About This Guide

This guide describes the implementation of the lawful intercept feature on a Cisco 10000 series router.

Lawful Intercept is a process that enables a Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) to perform electronic surveillance on an individual as authorized by a court order. To assist in the surveillance, the service provider intercepts the target's traffic as it passes through one of their routers, and sends a copy of the intercepted traffic to the LEA without the target's knowledge.

Guide Revision History

Cisco IOS Release	Part Number	Publication Date	Description
Release 12.2(31)SB12	OL-3426-05	May 2008	Added the Lawful Intercept for MLP feature.
Release 12.2(31)SB2	OL-3426-04	March, 2008	Updated Lawful Intercept restrictions.
Release 12.2(31)SB2	OL-3426-03	November, 2006	Added new MIB support information.
Release 12.2(28)SB2	OL-3426-02	June, 2006	Added history tables and configuration information.
Release 12.3(7)XI	OL-3426-01	2004	Initial release

Audience

This guide is intended for system administrators who must configure a router to support lawful intercept. This guide may also be useful for application developers who are developing management applications for use with lawful intercept.

Organization

This guide contains the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Lawful Intercept Overview," provides background information about lawful intercept and its implementation. This chapter also describes the CISCO-TAP2-MIB, which is used for lawful intercept. A Management Information Base (MIB) enables the router to be controlled through the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).
- Chapter 2, "Configuring Lawful Intercept Support," provides instructions for configuring the router to support lawful intercept.

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Document Conventions

In this guide, command descriptions use these conventions:

boldface font	Commands, user entry, and keywords appear in **bold**.
italic font	Arguments for which you supply values and new terms appear in *italics*.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x | y | z}	Alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.

Examples use these conventions:

`screen` font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays are in `screen` font.
`bold screen` font	Information you must enter is in **`bold screen`** font.
< >	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.

Notes and cautions use these conventions:

Note Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the publication.

Caution Means reader be careful. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

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