

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	7
Locations	8
Offenses.....	9
Summary and Analysis of Reports by Prosecuting Officials.....	9
Nature of Intercepts	9
Costs of Intercepts	12
Arrests and Convictions	12
Summary of Reports for Years Ending December 31, 1996 Through 2006	13
Supplementary Reports.....	13

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 2006	15
Table 3	
Major Offenses for Which Court-Authorized Intercepts Were Granted	19
Table 4	
Summary of Interceptions of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications	23
Table 5	
Average Cost per Order	26
Table 6	
Types of Surveillance Used, Arrests, and Convictions for Intercepts Installed	30
Table 7	
Authorized Intercepts Granted Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519	34
Table 8	
Summary of Supplementary Reports for Intercepts Terminated in Calendar Years 1997 Through 2005	35
Table 9	
Arrests and Convictions Resulting From Intercepts Installed in Calendar Years 1996 Through 2006.....	39

Appendix Tables

Table A-1: United States District Courts	
Report by Judges.....	40
Table A-2: United States District Courts	
Supplementary Report by Prosecutors.....	88
Table B-1: State Courts	
Report by Judges.....	116
Table B-2: State Courts	
Supplementary Report by Prosecutors.....	246

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, 2006, and December 31, 2006, and provides supplementary information on arrests and convictions resulting from intercepts concluded in prior years.

A total of 1,839 intercepts authorized by federal and state courts were completed in 2006, an increase of 4 percent compared to the number terminated in 2005. The number of applications for orders by federal authorities fell 26 percent to 461. The number of applications reported by state prosecuting officials grew 20 percent to 1,378, with 23 states providing reports, one more than in 2005. Installed wiretaps were in operation an average of 40 days per wiretap in 2006, compared to 43 days in 2005. The average number of persons whose communications were intercepted increased from 107 per wiretap order in 2005 to 122 per wiretap order in 2006. The average percentage of intercepted communications that were incriminating was 20 percent in 2006, compared to 22 percent in 2005.

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 2006, no instances were reported of encryption encountered during any federal or state wiretap.

The appendix tables of this report list all intercepts reported by judges and prosecuting officials for 2006. 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 2006 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. A total of 96 state and local prosecutors' reports were missing in 2006, compared to 57 in 2005. 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.

James C. Duff
Director

April 2007

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 2006, 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

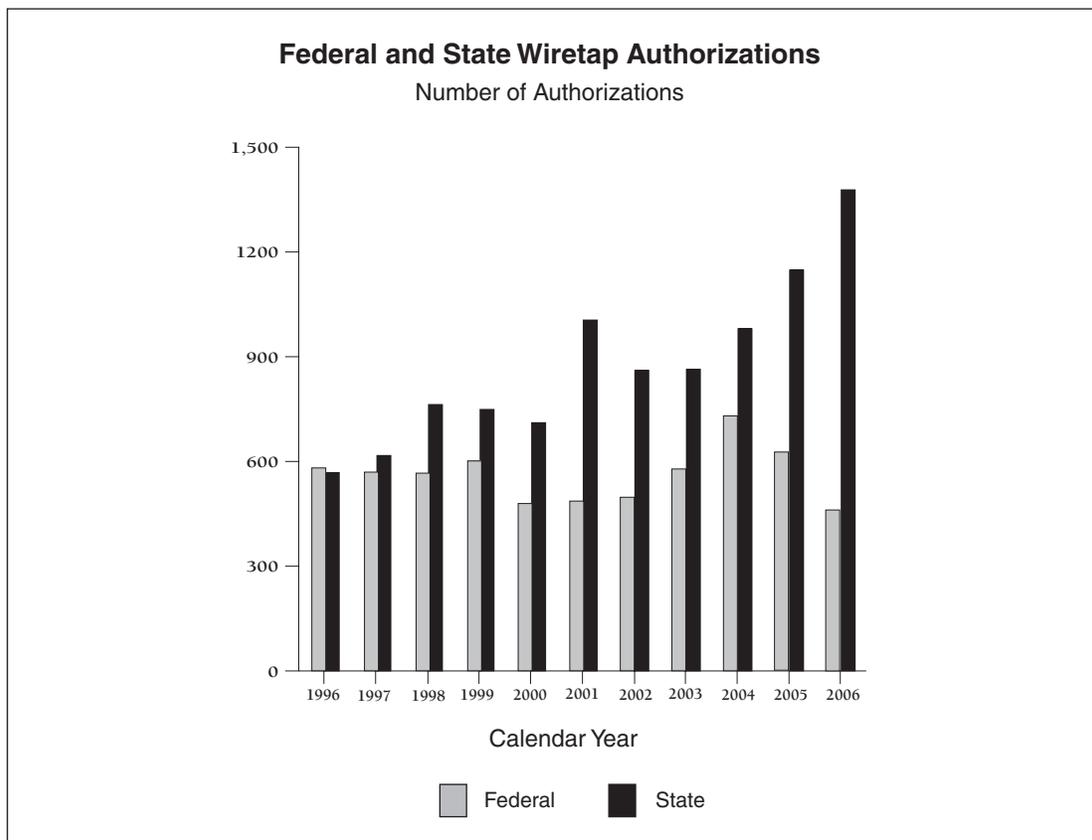
Data on applications for wiretaps terminated during calendar year 2006 appear in Appendix Tables A-1 (federal) and B-1 (state). The reporting numbers used in the appendix tables are reference numbers assigned by the AO; these numbers do not correspond to the authorization or application numbers used 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*.

The number of wiretaps reported increased by 4 percent in 2006. A total of 1,839 applications were reported as authorized in 2006, including 461 submit-

ted to federal judges and 1,378 to state judges. No applications were denied. Compared to the number approved during 2005, the number of applications reported as approved by federal judges in 2006 fell 26 percent (see sidebar on page 8). The number of applications approved by state judges rose 20 percent. Wiretap applications in California (430 applications), New York (377 applications), New Jersey (189 applications), and Florida (98 applications) accounted for 79 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 reported such activity in 2006, compared to 22 in 2005). In 2006, a total of 104 separate state jurisdictions (including counties, cities, and judicial districts) submitted reports, which is 7 more than the total for 2005.

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 2006, the average length of an original authorization was 29 days, an increase of 1 day from the average length in 2005. A total of 1,228 extensions were requested and authorized in 2006, a decrease of 10 percent. The average length of an extension rose from 28 days in 2005 to 29 days in 2006. The longest federal intercept occurred in the Northern District of California, where an original 30-day order was extended five times to complete a 180-day wiretap used in a corruption investigation. Among state wiretaps terminating during 2006, the longest was used in a racketeering investigation conducted in New York County, New York; this wiretap, in use for 519 days, required the original order to be extended 19 times. In contrast, 15 federal intercepts and 76 state intercepts were in operation for less than a week.

Locations

The most common location specified in wiretap applications authorized in 2006 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 fit readily into the location categories provided prior to 2000. Since that time, the proportion of wiretaps involving fixed locations has declined as the use of mobile communications devices has become more prevalent. Table 2 shows that in 2006, a total of 92 percent (1,685 wiretaps) of all intercepts authorized involved portable devices such as these, which are not limited to fixed locations. This is a slight increase from 2005, when 91 percent of all intercepts involved portable devices.

The next most common specific location for the placement of wiretaps in 2006 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 2006, a total of 3 percent (48 wiretaps) of all intercept devices were authorized for personal residences.

Federal Wiretaps

The Department of Justice indicated that it examined the decrease in the reported use of wiretaps in federal investigations reflected in this year’s report to Congress as compared to last year’s report and provided the following comments:

Data provided for the current annual report of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts suggest that the number of federal wiretap-assisted investigations conducted pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2516 declined in 2006. These data, however, do not reflect a large number of complex and/or sensitive investigations that continued into 2007 and thus could not be reported to the Department of Justice by the deadline, as well as some federal investigations that were under court seal. To avoid reporting such sensitive and/or sealed matters, the Department exercised extremely careful scrutiny this year of wiretap data submitted to it by federal agencies. Based on Department statistics, we believe that if all of these matters could have been included in the data provided to the Administrative Office, the *2006 Wiretap Report* would not reflect any perceptible decrease in the use of court-approved electronic surveillance by federal law enforcement agencies. Any matters that could not be included in the 2006 data should be reported in future editions of the *Wiretap Report* as soon as the underlying investigations are completed and/or the matters become unsealed.

Combinations of locations were cited in 53 federal and state applications (3 percent of the total). Twenty-four wiretaps were authorized for “other” locations, which included such places as prisons, pay telephones in public areas, and motor vehicles. Thirteen wiretaps

were authorized for business establishments such as offices, restaurants, and hotels. Together, “other” and business establishments accounted for 2 percent of all intercepts authorized.

Pursuant to 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, amended 18 U.S.C. 2518 (11)(b) to provide 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 2006, authorizations for 15 wiretaps indicated approval with a relaxed specification order, meaning they were considered roving wiretaps. This is an increase from 2005, when eight wiretaps were reported as roving wiretaps. One roving wiretap approved in 2006 was a federal wiretap used in a narcotics investigation. The other 14 roving wiretaps were reported by state authorities: 13 were used in narcotics investigations, and 1 in a racketeering investigation.

Offenses

Violations of drug laws and homicide/assault were the two most prevalent types of offenses investigated through communications intercepts. Racketeering was the third most frequently recorded offense category, and gambling the fourth. Table 3 indicates that 80 percent of all applications for intercepts (1,473 wiretaps) authorized in 2006 cited a drug offense 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

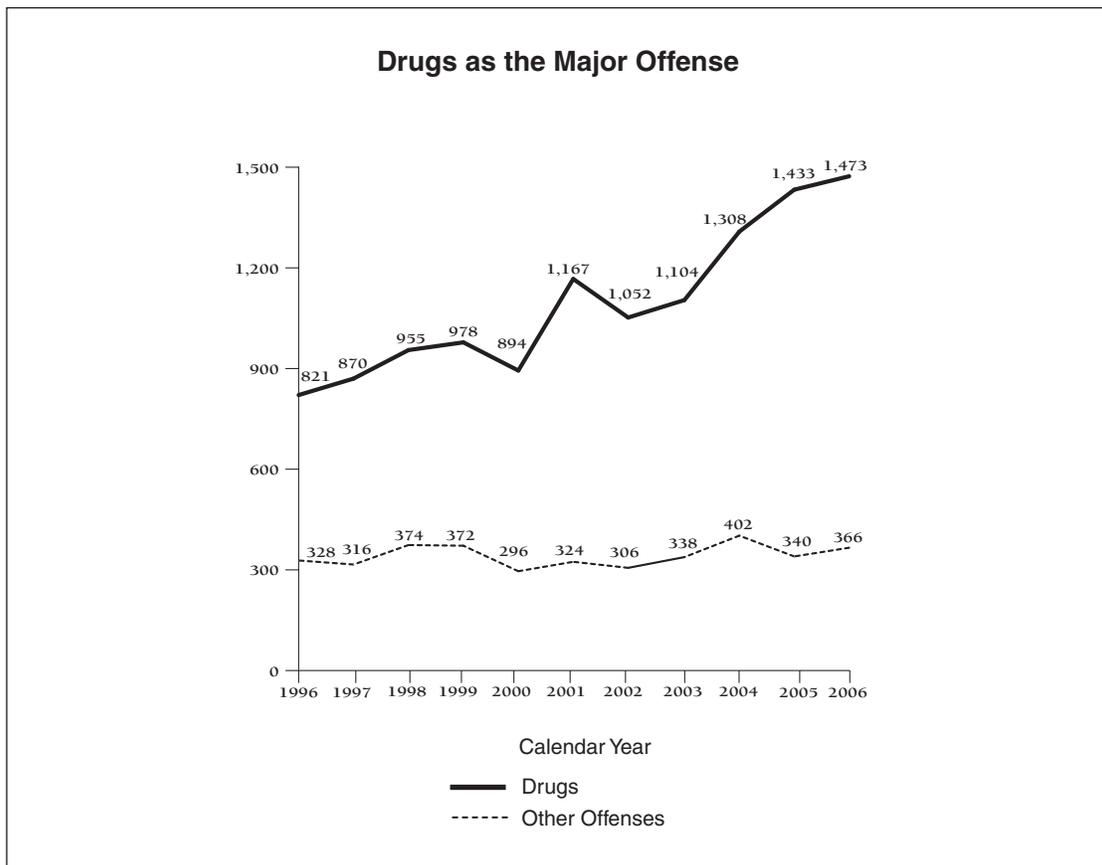
intercepts to conduct drug investigations was most common in the Southern District of New York (61 applications), the Eastern District of New York (34 applications), and the Northern District of Ohio (24 applications). On the state level, the largest numbers of drug-related intercepts were reported by Los Angeles County of California (220 applications), Queens County of New York (87 applications), and the New York City Special Narcotics Bureau (86 applications). Nationwide, homicide/assault (119 orders) was specified in 6 percent of applications as the most serious offense under investigation. Racketeering (90 orders) was specified in 5 percent of applications as the most serious offense under investigation. The categories of gambling (56 orders) and larceny/theft/robbery (20 orders) were specified in 3 percent and 1 percent of applications, respectively. Among the applications citing offenses counted under the category “other” in Table 3, the most frequently reported offenses were conspiracy (27 orders) and corruption (19 orders).

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 2006. Judges submitted 96 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 1,839 communication interceptions authorized in 2006, reports submitted by prosecutors indicated that intercept devices were installed and results were reported in conjunction with a total of 1,714 orders. As shown in Table 2, orders for 29 wiretaps were approved for which no wiretaps actu-



ally were installed, and results from 96 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 2006, installed wiretaps were in operation an average of 40 days, three days fewer than the average number of days wiretaps were in operation in 2005. The federal wiretap with the most intercepts occurred in the Northern District of California, where a narcotics investigation involving the interception of cellular telephone communications resulted in the interception of 31,659 messages over 120 days. The federal wiretap with the second highest number of intercepts, also a cellular telephone wiretap, occurred in the Southern District of New York as part of a narcotics investigation; this wiretap was active for 165 days and resulted in a total of 27,167 intercepts. The federal wiretaps with the highest number of intercepts per day also involved cellular telephone intercepts: one wiretap lasting 9 days that was used in a narcotics investigation in the Eastern District of Louisiana produced an

average of 909 interceptions per day, and one wiretap used in a narcotics investigation in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for 13 days led to an average of 612 interceptions per day.

The state wiretap with the most intercepts occurred in New York County, New York, where a 519-day wiretap used in a racketeering investigation involving the interception of cellular telephone communications resulted in the interception of 105,000 messages, 75,000 of which were incriminating. The 9th Judicial Circuit in Florida reported the state wiretap with the highest number of interceptions per day. In that case, a 60-day standard telephone wiretap at a business location produced an average of 818 intercepts per day for a racketeering investigation. Four other jurisdictions reported wiretaps that averaged more than 600 intercepts per day. A 15-day wiretap used in a murder investigation in Los Angeles County, California, had an average of 683 intercepts per day; a 1-day wiretap used in a murder investigation in Hudson County, New Jersey, averaged 668 intercepts per day; a 30-day wiretap used in a narcotics investigation in San Diego, California, averaged 624 intercepts per day; and a 30-day wiretap used in a narcotics investigation in San Bernardino, California, had an average

of 615 intercepts per day. Nationwide, in 2006 the average number of persons whose communications were intercepted per order in which intercepts were installed was 122, and the average number of communications intercepted was 2,685 per wiretap. An average of 547 intercepts per installed wiretap produced incriminating evidence. The average percentage of incriminating intercepts per order decreased from 22 percent in 2005 to 20 percent in 2006.

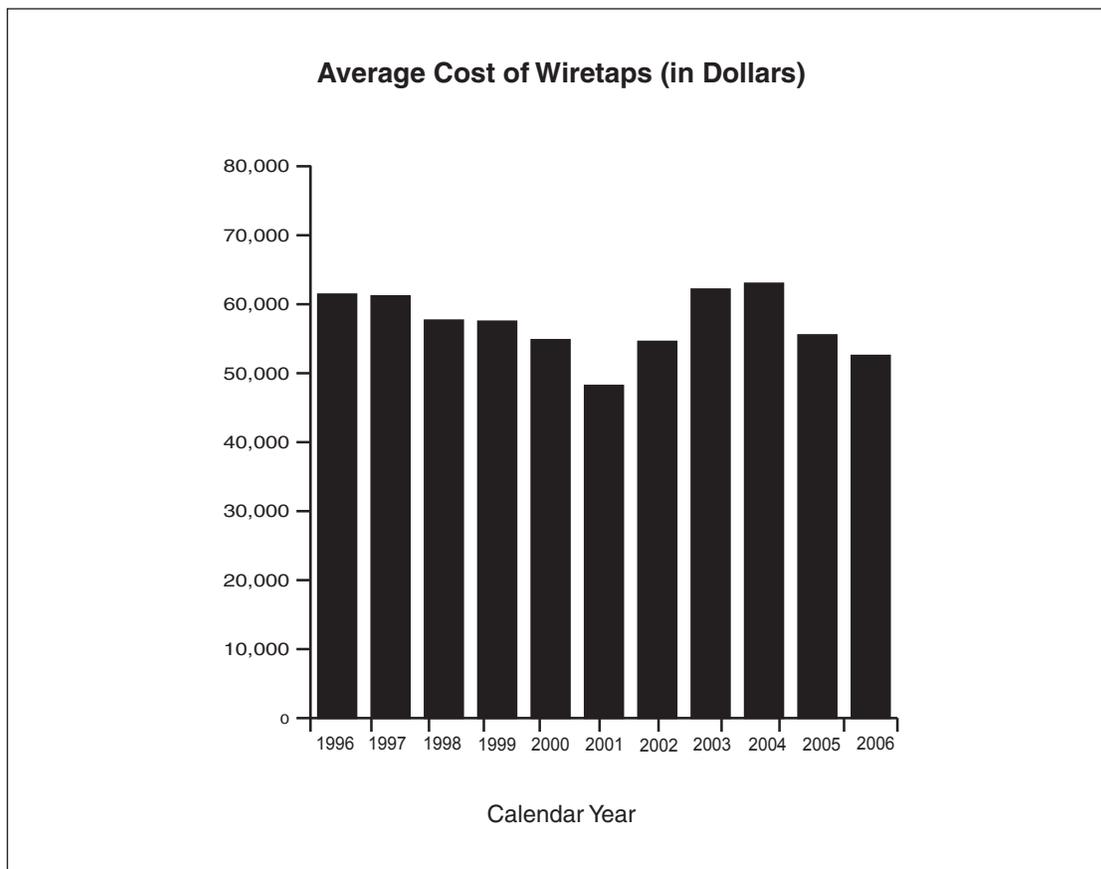
The three major categories of surveillance are wire communications, oral communications, and electronic communications. In the early years of wiretap reporting, nearly all intercepts involved telephone (wire) surveillance, primarily communications made via conventional telephone lines; the remainder 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.

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 (land line, cellular, cordless, and mobile). Telephone wiretaps accounted for 96 percent (1,650 cases) of intercepts installed in 2006. Of those, 1,604 wiretaps involved cellular/mobile telephones, either as the only type of device under surveillance (1,556 cases) or in combination with other types of telephones (48 cases).

The next most common method of surveillance reported was the oral wiretap, including microphones. Oral wiretaps were used in 1 percent of intercepts (17 cases). The electronic wiretap, which includes devices such as digital display pagers, voice pagers, fax machines, and transmissions via computer such as electronic mail accounted for less than 1 percent (13 cases) of intercepts installed in 2006; 6 of these involved electronic pagers, and 7 involved computers. A combination of surveillance methods was used in 2 percent of intercepts (34 cases); of these combination intercepts, 94 percent (32 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 intercepted pursuant to the court orders. In 2006, no instances were reported of encryption encountered during any federal or state wiretap.

Costs of Intercepts

Table 5 provides a summary of expenses related to intercept orders in 2006. The expenditures noted reflect the cost of installing intercept devices and monitoring communications for the 1,576 authorizations for which reports included cost data. The average cost of intercept devices installed in 2006 was \$52,551, down 5 percent from the average cost in 2005. For federal wiretaps for which expenses were reported in 2006, the average cost was \$67,044, a 5 percent decrease from the average cost in 2005. The average cost of a state wiretap increased 3 percent to \$46,687 in 2006. For additional information, see Appendix Tables A-1 (federal) & B-1 (state).

Arrests and Convictions

Table 6 presents the numbers of persons arrested and convicted as a result of interceptions reported as terminated in 2006. As of December 31, 2006, a total of 4,376 persons had been arrested based on interceptions of wire, oral, or electronic communications, 6 percent less than in 2005. Wiretaps terminated in 2006 resulted in the conviction of 711 persons as of December 31, 2006, which was 16 percent of the number of persons arrested. Federal wiretaps were responsible for 51 percent of the arrests and 45 percent of the convictions arising from wiretaps during 2006. The Western District of Washington reported the most arrests arising from a wiretap terminated in 2006; a wiretap used in a narcotics investigation there yielded the arrest of 66 persons. A wiretap in Escambia, Florida (1st Judicial Circuit), which resulted in the most arrests of any state intercept terminated in 2006, was the lead wiretap of 7 intercepts authorized for a narcotics investigation that led to the arrest of 63 persons. The leader among state intercepts in producing convictions was a wiretap authorized in Mesa County, Colorado (21st Judicial District), for a narcotics investigation, which led to the conviction of 31 of the 35 persons arrested. The next-largest number of convictions reported to have resulted from a state wiretap occurred in Queens County, New York,

where the lead wiretap of 28 intercepts authorized in a narcotics investigation yielded the conviction of 25 persons. The Eastern District of Tennessee reported the most convictions for any federal wiretap; there the lead wiretap of 6 intercepts authorized in a narcotics investigation produced convictions for all 40 persons arrested. A wiretap that was the lead wiretap of 2 used in a narcotics investigation in the Southern District of Florida resulted in convictions for 38 of the 40 persons arrested.

Federal and state prosecutors often note the importance of electronic surveillance in obtaining arrests and convictions. The Southern District of New York reported that a federal wiretap involving cellular telephone surveillance during a mail fraud investigation led to 16 arrests, including those of 7 New York City employees, and 8 convictions. Surveillance of cellular telephone communications during a bank fraud investigation in the District of Nevada led to 24 arrests. The reporting official stated that this wiretap “allowed identification of additional co-conspirators, [revealed] methods of operation of criminal organization, and obtained incriminating statements.” Officials in the Western District of Kentucky reported that oral surveillance in a barber shop identified 8 additional defendants who participated in a drug conspiracy and led to a 30-count federal indictment that charged 10 defendants with conspiracy to distribute cocaine, crack cocaine, and marijuana. Five of the defendants were convicted of drug conspiracy in 2006.

At the state level, the New York City Special Narcotics Bureau reported that a cellular telephone wiretap in use for 28 days resulted in the seizure of 1,045 pounds of cocaine from a tractor trailer in Hackensack, New Jersey, with an estimated street value of \$42 million. The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Task Force, along with special narcotics investigators and state police, also arrested six individuals. In a separate narcotics investigation, the New York City Special Narcotics Bureau reported that a cellular telephone wiretap in use for 39 days resulted in the seizure of \$9 million and the indictment of 4 individuals for money laundering. The Office of the Attorney General in North Carolina reported that interceptions obtained from a cellular telephone wiretap conducted over 68 days in a narcotics investigation “was crucial to identifying the other members of the organization and [allowed] law enforcement to learn when and where the drug shipments were coming to NC.” As a

result, nine persons were arrested and eight persons were convicted of trafficking in cocaine.

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 2006 may not have been reported. Prosecutors will report 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, 1996 Through 2006

Table 7 provides information on intercepts reported each year from 1996 to 2006. This 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 1996 to 2006, the number of intercept applications authorized, by year (as reported through 2006), increased 54 percent. The majority of wiretaps consistently have been used for drug crime investigations, which accounted for 80 percent of intercept applications in 2006. Between 1996 and 2006, the percentage of drug-related

wiretaps ranged from 71 percent to 81 percent of all authorized applications.

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 2006, a total of 2,276 arrests, 2,348 convictions, and additional costs of \$17,914,424 arose from and were reported for wiretaps completed in previous years. Table 8 summarizes additional prosecution activity by jurisdiction from supplemental reports on intercepts terminated in the years noted. Fifty-five percent of the supplemental reports of additional activity in 2006 involved wiretaps terminated in 2005. Of all supplemental arrests, convictions, and costs reported in 2006, intercepts concluded in 2005 led to 66 percent of arrests, 60 percent of convictions, and 62 percent of expenditures. Table 9 reflects the total number of arrests and convictions resulting from intercepts terminated in calendar years 1996 through 2006.