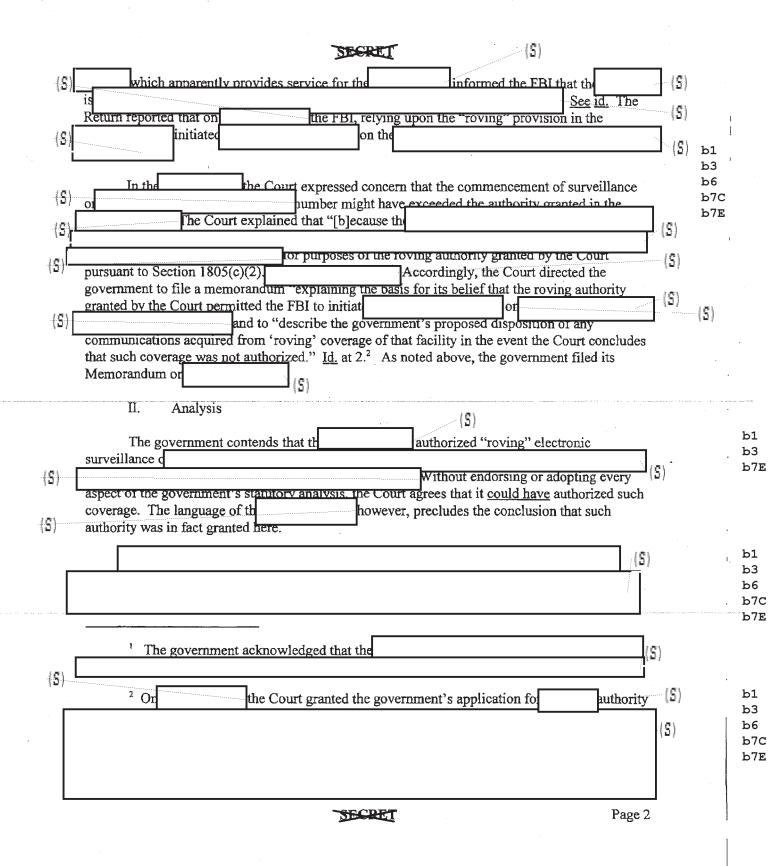
b6 b7C

## **UNITED STATES** FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT WASHINGTON, D.C.

	—(S)	b1 b3 b6 b70
OPINION AND ORDER  (\$)  Othe Court entered an order (the order") in the about matter directing the government to file a memorandum addressing the Court's confidence of the conduct described in a "Return on Use of Roving Electronic Surveillance" government of the "Return"), may have exceeded the scope of the reflected in the Court's the government filed a Memorandum of Law (the "Memorandum the issues raised by the Court in order. For the reasons set forth below concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes the concludes that the government exceeded the authority granted in the concludes the concl	oncern that some  if filed by the  ac authorization  On (5)  m') addressing	b1 b3
I. Background  (S) In the Court authorized the United States to conduct	(S)	b1 b3 b6 b70
Also contained	surveillance of (5)	
1805(c)(2)(B)." Id. at 5.  According to the Return, the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") lear		b1 b3 b6 b70



5)	At the government's request, the Court issued a to assist in the these (S)	<b>S</b> )	b1 b3
		SS France	b6 b7C b7E
}	The third category of humbers authorized for surveillance included the so-called "roving" authority. Specifically, the	l	
		(S)	,
	requiring the assistance of heretofore unidentified persons within the meaning of 50 U.S.C. § 1805(c)(2)(B)." Id. at 5 roving authority is not routinely		
	granted by the Court. Rather, it is granted only when the Court finds, upon request by the	(S)	
	government and based on "specific facts," that "the actions of the target may have the effect	\ <b>=</b> }	i
	of thwarting the identification of a specified person" whose assistance is "necessary to		
	accomplish the electronic surveillance." See 50 U.S.C. 1805(c)(2)(B). For example, the Court		
	might approve a request for roving coverage when the specific facts presented (e.g., a history of	7 <b>0</b> %	
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<sup>3</sup> 50 U.S.C. § 1805(c) requires that an order authorizing electronic surveillance contain certain "specifications" and "directions." Subsection (c)(2)(B) requires that such an order direct

that, upon the request of the applicant, a specified communication or other common carrier, landlord, custodian, or other specified person, or in circumstances where the Court finds, based on specific facts provided in the application, that the actions of the target of the application may have the effect of thwarting the identification of a specified person, such other persons, furnish the applicant forthwith all information, facilities, or technical assistance necessary to accomplish the electronic surveillance . . . .

50 U.S.C. § 1805(c)(2)(B).

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(S)	it issues a roving directing the recipient thereof to assist the government in		I
	effecting  In the event	-(S)	١
181	that the assistance of a previously unidentified provider becomes necessary, the government can		
(S)	serve the roving on that provider to implement coverage.		b1
	As the foregoing discussion establishes, the	1,5%	b3 b6
(5)		·(S)	b7C
(S	provided by "the service provider(s) specified" in the order. Fo	(5)	b7E
r ====	The roving authority, on the other hand, applied to other,	1=1	
(5)	persons whose assistance might become necessary but who were unidentified at the time of the order. The and roving provisions of the clearly differed in another	(S)	
(5)	order. The and roving provisions of the clearly differed in another important respect. The		
(S)	ut the roving authority applied more broadly to	(5)	
1-1			
	The government acknowledges that the refers to both "specified" and	(S)	
	"unidentified" providers Memorandum at 5. It contends however, th	(S)	
<b>-(S)</b>	For purposes of later-identified	(5)	b1 b3
	the government contends tha is an "unidentified" provider		b7E
(S)	subject to the roving authority. <u>Id.</u> Those contentions are unpersuasive. Under the more plausible and natural reading of the orders was a "specified" provider and not an	(S)	
14/	"unidentified" provider for purposes of all authorities granted by the Court.		
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			,
		(S)	
			b1
			b3
			b7E
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		<b>/</b>	b1 b3
L	The Court does not doubt that it could have authorized coverage of	7	b6 b7
(S)	In other cases in which the government has requested roving authority and made the required thwarting showing, the government has proposed, and the Court has approved, various forms of language expressly authorizing fany later-identified	∐(S) — (S)	b7
(5)	during the period covered by the order, without the  limiting language that appeared in the  at issue here. See, e.g., Docket No  Indeed, the Court approved such a	](s)	
(5)	request in the most recent renewal this matter. See Docket N	5	
(S)	But the government made no similar request in the above-captioned docket. The Court adopted without revision the proposed that the government attached to its application. The application tracked the py requesting and serviced by the specified providers, see Docket No py separately requesting authority	(S) (S)	
(S)	The corresponding provisions of the government's application likewise provide no basis for viewing a sa an "unidentified" provider. See Docket No. (5)		
(\$)	5 The Court acknowledges that the consistent in its terminology. See, e.f. at 5 &11 (using terms "heretofore unidentified persons" and "persons who have not yet been identified" to describe same category of providers); id. at 6 & 10 (using terms "service provider(s) specified herein" and "specified persons" to refer to same class of providers); id. at 11 (arguably referring to both categories of providers as "said specified persons"). Nevertheless, the language of the order does not support the conclusion that a provider such as which was identified by name in the order, could also qualify as an unidentified provider.		b1 b3 b7I
	Page 5		

b1 b3 b6 b7C b7E

	SDERET (S)		
	for surveillance o and requiring assistance of		b1
(S)	unidentified persons, id. at 47; and differentiating between directed to specified	(5)	b3 b6
1-1	persons and a "rovin directed to <u>unidentified</u> persons, <u>id.</u> at 42. Although other portions of the application spoke more generally of a request for additional	(3)	b7C b7E
(S)	the application, read as a whole, cannot fairly be	_	DIE
Г	understood to have requested authority for	Ver	•
(S) L		_/n\'	
	III. Conclusion		1
	In light of the foregoing, the Court concludes that the n the above		
	captioned-docket did not authoriz	](S) b1	1
(5)	The government shall handle the fruits of the unauthorized surveillance in accordance with applicable law and report to the Court in accordance with FISC Rule 10(c)(iv). <sup>6</sup>	b3	
		b7	E
	It is SO ORDERED, this		
	There to forgen-		
	THOMAS F. HOGAN		
	Judge, United States Foreign		•
	Intelligence Surveillance Court		

FISC, certify that this document is a true and correct conv of the original.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Although the Court concludes that there has been an overcollection, the Court sees no indication of bad faith on the part of the agents or attorneys involved. Arguably, at least, "roving" practice has not been entirely consistent, see Memorandum at 4 n.2., and the language in the application and orders in this matter could have been clearer, see note 5, supra. The government has agreed to make clarifying changes to its proposed orders in future "roving" cases that are likely to reduce the risk of misunderstandings like the one that occurred in this matter. Id. at 16-17.