

amount. Once the TAC is reached by an individual vessel, that vessel would be restricted to possessing and landing no more than four legal-sized halibut per day. The maximum number of Atlantic halibut that could be harvested as part of this study would be 500, the same number authorized to be harvested in the 2003 experimental fishery.

The EA prepared for the 2002 halibut experimental fishery and the 2003 Supplement to the 2002 EA, prepared for the 2003 halibut experimental fishery, concluded that the activities conducted under the 2002 and 2003 EFPs were consistent with the goals and objectives of the FMP and would have no negative environmental impacts including impacts to Essential Fish Habitat, marine mammals, and protected species. A Draft 2004 Amended Environmental Assessment (EA) Prepared for the Experimental Halibut Fishery in Groundfish Closed Areas in the Eastern Gulf of Maine has been prepared that analyzes the impacts of the proposed 2004 experimental fishery on the human environment. The draft Amended EA determines that the proposed experimental fishery to collect biological and ecological information on Atlantic halibut will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

**Peter H. Fricke,**

*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*  
[FR Doc. 04-4517 Filed 2-27-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Telecommunications and Information Administration

#### Wireless Sensor Technology Forum

**AGENCY:** National Telecommunications and Information Administration, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and Technology Administration (TA) will host a half-day forum on sensor technologies, entitled "From RFID to Smart Dust: The Expanding Market for Wireless Sensor Technologies." The first panel will address the future market for sensor technologies by examining a variety of wireless sensor

technologies, along with the current and potential future uses by industry and government. Panelists will include researchers, market analysts, and industry and government users. The second panel will address public policy issues facing sensor technologies such as spectrum use, privacy and security, and intellectual property. Panelists will include representatives from companies and government, as well as public policy analysts.

**DATES:** The Wireless Sensor Technology Forum will be held from 9 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. on Thursday, April 1, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** The forum on wireless sensor technologies will be held at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Auditorium, Washington, DC. (Entrance to the Department of Commerce is on 14th Street between Constitution and Pennsylvania avenues.)

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Wendy Lader, Office of Policy Analysis and Development, NTIA, at (202) 482-1880, or electronic mail: [wlader@ntia.doc.gov](mailto:wlader@ntia.doc.gov). Please direct media inquiries to the Office of Public Affairs, NTIA, at (202) 482-7002.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Sensor applications stand to transform the way business is conducted by yielding greater efficiencies and by reducing costs for the retail, manufacturing, security, shipping and transportation industries by billions of dollars. These industries currently use limited radio frequency identification (RFID) technology in security systems, tollbooths, gasoline pumps, electronic ear tags for livestock, antitheft devices, toys and other products.<sup>1</sup> Market analysts project that sensor technologies will be the next billion-dollar market for the information technology industry, with current RFID projects and services generating \$1 billion annually, but potentially growing to \$7 billion by 2008.<sup>2</sup>

According to the RFID Journal, RFID is a generic term used to describe technologies that use radio waves to automatically identify objects and consumer goods and products. RFID uses several methods to identify such items. One such method employs an RFID reader, which can process serial numbers stored on a microchip attached to an antenna (collectively known as the RFID tag). The RFID chip transmits

<sup>1</sup> See Scientific American, "RFID: A Key to Automating Everything," pp. 56-65 (January 2004).

<sup>2</sup> See "RFID: Investing in the Next Multi-Billion Dollar I.T. Opportunity," Precursor Advisors (January 12, 2003).

information about the product to the RFID reader via radio waves.<sup>3</sup>

The Department of Commerce's forum on wireless sensor technologies is being held at a critical time when companies are actively debating the design and implementation of sensor applications worldwide.<sup>4</sup> By holding this event, the Department of Commerce will increase awareness of sensor technology applications, their potential future economic impact, and public policy issues they may raise.

**Public Participation:** The panel discussions will be open to the public and press on a first-come, first-served basis. Space is limited. Due to security requirements and to facilitate entry to the Department of Commerce building, attendees must present photo identification and/or a U.S. Government building pass, if applicable, and should arrive at least one-half hour ahead of the panel sessions. The public meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Any member of the public wishing to attend and requiring special services, such as sign language interpretation or other ancillary aids, should contact Wendy Lader at (202) 482-1880 or at [wlader@ntia.doc.gov](mailto:wlader@ntia.doc.gov) at least three (3) days prior to the meeting.

Dated: February 24, 2004.

**Kathy D. Smith,**

*Chief Counsel, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.*

[FR Doc. 04-4420 Filed 2-27-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-60-P**

## COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

### Agency Information Collection

#### Activities: Notice of Intent To Renew Collection 3038-0055, Privacy of Consumer Financial Information

**AGENCY:** Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*,

<sup>3</sup> See RFID Journal, Frequently Asked Questions available at <http://www.rfidjournal.com/article/articleview/207>.

<sup>4</sup> In 2003, the Department of Defense and Wal-Mart Stores Inc. each announced requirements for suppliers to include passive-tracking RFID tags on product shipments by 2005. Wal-Mart projects the implementation of RFID tags to generate \$8.4 billion in annual cost savings. See "Case Study: Wal-Mart's Race for RFID," *CIO Insight* (January 8, 2004).

Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, and to allow 60 days for comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on requirements relating to information collected to assist the Commission in the prevention of market manipulation.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before April 30, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be mailed to Tribue Bland, Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tribue Bland, (202) 418-5466; FAX (202) 418-5536; e-mail: [tbland@cftc.gov](mailto:tbland@cftc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Under the PRA, Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, 44 Section 3506(c)(2)(A), requires Federal Agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, the CFTC is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information listed below.

With respect to the following collection of information, the CFTC invites comments on:

- Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have a practical use;
- The accuracy of the Commission's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Ways to enhance the quality of, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Ways to minimize the burden of collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

### Privacy of Consumer Financial Information OMB Control No. 3038-0055—Extension

Section 124 of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 ("CFMA") amends the Commodity Exchange Act (the "Act") and adds a new section 5g to the Act to make the Commission a Federal functional regulator for purposes of applying the provisions of Title V, Subtitle A of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act ("GLB Act") addressing consumer privacy to any futures commission merchant, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator or introducing broker that is subject to the Commission's jurisdiction with respect to any financial activity. In general, Title V requires financial institutions to provide notice to consumers about the institution's privacy policies and practices, to restrict the ability of a financial institution to share nonpublic personal information about consumers to non-affiliated third parties, and to permit consumers to prevent the institution from disclosing nonpublic personal information about them to certain non-affiliated third parties by "opting out" of that disclosure. This rule implements the mandates of Section 124 and Title V of the GLB Act.

The Commission estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

#### Estimated Annual Reporting Burden

*Number of Respondents:* 4,128.  
*Total Annual Responses:* 317,414.  
*Hours per Response:* .27.  
*Total Annual Hours:* 85,690.

Dated: February 23, 2004.

**Jean A. Webb,**

*Secretary of the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 04-4445 Filed 2-27-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6351-01-M**

### CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

#### Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request—Residential Fire Survey

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In the April 16, 2003, **Federal Register** (68 FR 18599), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (Commission or CPSC) published a notice in accordance with provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-21) to announce the agency's intention to seek approval of a

collection of information to evaluate (1) the causes of residential fires and (2) the role of smoke alarms, sprinklers, and fire extinguishers in those fires. The Commission now announces that it is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget a request for approval of that collection of information.

The collection of information consists of a random digit dialing telephone survey to identify households that had a fire within the previous three months. Data collection will take place over a 12-month period and will identify consumer products involved in fire causes. The information will help CPSC and its federal partners, the U.S. Fire Administration and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to focus efforts to reduce residential fire losses.

#### Additional Information About the Request for Approval of a Collection of Information

*Agency address:* Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207.

*Title of information collection:* Residential Fire Survey.

*Type of request:* Approval of a collection of information.

*General description of respondents:* Households that have had a fire within the previous three months.

*Estimated number of respondents:* 82,000.

*Estimated average number of hours per respondent:* 0.05 hours (3 minutes).

*Estimated number of hours for all respondents:* 4,400 hours.

*Comments:* Comments on this request for approval of an information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to (1) Alex Hunt, Desk Officer, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503; telephone: (202) 395-7860, and (2) the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207.

Copies of this request for approval of an information collection and supporting documentation are available from Linda Glatz, Office of Planning and Evaluation, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone: (301) 504-7671, e-mail [lglatz@cpsc.gov](mailto:lglatz@cpsc.gov).

Dated: February 23, 2004.

**Todd A. Stevenson,**

*Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.*

[FR Doc. 04-4414 Filed 2-27-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6355-01-P**