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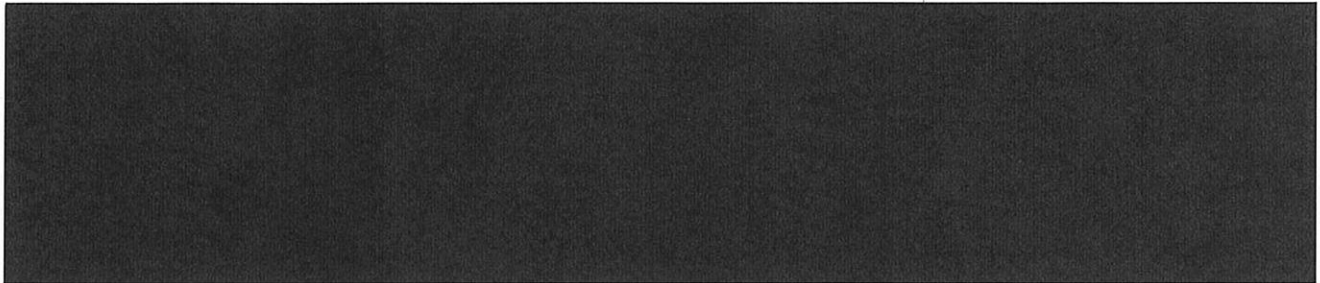
U.S. FOREIGN
INTELLIGENCE
SURVEILLANCE COURT

UNITED STATES

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT 2011 OCT -4 PM 3:46

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEEANN FLYNN HALL
CLERK OF COURT



**MOTION FOR SECONDARY ORDERS TO CERTAIN
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDERS (S)**

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, through the undersigned Department of Justice attorney, respectfully moves this Court, pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended (the Act), to issue secondary orders to certain electronic communication service providers concerning DNI/AG 702(g) Certifications

 ~~(S//OC/NF)~~

1. On October 3, 2011, this Court issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order concerning the following matters: (1) the "Government's Ex Parte Submission of Reauthorization Certification and Related Procedures, Ex Parte Submission of Amended Certifications, and Request for an Order Approving Such Certification and Amended Certifications" for DNI/AG 702(g) Certifications 

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Classified by: Lisa O. Monaco, Assistant Attorney
General, NSD, DOJ
Reason: 1.4(c)
Declassify on: 4 October 2036

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which was filed on April 20, 2011; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~(S//OC/NF)~~

2. The Court's Order granted in part and denied in part the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Certification [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] See Order at 2. In particular, the Court found that the certifications required all of the required elements. See *id.* at 2-3. The Court further found that with respect to the acquisition of discrete Internet communications from Internet service providers [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] hereinafter "PRISM collection"), the targeting and minimization procedures were consistent with the requirements of the Act and the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. See *id.* at 3. ~~(S//OC/NF)~~

3. The Government respectfully requests that the Court issue secondary orders reflecting the Court's approval in part, as described in the Court's Memorandum

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Opinion and Order of October 3, 2011, to the electronic communications service providers who provide the Government with information, facilities, or assistance necessary to accomplish PRISM collection. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~(S//OC/NF)~~

Respectfully submitted,

b(6) and b(7)(C)

[REDACTED]

National Security Division
United States Department of Justice

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 15.5 million by 2020, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 8.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to be due to a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate, a decline in the death rate, and a decline in the rate of emigration.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to have a significant impact on the UK's economy and society. The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to lead to a decline in the number of people in the workforce, which will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay taxes. This will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to support themselves. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education. This will lead to a decline in the quality of life for people aged 65 and over.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to work. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay taxes, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education. This will lead to a decline in the quality of life for people aged 65 and over.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live independently. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education. This will lead to a decline in the quality of life for people aged 65 and over.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also expected to lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to live in their own homes. This will lead to a decline in the number of people who are able to pay for their own care, which will lead to a decline in the amount of money that is available to the government to spend on public services, including health care and education. This will lead to a decline in the quality of life for people aged 65 and over.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the number of mouths to feed is increasing. Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing. Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing. Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing. Fifth, the world's population is becoming more educated, and the demand for food is increasing.

There are a number of ways in which the world's population can be made more food secure. First, the world's population can be made more food secure by increasing the production of food. Second, the world's population can be made more food secure by increasing the distribution of food. Third, the world's population can be made more food secure by increasing the access to food. Fourth, the world's population can be made more food secure by increasing the quality of food. Fifth, the world's population can be made more food secure by increasing the stability of food.

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