

*Communications Assistance for Law
Enforcement Act (CALEA)
Final Notice of Capacity
Small Entity Compliance Guide*



*Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
CALEA Implementation Section
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INTRODUCTION

On March 12, 1998, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) published in the *Federal Register* a final notice of the estimated *actual* and *maximum* number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and traces that law enforcement may conduct in a given geographic area. This **Final Notice of Capacity**, with a compliance date of March 12, 2001, was published pursuant to section 104 of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) (47 U.S.C. § 1003) and other applicable regulatory standards. *See Implementation of Section 104 of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act*; Notice, 63 Fed. Reg. 12217 (March 12, 1998). The Final Notice of Capacity is also available on the FBI Web site at <http://www.fbi.gov/calea/calea1.htm>.

Consistent with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA) (5 U.S.C. §§ 801-808), legislation designed to minimize the impact of Federal regulation on small entities, the FBI has created this Small Entity Compliance Guide (Guide). This publication sets forth guidelines and procedures to facilitate small business compliance with the Final Notice of Capacity as required by section 104 of CALEA (47 U.S.C. § 1003). Contents of the Guide include explanations of the terms “actual” and “maximum” capacity, an overview of compliance guidelines and procedures, frequently asked questions, and a glossary of key terms and phrases. Concurrent with review of the Guide, a carrier should consider the following dates:

IMPORTANT DATES	
March 12, 1998	Effective date of the Final Notice of Capacity
September 8, 1998	Carrier Statements Due
March 12, 2001	Final Notice of Capacity Compliance Date

March 12, 1998	Effective date of the Final Notice of Capacity
September 8, 1998	Carrier Statements Due
March 12, 2001	Final Notice of Capacity Compliance Date

The September 8, 1998, deadline for carrier statement submissions is of special importance, because it will determine a carrier’s eligibility for reimbursement.

WHAT IS THE COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT?

An Act

To amend title 18, United States Code, to make clear a telecommunications carrier's duty to cooperate in the interception of communications for law enforcement purposes, and for other purposes.

SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

The purpose of [CALEA] is to preserve the government's ability, pursuant to court order or other lawful authorization, to intercept communications involving advanced technologies such as digital or wireless transmission modes, or features and services such as call forwarding, speed dialing and conference calling, while protecting the privacy of communications and without impeding the introduction of new technologies, features, and services.

To [e]nsure that law enforcement can continue to conduct authorized wiretaps in the future, the bill requires telecommunications carriers to ensure their systems have the capability to: (1) isolate expeditiously the content of targeted communications transmitted by the carrier within the carrier's service area; (2) isolate expeditiously information identifying the origin and destination of targeted communications; (3) provide intercepted communications and call identifying information to law enforcement so they can be transmitted over lines or facilities leased by law enforcement to a location away from the carrier's premises; and (4) carry out intercepts unobtrusively, so targets are not made aware of the interception, and in a manner that does not compromise the privacy and security of other communications.

House Report No. 103-827, 103d Cong., 2d Sess. 9 (1994).

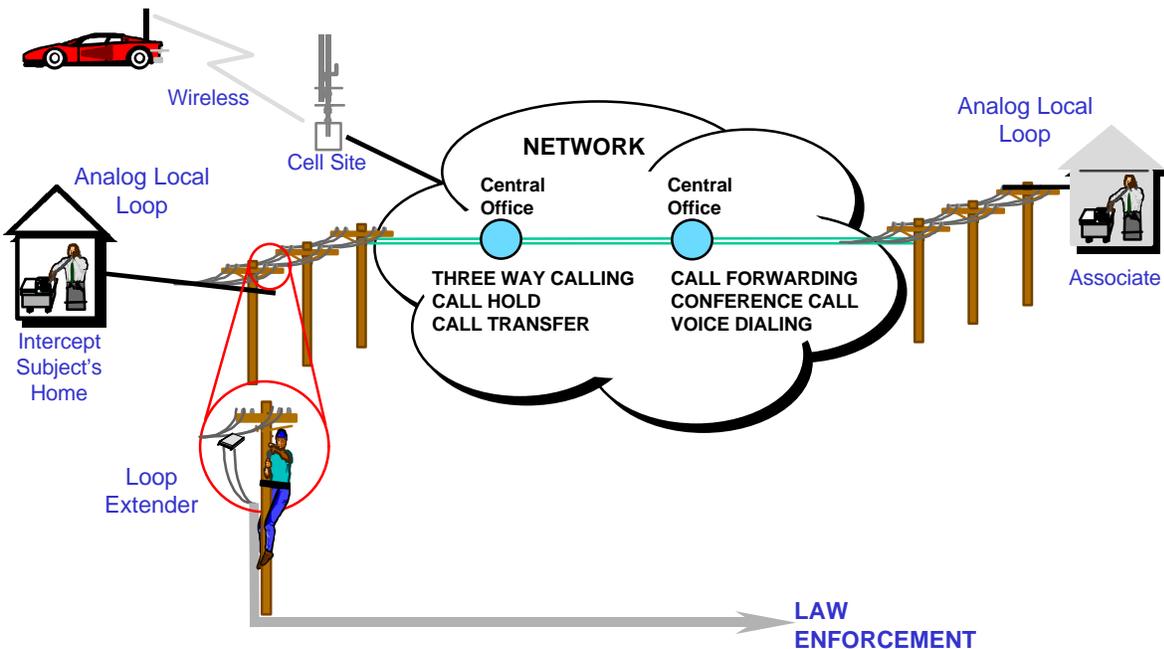
WHY SHOULD A CARRIER SUBMIT A CARRIER STATEMENT?

As stated in the Final Notice of Capacity, "After reviewing the Carrier Statements, the Attorney General may, subject to the availability of appropriations, agree to reimburse a carrier for costs directly associated with modifications to attain capacity requirements in accordance with the final rules on cost recovery. Decisions to enter into cost reimbursement agreements will be based on law enforcement prioritization factors." (63 Fed. Reg. 12234) Furthermore, until the Attorney General agrees to reimburse a carrier for the costs directly associated with modifications to fulfill its capacity requirements, that carrier will be in compliance with the Final Notice of Capacity. In the event that a carrier does not submit a Carrier Statement by the September 8th deadline, its equipment, facilities, or services will not be eligible for reimbursement of the costs associated with its capacity requirements.

Because the submission of a Carrier Statement determines whether a carrier will be eligible for reimbursement of costs associated with capacity, it is in a carrier's best interest to submit a Carrier Statement. If a carrier has any doubt regarding its ability to meet its capacity requirements, it should submit a Carrier Statement.

WHY IS CALEA NECESSARY?

PROBLEMS WITH TRADITIONAL ACCESS TECHNIQUES



Present day electronic surveillance is conducted by law enforcement in the *local loop*. The local loop is that portion of the network that connects end users to their local telephone company, most commonly by a set of copper wires. Law enforcement physically connects a loop extender to the local loop and receives all signaling, dialing, and call content information that passes over that set of wires.

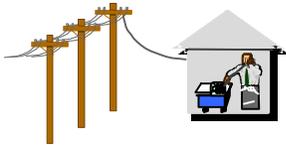
However, a significant number of today's advanced features and services reside in the telephone company's switch. Those features include, but are not limited to, call forwarding, three-way calling, call hold, and voice dialing. Law enforcement, when using the local loop to conduct lawfully authorized electronic surveillance, misses many parts of the calls associated with these and other features. CALEA was passed to eliminate the technological impediments faced by law enforcement. Telephone companies will be integral to the success of future electronic surveillance because law enforcement will need their assistance to intercept a subject's call (and any of the subject's advanced services and features) in a carrier's network.

TO WHOM DO CALEA AND THE FINAL NOTICE OF CAPACITY APPLY?

Telecommunications Carrier

. . . a person or entity engaged in the transmission or switching of wire or electronic communications as a common carrier for hire; and . . . a person or entity engaged in providing commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d)))

The requirements of CALEA apply to all telecommunications carriers as defined by section 102(8) of CALEA, 47 U.S.C. § 1001(8). However, this **Final Notice of Capacity is applicable to only:**



Local Exchange Service (Wireline)

The provision of telephone exchange service or exchange access, not including commercial mobile service



Cellular Service

Mobile radiotelephone service in which carriers are authorized to offer and provide mobile telecommunications service for hire to the general public using cellular systems of one or more multichannel base stations



Broadband Personal Communications Services (PCS)

Mobile and ancillary fixed communications services operating within the 2 GHz band of the electromagnetic spectrum from 1850 to 1990 MHz

WHAT IS THE FINAL NOTICE OF CAPACITY?

Notice of Capacity Requirements

. . . the *Attorney General* shall publish in the *Federal Register* and provide to appropriate telecommunications industry associations and standard-setting organizations . . . , 47 U.S.C. § 1003(1).

Notice of Actual Capacity

The Attorney General's (FBI) estimate of the number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices that law enforcement may conduct simultaneously **by March 12, 2001**.

Notice of Maximum Capacity

The Attorney General's (FBI) estimate of the number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices that law enforcement may conduct simultaneously at anytime **after March 12, 2001**. A carrier will have 5 business days to expeditiously expand to maximum capacity.

Basis for Capacity Notice

Capacity requirements have been expressed by the Attorney General (FBI) on a geographic basis. Wireline (local exchange) requirements are expressed using county boundaries. Wireless (cellular and PCS) requirements are expressed using market service areas. The requirements will remain in effect until such time, if any, that the Attorney General publishes a notice of *increased maximum capacity* (47 U.S.C. § 1003).

WHAT STEPS MUST A CARRIER TAKE TO COMPLY WITH THE FINAL NOTICE OF CAPACITY?

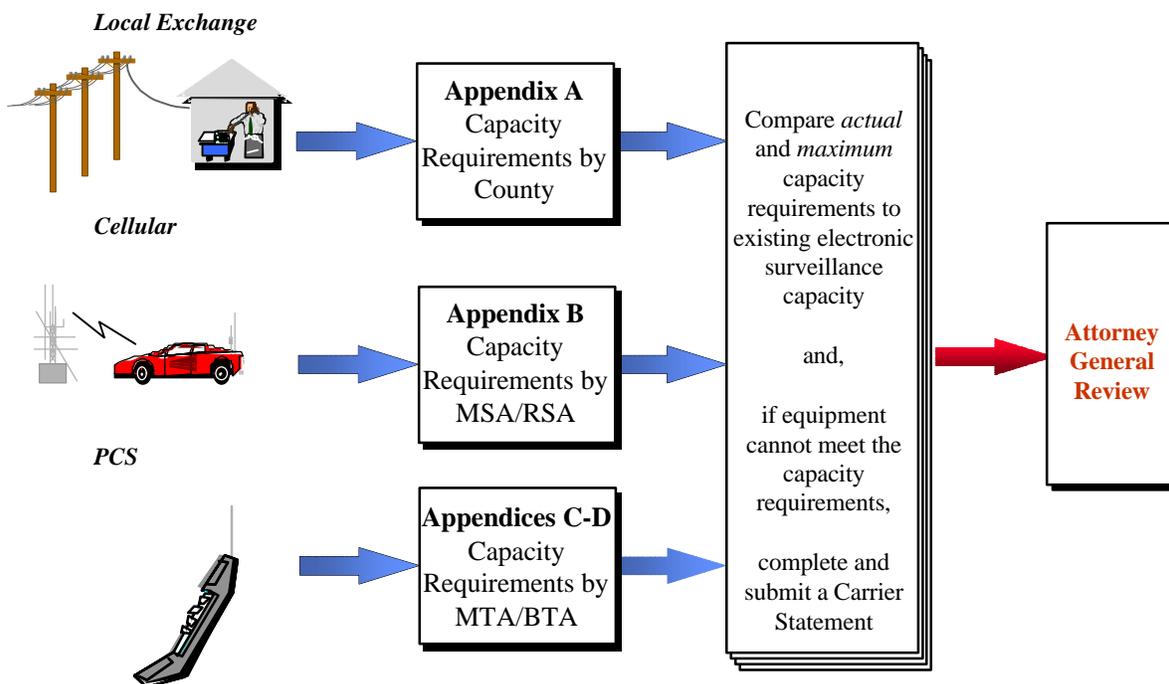
Step 1: A carrier needs to identify all equipment, facilities or services within its network.

Step 2: Review *actual* and *maximum* capacity requirements for each county (*Appendix A of the Final Notice*), MSA/RSA* (*Appendix B of the Final Notice*), MTA* (*Appendix C of the Final Notice*), and/or BTA* (*Appendix D of the Final Notice*) in which the carrier operates. Capacity requirements are available in the *Federal Register* (63 Fed. Reg. 12217) or on the Internet at <http://www.fbi.gov/calea/calea1.htm>.

* See Glossary.

Step 3: Compare *actual* and *maximum* capacity requirements to the carrier's existing electronic surveillance capacity (i.e., number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices that a carrier can presently accommodate simultaneously per geographic region).

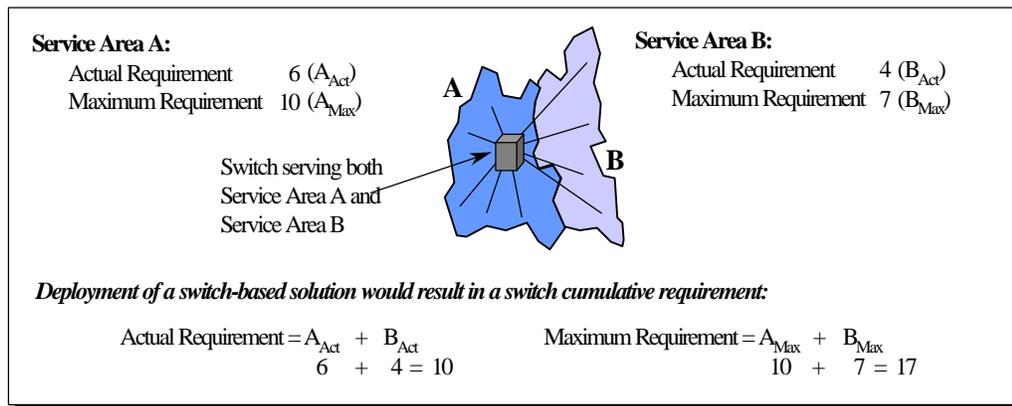
Step 4: If a carrier determines that its equipment cannot meet the capacity requirements as listed in the Appendices of the Final Notice of Capacity, it should complete and submit a Carrier Statement to the FBI. The Carrier Statement needs to indicate which equipment does not have the capacity to accommodate the number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices set forth in the Final Notice of Capacity. Carrier Statements must be submitted to the FBI no later than September 8, 1998, for the carrier's equipment to qualify for reimbursement of the costs associated with capacity.



HOW TO APPLY WIRELESS CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

The following guidelines apply to providers of cellular or PCS and the requirements set forth in *Appendices B, C, and D* of the Final Notice of Capacity (63 Fed. Reg. 12217, 12288-12301):

- PCS license holders have the option of providing MTA/BTA requirements set forth in Appendices C and D of the Final Notice of Capacity, or the equivalent total capacity for only the MSAs and RSAs (i.e., cellular markets) served.
- Individual carriers must provide sufficient capacity so that law enforcement has the ability to simultaneously conduct any number of call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices—not to exceed the estimated *actual* and *maximum* requirements—at any location within a market service area.
- Equipment that serves multiple market service areas, or portions of multiple market service areas, must be capable of providing the cumulative capacity requirement for those areas.



- The above diagram is for illustrative purposes only. Law enforcement can neither dictate nor anticipate the type of solution chosen by individual carriers. Solutions may include centralized network-based solutions, switch-based solutions, combinations of these, or other solutions that may be developed by the industry.
- In response to industry comments submitted to the Second Notice of Capacity, 62 FR 1902 (1/14/97), and based on historical interception data, no single switch will be required to conduct more than 163 simultaneous pen registers and trap and traces, or 114 call content interceptions.
- After March 12, 2001, law enforcement may request, through a court order or other authorization (18 U.S.C. §§ 2518(7), 3125), a carrier to provide the capacity to conduct a simultaneous number of call content interceptions, pen registers, or trap and traces in excess of estimated *actual* capacity, but only up to the *maximum* capacity requirement.
- A carrier will be allowed **5 business days** from receipt of a court order or other lawful authorization to expand from *actual* to *maximum* capacity.

HOW TO COMPLETE A CARRIER STATEMENT

The diagram below describes the fields of a Carrier Statement template developed by the FBI after consultation with the telecommunications industry. Members of the industry may choose to use this form when submitting a Carrier Statement. In order to be eligible for reimbursement, all carriers must submit “. . . a statement that identifies any of its systems or services that do not have the capacity to accommodate the number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices set forth in the [Final Notice of Capacity].” 47 U.S.C. § 1003(d). **ALL CARRIER STATEMENTS MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 8, 1998. EQUIPMENT IDENTIFIED ON A CARRIER STATEMENT THAT IS SUBMITTED AFTER SEPTEMBER 8, 1998, WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR REIMBURSEMENT.**

1a. The name of the person to contact should the FBI have questions concerning the data provided in the Carrier Statement.

1b. The ten (10) digit telephone number (npa-nxx-xxxx) for the contact person.

2. The date (mm/dd/yy) that represents the effective date of the data provided.

1. Telecommunications carrier's name to identify ownership of this equipment.

This Telecommunications Carrier Statement template should be completed for equipment that currently exists in the telecommunications carrier's network *and* that does not have the capacity to accommodate simultaneously the number of [call content] interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices set forth in the Final Notice of Capacity. This template is not limited to switches, but may be used for other equipment, facilities, or services that provide a customer or subscriber with the ability to originate, terminate, or direct communications.

Telecommunications Carrier Statement Template

① Carrier _____ ①a Contact Name _____ ①b Contact Number _____ ② Date _____

3a. The unique Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) code or equivalent identifier for this equipment.

3. Systems and services that do not currently (as of the date shown under item 2) have the capacity to accommodate simultaneously the number of [call content] intercepts, pen registers, and trap and trace devices set forth in the [Final Notice of Capacity].

③a CLLI Code	③b Equipment Type	③c City	③d State	③e County	③f Host CLLI Code	③g MSA/ RSA, MT/A or BTA (e.g., Atlanta, MSA 41)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3b. The current model of the equipment that specifies its type and manufacturer. This will allow for the determination of the equipment's general capabilities. Models of equipment include, but are not limited to: AXE-10, 1AESS, 5ESS, DMS100, EWSD, GTD5, EMX2500, Autoplex 1000, DSC-STP, IBM-ISCP.

3c. The city where this equipment is located.

3e. The county(s) that this equipment serves.

3g. The specific wireless market area(s) that this equipment serves.

3d. The state where this equipment is located.

3f. If the equipment is a remote, enter the host CLLI code to properly identify the complete system that provides service.

Confidentiality regarding the data received from telecommunications carriers will be protected by the statute, regulation, and through non-disclosure agreement as necessary.

This document contains proprietary or sensitive information subject to a non-disclosure agreement

SAMPLE CARRIER STATEMENT

WIRELINER CARRIER STATEMENT

This Telecommunications Carrier Statement template should be completed for equipment that currently exists in the telecommunications carrier's network that does not have the capacity to accommodate simultaneously the number of [call content] interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices as set forth in the Final Notice of Capacity. This template is not limited to switches, but also other equipment, facilities, or services that provides a customer or subscriber with the ability to originate, terminate, or direct communications.

Telecommunications Carrier Statement Template

1. Carrier AnyTel 1a. Contact Name John Doe 1b. Contact Number 703-814-4700 2. Date 7/18/98

3. Systems and services that do not currently (as of the date shown under item 2) have the capacity to accommodate simultaneously the number of [call content] intercepts, pen registers, and trap and trace devices set forth in the [Final Notice of Capacity].

3a. CLLI Code	3b. Equipment Type	3c. City	3d. State	3e. County	3f. Host CLLI Code	3g. MSA, RSA, MTA or BTA (e.g., Atlanta, MSA 41)
<u>CHANVA73DS0</u>	<u>5ESS</u>	<u>Chantilly</u>	<u>VA</u>	<u>Fairfax</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>CHANVA55RS0</u>	<u>5ER</u>	<u>Chantilly</u>	<u>VA</u>	<u>Fairfax</u>	<u>CHANVA73DS0</u>	<u>N/A</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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3a. CLLI Code	3b. Equipment Type	3c. City	3d. State	3e. County	3f. Host CLLI Code	3g. MSA, RSA, MTA or BTA (e.g., Atlanta, MSA 41)
<u>CHANVA73CM1</u>	<u>DMS-MTX</u>	<u>Chantilly</u>	<u>VA</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Wash. DC MSA#8</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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WIRELESS CARRIER STATEMENT

HOW AND WHERE TO SUBMIT A CARRIER STATEMENT

Carriers can download an electronic Carrier Statement Template from the FBI's Web site at <http://www.fbi.gov>. Once at the site, proceed to the CALEA link through the available index (<http://www.fbi.gov/calea/calea1.htm>). The Carrier Statement page is available by accessing the *Telecommunications Carrier Statement* (<http://www.fbi.gov/calea/tele.htm>).

Carriers that do not have access to the Internet and wish to submit a Carrier Statement in electronic form can request 3.5 inch diskettes containing the electronic Carrier Statement Template. Carriers may also submit Carrier Statements in paper form. A form is provided as Appendix C of this Guide. All completed Carrier Statements should be mailed to:

CALEA Implementation Section (CIS)

Attention: Carrier Statement

14800 Conference Center Drive, Suite 300

Chantilly, VA 20151-0450

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Capacity and Carrier Statement correspondence exchanged between the FBI and the industry is available at the FBI's Web site (<http://www.fbi.gov/calea/correspondence.html>).

Carriers that have additional questions or comments concerning this Guide, the Carrier Statement, or the Final Notice of Capacity should call the following toll-free number:

800-551-0336

APPENDIX A

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. Why was the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) enacted?

A. CALEA is a Public Law (P.L. 103-414) through which Congress is seeking to preserve law enforcement's ability to conduct lawfully authorized electronic surveillance in the face of technological advancements in telecommunications. CALEA also seeks to maintain a balance of public safety, the public's right to privacy, and the telecommunications industry's ability to remain competitive.

Q. What is electronic surveillance?

A. Court-authorized electronic surveillance is considered to be an invaluable tool for law enforcement in its fight against crime. Electronic surveillance consists of both the interception of call content (wiretaps) and the interception of call-identifying information (dialed-number information) through the use of pen registers and/or trap and trace devices.

Q. What is the Final Notice of Capacity?

A. CALEA mandates that the Attorney General notify the telecommunications industry of the estimated actual and maximum number of interceptions that law enforcement may simultaneously conduct in the future.

Q. What portions of the telecommunications industry are subject to this Final Notice of Capacity?

A. Carriers providing local exchange, cellular, and broadband personal communications services (PCS) are subject to the capacity requirements of the Final Notice of Capacity.

Q. Where can the capacity requirements be found?

A. The Final Notice of Capacity and its associated Appendices were published in the Federal Register on March 12, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 12217). Both can be found on the Internet on the FBI Web site (<http://www.fbi.gov>).

Q. How are actual and maximum capacity requirements defined in the Final Notice of Capacity?

A. Actual capacity requirements reflect the number of interceptions that law enforcement may simultaneously conduct 3 years after the publication of the Final Notice of Capacity. Maximum capacity requirements represent the maximum estimated number of interceptions that law enforcement may simultaneously conduct after that time. In the event that law enforcement requirements increase, a new notice will be published.

Q. How are the capacity requirements expressed?

A. Capacity requirements are geographically-based. Wireline (local exchange) capacity requirements are based on existing county boundaries. Wireless (cellular and PCS) capacity requirements are based on market service areas (MSAs and RSAs for cellular, and MTAs and BTAs for broadband PCS).

Q. What if equipment serves multiple geographic areas (e.g., more than one county or market service area)?

A. Any equipment serving multiple geographic areas, or portions of multiple geographic areas, must account for the cumulative total of the capacity requirements of those areas.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. When will the capacity requirements be effective?

A. *The actual capacity requirements are effective on March 12, 2001, which is 3 years after the publication date of the Final Notice of Capacity.*

Q. How will a carrier know whether it can meet its capacity requirement?

A. *A carrier must have the capacity to provide to law enforcement the simultaneous number of call content interceptions and interceptions of call-identifying information associated with the estimated number of interceptions published in the Appendices of the Final Notice of Capacity.*

Q. Section 104(d) of CALEA mandates carriers to submit a “Carrier Statement.” When are these Carrier Statements due to the Attorney General?

A. *Carrier Statements are due on September 8, 1998, which is 180 days after the publication date of the Final Notice of Capacity.*

Q. Who should submit a Carrier Statement?

A. *Any carrier providing local exchange, cellular, or broadband PCS services that can identify deployed equipment, facilities, or services on or before September 8, 1998, that do not have the capacity to meet the estimated number of simultaneous interceptions should submit a Carrier Statement.*

Q. Should every carrier submit a Carrier Statement?

A. *Because the submission of a Carrier Statement determines whether a carrier will be eligible for reimbursement of costs associated with capacity, it is in a carrier’s best interest to submit a Carrier Statement. If a carrier has any doubt regarding its ability to meet its capacity requirements, it should submit a Carrier Statement.*

Q. What information should be included on a Carrier Statement?

A. *A carrier should provide the following information: (1) a unique identification of its equipment, facility, or service (e.g., CLLI code); (2) equipment type; (3) location (city, state); (4) county served (if applicable); (5) host CLLI code (if applicable); and (6) wireless market service area (specific name of MSA, RSA, MTA, or BTA if applicable). Both a form and electronic template for Carrier Statements can be found on the FBI Web site (<http://www.fbi.gov>).*

Q. What benefit is there to submitting a Carrier Statement?

A. *As stated in section 104(e) of CALEA, the Attorney General may, subject to the availability of appropriations, reimburse a carrier submitting a Carrier Statement that identifies its equipment, facilities, or services that cannot meet the capacity requirements as expressed in the Final Notice of Capacity. Until the Attorney General agrees to reimburse a carrier for the costs directly associated with modifications to fulfill its capacity requirements, that carrier will be in compliance with the Final Notice. In the event that a carrier does not submit a Carrier Statement, its equipment, facilities, or services will not be eligible for reimbursement of the costs associated with its capacity requirements.*

Q. What about carriers that deploy equipment, facilities, or services after September 8, 1998, but identify the equipment, facilities, or services before September 8, 1998?

A. *Equipment, facilities, or services deployed after September 8, 1998, will not be eligible for reimbursement for the costs associated with capacity.*

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

Actual Capacity—the number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and traces that law enforcement may conduct 3 years after the publication of the Final Notice of Capacity.

Basic Trading Area (BTA)—a PCS service area defined by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) as a collection of counties, based on the Rand McNally 1992 Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide.

Broadband Personal Communications Services (PCS)—radio communications operating within the 2 GHz band of the electromagnetic spectrum (from 1850 to 1990 MHz), which encompass mobile and ancillary fixed communication services, including a family of communications devices utilizing very small, lightweight, multifunction portable phones, portable facsimile and other imaging devices, new types of multifunction cordless phones, and advanced devices with two-way data capabilities.

Call Content—with respect to any wire or electronic communications, call content includes any communication of a subject. Call Content applies to any type of wire or electronic communications sent by or to the subject (i.e., any transfer of messages, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature).

Call-identifying Information—dialing or signaling information that identifies the origin, direction, destination, or termination of each communication generated or received by a subscriber by means of any equipment, facility, or service of a telecommunication carrier.

Carrier Statement—a statement identifying any carrier systems or services that **do not** have the capacity to accommodate simultaneously the number of call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices that law enforcement may conduct in a defined geographic region.

Cellular Service—a mobile radiotelephone service in which common carriers are authorized to offer and provide a mobile telecommunications service for hire to the general public using cellular systems. A cellular radio system is an automated, high-capacity system of one or more multichannel base stations designed to provide radio telecommunications services to mobile stations.

CLLI Code—Common Language Location Identifier or equivalent identifier for carrier equipment.

Electronic Communication—any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or a photooptical system.

Final Notice of Capacity—notice of the estimated actual and maximum number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and traces that law enforcement may conduct at some future date.

GLOSSARY

Interception—For purposes of the Final Notice of Capacity, the word “interception” is used to refer to either the interception of call content or call-identifying information. The telecommunications service targeted for interception includes all of the services and features associated with the subject’s wireline/wireless telephone number, or as otherwise specified in the court order or lawful authorization.

Local Exchange Carrier—any person or entity that is engaged in the provision of telephone exchange service or exchange access. Such term does not include persons or entities engaged in the provision of a commercial mobile service.

Local Loop—the physical connection between a service provider’s end office equipment, most often a switch, and a telephone subscriber’s home or office.

Major Trading Area (MTA)—a PCS service area defined by the FCC as a collection of BTAs, based on the Rand McNally 1992 Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide.

Maximum Capacity—the number of simultaneous call content interceptions, pen registers, and trap and traces that law enforcement may conduct after the date that is 3 years after the publication of the Final Notice of Capacity.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—a geographic area based on counties, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, that contain cities with populations of 50,000 or more.

Pen Register—a device that records or decodes electronic or other impulses that identify the numbers dialed or otherwise transmitted on the telephone line to which such device is attached.

Rural Service Area (RSA)—a geographic area not included within either an MSA or a New England Country Metropolitan Area for which a common carrier may have a license to provide cellular service.

Wire communication—any voice transfer made in whole or in part through the use of wire, cable, or other like transmission facilities.

Telecommunications Carrier—a person or entity engaged in the transmission or switching of wire or electronic communications as a common carrier for hire; or a person or entity engaged in providing commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d))).

Trap and Trace Device—a device that captures incoming electronic or other impulses that identify the originating number of a wire or electronic communication.

APPENDIX C

CARRIER STATEMENT TEMPLATE

This Telecommunications Carrier Statement template should be completed for equipment that currently exists in the telecommunications carrier’s network that does not have the capacity to accommodate simultaneously the number of [call content] interceptions, pen registers, and trap and trace devices as set forth in the Final Notice of Capacity. This template is not limited to switches, but also other equipment, facilities, or services that provides a customer or subscriber with the ability to originate, terminate, or direct communications.

Telecommunications Carrier Statement Template

1. Carrier _____ 1a. Contact Name _____ 1b. Contact Number _____ 2. Date _____

3. Systems and services that do not currently (as of the date shown under item 2) have the capacity to accommodate simultaneously the number of [call content] intercepts, pen registers, and trap and trace devices set forth in the [Final Notice of Capacity].

3a. CLLI Code	3b. Equipment Type	3c. City	3d. State	3e. County(s)	3f. Host CLLI Code	3g. MSA, RSA, MTA, or BTA (e.g., Atlanta, MSA 41)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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