

Pen Register Device: 18 USC 3127(3)

Old Definition

"pen register"
 means a device
 which records or
 decodes electronic
 or other impulses
 which identify the
 numbers dialed or
 otherwise
 transmitted on the
 telephone line to
 which such device
 is attached....

New Definition

"pen register" means a device or process which records or decodes dialing, routing, addressing, or signaling information transmitted by an instrument or facility from which a wire or electronic communication is transmitted, provided, however, that such information shall not include the contents of any communication...

http://30.100.99.18/ogc/usabook/usabook/esis/13esis.htm

USMS Fugitive Authorities

STATE LAW FUGITIVES:

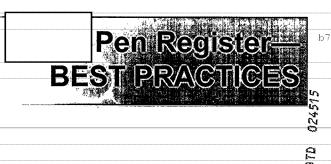
- U.S. Marshals (including FBI agents serving as deputy marshals)
 are authorized to investigate fugitive matters "as
 directed by the Attorney General." 28 USC 566(e)(1)(B)
 - Includes pursuit of fugitives wanted on <u>state warrants</u> when done pursuant to a "special apprehension program" (e.g., Fugitive Investigative strike teams) approved by the Attorney General;
 - IF the investigation of a state fugitive is conducted pursuant to such an authorized "special apprehension program" then the US Marshall is, in effect, executing "federal law" within the State; AND
 - USMS "May exercise the same powers which a sheriff of the State may exercise in executing the laws thereof" (28 USC 564), INCLUDING the power to arrest a state law fugitive
 - DOJ, Office of Legal Counsel memo to FBI, General Counsel: "Authority to Pursue Non-Federal Fugitives" (Feb. 21, 1995).

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Agents of the Unites States Marshals Service have sole and inherent authority among federal law enforcement to pursue non-federal fugitives. 28 U.S.C. § 566(e)(1)(B). Pursuant to the Attorney General's National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-544), and the Department of Justice Policy on Fugitive Apprehension (Aug. 11, 1988), when participating on a task force duly-sanctioned by a U.S. Attorney's Office, the Service is allocated federal funds and is expressly tasked with investigating and apprehending violent or otherwise significant state fugitives. No federal charge, such as Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, is necessary.

- BUT if <u>not</u> deputized, FBI agents have the authority to investigate/arrest state law fugitives ONLY
 - if there is a reasonable indication that the state law fugitive will violate the Fugitive Felons Act (FFA or UFAP),

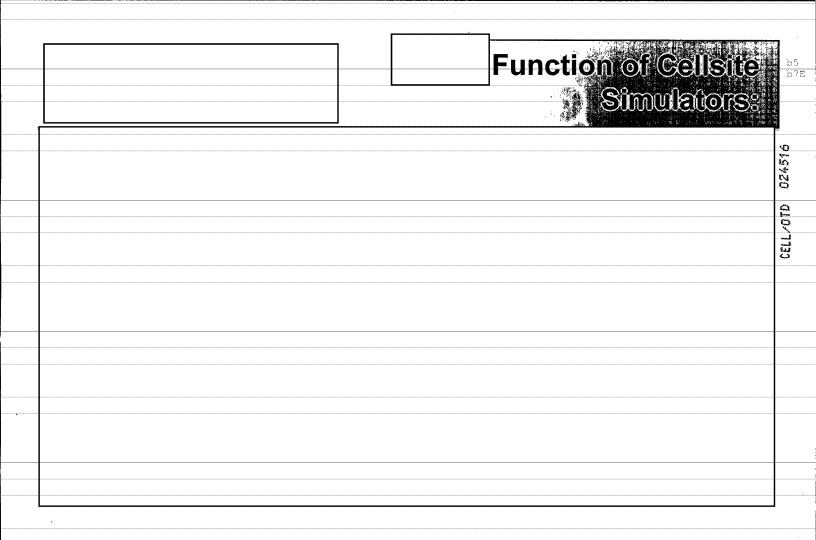
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BEST PRACTICES:

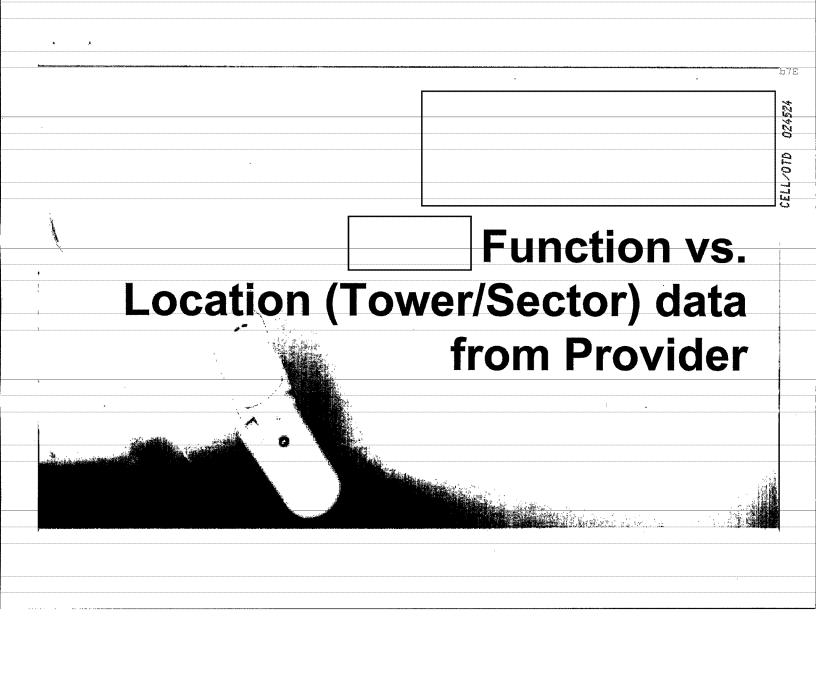
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advise court of potential for incidental collection on innocent users



Qualified Privilege

Compare, United States v. Van Horn, 789 F.2d 1492 (11th Cir.), cert. denied, 479 U.S. 854 (1986) (concealed microphone in office, defendant sought information about location of device claiming necessary to demonstrate that voices on tape could have been distorted by way mic was hidden and the distortion led to misidentification of the voice), recognized a qualified government privilege not to disclose sensitive investigative techniques.

With United States v. Foster, 986 F.2d 541, 543 (D.C. Cir. 1993) (defendant sought location of observation post: officer's observation of drug transaction was key evidence implicating defendant; surveillance not taped or photographed, so no alternative evidence for jury to examine to determine whether surveillance post provided clear view from which officer could make accurate identification of defendant).

Qualified Privilege (cont).

U.S. v. Garey, 2004 WL 2663023 (M.D.Ga. Nov. 15, 2004)

Defendant had the Braduet of the Curve

- Defendant sought nature & details of pen register used to determine the geographical location of a cellular phone
- Court found the information protected by qualified investigative techniques privilege & national security privilege
- Balanced government's interest in maintaining privilege with Defendant's need for the information

 cellphone used in making threatening calls was found in defendant's house during search of residence;					

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CELL/OTD



Contact Info:

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ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL,

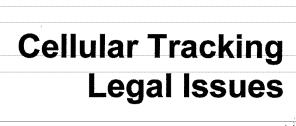
Science & Technology Law Unit,

Office of the General Counsel

•DOJ (CCIPS): www.cybercrime.gov

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 DOJ's Policy on Cellsite Sir 3127(3)) 	nulators: F	Pen Register I	Device (18 l	J.S.C. §
- BEST PRACTICES			· .	•
Emergency Pen Register AFederal v. State Orders	uthority			
 Voluntary Disclosures 				
Loan of ELSUR Policy		•		
Prospective Cell Site Locati	on data			.b5 b7E
 GPS/Triangulation from pro 	vider			-
 Protecting Sensitive Techni 				
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Potential <u>disruption of service</u> to phones while temporarily registered with government device during <u>active interrogation</u>. 47 U.S.C. § 333 prohibits interference with cellular frequencies

18 USC 3124: requires that a pen register be implemented with "minimum of interference" to those accorded service-

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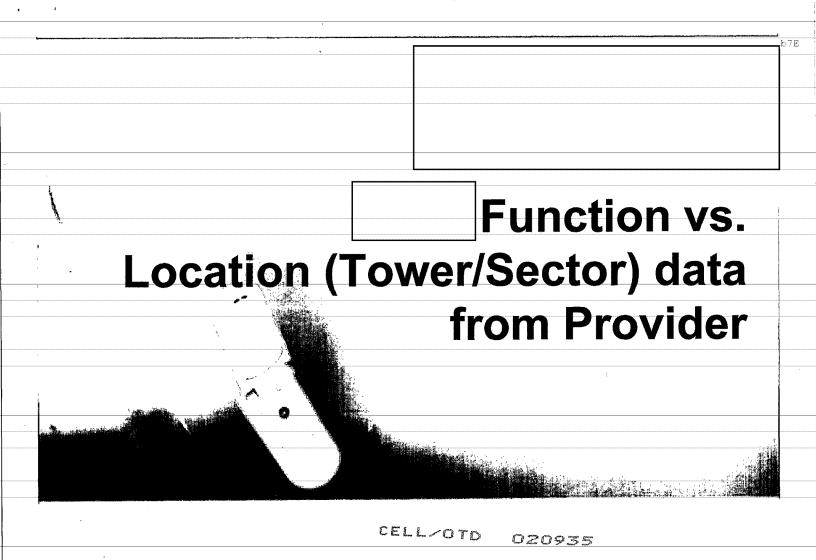
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: Routine	Date: 03/11/2009
To: Operational Technology Attn:	Tracking Technology Unit
	UC b6 SSA b7c
From: Security	
Security Operations Section	
Physical Security Unit. PA555 Contact:	
Approved By:	
Drafted By:	
Case ID #: 261D-HQ-C1188941-TECHSEC	
Title: PHYSICAL SECURITY MATTERS	
IICIE: PHISICAL SECURITY MATTERS	b5
ENGINEERING RESEARCH FACILITY,	QUANTICO, VA b7E
_Synopsis:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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