

programs to assess the security features in commercial information technology (IT) products. There have also been extensive efforts, both nationally and internationally, to develop IT security evaluation criteria to support these assessment programs. During that period, few products were tested and there were continuing questions about the cost and timeliness of the evaluations. Additionally, due to operational considerations, many consumers did not use the products in their evaluated configurations.

With all of the focus on criteria and testing programs, there has been very little attention paid to helping consumers define and create their IT security requirements. There has also been insufficient effort to bring consumers and producers of products and systems together to build a better understanding of what customers need in the realm of security and what industry is able to deliver in a cost-effective manner.

Consumers of IT products from a variety of public and private sector communities of interest, *e.g.*, healthcare, banking and finance, defense, national security, insurance, legal, manufacturing, process control, telecommunications, etc., continue to express interest in obtaining better ways to convey their security requirements to industry in an effort to build more secure systems for their respective enterprises. New and innovative approaches to developing security requirements for commercial products and systems are being explored in many venues. One such effort, led by NIST, NSA, and other standards and security organizations worldwide, has been the development of the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation.

The Common Criteria provides a mechanism for consumers to articulate their IT security requirements and a common structure by which consumers and producers can exchange perspectives on what security features are needed and what security features can be provided. The Common Criteria became an international standard (ISO/IEC 15408) in 1999 and now serves as the foundation for a formal fourteen-nation arrangement recognizing the results of security evaluations conducted in participating nations.

Consumers and producers of IT products and systems can now use the Common Criteria to produce well-defined sets of security requirements in many areas such as operating systems, database management systems, smart cards, telecommunications and networks devices, and applications.

There is also an opportunity to address the "realistic configuration" and "timeliness of evaluation" problems by allowing producers and consumers of products to agree on a set of security requirements (for both features and assurances) that meet the consumer's real needs.

Without consumer involvement in helping to shape the demand for evaluated products through the security requirements definition process, the ultimate goal of improving the confidence consumers have in the products they purchase, may be more difficult to achieve. Greater confidence in the security features of the individual component products will facilitate the development of more secure systems for Federal agencies and private sector enterprises, and ultimately, result in a more secure information infrastructure for the United States.

The sponsors of the forum hope to obtain answers to the following questions:

- What are the important information technology areas for general purpose products, *e.g.* operating systems, database systems, firewalls, intrusion detection systems, etc., that could benefit from the development of stable sets of security requirements?
- How are the security requirements for general-purpose products best developed?
- What specific security requirements are needed to address highly reliable, real time systems?
- Are there additional needs for IT security requirements tailored to specific consumer communities (*e.g.*, healthcare, banking, manufacturing, process control)?
- If so, how should these security requirements be developed (process and organization question) and how do they interact with the security requirements for general-purpose products (technical question)?
- What value do consumers, government security experts, and the insurance and audit industries see in third party testing and evaluation of commercial products?
- How much value do consumers place on the assurances received from IT product testing and evaluation and how much product currency are they willing to give up to get it?
- How can the results from component product testing and evaluation be used to increase the level of confidence consumers have in their systems and networks?
- What role should the U.S. Government play in the development of security requirements for key

information technology areas that affect the U.S. information infrastructure?

- Should the U.S. Government mandate for Federal agencies, the use of evaluated and validated information technology products built to specific security requirements, *e.g.*, Common Criteria Protection Profiles?

Preliminary Agenda

- Introduction and Forum Overview (NIAP Director)
- Keynote Address (U.S. IT Industry CEO)
- Panel 1: Consumer's Perspective (Invited Participants)
- Panel 2: Insurance, Audit, and Testing Industry Perspectives (Invited Participants)
- Panel 3: IT Industry's Perspective (Invited Participants)
- Panel 4: Research and Development Activities: A Perspective from Academia (Invited Participants)
- Approaches for Developing Requirements: Bringing the Communities Together (Invited Participants)
- Summary and Conclusions (NIAP Director)

Dated: January 29, 2001.

Karen Brown,

Acting Director, NIST.

[FR Doc. 01-2977 Filed 2-2-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-CN-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Call for Applications for Alternate Representatives to the Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve Council for the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve

AGENCY: National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSPP), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice and request for applications.

SUMMARY: On December 4, 2000, Executive Order 13178 established the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve (Reserve). The Executive Order requires the Secretary of Commerce or his or her designee (hereafter "Secretary") to establish a Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve Council (Reserve Council) to provide advice and recommendations on the development of the Reserve Operations Plan and the designation and management of a Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

National Marine Sanctuary by the Secretary. The Secretary, through the National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMS), established the Reserve Council and is now seeking applicants for alternates as representatives on the Reserve Council. Previous applicants do not need to reapply and will still be considered in the competitive pool.

DATES: Completed applications must be postmarked no later than March 2, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Application kits may be obtained from Elizabeth Moore, National Marine Sanctuary System, 1305 East West Highway, N/ORM6, Room 11642, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910, or online at: <http://hawaiiireef.noaa.gov>.

Completed applications should be sent to the same address as above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Moore at (301) 713-3125 x170, or elizabeth.moore@noaa.gov, or visit the web site at: <http://hawaiiireef.noaa.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 4, 2000, Executive Order 13178 established the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, pursuant to the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, as amended by the National Marine Sanctuaries Amendments Act of 2000. The Reserve encompasses an area of the marine waters and submerged lands of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, extending approximately 1200 nautical miles long and 100 nautical miles wide. The Reserve is adjacent to and seaward of the seaward boundary of Hawaii State waters and submerged lands and the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, and includes the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge to the extent it extends beyond Hawaii State waters and submerged lands. The Reserve will be managed by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and the Executive Order. The Secretary has also initiated the process to designate the Reserve as a National Marine Sanctuary. The management principles and implementation strategy and requirements for the Reserve are found in the Executive Order, which is part of the application kit and can be found on the web site listed above.

In designating the Reserve, the Secretary of Commerce was directed to establish a Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve Council, pursuant to section 315 of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, to provide advice and recommendations on the development of the Reserve Operations Plan and the designation and management of a Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

National Marine Sanctuary by the Secretary. The National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMS) has established the Reserve Council and is now accepting applications from interested individuals for alternates for the following positions on the Council:

1. Three Native Hawaiian representatives, including one Native Hawaiian elder, with experience or knowledge regarding Native Hawaiian subsistence, cultural, religious, or other activities in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.
2. Three representatives from the non-Federal science community with experience specific to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and with expertise in at least one of the following areas:
 - A. Marine mammal science.
 - B. Coral reef ecology.
 - C. Native marine flora and fauna of the Hawaiian Islands.
 - D. Oceanography.
 - E. Any other scientific discipline the Secretary determines to be appropriate.
3. Three representatives from non-governmental wildlife/marine life, environmental, and/or conservation organizations.

• One representative from the commercial fishing industry that conducts activities in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

• One representative from the recreational fishing industry that conducts activities in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

• One representative from the ocean-related tourism industry.

• One representative from the non-Federal community with experience in education and outreach regarding marine conservation issues.

• One citizen-at-large representative. All individuals who have previously applied do not need to reapply and remain in the competitive pool for the alternates.

The Reserve Council also includes one representative from the State of Hawaii as appointed by the Governor; the manager of the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary as a non-voting member; and one representative each, as non-voting members, from the Department of the Interior, Department of State, National Marine Fisheries Service, Marine Mammal Commission, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Defense, National Science Foundation, and the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council. The non-voting representatives are chosen by the agencies and other entities, respectively. The charter for the Council can be found in the application kit, or on the web site listed above.

Applicants for the alternate positions are chosen based upon their particular

expertise and experience in relation to the seat for which they are applying; community and professional affiliations; and philosophy regarding the conservation and management of marine resources. Applicants who are chosen as alternates represent a seat in the absence of the Council member and/or may also complete the term if a member resigns. Alternates hold the same privileges as members when they are representing the member at a Council meeting. When the member is present at meetings, the alternate may participate as a member of the public. Alternates should expect to serve two- to three-year terms, pursuant to the Council's charter. Persons who are interested in applying for membership on the Council may obtain an application from either the person or website identified above. Completed applications must be sent to the address listed above and must be received by March 2, 2001.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. Section 1431 et seq.; Pub. L. 106-513.

(Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog Number 11.429 Marine Sanctuary Program)

Dated: January 29, 2001.

Margaret A. Davidson,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

[FR Doc. 01-2951 Filed 2-2-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-08-M

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Announcement of Import Restraint Limits for Certain Wool Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Ukraine

January 30, 2001.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs establishing limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 5, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Naomi Freeman, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4212. For information on the quota status of these limits, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port, call (202) 927-5850, or refer to the U.S. Customs website at <http://www.customs.ustreas.gov>. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, refer to the Office of Textiles