

that NPS preserve park resources and regulate the use of units of the National Park System. The information currently collected identifies: (1) Names and business contact information for people who seek a permit to conduct natural or social science research and collecting activities in individual units of the National Park System, (2) what activities they wish to conduct, (3) where they wish to conduct the activities, (4) whether or not they wish to collect specimens as part of the activities they propose to conduct, and (5) for applicants who have received a permit, annual summaries of the actual results of their permitted activities. NPS uses the collected information for managing the use and preservation of park resources and for reporting the status of permitted research and collecting activities. NPS is considering proposing to change both the Application for a Scientific Research and Collecting Permit and the Investigator's Annual Report to improve their usability by respondents and to improve the focus of the information NPS collects to address specific needs that use of the two forms over the last three years has revealed. Examples of such needs associated with managing the permit include additional information about the project scope and status, such as expected total time span of the project, specific identification of project personnel who will be working in the park, status of processing collected specimens, planned schedules for the field work phases of the project, and expected end date for the project.

More specifically, NPS is considering proposing changes to the Application to improve the use of the Application for both scientific research and collecting and scientific education activities. NPS is considering proposing changes to the Application to improve the clarity of information provided to, and obtained from, respondents who request use of a non-NPS repository regarding the duty the respondents have for securing acceptance by the proposed non-NPS repository of becoming the curator for collections authorized in the permit. NPS is considering proposing changes to the Application to better understand the schedule of field work activities. NPS is considering proposing changes to the Investigator's Annual Report to reduce the complexity of the form by assigning responsibility to NPS, not the respondent, for determining the appropriate activity code for each permitted project.

Automated Data Collection: The information collection and status reporting system for which the renewal of two components of a single collection of information package is being

proposed in this notice currently is available to applicants, permittees, and the public through the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System Web site (<http://science.nature.nps.gov/research>). In addition to considering the modification of the two information collection forms, NPS is developing modification to the Internet site to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of this automation system to facilitate the permit application and progress reporting process.

Description of Respondents: Representatives of academic and other research institutions, Federal, state, or local agencies, research businesses; other scientific parties seeking an NPS research and collecting permit; permittees who submit the annual report of accomplishment that is one of the permit conditions.

Estimated Average Number of Respondents: 3,000 per year.

Estimated Average Number of Responses: 6,000 per year. For each permit cycle, each respondent will respond usually once to prepare and submit the application for a permit and respondents who are successful in being awarded a permit will respond a second time to submit the Investigator's Annual Report. Given the most applicants are successful in being awarded a permit and that permit renewal usually occurs annually, the number of responses will approach a total that is two times the number of respondents.

Estimated Average Burden Hours Per Two-Part Response: 1,625 hours per year total for responding to both parts of the collection information.

Frequency of Response: 2 times per respondent per year—once to submit the application and once to submit the Investigator's Annual Report.

Estimated Annual Reporting Burden: 4,875 hours.

Dated: November 12, 2003.

Leonard E. Stowe,

Acting National Park Service Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 03-29988 Filed 12-4-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 43210-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

60-Day Notice of Intent To Renew Request for Clearance of Information Collection, Backcountry Use Permit, Opportunity for Public Comment

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. 3507) the National Park Service (NPS) invites public comment on a request for renewal of the information collection requirements of NPS Standard Form 10-4-4, Backcountry Use Permit. The permit was initially authorized under OMB Control No. 1024-0022. The Backcountry Use Permit is the primary form used to provide access into NPS backcountry areas including those areas that require a reservation to enter or where use limits are imposed in accordance with other NPS regulations. Such permitting enhances hazard warnings, search and rescue efforts and resource protection.

DATES: Public comments will be accepted until February 3, 2004

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Lee Dickinson, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW., (org. code 2460), Washington, DC 20240 or e-mail at Lee_Dickinson@nps.gov. All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Copies of this form may be obtained from the Internet at <http://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/BUP.pdf> or by contacting Lee Dickinson.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee Dickinson, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW., (org. code 2460), Washington, DC 20240 by telephone at 202-513-7092 or by e-mail at Lee_Dickinson@nps.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1976, the NPS initiated a backcountry registration system in accordance with the regulations found at 36 CFR 1.5, 1.6 and 2.10. The objective of the backcountry use permit system is to provide campers access to backcountry areas of national parks with continuing opportunities for solitude, while enhancing resource protection and providing a means of disseminating public safety messages regarding backcountry travel.

NPS backcountry program managers, by designating access routes and overnight camping locations, can redistribute campers in response to user impact, high fire danger, flood or wind hazard, bear activity or other situations that may temporarily close a portion of the backcountry. The NPS may also use the permit system as a means of ensuring that each backcountry user receives up-to-date information on backcountry sanitation procedures, food storage, wildlife activity, trail conditions and weather projections so that concerns for visitor safety are met.

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