the President proclaimed certain tariff treatment for the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Qualifying Industrial Zones (Proclamation 6955 of November 13, 1996 (61 FR 58761)). In particular, the President proclaimed modifications to 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 or 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 the 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 exercise taxes; and (3) has been specified by the President as a qualifying industrial zone." In Proclamation 6955, the President delegated to the United States Trade Representative the authority to designate qualifying industrial zones.

The United States Trade Representative has previously designated Qualifying Industrial Zones