

Request for Comments

Comments are solicited as to (1) whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) minimization of the burden of the proposed information collection on those who are to respond (including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses).

Summary of the Proposed Information Collection

The forms are for use by the Commission in connection with the ITC DataWeb. The ITC DataWeb provides on-line, rapid and customized retrieval of U.S. trade and tariff data and has been an Internet tool primarily for government users. The interagency International Trade Data System (ITDS) board chairman has requested that the ITC DataWeb be made formally available to the public. The user registration forms are required to accurately track usage, data reports generated, and costs by user sectors and to save user product and country lists for user reference during future logins. The forms would appear on the ITC DataWeb internet site (<http://dataweb.usitc.gov>) and would need to be filled out only once.

Summary of Proposal

- (1) *Number of forms submitted:* one.
 - (2) *Title of forms:* ITC Tariff and Trade DataWeb: "Create New User Account Form".
 - (3) *Type of request:* extension.
 - (4) *Frequency of use:* single data gathering.
 - (5) *Description of respondents:* government and private sector users of the on-line ITC DataWeb.
 - (6) *Estimated number of respondents:* 10,000 annually.
 - (7) *Estimated total number of minutes to complete the forms:* 2.0 minutes.
 - (8) Information obtained from the forms that qualify as confidential business information will be so treated by the Commission and not disclosed in a manner that would reveal the individual operations of a firm.
- Additional Information or Comment:* Copies of the forms and supporting

documents may be obtained from Peg MacKnight (E-mail pmacknight@usitc.gov or telephone 202-205-3431). Comments about the proposals should be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Room 10102 (Docket Library), Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Docket Librarian. All comments should be specific, indicating which part of the forms are objectionable, describing the concern in detail, and including specific suggested revisions or language changes. Copies of any comments should be provided to Robert Rogowsky, Director, Office of Operations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, who is the Commission's designated Senior Official under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting our TTD terminal (telephone no. 202-205-1810). General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 22, 2003.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 03-1789 Filed 1-24-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[AAG/A Order No. 003-2003]

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

Pursuant to the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice, proposes to establish a new system of records entitled, "Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (CLSS) Justice/ DEA-002" which covers the described records maintained by the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).

The Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (CLSS), JUSTICE/DEA-002, is a new system of records for which no public notice consistent with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4) was previously published in the **Federal Register**.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4) and (11), the public is given a 30-day period in which to comment; and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which has oversight responsibility under the Act, requires a 40-day period in which to conclude its review of the system. Therefore, please

submit any comments by [insert date 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**]. The public, OMB, and the Congress are invited to submit any comments to Mary E. Cahill, Management and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530 (Room 1400 National Place Building).

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), the Department has provided a report to OMB and the Congress.

Dated: January 17, 2003.

Paul R. Corts,

Assistant Attorney General for Administration.

JUSTICE/DEA-002

SYSTEM NAME:

Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (CLSS).

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, El Paso Intelligence Center, 11339 SSG Sims Street, El Paso, TX 79908-8098

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals identified or referenced in the course of investigations relating to the illicit manufacture, distribution, sale or possession of, or trafficking in controlled substances.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Records consist of (1) personal identification and location data which may include name (including aliases and similar sounding names), occupation(s), race, sex, date and place of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color, citizenship, nationality/ethnicity, alien status, addresses, and other miscellaneous identifying information, including, for example, telephone, passport, drivers license, vehicles registration, and social security numbers; (2) multi-source drug intelligence data; (3) counter-drug enforcement information, including identification, location, arrest, and prosecution of persons involved in the illicit trade or trafficking, and other activities and civil proceedings related to such enforcement activities; (4) information related to organizations involved in the illicit trade in controlled substances either in the United States or internationally; (5) reports of arrests; and (6) other information involving the illicit possession, manufacture, sale, purchase, and transport of controlled substances.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (83

Stat. 1236), Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, (Pub. L. 90-351, as amended), and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (18 U.S.C. 1407). Additional authority is derived from Treaties, Statutes, Executive Orders, Presidential Proclamations, and Attorney General Directives.

PURPOSE(S):

Records in this system are used to provide clandestine laboratory seizure information for the Drug Enforcement Administration, and other law enforcement agencies, in the discharge of their law enforcement duties and responsibilities.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Pursuant to the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3), relevant records or any relevant facts derived therefrom may be disclosed :

(a) To federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of illegal drug trafficking activities.

(b) To individuals and organizations in the course of investigations where necessary to elicit information pertinent to counter-drug, weapons, alien, and drug-money investigations.

(c) To contractors, grantees, experts, consultants, students, and others performing or working on a contract, service, grant, cooperative agreement, or other assignment for the Federal Government, when necessary to accomplish an agency function related to this system of records.

(d) To a former employee of the Department for purposes of: responding to an official inquiry by a federal, state, or local government entity or professional licensing authority in accordance with applicable regulations; or facilitating communications with a former employee that may be necessary for personnel-related or other official purposes where the Department requires information and/or consultation assistance from the former employee regarding a matter within that person's former area of responsibility.

(e) To the news media and the public pursuant to 28 CFR 50.2 unless it is determined that release of the specific information in the context of a particular case would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(f) In the event that a record in this system, either alone or in conjunction with other information indicates a violation or potential violation of the law—criminal, civil, or regulatory in

nature—the relevant records may be referred to the appropriate federal, state, local, or tribal law enforcement authority or other appropriate agency charged with the responsibility for investigating or prosecuting such violation or charged with enforcing or implementing such law.

(g) Information contained in systems of records maintained by the Department of Justice, not otherwise required to be released pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552, may be made available to a Member of Congress or staff acting upon the Member's behalf when the Member or staff requests the information on behalf of and at the request of the individual who is the subject of the record.

(h) A record from a system of records may be disclosed as a routine use to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and the General Services Administration (GSA) in records management inspections conducted under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906.

(i) In an appropriate proceeding before a court or administrative or regulatory body when records are determined by the Department of Justice to be arguably relevant to the proceeding.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETRIEVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Data is stored in electronic media via a configuration of personal computer, client/server, and mainframe systems architecture. Computerized records are maintained on hard disk, floppy diskettes, compact discs, magnetic tape, and/or optical disks. The records are stored on computer at the El Paso Intelligence Center, El Paso, Texas. Paper files are stored as follows: (1) In a secure file room with controlled access; (2) in locked file cabinets; and/or (3) in other appropriate GSA approved security containers.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Records may be retrieved by reference to an individual's name or personal identifier, name of organization, location of laboratory, date of seizure, type of chemical, and DEA investigative file number.

SAFEGUARDS:

Both electronic and paper records are safeguarded in accordance with DOJ rules and policy governing automated systems security and access. These safeguards include the maintenance of technical equipment in restricted areas, and the required use of individual

passwords and user identification codes to access the system. The EPIC CLSS database is protected by both physical security methods and dissemination and access controls. Protection of the automated information system is provided by physical, procedural and electronic means.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

Records in the manual portion of the system are destroyed after two years. The automated intelligence information is stored on computer and destroyed five (5) years after the date of last update of the record. The automated investigative information is destroyed twenty-five years after the date of last update, as approved by NARA.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

The System Manager is the Director, El Paso Intelligence Center, 11339 SSG Sims Street, El Paso, Texas, 79912-8098.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

Inquiries should be addressed to Freedom of Information and Records Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

A request for access to a record from this system shall be made in writing to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)/ Privacy Act (PA) Section, Headquarters, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20307 or to the System Manager, with the envelope and letter clearly marked "Privacy Access Request." The request should include a general description of the records sought and must include the requester's full name, current address, and date and place of birth. The request must be signed and either notarized or submitted under penalty of perjury and dated. Some information may be exempt from access to certain provisions as described in the section entitled "Systems Exempted from Certain Provisions of the Act." An individual who is the subject of a record in this system may access those records that are not exempt from disclosure. A determination whether a record may be accessed will be made at the time a request is received.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

Individuals desiring to contest or amend information maintained in the system should direct their request according to the Record Access Procedures listed above, stating clearly and concisely what information is being contested, the reasons for contesting it, and the proposed amendment to the information sought. Some information is not subject to amendment. Some

information may be exempt from contesting record procedures as described in the section entitled "Systems Exempted from Certain Provisions of the Act." An individual who is the subject of a record in this system may amend those records that are not exempt. A determination whether a record may be amended will be made at the time a request is received.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

(1) DEA intelligence and investigative records; (2) reports, investigative and intelligence reports from other participating and associated federal and state member agencies; and (3) records and reports of foreign law enforcement and regulatory agencies.

SYSTEM EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT:

The Attorney General has exempted this system from subsections (c)(3) and (4); (d)(1), (2), (3) and (4); (e)(1), (2) and (3), (e)(5) and (e)(8); and (g), of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j) and (k). The exemptions will be applied only to the extent that information in a record is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k). A determination as to exemption shall be made at the time a request for access or amendment is received. Rules have been promulgated in accordance with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553(b), (c) and (e) and have been published in the **Federal Register**.

[FR Doc. 03-1671 Filed 1-24-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service

[INS No. 2229-02; AG Order No. 2651-2003]

RIN 1115-AE26

Termination of Designation of Angola Under the Temporary Protected Status Program

AGENCY: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Attorney General's most recent designation of Angola under the Temporary Protected Status program (TPS) expires on March 29, 2003. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with the appropriate Government agencies, the Attorney General has determined that conditions in Angola no longer support a TPS designation. Accordingly, the designation of Angola for TPS is terminated effective March 29, 2003.

After that date, aliens who are nationals of Angola (and aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in Angola) who have had TPS under the Angola program will no longer have such status. This notice contains information regarding the termination of the TPS designation for Angola.

DATES: The termination of the TPS designation for Angola is effective March 29, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Naheed A. Qureshi, Office of Adjudications, Residence and Status Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 3040, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536, telephone (202) 514-4754.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Is the Statutory Authority for the Designation and Termination of TPS?

Under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA or "the Act"), 8 U.S.C. 1254a, the Attorney General is authorized to designate a foreign state (or part of a state) for TPS. The Attorney General may then grant TPS to eligible nationals of that foreign state (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in that state). Section 244(b)(3)(A) of the Act requires the Attorney General to review, at least 60 days before the end of the TPS designation, the conditions in a foreign state designated under section 244(b)(1) of the Act. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(A).

Section 244(b)(3) of the Act further requires the Attorney General to determine whether the conditions for such a designation continue to be met, and to terminate the state's designation when the Attorney General determines conditions are no longer met. 8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3)(B). The Attorney General must then publish a notice of termination in the **Federal Register**.

Why Did the Attorney General Decide To Terminate TPS for Angola?

On March 29, 2000, the Attorney General published a notice in the **Federal Register** at 65 FR 16634 designating Angola for TPS for a period of one year, based upon conditions in Angola at that time. That TPS designation was extended twice and is scheduled to expire on March 29, 2003. See 66 FR 18111 (April 5, 2001) (extension and redesignation); 67 FR 4997 (Feb. 1, 2002) (extension). Based upon a recent review of conditions within Angola by the Departments of Justice and State, the Attorney General finds that conditions in Angola no longer support a TPS designation.

A recent Department of State report indicates that the National Union for the

Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the Government of Angola were able to recommit to the Lusaka Peace Process following the February 2002 death of rebel leader Jonas Savimbi. Department of State Report (Nov. 13, 2002). The Resource Information Center (RIC) of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS/Service) observed that "[t]he peace accords ended the 27-year battle between the UNITA forces and the Angolan ruling party." RIC Report (Nov. 29, 2002). The peace agreement committed the parties to continued discussions regarding future elections and a power sharing approach to governance. Since the peace accord was signed, fighting has ceased and 84,000 UNITA combatants have been disarmed and decommissioned, effectively dismantling UNITA's military capability. Department of State Report. The United Nations estimates that approximately 5,000 of the demobilized soldiers have joined the Angolan government forces, while approximately 80,000 have reunited with their families in reception centers. RIC Report.

A separate insurgency led by the separatist guerrilla forces of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda/Armed Forces of Cabinda (FLEC/FAC) continues in the northern province of Cabinda, and the Angolan Armed Forces has increased its military campaign against rebels in this area. Given the geographic isolation of Cabinda from the rest of Angola, however, the Department of State concludes that conditions in that province do not impact Angolans elsewhere. Department of State Report.

The Department of State report notes that in addition to the humanitarian needs of 380,000 UNITA members and their families, the Government of Angola faces the challenge of assisting an estimated 4 million displaced Angolan nationals. The RIC Report expresses concern that Angola lacks housing, medical services, water systems, and other basic services destroyed by a 27-year-long war.

There are as many as 8 million landmines planted in Angolan soil. Department of State Report. At least 10 provinces, accounting for 40 percent of Angola's countryside, are heavily mined, rendering large areas of arable land and pasture unfit for use. RIC Report. Nevertheless, the Department of State concludes that the risks associated with existing landmines are not sufficient to potential returnees to warrant an extension of TPS.

Despite these challenging circumstances, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)