



# NEWS RELEASE

## Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

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Contact: Karen Redmond

### Wiretap Authorizations Increase in 2003

A total of 1,442 interceptions of wire, oral or electronic communications were authorized by federal and state courts in 2003, an increase of 6 percent over 2002. State prosecuting officials reported 864 applications for interceptions, three more than were authorized in 2002. Federal authorities requested 578 intercept applications, a 16 percent increase over 2002. No requested applications were denied in 2003. As of December 31, 2003, wiretaps terminated in 2003 resulted in the conviction of 843 persons.

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required to report to Congress annually on the number and nature of federal and state applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral or electronic communications. Specific information on those intercepts is contained in *The 2003 Wiretap Report*, which along with previous reports, is available on-line at [www.uscourts.gov/library/wiretap.html](http://www.uscourts.gov/library/wiretap.html). The 2003 report covers intercepts concluded between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2003.

Wiretap applications in New York (328 applications), California (188 applications), New Jersey (117 applications), Pennsylvania (52 applications), Florida (45 applications), Maryland (25 applications), and Illinois (23 applications) accounted for 90 percent of all applications approved by state judges. Forty-four states, plus the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands have statutes authorizing intercepts. Twenty-three states reported wiretap activity in 2003, up from 19 states in 2002, and reports were received from 102 separate state jurisdictions in 2003, 22 more than the number of state jurisdictions reporting wiretaps in 2002.

The most common method of surveillance reported was "phone wire communications," which includes all telephones (landline, cellular, cordless, and mobile). The 1,271 telephone wiretaps accounted for 93 percent of intercepts installed in 2003. Of those, 1,154 wiretaps involved cellular/mobile telephones. The next most common method reported was the electronic wiretap, which includes digital display pagers, voice pagers, fax machines, and transmissions via computer, such as electronic mail. Electronic wiretaps accounted for 4 percent (49 cases) of intercepts installed in 2003.

The most common location specified in 2003 wiretap applications was "portable device, carried by/on individual." This category includes such devices as portable digital pagers and cellular telephones. In 2003, 1,165 wiretaps or 81 percent of all intercepts were authorized for portable devices. The next most common specific location was a personal residence, for which a total of 118 wiretaps or 8 percent of all intercept devices were authorized.

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The two most prevalent types of offenses investigated through intercepts were violations of drug laws and racketeering laws. Seventy-seven percent of all applications for intercepts (1,104 wiretaps) in 2003 cited drug offenses as the most serious offense under investigation. As of December 31, 2003, a total of 3,674 persons had been arrested based on interceptions of wire, oral, or electronic communications. Wiretaps terminated in 2003 resulted in the conviction of 843 persons as of December 31, 2003.

Each federal and state judge is required to file a written report with the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) on each application for an order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication. Reports are filed after the expiration of the court order and any extensions. Prosecuting officials who applied for interception orders are required to submit reports to the AO on all orders that were terminated during the previous calendar year. No report to the AO is required when an order is issued with the consent of one of the principal parties to the communication, or for the use of a pen register, unless the pen register is used in conjunction with any wiretap devices whose use must be reported. The report does not include interceptions regulated by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

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# Contents

Report of the Director .....	5
Reporting Requirements of the Statute .....	6
Regulations .....	6
Summary and Analysis of Reports by Judges .....	7
Authorized Lengths of Intercepts .....	8
Locations .....	8
Offenses .....	9
Summary and Analysis of Reports by Prosecuting Officials .....	9
Nature of Intercepts .....	9
Costs of Intercepts .....	11
Arrests and Convictions .....	11
Summary of Reports for Years Ending December 31, 1993 Through 2003 .....	12
Supplementary Reports .....	12

## Text Tables

Table 1	
Jurisdictions With Statutes Authorizing the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications .....	14
Table 2	
Intercept Orders Issued by Judges During Calendar Year 2003 .....	15
Table 3	
Major Offenses for Which Court-Authorized Intercepts Were Granted .....	19
Table 4	
Summary of Interceptions of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications .....	22
Table 5	
Average Cost per Order .....	25
Table 6	
Types of Surveillance Used, Arrests, and Convictions for Intercepts Installed .....	28
Table 7	
Authorized Intercepts Granted Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519 .....	32
Table 8	
Summary of Supplementary Reports for Intercepts Terminated in Calendar Years 1994 Through 2002 .....	33
Table 9	
Arrests and Convictions Resulting From Intercepts Installed in Calendar Years 1993 Through 2003 .....	38

# **Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts**

**on**

## **Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications**

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 requires the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO) to report to Congress the number and nature of federal and state applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. The statute requires that specific information be provided to the AO, including the offense(s) under investigation, the location of the intercept, the cost of the surveillance, and the number of arrests, trials, and convictions that directly result from the surveillance. This report covers intercepts concluded between January 1, 2003, and December 31, 2003, and provides supplementary information on arrests and convictions resulting from intercepts concluded in prior years.

A total of 1,442 intercepts authorized by federal and state courts were completed in 2003, an increase of 6 percent compared to the number terminated in 2002. The number of applications for orders by federal authorities rose 16 percent to 578. The number of applications reported by state prosecuting officials remained stable (up 0.3 percent), with 23 state jurisdictions providing reports, 4 more than in 2002. Wiretaps installed were in operation an average of 44 days per wiretap in 2003 compared to 39 days in 2002. The average number of persons whose communications were intercepted increased from 92 per wiretap order in 2002 to 116 per order in 2003. The average percentage of intercepted communications that were incriminating rose from 24 percent in 2002 to 33 percent in 2003.

Public Law 106-197 amended 18 U.S.C. 2519(2)(b) to require that reporting should reflect the number of wiretap applications granted for which encryption was encountered and whether such encryption prevented law enforcement officials from obtaining the plain text of communications intercepted pursuant to the court orders. In 2003, no instances were reported of encryption's being encountered on federal wiretaps. One state jurisdiction reported that encryption was encountered in a wiretap terminated in 2003; however, the encryption was reported to have not prevented law enforcement officials from obtaining the plain text of communications intercepted.

The appendix tables of this report list all intercepts reported by judges and prosecuting officials for 2003. Appendix Table A-1 shows reports filed by federal judges and federal prosecuting officials. Appendix Table B-1 presents the same information for state judges and state prosecuting officials. Appendix Tables A-2 and B-2 contain information from the supplementary reports submitted by prosecuting officials about additional arrests and trials in 2003 arising from intercepts initially reported in prior years.

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 2519(2) provides that prosecutors must submit wiretap reports to the AO no later than January 31 of each year. This office, as is customary, sends a letter to the appropriate officials every year reminding them of the statutory mandate. Nevertheless, each year reports are received after the deadline has passed, and the filing of some reports may be delayed to avoid jeopardizing ongoing investigations. The number of missing state and local prosecutors' reports was lower in 2003 compared to 2002. Information received after the deadline will be included in next year's *Wiretap Report*. The AO is grateful for the cooperation and the prompt response we received from many officials around the nation.

Leonidas Ralph Mecham  
Director

April 2004

# Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications

## Reporting Requirements of the Statute

Each federal and state judge is required to file a written report with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO) on each application for an order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication (18 U.S.C. 2519(1)). This report is to be furnished within 30 days of the denial of the application or the expiration of the court order (after all extensions have expired). The report must include the name of the official who applied for the order, the offense under investigation, the type of interception device, the general location of the device, and the duration of the authorized intercept.

Prosecuting officials who applied for interception orders are required to submit reports to the AO each January on all orders that were terminated during the previous calendar year. These reports contain information related to the cost of each intercept, the number of days the intercept device was actually in operation, the total number of intercepts, and the number of incriminating intercepts recorded. Results such as arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress evidence related directly to the use of intercepts also are noted.

Neither the judges' reports nor the prosecuting officials' reports contain the names, addresses, or phone numbers of the parties investigated. The AO is **not** authorized to collect this information.

This report tabulates the number of applications for interceptions that were granted or denied, as reported by judges, as well as the number of authorizations for which interception devices were installed, as reported by prosecuting officials. No statistics are available on the number of devices installed for each authorized order. This report does not include interceptions regulated by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA).

No report to the AO is required when an order is issued with the consent of one of the principal

parties to the communication. Examples of such situations include the use of a wire interception to investigate obscene phone calls, the interception of a communication to which a police officer or police informant is a party, or the use of a body microphone. Also, no report to the AO is required for the use of a pen register (a device attached to a telephone line that records or decodes impulses identifying the numbers dialed from that line) unless the pen register is used in conjunction with any wiretap devices whose use must be reported. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3126, the U.S. Department of Justice collects and reports data on pen registers and trap and trace devices.

## Regulations

The Director of the AO is empowered to develop and revise the reporting regulations and reporting forms for collecting information on intercepts. Copies of the regulations, the reporting forms, and the federal wiretapping statute may be obtained by writing to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Statistics Division, Washington, D.C. 20544.

The Attorney General of the United States, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, any Assistant Attorney General, any acting Assistant Attorney General, or any specially designated Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice may authorize an application to a federal judge for an order authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. On the state level, applications are made by a prosecuting attorney "if such attorney is authorized by a statute of that State to make application to a State court judge of competent jurisdiction."

Many wiretap orders are related to large-scale criminal investigations that cross county and state boundaries. Consequently, arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from these interceptions often do not occur within the same year as the installation of the

intercept device. Under 18 U.S.C. 2519(2), prosecuting officials must file supplementary reports on additional court or police activity that occurs as a result of intercepts reported in prior years. Appendix Tables A-2 and B-2 describe the additional activity reported by prosecuting officials in their supplementary reports.

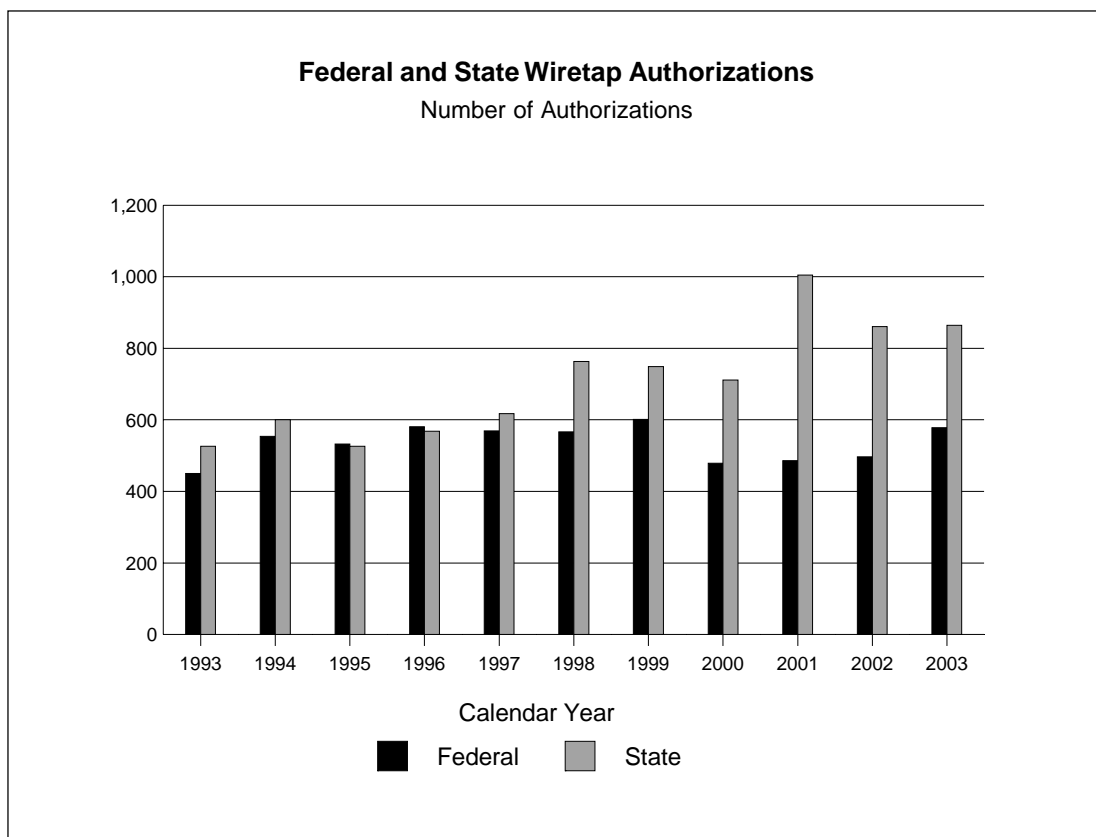
Table 1 shows that 47 jurisdictions (the federal government, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and 44 states) currently have laws that authorize courts to issue orders permitting wire, oral, or electronic surveillance. During 2003, a total of 24 jurisdictions reported using at least one of these three types of surveillance as an investigative tool.

## Summary and Analysis of Reports by Judges

Data on applications for wiretaps terminated during calendar year 2003 appear in Appendix Tables A-1 (federal) and B-1 (state). The reporting numbers used in the appendix tables are reference numbers assigned by the AO; these numbers do not correspond

to the authorization or application numbers used by the reporting jurisdictions. The same reporting number is used for any supplemental information reported for a communications intercept in future volumes of the *Wiretap Report*.

After decreasing 9 percent in 2002, the number of wiretaps reported increased 6 percent in 2003. A total of 1,442 applications were authorized in 2003, including 578 submitted to federal judges and 864 to state judges. Judges approved all applications. Compared to the number approved during 2002, the number of applications approved by federal judges in 2003 increased 16 percent, and the number of applications approved by state judges remained stable (up 0.3 percent). Wiretap applications in New York (328 applications), California (188 applications), New Jersey (117 applications), Pennsylvania (52 applications), Florida (45 applications), Maryland (25 applications), and Illinois (23 applications) accounted for 90 percent of all applications approved by state judges. The number of states reporting wiretap activity was higher than the number for last year (23 states in 2003 compared to 19 in



2002), and reports were received from 102 separate state jurisdictions in 2003, 22 more than the number of state jurisdictions that reported wiretaps in 2002.

## Authorized Lengths of Intercepts

Table 2 presents the number of intercept orders issued in each jurisdiction that provided reports, the number of amended intercept orders issued, the number of extensions granted, the average lengths of the original authorizations and their extensions, the total number of days the intercepts actually were in operation, and the nature of the location where each interception of communications occurred. Most state laws limit the period of surveillance under an original order to 30 days. This period, however, can be lengthened by one or more extensions if the authorizing judge determines that additional time for surveillance is warranted.

During 2003, the average length of an original authorization was 29 days, the same as in 2002. A total of 1,145 extensions were requested and authorized in 2003, an increase of 29 percent. The average length of an extension was 29 days, the same as in 2002. The longest federal intercept occurred in the Northern District of New York, where an original 30-day order was extended 11 times to complete a 341-day wiretap used in a fraud investigation. Among state wiretaps terminating during 2003, the longest was used in a narcotics investigation conducted by the New York State Organized Crime Task Force; this wiretap required a 30-day order initially authorized in 1998 to be extended 67 times to keep the intercept in operation 1,793 days. In contrast, 16 federal intercepts and 49 state intercepts each were in operation for less than a week.

## Locations

The most common location specified in wiretap applications authorized in 2003 was “portable device, carried by/on individual,” a category included for the first time in the *2000 Wiretap Report*. This category was added because wiretaps authorized for devices such as portable digital pagers and cellular telephones did not readily fit into the location categories provided prior to 2000. Table 2 shows that in 2003, a total of 81 percent (1,165 wiretaps) of all intercepts

authorized were for portable devices such as these, which are not limited to fixed locations. This is an increase of 4 points over the percentage in 2002, when 77 percent of all intercepts involved portable devices.

The next most common specific location for the placement of wiretaps in 2003 was a “personal residence,” a type of location that includes single-family houses, as well as row houses, apartments, and other multi-family dwellings. Table 2 shows that in 2003 a total of 8 percent (118 wiretaps) of all intercept devices were authorized for personal residences. Two percent (35 wiretaps) were authorized for business establishments such as offices, restaurants, and hotels. Combinations of locations were cited in 95 federal and state applications (7 percent of the total) in 2003. Finally, 2 percent (23 wiretaps) were authorized for “other” locations, which included such places as prisons, pay telephones in public areas, and motor vehicles.

Since the enactment of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986, a specific location need not be cited if the application contains a statement explaining why such specification is not practical or shows “a purpose, on the part of that person (under investigation), to thwart interception by changing facilities” (see 18 U.S.C. 2518 (11)). In these cases, prosecutors use “roving” wiretaps to target a specific person rather than a specific telephone or location. The Intelligence Authorization Act of 1999, enacted on October 20, 1998, was amended in 18 U.S.C. 2518 (11)(b) so that a specific facility need not be cited “if there is probable cause to believe that actions by the person under investigation could have the effect of thwarting interception from a specified facility.” The amendment also specifies that “the order authorizing or approving the interception is limited to interception only for such time as it is reasonable to presume that the person identified in the application is or was reasonably proximate to the instrument through which such communication will be or was transmitted.”

For 2003, authorizations for six wiretaps indicated approval with a relaxed specification order, meaning they were considered roving wiretaps. This is a decrease from 2002, when nine wiretaps were reported as roving wiretaps. Federal authorities reported that a roving wiretap was approved for one

narcotics investigation. On the state level, five roving wiretaps were reported; three were authorized for use in racketeering investigations, one for use in a narcotics investigation, and one for use in a murder investigation.

## Offenses

Violations of drug laws and racketeering laws were the two most prevalent types of offenses investigated through communications intercepts. Homicide/assault was the third most frequently recorded offense category cited on wiretap orders, and larceny/theft/robbery was the fourth most frequently cited offense category reported. Table 3 indicates that 77 percent of all applications for intercepts (1,104 wiretaps) authorized in 2003 cited drug offenses as the most serious offense under investigation. Many applications for court orders indicated that several criminal offenses were under investigation, but Table 3 includes only the most serious criminal offense named in an application. The use of federal intercepts to conduct drug investigations was most common in the Northern District of Illinois (48 applications), the Southern District of New York (43 applications), and the Central District of California (36 applications). On the state level, the New York City Special Narcotics Bureau obtained authorization for 112 drug-related intercepts, which accounted for the largest percentage (19 percent) of all drug-related intercepts reported by state or local jurisdictions in 2003. Nationwide, racketeering (96 orders) and homicide/assault (80 orders) were specified in 7 percent and 6 percent of applications, respectively, as the most serious offense under investigation. The categories of larceny/theft/robbery (50 orders) and gambling (49 orders) each were specified in 3 percent of applications.

## Summary and Analysis of Reports by Prosecuting Officials

In accordance with 18 U.S.C. 2519(2), prosecuting officials must submit reports to the AO no later than January 31 of each year for intercepts terminated during the previous calendar year. Appendix Tables A-1 and B-1 contain information from all

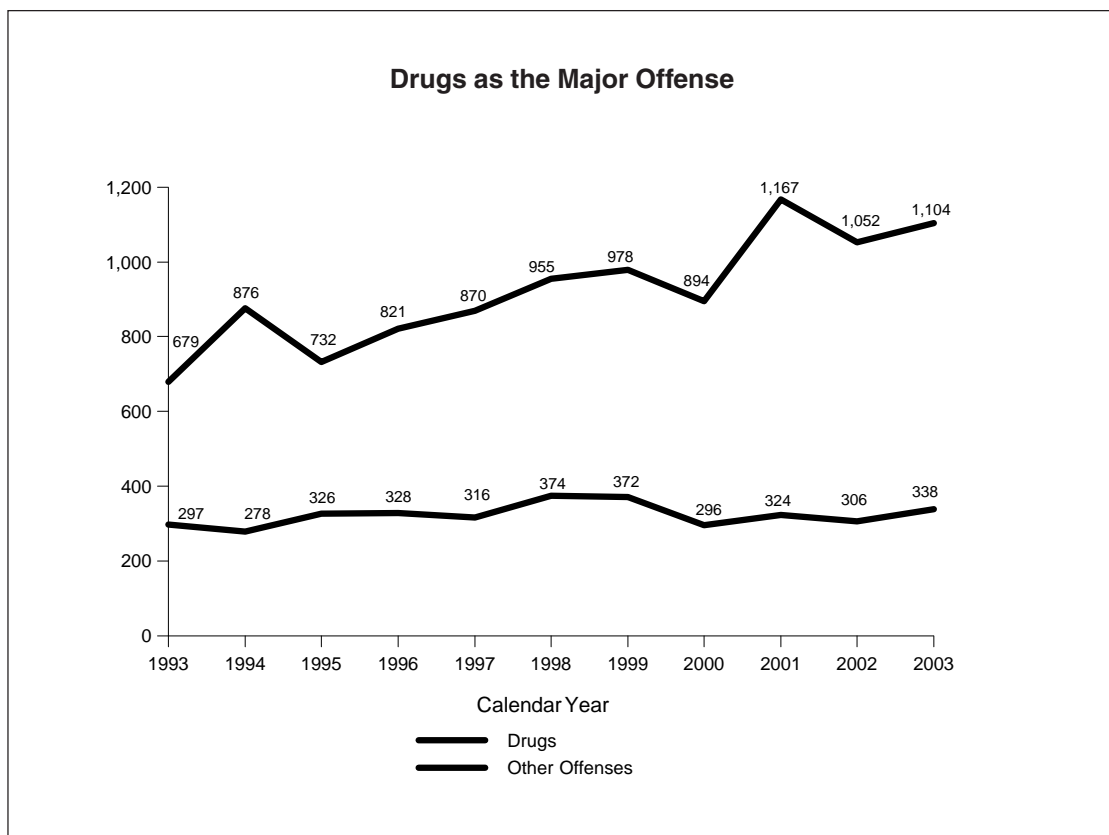
prosecutors' reports submitted for 2003. Judges submitted 45 reports for which the AO received no corresponding reports from prosecuting officials. For these authorizations, the entry "NP" (no prosecutor's report) appears in the appendix tables. Some of the prosecutors' reports may have been received too late to include in this report, and some prosecutors delayed filing reports to avoid jeopardizing ongoing investigations. Information received after the deadline will be included in next year's *Wiretap Report*.

## Nature of Intercepts

Of the 1,442 communication interceptions authorized in 2003, reports submitted by prosecutors indicated that intercept devices were installed and results were reported in conjunction with a total of 1,367 orders. As shown in Table 2, orders for 30 wiretaps were approved for which no wiretaps were installed, while results from 45 wiretap orders were not available for reporting by the prosecutors. Table 4 presents information on the average number of intercepts per order, the number of persons whose communications were intercepted, the total number of communications intercepted, and the number of incriminating intercepts. Wiretaps varied extensively with respect to the above characteristics.

In 2003, installed wiretaps were in operation an average of 44 days, a 13 percent increase from the average number of days wiretaps were in operation in 2002. The most active federal wiretap occurred in the District of Minnesota, where a racketeering investigation involving the interception of computer messages on a digital subscriber line (DSL) resulted in the interception of a total of 141,420 messages over 21 days. The next most active federal intercept occurred in the District of Arizona, where a 9-day narcotics investigation involving cellular telephone intercepts resulted in an average of 1,169 interceptions per day. For state authorizations, the most active wiretap was used in a 24-day narcotics investigation in Gloucester County, New Jersey, that produced an average of 526 intercepts per day. Nationwide, in 2003 the average number of persons whose communications were intercepted per order in which intercepts were installed was 116, and the average number of communications intercepted was 3,004 per wiretap. An average of 993 intercepts per installed wiretap produced incriminating evidence, and the average





percentage of incriminating intercepts per order rose from 24 percent of interceptions in 2002 to 33 percent in 2003.

The three major categories of surveillance are wire communications, oral communications, and electronic communications. In the early years of wiretap reporting, nearly all intercepts involved telephone (wire) surveillance, primarily communications made via conventional telephone lines; the remainder involved microphone (oral) surveillance or a combination of wire and oral interception. With the passage of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986, a third category was added for the reporting of electronic communications, which most commonly involve digital-display paging devices or fax machines, but also may include some computer transmissions. The *1988 Wiretap Report* was the first annual report to include electronic communications as a category of surveillance.

Table 6 presents the type of surveillance method used for each intercept installed. The most common method of surveillance reported was “phone wire communication,” which includes all telephones (landline, cellular, cordless, and mobile). Telephone wiretaps accounted for 93 percent (1,271 cases) of

intercepts installed in 2003. Of those, 1,154 wiretaps involved cellular/mobile telephones, either as the only type of device under surveillance (1,085 cases) or in combination with other types of telephones (69 cases).

The next most common method of surveillance reported was the electronic wiretap, which includes devices such as digital display pagers, voice pagers, fax machines, and transmissions via computer such as electronic mail. Electronic wiretaps accounted for 4 percent (49 cases) of intercepts installed in 2003; 32 of these involved electronic pagers, 12 involved computers, and 5 involved other electronic devices such as fax machines. Microphones were used in 2 percent of intercepts (24 cases). A combination of surveillance methods was used in 2 percent of intercepts (23 cases); of these combination intercepts, 83 percent (19 cases) included a mobile/cellular telephone as one of the devices monitored.

Public Law 106-197 amended 18 U.S.C. 2519(2)(b) in 2001 to require that reporting should reflect the number of wiretap applications granted in which encryption was encountered and whether such encryption prevented law enforcement officials from obtaining the plain text of communications inter-

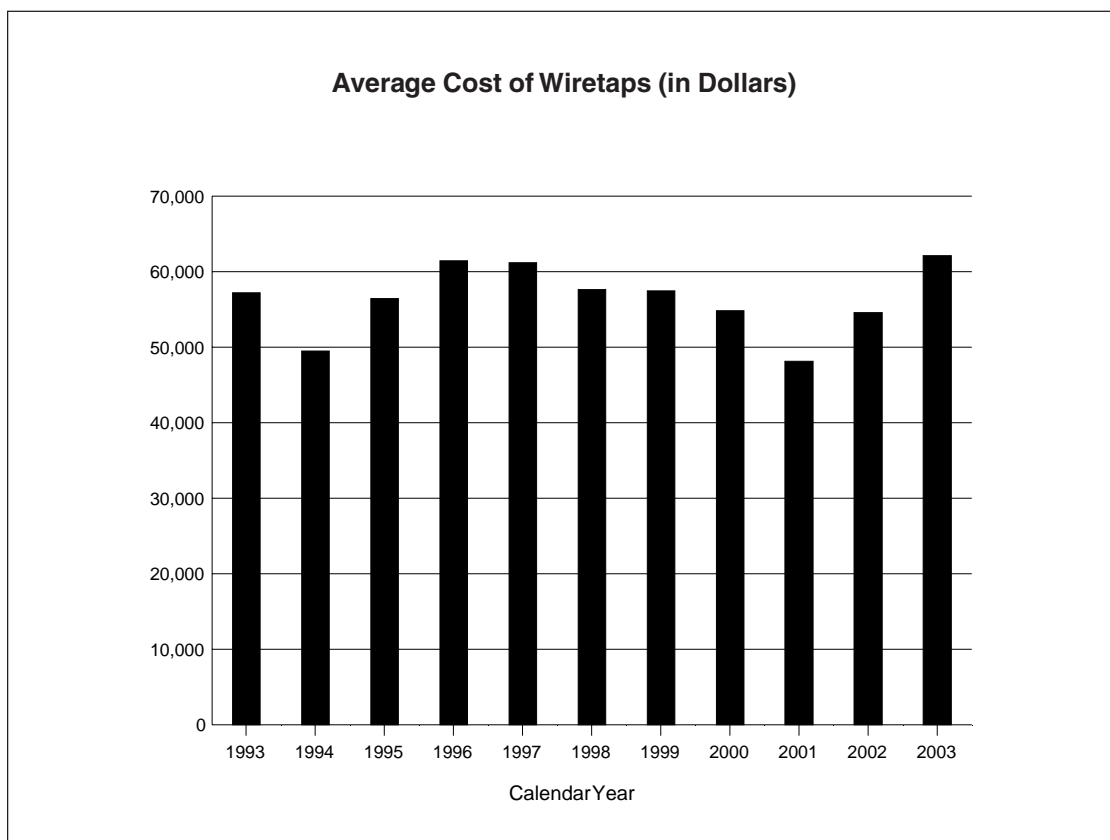
cepted pursuant to the court orders. In 2003, no instances were reported of encryption being encountered on federal wiretaps. One state jurisdiction reported that encryption was encountered in a wiretap terminated in 2003; however, the encryption was reported to have not prevented law enforcement officials from obtaining the plain text of communications intercepted.

### Costs of Intercepts

Table 5 provides a summary of expenses related to intercept orders in 2003. The expenditures noted reflect the cost of installing intercept devices and monitoring communications for the 1,236 authorizations for which reports included cost data. The average cost of intercept devices installed in 2003 was \$62,164, up 14 percent from the average cost in 2002. For federal wiretaps for which expenses were reported in 2003, the average cost was \$71,625, a 5 percent decrease from the average cost in 2002. After two years of lower-than-average costs, the average cost of a state wiretap rose 35 percent to \$54,223 in 2003. For additional information, see Appendix Tables A-1 (federal) and B-1 (state).

### Arrests and Convictions

Federal and state prosecutors often note the importance of electronic surveillance in obtaining arrests and convictions. The Northern District of Georgia reported a federal wiretap involving cellular telephone surveillance in a narcotics conspiracy investigation that led to 29 arrests; in addition, the reporting officials stated that this wiretap “resulted in the seizure of 30 kilos of cocaine, 10,000 pounds of marijuana, 5 pounds of methamphetamine, 5 vehicles, 5 weapons, and \$3,500,000 in cash.” Reporting officials in the District of Puerto Rico described a federal wiretap in use for 50 days in a narcotics investigation that resulted in 4 arrests, along with the seizure of 1,140 kilos of cocaine and 3 kilos of heroin. Incriminating communications obtained in a wiretap in the Central District of California produced 12 arrests and the seizure of 16 tons of pseudoephedrine, 10 vehicles, 1 weapon, and \$3,000,000 in cash. Surveillance of cellular telephone communications reported in the Northern District of Ohio contributed to 20 arrests and the seizure of 89 kilos of cocaine, 5 kilos of crack cocaine, 4 vehicles, 19 weapons, and over \$235,000 in cash.



On the state level, reporting officials in Canyon County, Idaho, stated that a telephone wiretap in use for 18 days “allowed authorities to develop leads into a child kidnapping and homicide case that had been inactive for five years.” The district attorney in Rockland County, New York, noted that interceptions in a wiretap involving cellular telephone surveillance conducted over 61 days in a narcotics investigation “were indispensable in investigating, dismantling, and prosecuting several closely knit groups of individuals who were selling marijuana, cocaine, and ketamine ... (and) enabled the Rockland County Narcotics County Task Force to end the illegal activity of 43 individuals who conducted their illicit trading by portable devices.” In California, the Los Angeles district attorney’s office reported that a wiretap in use for 28 days led to three arrests on charges of transportation of narcotics; the report stated that the interceptions led to the seizure of \$1,300,000 in cash, 87 kilos of cocaine, and 13 pounds of methamphetamine. In Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, officials reported that surveillance of a standard telephone for 58 days in a murder investigation enabled investigators to establish the existence of a conspiracy to commit a contract killing and identified the suspects charged with the offense.

Table 6 presents the numbers of persons arrested and convicted as a result of interceptions reported as terminated in 2003. As of December 31, 2003, a total of 3,674 persons had been arrested based on interceptions of wire, oral, or electronic communications. Wiretaps terminated in 2003 resulted in the conviction of 843 persons as of December 31, 2003, which was 23 percent of the number of persons arrested. Federal wiretaps were responsible for 51 percent of the arrests and 33 percent of the convictions arising from wiretaps during 2003. A state wiretap in Hudson County, New Jersey, resulted in the most arrests of any intercept terminated in 2003. This wiretap was the lead wiretap of seven intercepts authorized for use in narcotics investigations that led to the arrest of 58 persons. The Southern District of New York reported the most arrests of any federal wiretap; an intercept used in a narcotics investigation there yielded the arrests of 46 persons. The leader among state intercepts in producing convictions was a wiretap in Rockland County, New York, which was used in a narcotics investigation that resulted in 43 arrests and 43 convictions. The largest number of convictions

reported from a federal wiretap terminated in 2003 occurred in the Southern District of Florida, where a wiretap that was the lead wiretap of two intercepts authorized for use in a narcotics conspiracy investigation led to the conviction of 25 of the 30 persons arrested.

Because criminal cases involving the use of surveillance may still be under active investigation or prosecution, the final results of many of the wiretaps concluded in 2003 may not have been reported. Prosecutors will report the additional costs, arrests, trials, motions to suppress evidence, and convictions related directly to these intercepts in future supplementary reports, which will be noted in Appendix Tables A-2 and B-2 of subsequent volumes of the *Wiretap Report*.

## **Summary of Reports for Years Ending December 31, 1993 Through 2003**

Table 7 provides information on intercepts reported each year from 1993 to 2003. The table specifies the number of intercept applications requested, authorized, and installed; the number of extensions granted; the average length of original orders and extensions; the locations of intercepts; the major offenses investigated; average costs; and the average number of persons intercepted, communications intercepted, and incriminating intercepts. From 1993 to 2003, the number of intercept applications authorized increased 48 percent. The majority of wiretaps involved drug-related investigations, which ranged from 70 percent of all applications authorized in 1993 to 77 percent in 2003.

## **Supplementary Reports**

Under 18 U.S.C. 2519(2), prosecuting officials must file supplementary reports on additional court or police activity occurring as a result of intercepts reported in prior years. Because many wiretap orders are related to large-scale criminal investigations that cross county and state boundaries, supplementary reports are necessary to fulfill reporting requirements. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from these interceptions often do not occur within the

same year in which the intercept was first reported. Appendix Tables A-2 and B-2 provide detailed data from all supplementary reports submitted.

During 2003, a total of 1,617 arrests, 2,066 convictions, and additional costs of \$8,417,445 arose and were reported from wiretaps completed in previous years. Table 8 summarizes additional prosecution activity by jurisdiction from supplemental reports on intercepts terminated in the years

noted. Nearly half of the supplemental reports of additional activity in 2003 involved wiretaps terminated in 2002. Of all supplemental arrests, convictions, and costs reported in 2003, intercepts concluded in 2002 led to 66 percent of arrests, 52 percent of convictions, and 83 percent of expenditures. Table 9 reflects the total number of arrests and convictions resulting from intercepts terminated in calendar years 1993 through 2003.

**Table 1**  
**Jurisdictions With Statutes Authorizing the Interception**  
**of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications**  
**Effective During the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2003\***

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Statutory Citation**</b>	<b>Reported Use of Wiretap in 2003</b>	<b>Number of Orders Authorized in 2003</b>
Federal	18:2510 - 2520	Yes	578
Alaska	12.37	No	-
Arizona	ARS 13-3010 - 13-3018	Yes	14
California	Penal Code Sections 629.50-629.98	Yes	188
Colorado	16-15-102	Yes	2
Connecticut	54-41a - 54-41t	Yes	4
Delaware	11 Del.C.Chap.24	Yes	1
District of Columbia	23-541 - 23-556	No	-
Florida	934.01 - 934.10	Yes	45
Georgia	16-11-64	Yes	4
Hawaii	803-41 - 803-48	No	-
Idaho	18-6701 - 18-6710	Yes	1
Illinois	38:108B-1	Yes	23
Indiana	35-33.5-3-1	No	-
Iowa	808B.1 - 808B.9	No	-
Kansas	22-2514 - 22-2516	No	-
Louisiana	Act No. 121 3B No. 233 15:1308(A)(2)	No	-
Maine	15 M.R.S.A. Sec 709 et seq	No	-
Maryland	10-401 - 10-411	Yes	25
Massachusetts	272:99	Yes	16
Minnesota	626A.01 - 626A.21	No	-
Mississippi	41-29-501	Yes	3
Missouri	33-542.400 - 542.424	No	-
Nebraska	86-701 - 86-707	No	-
Nevada	179.410 - 179.515, NRS 200.620	Yes	12
New Hampshire	570-A:1 - A:11	Yes	5
New Jersey	2A-156A-1 - 156A-34	Yes	117
New Mexico	30-12-2 - 30-12-11	No	-
New York	CPL Article 700	Yes	328
North Carolina	N.C.G.S. 15A-286	No	-
North Dakota	29-29.2	No	-
Ohio	2933.51 - 2933.66	Yes	2
Oklahoma	13 O.S. 176.1 - 176.14	No	-
Oregon	133.723 - 133.739	No	-
Pennsylvania	18 Pa.C.S. Sec 5701-5728	Yes	52
Rhode Island	12-5.1-1 - 12-5.1-16	No	-
South Carolina	SC Code Section 17-30-10 et seq	Yes	2
South Dakota	23A - 35A	No	-
Tennessee	40-6-301 - 40-6-311	Yes	10
Texas	Crim. Proc. Sec. 18.20	Yes	4
Utah	77-23a-1 - 77-23a-16	Yes	4
Virgin Islands	5 V.I.C. Sec. 4101-4107	No	-
Virginia	19.2-61	No	-
Washington	9.73	No	-
West Virginia	62-1D-11	No	-
Wisconsin	968.27 - 968.33	Yes	2
Wyoming	7-3-701 - 7-3-712	No	-

\* Pursuant to provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. 2519.

\*\* Includes only those jurisdictions that enacted legislation during or before calendar year 2003.

**Table 2**  
**Intercept Orders Issued by Judges During Calendar Year 2003**

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number of Intercept Orders					Number of Extensions	Avg. Length (in Days)		Total Number of Days in Operation	Location Authorized in Original Application						
	Authorized	Amended	No Prosecutor's Report	Never Installed	Installed*		Original Authorization	Extensions		Personal Residence	Business	Portable Device	Combination**	Other	Roving	None Specified
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60,198</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24,889</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>																
MARICOPA	5	-	-	-	5	2	18	30	74	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	8	3	1	-	7	12	30	29	502	-	-	5	3	-	-	-
YUMA	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																
CONTRA COSTA	4	1	-	-	4	2	30	30	157	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
IMPERIAL	7	-	-	-	7	1	30	30	197	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
KERN	4	-	-	-	4	1	30	30	104	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
LOS ANGELES	118	-	12	-	106	30	30	30	3,653	4	-	94	17	3	-	-
MARIN	1	-	-	-	1	2	30	30	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
ORANGE	9	-	-	1	8	1	30	30	231	-	-	8	1	-	-	-
RIVERSIDE	10	-	-	-	10	3	30	30	368	1	-	8	1	-	-	-
SACRAMENTO	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	14	-	-	-	14	10	30	30	651	1	-	12	1	-	-	-
SAN FRANCISCO	3	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	74	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	1	-	-	1	6	30	30	203	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	4	-	-	1	3	2	30	30	119	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	3	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	42	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	7	-	-	-	7	1	30	30	240	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
<b>COLORADO</b>																
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DENVER)	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	44	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (WELD)	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>																
MIDDLESEX	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
NEW HAVEN	3	-	-	1	2	-	15	-	27	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
<b>DELAWARE</b>																
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>FLORIDA</b>																
4TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DUVAL)	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LAKE/MARION)	3	-	-	-	3	4	30	30	189	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (PINELLAS)	3	-	2	-	1	1	30	30	30	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
7TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (VOLUSIA)	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	30	33	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ORANGE/OSCEOLA)	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	60	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DADE)	7	-	-	-	7	7	30	30	383	-	-	7	-	-	-	-

**Table 2**  
**Intercept Orders Issued by Judges During Calendar Year 2003 (Continued)**

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number of Intercept Orders					Number of Extensions	Avg. Length (in Days)		Total Number of Days in Operation	Location Authorized in Original Application						
	Authorized	Amended	No Prosecutor's Report	Never Installed	Installed*		Original Authorization	Extensions		Personal Residence	Business	Portable Device	Combination**	Other	Roving	None Specified
FLORIDA (CONTINUED)																
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (HILLSBOROUGH)	3	2	-	-	3	-	30	-	52	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (BREVARD/SEMINOLE)	10	-	-	-	10	5	30	30	287	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (SAINT LUCIE)	8	1	-	-	8	3	30	30	245	1	-	7	-	-	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7	-	-	-	7	3	30	30	196	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
GEORGIA																
BIBB	4	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	99	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
IDAHO																
CANYON	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS																
CALHOUN	1	-	1	-	-	1	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
COOK	5	-	-	-	5	2	30	30	175	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
EDGAR	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
FAYETTE	2	-	-	1	1	-	30	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
JO DAVIESS	5	-	-	2	3	-	24	-	4	1	-	2	-	2	-	-
MONROE	3	-	-	2	1	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	2	1	-	-	2	1	30	30	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
WAYNE	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHITE	2	-	-	1	1	-	30	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
MARYLAND																
BALTIMORE	6	1	-	-	6	-	30	-	116	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
BALTIMORE CITY	8	-	-	-	8	11	30	30	469	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
HARFORD	8	-	-	-	8	1	30	30	206	3	-	5	-	-	-	-
HOWARD	3	-	-	-	3	2	30	30	107	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS																
HAMPDEN	4	-	-	-	4	10	15	15	210	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX	10	-	-	-	10	19	15	15	377	-	-	9	-	1	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI																
HINDS	3	-	-	-	3	3	30	30	130	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
NEVADA																
CLARK	8	-	-	-	8	6	27	30	281	-	-	5	3	-	-	-
ELKO	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WASHOE	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	5	2	-	-	5	4	10	10	76	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
NEW JERSEY																
ATLANTIC	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERGEN	2	-	-	-	2	3	20	10	69	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURLINGTON	6	-	-	-	6	5	25	30	229	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

**Table 2**  
**Intercept Orders Issued by Judges During Calendar Year 2003 (Continued)**

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number of Intercept Orders					Avg. Length (in Days)		Total Number of Days in Operation	Location Authorized in Original Application						
	Authorized	Amended	No Prosecutor's Report	Never Installed	Installed*	Number of Extensions	Original Authorization	Extensions	Personal Residence	Business	Portable Device	Combination**	Other	Roving	None Specified
<b>NEW JERSEY (CONTINUED)</b>															
CAMDEN	5	-	-	-	5	1	26	30	107	-	-	5	-	-	-
GLOUCESTER	2	-	-	-	2	1	15	10	34	-	-	1	-	1	-
HUDSON	23	-	-	-	23	11	25	18	564	6	1	16	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX	3	-	1	-	2	1	20	10	36	-	-	3	-	-	-
MORRIS	9	-	-	-	9	-	26	-	186	2	-	7	-	-	-
PASSAIC	29	1	-	1	28	1	26	10	446	-	-	29	-	-	-
SALEM	7	-	-	1	6	2	20	10	76	-	-	6	1	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	14	-	12	-	2	8	28	23	102	2	-	9	-	3	-
UNION	16	-	-	-	16	5	28	30	381	-	1	15	-	-	-
<b>NEW YORK</b>															
ALBANY	4	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	115	-	-	4	-	-	-
DUTCHESS	1	1	1	-	-	8	30	29	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
FULTON	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	48	2	-	-	-	-	-
KINGS	24	1	-	1	23	48	29	30	1,732	6	10	8	-	-	-
MONROE	22	2	-	3	19	2	30	30	453	5	-	16	-	1	-
MONTGOMERY	1	1	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
NASSAU	4	2	-	-	4	2	30	30	129	-	-	-	4	-	-
NEW YORK	3	-	-	1	2	24	30	30	466	-	-	2	1	-	-
NY ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE	12	6	-	-	12	106	30	30	3,115	-	-	6	6	-	-
NYC SPECIAL NARCOTICS BUREAU	112	1	-	7	105	74	30	30	3,964	3	-	109	-	-	-
ONEIDA	2	2	-	-	2	2	30	30	90	1	-	1	-	-	-
OTSEGO	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	30	-	-	1	-	-	-
QUEENS	88	3	-	-	88	217	29	30	8,195	5	5	78	-	-	-
RENSSELAER	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	29	-	-	1	1	-	-
ROCKLAND	5	-	-	-	5	3	30	30	174	-	-	5	-	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	3	-	-	-	3	9	30	30	283	-	-	-	3	-	-
SUFFOLK	29	1	1	5	23	15	30	30	847	12	2	15	-	-	-
WESTCHESTER	13	5	-	-	13	13	30	30	657	5	2	6	-	-	-
<b>OHIO</b>															
MONTGOMERY	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>															
BERKS	4	1	1	-	3	3	28	28	144	1	-	3	-	-	-
CUMBERLAND	3	1	-	-	3	3	25	25	144	2	-	1	-	-	-
LANCASTER	4	-	4	-	-	1	30	30	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
LYCOMING	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	56	-	-	2	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY	11	-	1	-	10	2	30	30	244	1	-	9	-	1	-
PHILADELPHIA	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	39	-	-	2	-	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	26	1	5	-	21	4	30	30	560	7	-	18	1	-	-



**Table 2**  
**Intercept Orders Issued by Judges During Calendar Year 2003 (Continued)**

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number of Intercept Orders						Avg. Length (in Days)		Total Number of Days in Operation	Location Authorized in Original Application						
	Authorized	Amended	No Prosecutor's Report	Never Installed	Installed*	Number of Extensions	Original Authorization	Extensions		Personal Residence	Business	Portable Device	Combination**	Other	Roving	None Specified
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>																
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TENNESSEE</b>																
DAVIDSON	10	-	-	-	10	14	30	30	605	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
<b>TEXAS</b>																
BOWIE	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARRIS	3	-	2	-	1	2	30	30	60	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
<b>UTAH</b>																
SALT LAKE	4	1	-	-	4	2	30	30	149	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
<b>WISCONSIN</b>																
MILWAUKEE	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	57	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

\* Based on the number of orders for which intercept devices were installed as reported by the prosecuting official.

\*\* Combination refers to the number of authorized interceptions for which more than one location was reported.

**Table 3**  
**Major Offenses for Which Court-Authorized Intercepts Were Granted**  
**Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003**

Reporting Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Gambling	Homicide and Assault	Kidnapping	Larceny, Theft, and Robbery	Loansharking, Usury, and Extortion	Narcotics	Racketeering	Other
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>										
MARICOPA	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
YUMA	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>										
CONTRA COSTA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
IMPERIAL	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
KERN	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOS ANGELES	118	-	-	24	2	-	-	92	-	-
MARIN	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
RIVERSIDE	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
SACRAMENTO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SAN DIEGO	14	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	6
SAN FRANCISCO	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEHAMA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
VENTURA	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
<b>COLORADO</b>										
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DENVER)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (WELD)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>										
MIDDLESEX	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAVEN	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
<b>DELAWARE</b>										
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>FLORIDA</b>										
4TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DUVAL)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LAKE/MARION)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (PINELLAS)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
7TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (VOLUSIA)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ORANGE/OSCEOLA)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DADE)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (HILLSBOROUGH)	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (BREVARD/SEMINOLE)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (SAINT LUCIE)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-

**Table 3**  
**Major Offenses for Which Court-Authorized Intercepts Were Granted**  
**Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)**

Reporting Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Gambling	Homicide and Assault	Kidnapping	Larceny, Theft, and Robbery	Loansharking, Usury, and Extortion	Narcotics	Racketeering	Other
<b>GEORGIA</b>										
BIBB	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
<b>IDAHO</b>										
CANYON	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ILLINOIS</b>										
CALHOUN	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOK	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
EDGAR	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAYETTE	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
JO DAVIESS	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
MONROE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
WAYNE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
WHITE	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>MARYLAND</b>										
BALTIMORE	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
BALTIMORE CITY	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
HARFORD	8	-	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
HOWARD	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>										
HAMPDEN	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>										
HINDS	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<b>NEVADA</b>										
CLARK	8	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	-
ELKO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WASHOE	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>										
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>										
ATLANTIC	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERGEN	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
BURLINGTON	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
CAMDEN	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
GLOUCESTER	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
HUDSON	23	-	-	-	-	12	-	11	-	-
MIDDLESEX	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
MORRIS	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
PASSAIC	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	9	1
SALEM	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	9	-
UNION	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-

**Table 3**  
**Major Offenses for Which Court-Authorized Intercepts Were Granted**  
**Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)**

Reporting Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Gambling	Homicide and Assault	Kidnapping	Larceny, Theft, and Robbery	Loansharking, Usury, and Extortion	Narcotics	Racketeering	Other
<b>NEW YORK</b>										
ALBANY	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
DUTCHESS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
FULTON	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
KINGS	24	8	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	4
MONROE	22	-	2	1	-	-	-	19	-	-
MONTGOMERY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
NASSAU	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
NEW YORK	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
NY ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	1	-
NYC SPECIAL NARCOTICS BUREAU	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-
ONEIDA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
OTSEGO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
QUEENS	88	-	-	-	-	24	-	53	11	-
RENSSELAER	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
ROCKLAND	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
SUFFOLK	29	-	13	-	-	2	-	14	-	-
WESTCHESTER	13	-	3	-	-	2	-	7	-	1
<b>OHIO</b>										
MONTGOMERY	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>										
BERKS	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
CUMBERLAND	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANCASTER	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
LYCOMING	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
MONTGOMERY	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>										
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TENNESSEE</b>										
DAVIDSON	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
<b>TEXAS</b>										
BOWIE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
HARRIS	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<b>UTAH</b>										
SALT LAKE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
<b>WISCONSIN</b>										
MILWAUKEE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Note: This table shows the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception.

**Table 4**  
**Summary of Interceptions of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number Authorized	Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Average Number per Order When Installed**		
			Persons Intercepted	Intercepts	Incrimi- nating Intercepts
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>993</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>					
MARICOPA	5	5	64	638	265
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	8	7	78	8,340	1,818
YUMA	1	1	42	353	29
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					
CONTRA COSTA	4	4	89	1,482	171
IMPERIAL	7	7	257	2,503	242
KERN	4	4	22	211	35
LOS ANGELES	118	106	156	1,082	195
MARIN	1	1	169	2,491	114
ORANGE	9	8	66	1,123	251
RIVERSIDE	10	10	219	1,642	125
SACRAMENTO	1	1	98	644	32
SAN DIEGO	14	14	222	4,689	895
SAN FRANCISCO	3	3	187	2,248	76
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	1	48	2,700	688
SANTA CLARA	1	1	13	52	-
SHASTA	4	3	114	1,142	NR
STANISLAUS	3	3	71	1,679	139
TEHAMA	1	1	NR	2,822	4
VENTURA	7	7	17	903	120
<b>COLORADO</b>					
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DENVER)	1	1	152	4,554	786
19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (WELD)	1	1	1	103	12
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					
MIDDLESEX	1	1	55	342	292
NEW HAVEN	3	2	42	666	421
<b>DELAWARE</b>					
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	1	32	4,336	522
<b>FLORIDA</b>					
4TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DUVAL)	1	1	6	136	-
5TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LAKE/MARION)	3	3	149	1,234	111
6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (PINELLAS)	3	1	61	828	6
7TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (VOLUSIA)	1	1	47	2,123	279
9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ORANGE/OSCEOLA)	2	2	127	3,612	263
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DADE)	7	7	63	1,721	332
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (HILLSBOROUGH)	3	3	8	797	127
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (BREVARD/SEMINOLE)	10	10	36	2,779	60
19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (SAINT LUCIE)	8	8	NR	781	65
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7	7	197	2,554	216

**Table 4**  
**Summary of Interceptions of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number Authorized	Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Average Number per Order When Installed**		
			Persons Intercepted	Intercepts	Incrimi- nating Intercepts
<b>GEORGIA</b>					
BIBB	4	4	30	1,257	437
<b>IDAHO</b>					
CANYON	1	1	29	357	7
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					
CALHOUN	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
COOK	5	5	16	1,049	213
EDGAR	1	1	1	1	-
FAYETTE	2	1	1	1	-
JO DAVIESS	5	3	3	4	1
MONROE	3	1	1	1	1
ROCK ISLAND	2	2	6	6	2
WAYNE	2	2	3	1	3
WHITE	2	1	1	1	1
<b>MARYLAND</b>					
BALTIMORE	6	6	457	1,947	142
BALTIMORE CITY	8	8	602	3,009	275
HARFORD	8	8	143	3,726	556
HOWARD	3	3	272	1,450	58
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					
HAMPDEN	4	4	24	1,404	319
MIDDLESEX	10	10	27	1,070	404
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	40	380	297
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					
HINDS	3	3	125	5,956	487
<b>NEVADA</b>					
CLARK	8	8	26	1,145	69
ELKO	1	1	1	1	1
WASHOE	3	3	1	1	1
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	5	5	-	604	47
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					
ATLANTIC	1	1	-	-	-
BERGEN	2	2	33	1,354	2
BURLINGTON	6	6	180	2,295	258
CAMDEN	5	5	59	444	134
GLOUCESTER	2	2	102	6,316	4,001
HUDSON	23	23	132	2,035	157
MIDDLESEX	3	2	90	1,353	616
MORRIS	9	9	56	445	55
PASSAIC	29	28	10	813	352
SALEM	7	6	39	940	40
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	14	2	36	329	60
UNION	16	16	12	1,139	438
<b>NEW YORK</b>					
ALBANY	4	4	37	1,238	524
DUTCHESS	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
FULTON	2	2	29	528	2

**Table 4**  
**Summary of Interceptions of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Number Authorized	Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Average Number per Order When Installed**		
			Persons Intercepted	Intercepts	Incrimi- nating Intercepts
NEW YORK (CONTINUED)					
KINGS	24	23	132	3,204	1,107
MONROE	22	19	32	1,062	210
MONTGOMERY	1	NP	NP	NP	NP
NASSAU	4	4	30	1,948	529
NEW YORK	3	2	738	4,250	1,550
NY ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE	12	12	1,821	82,709	64,152
NYC SPECIAL NARCOTICS BUREAU	112	105	37	1,027	151
ONEIDA	2	2	99	3,156	NR
OTSEGO	1	1	2	2,155	NR
QUEENS	88	88	66	3,045	945
RENSSELAER	2	2	53	1,676	126
ROCKLAND	5	5	37	2,338	1,062
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	3	3	366	17,249	3,600
SUFFOLK	29	23	44	1,386	434
WESTCHESTER	13	13	158	2,721	1,016
OHIO					
MONTGOMERY	1	1	13	20	4
WASHINGTON	1	1	27	748	43
PENNSYLVANIA					
BERKS	4	3	68	1,079	103
CUMBERLAND	3	3	32	504	101
LANCASTER	4	NP	NP	NP	NP
LYCOMING	2	2	40	517	125
MONTGOMERY	11	10	40	854	110
PHILADELPHIA	2	2	49	1,843	268
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	26	21	67	1,177	196
SOUTH CAROLINA					
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	3	5	1
TENNESSEE					
DAVIDSON	10	10	NR	NR	NR
TEXAS					
BOWIE	1	1	40	765	51
HARRIS	3	1	54	5,426	1,463
UTAH					
SALT LAKE	4	4	151	1,731	950
WISCONSIN					
MILWAUKEE	2	2	217	2,770	413

\* NR = Not reported or could not be determined. NP = No prosecutor's report.

\*\* Excludes those reports in which the number of persons intercepted, the number of intercepts, or the number of incriminating intercepts was not reported or could not be determined.

**Table 5**  
**Average Cost per Order**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Authorized Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Intercept Orders for Which Cost Reported**	Average Cost per Order in \$
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>62,164</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>71,625</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>			
MARICOPA	5	5	187,844
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7	7	222,050
YUMA	1	-	-
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
CONTRA COSTA	4	4	74,050
IMPERIAL	7	7	28,528
KERN	4	4	18,739
LOS ANGELES	106	65	46,114
MARIN	1	1	49,055
ORANGE	8	8	42,575
RIVERSIDE	10	10	17,917
SACRAMENTO	1	1	72,057
SAN DIEGO	14	14	56,000
SAN FRANCISCO	3	3	36,861
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	-	-
SANTA CLARA	1	1	23,050
SHASTA	3	-	-
STANISLAUS	3	3	41,667
TEHAMA	1	1	48,000
VENTURA	7	7	32,598
<b>COLORADO</b>			
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DENVER)	1	1	340,000
19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (WELD)	1	1	51,917
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
MIDDLESEX	1	1	6,642
NEW HAVEN	2	2	13,686
<b>DELAWARE</b>			
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	1	75,707
<b>FLORIDA</b>			
4TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DUVAL)	1	1	68,000
5TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LAKE/MARION)	3	3	42,819
6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (PINELLAS)	1	-	-
7TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (VOLUSIA)	1	1	92,423
9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ORANGE/OSCEOLA)	2	2	169,960
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DADE)	7	7	120,738
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (HILLSBOROUGH)	3	3	110,611
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (BREVARD/SEMINOLE)	10	10	28,539
19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (SAINT LUCIE)	8	3	3,067
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7	7	64,207
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
BIBB	4	4	6,203



**Table 5**  
**Average Cost per Order**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Authorized Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Intercept Orders for Which Cost Reported**	Average Cost per Order in \$
<b>IDAHO</b>			
CANYON	1	1	13,023
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
CALHOUN	NP	NP	NP
COOK	5	-	-
EDGAR	1	1	80
FAYETTE	1	1	150
JO DAVIESS	3	3	90
MONROE	1	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	2	2	4,250
WAYNE	2	-	-
WHITE	1	-	-
<b>MARYLAND</b>			
BALTIMORE	6	6	31,075
BALTIMORE CITY	8	8	16,910
HARFORD	8	8	5,154
HOWARD	3	3	33,333
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
HAMPDEN	4	4	49,800
MIDDLESEX	10	10	23,126
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	50,450
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			
HINDS	3	3	33,231
<b>NEVADA</b>			
CLARK	8	8	56,797
ELKO	1	-	-
WASHOE	3	3	833
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	5	5	9,400
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
ATLANTIC	1	-	-
BERGEN	2	2	26,134
BURLINGTON	6	4	62,500
CAMDEN	5	4	87,350
GLOUCESTER	2	1	35,000
HUDSON	23	23	63,621
MIDDLESEX	2	2	13,250
MORRIS	9	9	48,736
PASSAIC	28	28	4,007
SALEM	6	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	133,961
UNION	16	16	153,125

**Table 5**  
**Average Cost per Order**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Authorized Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Intercept Orders for Which Cost Reported**	Average Cost per Order in \$
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
ALBANY	4	4	17,600
DUTCHESS	NP	NP	NP
FULTON	2	-	-
KINGS	23	23	36,120
MONROE	19	3	25,502
MONTGOMERY	NP	NP	NP
NASSAU	4	4	71,910
NEW YORK	2	2	212,270
NY ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE	12	12	624,727
NYC SPECIAL NARCOTICS BUREAU	105	88	10,850
ONEIDA	2	2	131,500
OTSEGO	1	-	-
QUEENS	88	88	14,250
RENSSELAER	2	2	20,828
ROCKLAND	5	5	39,365
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	3	3	334,601
SUFFOLK	23	23	83,929
WESTCHESTER	13	13	32,538
<b>OHIO</b>			
MONTGOMERY	1	1	150
WASHINGTON	1	1	64,000
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
BERKS	3	3	55,885
CUMBERLAND	3	3	59,463
LANCASTER	NP	NP	NP
LYCOMING	2	2	70,934
MONTGOMERY	10	10	32,796
PHILADELPHIA	2	2	41,795
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	21	21	70,370
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	729
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
DAVIDSON	10	-	-
<b>TEXAS</b>			
BOWIE	1	1	147,900
HARRIS	1	1	100,394
<b>UTAH</b>			
SALT LAKE	4	4	60,315
<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
MILWAUKEE	2	2	44,079

\* NP = No prosecutor's report.

\*\* Includes costs for orders for which intercepts were installed but not used.

**Table 6**  
**Types of Surveillance Used, Arrests, and Convictions for Intercepts Installed**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Wire (Incl. Any Type Telephone: Standard, Cell, Mobile)	Oral (Incl. Microphone, Eavesdrop)	Electronic (Incl. Digital Pager, Fax, Computer)	Combination**	Number of Persons	
						Arrested	Convicted***
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>843</b>
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>							
MARICOPA	5	5	-	-	-	18	1
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7	5	-	-	2	29	5
YUMA	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							
CONTRA COSTA	4	4	-	-	-	16	-
IMPERIAL	7	7	-	-	-	13	9
KERN	4	3	-	-	1	-	-
LOS ANGELES	106	106	-	-	-	126	28
MARIN	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ORANGE	8	8	-	-	-	14	14
RIVERSIDE	10	10	-	-	-	16	-
SACRAMENTO	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAN DIEGO	14	13	-	-	1	42	-
SAN FRANCISCO	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	1	-	-	-	11	7
SANTA CLARA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHASTA	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
STANISLAUS	3	3	-	-	-	13	-
TEHAMA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
VENTURA	7	7	-	-	-	12	4
<b>COLORADO</b>							
2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DENVER)	1	1	-	-	-	7	-
19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (WELD)	1	1	-	-	-	4	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>							
MIDDLESEX	1	1	-	-	-	3	2
NEW HAVEN	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DELAWARE</b>							
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	-	1	-	-	20	-
<b>FLORIDA</b>							
4TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DUVAL)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LAKE/MARION)	3	3	-	-	-	17	-
6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (PINELLAS)	1	1	-	-	-	6	-
7TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (VOLUSIA)	1	1	-	-	-	22	9
9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ORANGE/OSCEOLA)	2	2	-	-	-	15	-

**Table 6**  
**Types of Surveillance Used, Arrests, and Convictions for Intercepts Installed**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Wire (Incl. Any Type Telephone: Standard, Cell, Mobile)	Oral (Incl. Microphone, Eavesdrop)	Electronic (Incl. Digital Pager, Fax, Computer)	Combination**	Number of Persons	
						Arrested	Convicted***
FLORIDA (CONTINUED)							
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DADE)	7	7	-	-	-	7	-
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (HILLSBOROUGH)	3	3	-	-	-	21	-
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (BREVARD/SEMINOLE)	10	10	-	-	-	15	1
19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (SAINT LUCIE)	8	8	-	-	-	16	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7	7	-	-	-	45	12
GEORGIA							
BIBB	4	4	-	-	-	21	-
IDAHO							
CANYON	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS							
CALHOUN	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOK	5	5	-	-	-	11	-
EDGAR	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
FAYETTE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
JO DAVIESS	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
MONROE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
ROCK ISLAND	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
WAYNE	2	-	2	-	-	1	1
WHITE	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
MARYLAND							
BALTIMORE	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
BALTIMORE CITY	8	8	-	-	-	32	9
HARFORD	8	8	-	-	-	54	15
HOWARD	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS							
HAMPDEN	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLESEX	10	9	1	-	-	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	-	-	-	11	-
MISSISSIPPI							
HINDS	3	3	-	-	-	4	-
NEVADA							
CLARK	8	6	-	-	2	9	-
ELKO	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
WASHOE	3	3	-	-	-	2	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	5	4	1	-	-	-	-

**Table 6**  
**Types of Surveillance Used, Arrests, and Convictions for Intercepts Installed**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Wire (Incl. Any Type Telephone: Standard, Cell, Mobile)	Oral (Incl. Microphone, Eavesdrop)	Electronic (Incl. Digital Pager, Fax, Computer)	Combination**	Number of Persons	
						Arrested	Convicted***
NEW JERSEY							
ATLANTIC	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
BERGEN	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
BURLINGTON	6	6	-	-	-	23	-
CAMDEN	5	4	-	1	-	36	-
GLOUCESTER	2	1	-	1	-	10	1
HUDSON	23	23	-	-	-	102	10
MIDDLESEX	2	2	-	-	-	54	-
MORRIS	9	9	-	-	-	10	-
PASSAIC	28	28	-	-	-	36	-
SALEM	6	5	-	-	1	25	1
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
UNION	16	16	-	-	-	35	-
NEW YORK							
ALBANY	4	4	-	-	-	7	7
DUTCHESS	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULTON	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
KINGS	23	17	3	1	2	93	59
MONROE	19	17	1	1	-	11	-
MONTGOMERY	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASSAU	4	3	-	-	1	17	9
NEW YORK	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
NY ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE	12	6	-	-	6	121	88
NYC SPECIAL NARCOTICS BUREAU	105	89	-	16	-	81	54
ONEIDA	2	2	-	-	-	12	1
OTSEGO	1	1	-	-	-	16	-
QUEENS	88	81	1	6	-	184	112
RENSSELAER	2	2	-	-	-	5	-
ROCKLAND	5	4	-	-	1	43	43
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	3	1	-	-	2	39	7
SUFFOLK	23	20	1	2	-	24	2
WESTCHESTER	13	13	-	-	-	47	32
OHIO							
MONTGOMERY	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
WASHINGTON	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA							
BERKS	3	3	-	-	-	7	-
CUMBERLAND	3	3	-	-	-	2	-
LANCASTER	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYCOMING	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY	10	9	-	1	-	36	-
PHILADELPHIA	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	21	21	-	-	-	13	-

**Table 6**  
**Types of Surveillance Used, Arrests, and Convictions for Intercepts Installed**  
**January 1 Through December 31, 2003 (Continued)\***

Reporting Jurisdiction	Orders for Which Intercepts Installed	Wire (Incl. Any Type Telephone: Standard, Cell, Mobile)	Oral (Incl. Microphone, Eavesdrop)	Electronic (Incl. Digital Pager, Fax, Computer)	Combination**	Number of Persons	
						Arrested	Convicted***
SOUTH CAROLINA							
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	2	-	-	-	5	-
TENNESSEE							
DAVIDSON	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS							
BOWIE	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
HARRIS	1	1	-	-	-	23	23
UTAH							
SALT LAKE	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN							
MILWAUKEE	2	2	-	-	-	3	-

\* NP = No prosecutor's report.

\*\* Combination refers to the number of installed intercepts for which more than one type of surveillance was used.

\*\*\* Convictions resulting from interceptions often do not occur within the same year in which an intercept was first reported.  
See Tables 8 and 9.

**Table 7**  
**Authorized Intercepts Granted Pursuant to**  
**18 U.S.C. 2519 as Reported in Wiretap Reports**  
**for Calendar Years 1993 - 2003**

Wiretap Report Date	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Intercept applications requested</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,442</b>
<b>Intercept applications authorized</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,442</b>
Federal	450	554	532	581	569	566	601	479	486	497	578
State	526	600	526	568	617	763	749	711	1,005	861	864
Avg. days of original authorization	28	29	29	28	28	28	27	28	27	29	29
Number of extensions	825	861	834	887	1,028	1,164	1,367	926	1,008	889	1,145
Average length of extensions (in days)	29	29	29	28	28	27	29	28	29	29	29
Location of authorized intercepts*											
Personal residence	410	451	428	434	382	436	341	244	206	154	118
Business	124	118	101	101	78	87	59	56	60	37	35
Portable device	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	719	1,007	1,046	1,165
Multiple locations	92	97	115	149	197	222	287	109	117	85	95
Not indicated or other*	350	488	414	465	529	584	663	62	101	36	29
Major offense specified:											
Arson, explosives, and weapons	-	-	4	-	3	3	8	5	5	-	5
Bribery	1	6	4	10	13	9	42	21	1	3	9
Extortion (includes usury and loansharking)	9	8	18	9	24	12	11	10	28	18	6
Gambling	96	86	95	114	98	93	60	49	82	82	49
Homicide and assault	28	19	30	41	31	55	62	72	52	58	80
Larceny and theft	13	18	12	7	22	19	9	15	47	8	48
Narcotics	679	876	732	821	870	955	978	894	1,167	1,052	1,104
Robbery and burglary	-	6	5	4	5	4	4	4	8	3	3
Racketeering	101	88	98	105	93	153	139	76	70	72	96
Other or unspecified	49	47	60	38	27	28	37	44	31	62	42
<b>Intercept applications installed**</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,367</b>
Federal	444	549	527	574	563	562	595	472	481	490	576
State	494	551	497	461	531	683	682	667	924	783	791
For intercepts installed:											
Total days in operation	39,819	44,500	43,179	43,635	48,871	53,411	63,243	47,729	53,574	50,025	60,198
Avg. number of persons intercepted	100	84	140	192	197	190	195	196	86	92	116
Average number of intercepted communications***	1,801	2,139	2,028	1,969	2,081	1,858	1,921	1,769	1,565	1,708	3,004
Average number of incriminating intercepted communications***	364	373	459	422	418	350	390	402	333	403	993
Authorizations where costs reported	912	1,042	983	1,007	1,029	1,184	1,232	1,080	1,327	1,193	1,236
Average cost of intercepts for which costs reported	57,256	49,478	56,454	61,436	61,176	57,669	57,511	54,829	48,198	54,586	62,164
Intercept applications authorized but reported after publication****	206	46	82	48	90	118	196	196	200	161	-
Total authorized by year (reported through Dec 2003)	1,182	1,200	1,140	1,197	1,276	1,447	1,546	1,386	1,691	1,519	1,442

\* Starting in 2000, location categories were revised to improve reporting and reduce the number of instances in which "other" location was reported.

\*\* Installed intercepts include only those intercepts for which reports were received from prosecuting officials.

\*\*\* As of 1998, the average excludes those reports in which the number of persons intercepted, the number of intercepts, or the number of incriminating intercepts was not reported or could not be determined.

\*\*\*\* Some wiretaps terminated in a given year are not reported until a subsequent year because they are part of ongoing investigations.

**Table 8**  
**Summary of Supplementary Reports for Intercepts**  
**Terminated in Calendar Years 1994 Through 2002**  
**(Report as of December 31, 2003)**

Report Year and Jurisdiction	Total Additional Activity During Calendar Year 2003							
	Number of Reports	Costs in \$	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Trials	Motions to Suppress Intercepts*			Number of Persons Convicted
					G	D	P	
TOTAL ALL YEARS	783	8,417,445	1,617	101	7	227	23	2,066
TOTAL 1994	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
COLORADO 21ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT (MESA)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL 1995	11	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
FEDERAL	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
ARIZONA STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEW YORK SUFFOLK	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL 1996	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
FEDERAL	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ARIZONA STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 1997	11	-	19	1	-	-	-	25
FEDERAL	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
FLORIDA 2ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LEON)	8	-	18	-	-	-	-	22
NEW JERSEY MORRIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL 1998	26	-	30	1	-	1	-	23
FEDERAL	16	-	27	-	-	1	-	5
ARIZONA STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	2
FLORIDA 2ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LEON)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DADE)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PENNSYLVANIA STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1



**Table 8**  
**Summary of Supplementary Reports for Intercepts**  
**Terminated in Calendar Years 1994 Through 2002**  
**(Report as of December 31, 2003) (Continued)**

Report Year and Jurisdiction	Total Additional Activity During Calendar Year 2003						
	Number of Reports	Costs in \$	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Trials	Motions to Suppress Intercepts*		
					G	D	P
<b>TOTAL 1999</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>	-	-	1
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>27</b>	-	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	-	-	-
<b>FLORIDA</b> 2ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (LEON)	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	273	2	1	-	-	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b> ESSEX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW YORK</b> NEW YORK	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> MONTGOMERY STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2 6	- -	- 2	1 -	- -	- -	- 1
<b>TOTAL 2000</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>174,306</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>17</b>	-	9	-
<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>50</b>	-	<b>90</b>	<b>11</b>	-	2	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b> NEW HAVEN	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b> ESSEX	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
MORRIS	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	9	174,306	1	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW MEXICO</b> BERNALILLO	1	-	12	2	-	4	-
<b>NEW YORK</b> NASSAU	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NY ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE	1	-	30	-	-	-	-
SUFFOLK	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OHIO</b> WASHINGTON	3	-	5	-	-	1	-
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	3	-	1	4	-	2	-

**Table 8**  
**Summary of Supplementary Reports for Intercepts**  
**Terminated in Calendar Years 1994 Through 2002**  
**(Report as of December 31, 2003) (Continued)**

Report Year and Jurisdiction	Total Additional Activity During Calendar Year 2003							Number of Persons Convicted
	Number of Reports	Costs in \$	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Trials	Motions to Suppress Intercepts*			
					G	D	P	
TOTAL 2001	176	1,225,073	316	45	4	63	-	572
FEDERAL	95	336,046	158	25	3	41	-	325
ARIZONA								
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	2	-	37	1	-	-	-	35
CALIFORNIA								
SAN DIEGO	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
CONNECTICUT								
HARTFORD	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
FLORIDA								
9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ORANGE/OSCEOLA)	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (DADE)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (BREVARD/SEMINOLE)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (SAINT LUCIE)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
GEORGIA								
BIBB	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ILLINOIS								
WHITE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY								
CAMDEN	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
CAPE MAY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ESSEX	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUNTERDON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MORRIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	11	258,803	3	1	-	-	-	28
NEW YORK								
BRONX	16	417,816	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	2	28,500	15	-	-	3	-	14
ONONDAGA	2	13,500	4	1	1	3	-	5
QUEENS	5	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	14
ROCKLAND	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
SUFFOLK	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA								
LACKAWANNA	2	54,376	35	-	-	-	-	35
MONTGOMERY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
PHILADELPHIA	1	-	13	11	-	-	-	11
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	9	-	2	5	-	1	-	11
TENNESSEE								
DAVIDSON	8	113,432	17	-	-	14	-	15

**Table 8**  
**Summary of Supplementary Reports for Intercepts**  
**Terminated in Calendar Years 1994 Through 2002**  
**(Report as of December 31, 2003) (Continued)**

Report Year and Jurisdiction	Total Additional Activity During Calendar Year 2003							Number of Persons Convicted
	Number of Reports	Costs in \$	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Trials	Motions to Suppress Intercepts*			
					G	D	P	
TOTAL 2001 (CONTINUED)								
UTAH								
SALT LAKE	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	17
WISCONSIN								
RACINE	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL 2002								
	376	7,017,793	1,067	27	3	154	22	1,082
FEDERAL	160	3,440,407	700	20	2	40	9	581
ARIZONA								
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	3	-	94	-	-	-	-	61
CALIFORNIA								
IMPERIAL	13	592,322	12	-	-	-	1	-
LOS ANGELES	2	33,600	1	-	-	-	-	1
SAN DIEGO	1	36,435	2	-	-	-	-	2
SOLANO	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
STANISLAUS	1	40,000	4	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE								
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	40,420	3	-	-	-	-	2
SUSSEX	1	163,972	45	1	-	1	-	43
FLORIDA								
9TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (ORANGE/OSCEOLA)	9	-	17	-	-	-	-	31
18TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (BREVARD/SEMINOLE)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
ILLINOIS								
WHITE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND								
BALTIMORE CITY	25	-	-	1	-	74	5	74
MASSACHUSETTS								
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
NEW JERSEY								
ESSEX	5	8,235	23	-	-	-	-	-
GLOUCESTER	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
HUDSON	6	221,880	14	-	-	-	-	11
HUNTERDON	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
MORRIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	21	1,359,846	36	-	-	-	-	5

**Table 8**  
**Summary of Supplementary Reports for Intercepts**  
**Terminated in Calendar Years 1994 Through 2002**  
**(Report as of December 31, 2003) (Continued)**

Report Year and Jurisdiction	Total Additional Activity During Calendar Year 2003							
	Number of Reports	Costs in \$	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Trials	Motions to Suppress Intercepts*			Number of Persons Convicted
					G	D	P	
TOTAL 2002 (CONTINUED)								
NEW MEXICO								
BERNALILLO	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
NEW YORK								
BRONX	4	253,890	-	-	-	-	-	-
KINGS	4	138,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASSAU	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
NY ORGANIZED CRIME TASK FORCE	3	-	42	1	-	37	-	38
NYC SPECIAL NARCOTICS BUREAU	4	-	18	-	-	-	-	19
ONONDAGA	4	233,065	3	-	-	-	-	-
QUEENS	40	352,000	-	-	-	-	-	15
ROCKLAND	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	17
SUFFOLK	21	-	6	-	-	1	-	16
PENNSYLVANIA								
BERKS	5	-	-	1	-	-	7	6
CHESTER	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
LUZERNE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
MONTGOMERY	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	10	-	21	1	-	1	-	64
TENNESSEE								
FENTRESS	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS								
BEXAR	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH								
SALT LAKE	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	9
VIRGINIA								
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	8	103,121	1	-	-	-	-	-

\* Motions: G = granted, D = denied, P = pending.

**Table 9**  
**Arrests and Convictions Resulting From Intercepts Installed in**  
**Calendar Years 1993 Through 2003**

Year of Intercepts	Year Reported											Total All Years	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Number	Percent
<b>1993</b>													
Arrests	2,428	981	390	130	109	70	1	-	1	-	-	4,110	100.0
Convictions	413	912	538	233	179	81	2	-	-	-	-	2,358	57.4
<b>1994</b>													
Arrests	-	2,852	1,165	209	79	86	60	1	1	30	1	4,484	100.0
Convictions	-	772	965	403	191	163	39	2	5	32	1	2,573	57.4
<b>1995</b>													
Arrests	-	-	2,577	1,246	448	425	40	19	14	28	3	4,800	100.0
Convictions	-	-	494	1,112	740	502	33	29	26	23	4	2,963	61.7
<b>1996</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	2,464	1,069	402	194	25	37	11	1	4,203	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	502	1,110	423	205	62	59	9	2	2,372	56.4
<b>1997</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	-	3,086	1,406	493	176	110	33	19	5,324	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	-	542	1,220	464	169	87	62	25	2,569	48.3
<b>1998</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	1,266	441	337	114	30	5,638	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	911	1,214	596	271	139	23	3,154	55.9
<b>1999</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,372	1,600	428	216	38	6,654	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	654	1,323	515	235	77	2,804	42.1
<b>2000</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,411	1,741	681	142	5,975	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	1,148	793	280	2,957	49.5
<b>2001</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,683	1,325	316	5,324	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	1,316	572	2,620	49.2
<b>2002</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,060	1,067	4,127	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	1,082	1,575	38.2
<b>2003</b>													
Arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674	3,674	100.0
Convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	843	843	22.9