

The Backcountry Use Permit is an extension of the NPS statutory authority responsibility to protect the park areas it administers and to manage the public use thereof (16 U.S.C. 1 and 3). NPS regulations codified in 36 CFR Parts 1 through 7, 12 and 13, are designed to implement statutory mandates that provide for resource protection and public enjoyment.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 295,339.

Estimated annual number of responses: 295,339.

Estimated average burden hours per response: 5 minutes.

Estimated frequency of response: the collection information must be provided each time a visitor or group wants to enter into the park's backcountry overnight. Frequency of response will depend on number of visits to parks annually.

Estimated annual resorting burden: 24,612 hours per year.

The NPS especially invites public comments as to:

- a. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Service, and whether the information will have practical utility.
- b. The accuracy of the Service's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- c. the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- d. How to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical or other forms of information technology.

Dated: November 7, 2003.

Leonard E. Stowe,

Acting, Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 03-29989 Filed 12-4-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE-03-040]

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: December 10, 2003 at 2 p.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205-2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agenda for future meetings: none.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Inv. No. 731-TA-1057 (Preliminary)(Certain Processed Hazelnuts from Turkey)—briefing and vote. (The Commission is currently scheduled to transmit its determination to the Secretary of Commerce on or before December 11, 2003; Commissioners' opinions are currently scheduled to be transmitted to the Secretary of Commerce on or before December 18, 2003.)

5. Outstanding action jackets: none. In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

Issued: December 3, 2003.

By order of the Commission:

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 03-30350 Filed 12-3-03; 11:24 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

[Docket No. FBI 109; RIN 1100-AA14]

Implementation of Section 104 of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act

AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), Justice.

ACTION: Final notice of capacity; supplement for the purpose of responding to remand.

SUMMARY: By this notice, the FBI is responding to a court decision to remand for further explanation two issues from the final notice of capacity. The final notice of capacity was published on March 12, 1998, at 63 FR 12218, pursuant to the requirements of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act ("CALEA"), 47 U.S.C. 1001, *et seq.* Because the court did not vacate the final notice of capacity, we are providing further explanation as to the two remanded issues and are not republishing the final notice of capacity. Telecommunications carriers should note that the provisions of 47 U.S.C. 1003(d) do not apply to today's notice and should not file a "carrier statement" in response thereto. Comments on this notice may be submitted in accordance with the instructions below.

DATES: Written comments must be received at CALEA Implementation Unit, 14800 Conference Center Drive,

Chantilly, VA 20153 on or before February 3, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Contact the CALEA Implementation Unit, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at (703) 814-4700, or at CALEA Implementation Unit, 14800 Conference Center Drive, Chantilly, VA 20153.

I. Background

Congress enacted CALEA in 1994 to require telecommunications carriers to ensure that their networks have the capability to enable local police, Federal officers and all other law enforcement agencies to conduct lawfully authorized electronic surveillance. Electronic surveillance is an indispensable tool used in investigating serious crimes, including terrorism, drug trafficking, and kidnapping. Congress has long recognized the importance of this investigative technique, and has authorized and governed its use through several laws, including Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. 2510 *et seq.* ("Title III"), the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986, 18 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.* ("ECPA"), and the Pen Registers and Trap and Trace Devices provisions, 18 U.S.C. 3121 *et seq.*, as those laws were recently modified by the USA PATRIOT Act, Public Law 107-56, 115 Stat. 272, recently.

Under these laws, the government can obtain authority to intercept various forms of transmitted communications, including but not limited to, telephone conversations, pager messages, electronic mail, and computer data transmissions. Communications interceptions, commonly referred to as "wiretaps," are strictly regulated by Title III. With few and limited exceptions, wiretaps are prohibited without prior court authorization. The threshold level of proof to obtain such authorization includes a determination that probable cause exists to believe that the communications to be intercepted will constitute evidence of a crime.

The government can also obtain authority from a court to use a "pen register" or "trap and trace device." This requires a lower amount of proof than that required under Title III. Pen registers and traps and traces may not be used to intercept communications; rather, they are used to acquire "call identifying information." This information includes the dialing and signaling associated with a communication. *See* 47 U.S.C. 1001(2) (definition of "call identifying information"). Telephone numbers and the routing information in a packet header are both examples of call