

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Michael R. Pence President United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

This report is submitted in accordance with sections 107 and 502 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the "Act"), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq., and section 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended. This report provides information regarding: (1) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical search for foreign intelligence purposes under the Act; (2) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2018 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes; and (3) certain requests made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) pursuant to national security letter authorities.

In addition to reporting statistics based on the number of final filed applications this report also includes statistics published by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). The AOUSC reports the number of proposed applications rather than the number of final, filed applications. Rule 9(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Rules of Procedure requires the Government to submit proposed applications at least seven days before the Government seeks to have a matter entertained by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (hereinafter "FISC"). Modifications or withdrawals of applications may occur between the filing of a proposed application and the filing of a final application for a variety of reasons, including the Government modifying a proposed application in response to questions or concerns raised by the Court. The statistics prepared by the AOUSC, which use the number of proposed applications rather than final, filed applications as their baseline, reflect this robust interaction between the Government and the Court, and thus are included herein to provide important additional context. The AOUSC Director's full report is available on the AOUSC website.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2018 (section 107 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1807)

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 1,117 final applications to the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 1,117 applications include applications made solely for electronic surveillance,

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applications made solely for physical search, and combined applications requesting authority for electronic surveillance and physical search. Of these, 1,081 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

One of these applications was withdrawn by the Government. The FISC denied one final, filed application in whole and one final, filed application in part. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 119 final, filed applications. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 1,079 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 1,142 proposed applications in 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 830 proposed orders were granted, 245 proposed orders were modified, 40 proposed applications were denied in part, and 27 proposed applications were denied in full. As noted above, the AOUSC statistics include modifications made to proposed orders between the filing of the proposed application and the final application, as well as proposed applications withdrawn by the Government in full or in part after being advised that the Court would not grant the proposed application as initially submitted by the Government.

During calendar year 2018, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 1,500 and 1,999. The aggregate number of United States persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499.

Applications for Access to Certain Business Records (Including the Production of Tangible Things) Made During Calendar Year 2018 (section 502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 70 final applications to the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2018. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with one final application for access to business records.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 73 proposed applications for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. In these matters, the AOUSC reported that 61 proposed orders were granted, nine proposed orders were modified, and three proposed applications were denied in full.

¹ Notably, the definition of "specific selection term" for obtaining an order for the production of tangible things is "a term that specifically identifies a person, account, address, or personal device, or any other specific identifier," 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k), whereas the definition of "specific selection term" for the reporting requirement encompasses a smaller group of terms, to include only "an individual, account, or personal device," 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1)(C). Thus, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion in this report of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). For example, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion of requests in which the specific selection

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Requests Made for Certain Information Pursuant to National Security Letter Authorities During Calendar Year 2018 (USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-177 (2006))

Pursuant to Section 118 of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. 109-177 (2006), as amended, the Department of Justice provides Congress with annual reports regarding requests made by the FBI pursuant to the National Security Letter (NSL) authorities provided in 12 U.S.C. § 3414, 15 U.S.C. § 1681u, 15 U.S.C. § 1681v, 18 U.S.C. § 2709, and 50 U.S.C. § 436.

The FBI reports it made 11,454 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,768 different United States persons.²

The FBI reports it made 14,481 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,717 different non-United States persons.³

The FBI reports it made 12,937 NSL requests in 2018 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 4,432 persons.⁴

² In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of United States persons about whom it obtained information using NSLs. For example, NSLs that are issued concerning the same U.S. person and that include different spellings of the U.S. person's name would be counted as separate U.S. persons, and NSLs issued under two different types of NSL authorities concerning the same U.S. person would be counted as two U.S. persons.

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Sincerely,

Assistant Attorney General



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Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Charles E. Schumer Minority Leader United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

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Stephen E. Boyd Assistant Attorney General



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Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi Speaker U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

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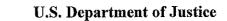
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Dear Mr. Leader:

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In addition to reporting statistics based on the number of final filed applications this report also includes statistics published by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). The AOUSC reports the number of proposed applications rather than the number of final, filed applications. Rule 9(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Rules of Procedure requires the Government to submit proposed applications at least seven days before the Government seeks to have a matter entertained by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (hereinafter "FISC"). Modifications or withdrawals of applications may occur between the filing of a proposed application and the filing of a final application for a variety of reasons, including the Government modifying a proposed application in response to questions or concerns raised by the Court. The statistics prepared by the AOUSC, which use the number of proposed applications rather than final, filed applications as their baseline, reflect this robust interaction between the Government and the Court, and thus are included herein to provide important additional context. The AOUSC Director's full report is available on the AOUSC website.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2018 (section 107 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1807)

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 1,117 final applications to the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 1,117 applications include applications made solely for electronic surveillance,

The Honorable Steny Hoyer Page Two

applications made solely for physical search, and combined applications requesting authority for electronic surveillance and physical search. Of these, 1,081 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

One of these applications was withdrawn by the Government. The FISC denied one final, filed application in whole and one final, filed application in part. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 119 final, filed applications. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 1,079 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 1,142 proposed applications in 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 830 proposed orders were granted, 245 proposed orders were modified, 40 proposed applications were denied in part, and 27 proposed applications were denied in full. As noted above, the AOUSC statistics include modifications made to proposed orders between the filing of the proposed application and the final application, as well as proposed applications withdrawn by the Government in full or in part after being advised that the Court would not grant the proposed application as initially submitted by the Government.

During calendar year 2018, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 1,500 and 1,999. The aggregate number of United States persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499.

Applications for Access to Certain Business Records (Including the Production of Tangible Things) Made During Calendar Year 2018 (section 502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 70 final applications to the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2018. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with one final application for access to business records.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 73 proposed applications for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. In these matters, the AOUSC reported that 61 proposed orders were granted, nine proposed orders were modified, and three proposed applications were denied in full.

¹ Notably, the definition of "specific selection term" for obtaining an order for the production of tangible things is "a term that specifically identifies a person, account, address, or personal device, or any other specific identifier," 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k), whereas the definition of "specific selection term" for the reporting requirement encompasses a smaller group of terms, to include only "an individual, account, or personal device," 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1)(C). Thus, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion in this report of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). For example, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion of requests in which the specific selection

The Honorable Steny Hoyer Page Three

these applications for access to business records. Separately, the FISC did not direct additional, particularized minimization procedures beyond those adopted pursuant to section 1861(g) to the proposed orders in applications made by the Government.

Requests Made for Certain Information Pursuant to National Security Letter Authorities During Calendar Year 2018 (USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-177 (2006))

Pursuant to Section 118 of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. 109-177 (2006), as amended, the Department of Justice provides Congress with annual reports regarding requests made by the FBI pursuant to the National Security Letter (NSL) authorities provided in 12 U.S.C. § 3414, 15 U.S.C. § 1681u, 15 U.S.C. § 1681v, 18 U.S.C. § 2709, and 50 U.S.C. § 436.

The FBI reports it made 11,454 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,768 different United States persons.²

The FBI reports it made 14,481 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,717 different non-United States persons.³

The FBI reports it made 12,937 NSL requests in 2018 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 4,432 persons.⁴

² In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of United States persons about whom it obtained information using NSLs. For example, NSLs that are issued concerning the same U.S. person and that include different spellings of the U.S. person's name would be counted as separate U.S. persons, and NSLs issued under two different types of NSL authorities concerning the same U.S. person would be counted as two U.S. persons.

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of non-United States persons about whom it obtained information using NSLs. For example, NSLs that are issued concerning the same non-U.S. person and that include different spellings of the non-U.S. person's name would be counted as separate non-U.S. persons, and NSLs issued under two different types of NSL authorities concerning the same non-U.S. person would be counted as two non-U.S. persons.

⁴ Because Congress has recognized that the FBI typically knows little about the user of a facility when requests for only subscriber information are made, Section 118(c)(2)(B) does not require the number of requests for NSLs seeking only subscriber information to be broken down to identify the number of requests related to United States persons and non-United States persons. *See* Section 118(c)(2)(B), USA Patriot Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-177, 120 Stat. 217 (2006), as amended.

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We hope that this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Stephen E. Boyd

Assistant Attorney General



Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy Minority Leader U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Leader:

This report is submitted in accordance with sections 107 and 502 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the "Act"), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq., and section 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended. This report provides information regarding: (1) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical search for foreign intelligence purposes under the Act; (2) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2018 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes; and (3) certain requests made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) pursuant to national security letter authorities.

In addition to reporting statistics based on the number of final filed applications this report also includes statistics published by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). The AOUSC reports the number of proposed applications rather than the number of final, filed applications. Rule 9(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Rules of Procedure requires the Government to submit proposed applications at least seven days before the Government seeks to have a matter entertained by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (hereinafter "FISC"). Modifications or withdrawals of applications may occur between the filing of a proposed application and the filing of a final application for a variety of reasons, including the Government modifying a proposed application in response to questions or concerns raised by the Court. The statistics prepared by the AOUSC, which use the number of proposed applications rather than final, filed applications as their baseline, reflect this robust interaction between the Government and the Court, and thus are included herein to provide important additional context. The AOUSC Director's full report is available on the AOUSC website.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2018 (section 107 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1807)

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 1,117 final applications to the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 1,117 applications include applications made solely for electronic surveillance,

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy Page Two

applications made solely for physical search, and combined applications requesting authority for electronic surveillance and physical search. Of these, 1,081 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

One of these applications was withdrawn by the Government. The FISC denied one final, filed application in whole and one final, filed application in part. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 119 final, filed applications. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 1,079 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 1,142 proposed applications in 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 830 proposed orders were granted, 245 proposed orders were modified, 40 proposed applications were denied in part, and 27 proposed applications were denied in full. As noted above, the AOUSC statistics include modifications made to proposed orders between the filing of the proposed application and the final application, as well as proposed applications withdrawn by the Government in full or in part after being advised that the Court would not grant the proposed application as initially submitted by the Government.

During calendar year 2018, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 1,500 and 1,999. The aggregate number of United States persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499.

Applications for Access to Certain Business Records (Including the Production of Tangible Things) Made During Calendar Year 2018 (section 502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 70 final applications to the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2018. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with one final application for access to business records.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 73 proposed applications for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. In these matters, the AOUSC reported that 61 proposed orders were granted, nine proposed orders were modified, and three proposed applications were denied in full.

¹ Notably, the definition of "specific selection term" for obtaining an order for the production of tangible things is "a term that specifically identifies a person, account, address, or personal device, or any other specific identifier," 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k), whereas the definition of "specific selection term" for the reporting requirement encompasses a smaller group of terms, to include only "an individual, account, or personal device," 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1)(C). Thus, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion in this report of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). For example, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion of requests in which the specific selection

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy Page Three

these applications for access to business records. Separately, the FISC did not direct additional, particularized minimization procedures beyond those adopted pursuant to section 1861(g) to the proposed orders in applications made by the Government.

Requests Made for Certain Information Pursuant to National Security Letter Authorities During Calendar Year 2018 (USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-177 (2006))

Pursuant to Section 118 of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. 109-177 (2006), as amended, the Department of Justice provides Congress with annual reports regarding requests made by the FBI pursuant to the National Security Letter (NSL) authorities provided in 12 U.S.C. § 3414, 15 U.S.C. § 1681u, 15 U.S.C. § 1681v, 18 U.S.C. § 2709, and 50 U.S.C. § 436.

The FBI reports it made 11,454 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,768 different United States persons.²

The FBI reports it made 14,481 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,717 different non-United States persons.³

The FBI reports it made 12,937 NSL requests in 2018 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 4,432 persons.⁴

² In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of United States persons about whom it obtained information using NSLs. For example, NSLs that are issued concerning the same U.S. person and that include different spellings of the U.S. person's name would be counted as separate U.S. persons, and NSLs issued under two different types of NSL authorities concerning the same U.S. person would be counted as two U.S. persons.

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of non-United States persons about whom it obtained information using NSLs. For example, NSLs that are issued concerning the same non-U.S. person and that include different spellings of the non-U.S. person's name would be counted as separate non-U.S. persons, and NSLs issued under two different types of NSL authorities concerning the same non-U.S. person would be counted as two non-U.S. persons.

⁴ Because Congress has recognized that the FBI typically knows little about the user of a facility when requests for only subscriber information are made, Section 118(c)(2)(B) does not require the number of requests for NSLs seeking only subscriber information to be broken down to identify the number of requests related to United States persons and non-United States persons. *See* Section 118(c)(2)(B), USA Patriot Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-177, 120 Stat. 217 (2006), as amended.

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We hope that this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Stephen E. Boyd

Assistant Attorney General



Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Lindsey Graham Chairman Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler Chairman Committee on the Judiciary U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515 The Honorable Richard Burr Chairman Select Committee on Intelligence United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Adam Schiff
Chairman
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Messrs. Chairmen:

This report is submitted in accordance with sections 107 and 502 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the "Act"), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 et seq., and section 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended. This report provides information regarding: (1) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical search for foreign intelligence purposes under the Act; (2) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2018 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes; and (3) certain requests made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) pursuant to national security letter authorities.

In addition to reporting statistics based on the number of final filed applications this report also includes statistics published by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). The AOUSC reports the number of proposed applications rather than the number of final, filed applications. Rule 9(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Rules of Procedure requires the Government to submit proposed applications at least seven days before the Government seeks to have a matter entertained by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court ("FISC"). Modifications or withdrawals of applications may occur between the filing of a proposed application and the filing of a final application for a variety of reasons, including the Government modifying a proposed application in response to questions or concerns raised by the Court. The statistics prepared by the AOUSC, which use the number of proposed applications rather than final, filed applications as their baseline, reflect this robust interaction between the Government and the Court, and thus are included herein to provide important additional context. The AOUSC Director's full report is available on the

The Honorable Lindsey Graham The Honorable Richard Burr The Honorable Jerrold Nadler The Honorable Adam Schiff Page Two

AOUSC website (<u>www.uscourts.gov</u>)

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2018 (section 107 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1807)

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 1,117 final applications to the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 1,117 applications include applications made solely for electronic surveillance, applications made solely for physical search, and combined applications requesting authority for electronic surveillance and physical search. Of these, 1,081 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

One of these applications was withdrawn by the Government. The FISC denied one final, filed application in whole and one final, filed application in part. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 119 final, filed applications. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 1,079 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 1,142 proposed applications in 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 830 proposed orders were granted, 245 proposed orders were modified, 40 proposed applications were denied in part, and 27 proposed applications were denied in full. As noted above, the AOUSC statistics include modifications made to proposed orders between the filing of the proposed application and the final application, as well as proposed applications withdrawn by the Government in full or in part after being advised that the Court would not grant the proposed application as initially submitted by the Government.

During calendar year 2018, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 1,500 and 1,999. The aggregate number of United States persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499.

Applications for Access to Certain Business Records (Including the Production of Tangible Things) Made During Calendar Year 2018 (section 502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 70 final applications to the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2018. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with one final application for access to business records.

The Honorable Lindsey Graham The Honorable Richard Burr The Honorable Jerrold Nadler The Honorable Adam Schiff Page Three

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 73 proposed applications for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. In these matters, the AOUSC reported that 61 proposed orders were granted, nine proposed orders were modified, and three proposed applications were denied in full.

Twenty final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.¹ The FISC modified the proposed orders in one of these applications for access to business records. Separately, the FISC did not direct additional, particularized minimization procedures beyond those adopted pursuant to section 1861(g) to the proposed orders in applications made by the Government.

Requests Made for Certain Information Pursuant to National Security Letter Authorities During Calendar Year 2018 (USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-177 (2006))

Pursuant to Section 118 of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act, Pub. L. 109-177 (2006), as amended, the Department of Justice provides Congress with annual reports regarding requests made by the FBI pursuant to the National Security Letter (NSL) authorities provided in 12 U.S.C. § 3414, 15 U.S.C. § 1681u, 15 U.S.C. § 1681v, 18 U.S.C. § 2709, and 50 U.S.C. § 436.

The FBI reports it made 11,454 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,768 different United States persons.²

The FBI reports it made 14,481 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2018 for information concerning non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 2,717 different non-United States persons.³

¹ Notably, the definition of "specific selection term" for obtaining an order for the production of tangible things is "a term that specifically identifies a person, account, address, or personal device, or any other specific identifier," 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k), whereas the definition of "specific selection term" for the reporting requirement encompasses a smaller group of terms, to include only "an individual, account, or personal device," 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1)(C). Thus, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion in this report of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). For example, the reporting requirement mandates inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an "address."

² In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of United States persons about whom it obtained information using NSLs. For example, NSLs that are issued concerning the same U.S. person and that include different spellings of the U.S. person's name would be counted as separate U.S. persons, and NSLs issued under two different types of NSL authorities concerning the same U.S. person would be counted as two U.S. persons.

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of non-United States persons about whom it obtained information using NSLs. For example, NSLs that are issued concerning the same non-U.S. person and that include different spellings of the non-U.S. person's name would be counted as separate non-U.S. persons, and NSLs issued under two different types of NSL authorities concerning the same non-U.S. person would be counted as two non-U.S. persons.

The Honorable Lindsey Graham The Honorable Richard Burr The Honorable Jerrold Nadler The Honorable Adam Schiff Page Four

The FBI reports it made 12,937 NSL requests in 2018 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 4,432 persons.⁴

We hope that this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

tephen E. Boyd

Assistant Attorney General

cc: The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Mark Warner Vice Chairman Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

The Honorable Doug Collins Ranking Member House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Devin Nunes Ranking Member House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

⁴ Because Congress has recognized that the FBI typically knows little about the user of a facility when requests for only subscriber information are made, Section 118(c)(2)(B) does not require the number of requests for NSLs seeking only subscriber information to be broken down to identify the number of requests related to United States persons and non-United States persons. *See* Section 118(c)(2)(B), USA Patriot Act Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-177, 120 Stat. 217 (2006), as amended.



Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable James C. Duff Director Administrative Office of the United States Courts Washington, D.C. 20544

MAY 0 3 2019

Dear Mr. Duff:

Pursuant to section 107 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the "Act"), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*, this report provides information regarding applications made by the Government during calendar year 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and physical search for foreign intelligence purposes.

As you are aware, it has been the Government's historical practice to report statistics based on the number of *final*, filed applications to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (hereinafter "FISC"). Whereas, the statistics published in your report are based on the number of *proposed applications and orders*. More specifically, Rule 9(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Rules of Procedure requires the Government to submit proposed applications at least seven days before the Government seeks to have a matter entertained by the FISC. Modifications or withdrawals of applications may occur between the filing of a proposed application and the filing of a final application for a variety of reasons, including the Government modifying a proposed application in response to questions or concerns raised by the Court. Because the methodology utilized in your report reflects this robust interaction between the Government and the Court, we have repeated that information herein to provide important additional context.

During calendar year 2018, the Government filed 1,117 final applications to the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 1,117 applications include applications made solely for electronic surveillance, applications made solely for physical search, and combined applications requesting authority for electronic surveillance and physical search. Of these, 1,081 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

One of these applications was withdrawn by the Government. The FISC denied one final, filed application in whole and one final, filed application in part. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 119 final, filed applications. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 1,079 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The Honorable James C. Duff Page Two

Your office, applying the methodology outlined above, reported that the FISC received 1,142 proposed applications in 2018 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. In these matters, you reported that 830 proposed orders were granted, 245 proposed orders were modified, 40 proposed applications were denied in part, and 27 proposed applications were denied in full. As noted above, those statistics include modifications made to applications between the filing of the proposed application and the final application, as well as proposed applications withdrawn by the Government in full or in part after being advised that the Court would not grant the proposed application as initially submitted by the Government.

During calendar year 2018, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 1,500 and 1,999. The aggregate number of United States persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499.

We hope that this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if you would like additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

Stephen E. Boyd Assistant Attorney General