



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable J.D. Vance
President
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

APR 29 2026

Dear Mr. President:

This report is submitted in accordance with sections 107 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the Act), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*, and sections 102 and 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act). This report provides information regarding: (1) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2025 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 2025 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes to which section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act applies; 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 AOUSC website.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2025 (section 107 of the Act)

During calendar year 2025, the Government filed 254 final applications with the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes.

The 254 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 the 254 final, filed applications, 250 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. None of the applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance were withdrawn by the Government. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 250 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in eight final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 257 proposed applications in 2025 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 157 proposed orders were granted, 82 proposed orders were modified, 15 proposed orders were denied in part, and three proposed applications were denied in full. The AOUSC also reported that the FISC took final action during calendar year 2025 on one application that had been submitted in 2024, but did not receive final action within that calendar year. 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 2025, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 500 and 999. The total 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 2025 (section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

During calendar year 2025, the Government filed three final applications with the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes.¹ The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2025. The FISC did not modify the proposed orders submitted with any final, filed applications for access to business records. The FISC thus approved three applications for requests for the production of tangible things during calendar year 2025.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received three 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 zero proposed

¹ The sunset of Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1861-1862) became effective on March 15, 2020. With that sunset, the FISA business records provision reverted to the language and authorities enacted in 1998, except for particular foreign intelligence investigations that began or offenses that began or occurred before the sunset.

orders were granted, three proposed orders were modified, and zero proposed applications were denied in full or in part.

All final, filed applications identified a “specific selection term” as defined in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. Section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act requires the government to report the total number of applications in which the specific selection term does not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device. Two final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.² 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 2025 (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

Pursuant to Section 118 of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act, 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.

² 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,” section 501(k)(4) of the Act, 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,” section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act. Thus, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an “address.”

The FBI reports it made 7,519, NSL requests³ (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2025 for information concerning United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,962 different United States persons.⁴

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The FBI reports it made 7,680 NSL requests in 2025 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,690 persons.⁵

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.

Sincerely,



Patrick Davis
Assistant Attorney General

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI relies on the information available in its systems at the time of compilation. On occasion, the number of NSL requests provided in this report as an annual tally may not be the same as the sum of the numbers reported in the Department's two semiannual reports. Generally, the differences are the result of NSL requests withdrawn (*e.g.*, not served on a provider) after the semiannual numbers were tallied. Although the final annual numbers may differ from the semiannual numbers, each is an accurate representation of the total number of NSL requests at the time the NSLs were counted.

⁴ 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. This same counting methodology applies to the number of non-United States persons about whom the FBI obtained information using NSLs, which is also reported herein.

⁵ 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) of the Patriot Reauthorization Act.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Michael Johnson
Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

APR 29 2026

Dear Mr. Speaker:

This report is submitted in accordance with sections 107 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the Act), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*, and sections 102 and 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act). This report provides information regarding: (1) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2025 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 2025 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes to which section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act applies; 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 AOUSC website.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2025 (section 107 of the Act)

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Of the 254 final, filed applications, 250 applications included requests for authority to

conduct electronic surveillance. None of the applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance were withdrawn by the Government. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 250 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in eight final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 257 proposed applications in 2025 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 157 proposed orders were granted, 82 proposed orders were modified, 15 proposed orders were denied in part, and three proposed applications were denied in full. The AOUSC also reported that the FISC took final action during calendar year 2025 on one application that had been submitted in 2024, but did not receive final action within that calendar year. 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 2025, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 500 and 999. The total 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 2025 (section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

During calendar year 2025, the Government filed three final applications with the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes.¹ The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2025. The FISC did not modify the proposed orders submitted with any final, filed applications for access to business records. The FISC thus approved three applications for requests for the production of tangible things during calendar year 2025.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received three 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 zero proposed orders were granted, three proposed orders were modified, and zero proposed applications were denied in full or in part.

All final, filed applications identified a “specific selection term” as defined in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. Section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act requires the government to report the total number of applications in which the specific selection term does not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device. Two final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection

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term.² 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 2025 (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

Pursuant to Section 118 of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act, 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.

Pursuant to Section 118 of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act, 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.

² 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,” section 501(k)(4) of the Act, 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,” section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act. Thus, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an “address.”

The FBI reports it made 7,519, NSL requests³ (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2025 for information concerning United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,962 different United States persons.⁴

The FBI reports it made 14,004 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2025 for information concerning non-United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 3,819 different non-United States persons.

The FBI reports it made 7,680 NSL requests in 2025 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,690 persons.⁵

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.

Sincerely,



Patrick Davis
Assistant Attorney General

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI relies on the information available in its systems at the time of compilation. On occasion, the number of NSL requests provided in this report as an annual tally may not be the same as the sum of the numbers reported in the Department's two semiannual reports. Generally, the differences are the result of NSL requests withdrawn (*e.g.*, not served on a provider) after the semiannual numbers were tallied. Although the final annual numbers may differ from the semiannual numbers, each is an accurate representation of the total number of NSL requests at the time the NSLs were counted.

⁴ 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. This same counting methodology applies to the number of non-United States persons about whom the FBI obtained information using NSLs, which is also reported herein.

⁵ 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) of the Patriot Reauthorization Act.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable John Thune
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

APR 29 2026

The Honorable Charles Schumer
Minority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader and Senator Schumer:

This report is submitted in accordance with sections 107 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the Act), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*, and sections 102 and 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act). This report provides information regarding: (1) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2025 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 2025 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes to which section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act applies; 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 AOUSC website.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2025 (section 107 of the Act)

During calendar year 2025, the Government filed 254 final applications with the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 254 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 the 254 final, filed applications, 250 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. None of the applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance were withdrawn by the Government. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 250 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in eight final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 257 proposed applications in 2025 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 157 proposed orders were granted, 82 proposed orders were modified, 15 proposed orders were denied in part, and three proposed applications were denied in full. The AOUSC also reported that the FISC took final action during calendar year 2025 on one application that had been submitted in 2024, but did not receive final action within that calendar year. 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 2025, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 500 and 999. The total 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 2025 (section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

During calendar year 2025, the Government filed three final applications with the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes.¹ The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2025. The FISC did not modify the proposed orders submitted with any final, filed applications for access to business records. The

¹ The sunset of Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1861-1862) became effective on March 15, 2020. With that sunset, the FISA business records provision reverted to the language and authorities enacted in 1998, except for particular foreign intelligence investigations that began or offenses that began or occurred before the sunset.

FISC thus approved three applications for requests for the production of tangible things during calendar year 2025.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received three 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 zero proposed orders were granted, three proposed orders were modified, and zero proposed applications were denied in full or in part.

All final, filed applications identified a “specific selection term” as defined in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. Section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act requires the government to report the total number of applications in which the specific selection term does not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device. Two final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.² 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 2024 (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

Pursuant to Section 118 of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act, 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.

² 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,” section 501(k)(4) of the Act, 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,” section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act. Thus, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an “address.”

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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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. Davis", is written over the typed name.

Patrick Davis
Assistant Attorney General

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI relies on the information available in its systems at the time of compilation. On occasion, the number of NSL requests provided in this report as an annual tally may not be the same as the sum of the numbers reported in the Department's two semiannual reports. Generally, the differences are the result of NSL requests withdrawn (*e.g.*, not served on a provider) after the semiannual numbers were tallied. Although the final annual numbers may differ from the semiannual numbers, each is an accurate representation of the total number of NSL requests at the time the NSLs were counted.

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⁵ 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) of the Patriot Reauthorization Act.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Steve Scalise
Majority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

APR 29 2026

The Honorable Hakeem Jeffries
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Leader and Congressman Jeffries:

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Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2025 (section 107 of the Act)

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During calendar year 2025, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 500 and 999. The total 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 2025 (section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

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All final, filed applications identified a “specific selection term” as defined in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. Section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act requires the government to report the total number of applications in which the specific selection term does not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device. Two final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.² 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 2025 (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

Pursuant to Section 118 of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act, 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.

² 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,” section 501(k)(4) of the Act, 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,” section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act. Thus, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an “address.”


The FBI reports it made 7,519, NSL requests³ (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2025 for information concerning United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,962 different United States persons.⁴

The FBI reports it made 14,004 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2025 for information concerning non-United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 3,819 different non-United States persons.

The FBI reports it made 7,680 NSL requests in 2025 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,690 persons.⁵

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.

Sincerely,



Patrick Davis
Assistant Attorney General

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI relies on the information available in its systems at the time of compilation. On occasion, the number of NSL requests provided in this report as an annual tally may not be the same as the sum of the numbers reported in the Department's two semiannual reports. Generally, the differences are the result of NSL requests withdrawn (*e.g.*, not served on a provider) after the semiannual numbers were tallied. Although the final annual numbers may differ from the semiannual numbers, each is an accurate representation of the total number of NSL requests at the time the NSLs were counted.

⁴ 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. This same counting methodology applies to the number of non-United States persons about whom the FBI obtained information using NSLs, which is also reported herein.

⁵ 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) of the Patriot Reauthorization Act.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Tom Cotton
Chairman
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

APR 29 2026

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Messrs. Chairmen:

This report is submitted in accordance with sections 107 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (the Act), as amended, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*, and sections 102 and 118 of USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, as amended (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act). This report provides information regarding: (1) all final, filed applications made by the Government during calendar year 2025 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 2025 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes to which section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act applies; 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 AOUSC

website.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2025 (section 107 of the Act)

During calendar year 2025, the Government filed 254 final applications with the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 254 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 the 254 final, filed applications, 250 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. None of the applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance were withdrawn by the Government. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 250 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in eight final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 257 proposed applications in 2025 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 157 proposed orders were granted, 82 proposed orders were modified, 15 proposed orders were denied in part, and three proposed applications were denied in full. The AOUSC also reported that the FISC took final action during calendar year 2025 on one application that had been submitted in 2024, but did not receive final action within that calendar year. 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 2025, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 500 and 999. The total 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 2025 (section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

During calendar year 2025, the Government filed three final applications with the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes.¹ The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed

¹ The sunset of Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act (50 U.S.C. §§ 1861-1862) became effective on March 15, 2020. With that sunset, the FISA business records provision reverted to the language and authorities enacted in 1998, except for

application by the Government during calendar year 2025. The FISC did not modify the proposed orders submitted with any final, filed applications for access to business records. The FISC thus approved three applications for requests for the production of tangible things during calendar year 2025.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received three 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 zero proposed orders were granted, three proposed orders were modified, and zero proposed applications were denied in full or in part.

All final, filed applications identified a “specific selection term” as defined in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. Section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act requires the government to report the total number of applications in which the specific selection term does not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device. Two final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.² 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 2025 (PATRIOT Reauthorization Act)

Pursuant to Section 118 of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act, 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.

particular foreign intelligence investigations that began or offenses that began or occurred before the sunset.

² 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,” section 501(k)(4) of the Act, 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,” section 102(b)(2) of the PATRIOT Reauthorization Act. Thus, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in section 501(k)(4) of the Act. For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an “address.”

The Honorable Tom Cotton
The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
The Honorable Rick Crawford
The Honorable Jim Jordan
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The FBI reports it made 7,519, NSL requests³ (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2025 for information concerning United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,962 different United States persons.⁴

The FBI reports it made 14,004 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2025 for information concerning non-United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 3,819 different non-United States persons.

The FBI reports it made 7,680 NSL requests in 2025 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These requests sought information pertaining to 1,690 persons.⁵

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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patrick Davis", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Patrick Davis
Assistant Attorney General

³ In the course of compiling its NSL statistics, the FBI relies on the information available in its systems at the time of compilation. On occasion, the number of NSL requests provided in this report as an annual tally may not be the same as the sum of the numbers reported in the Department's two semiannual reports. Generally, the differences are the result of NSL requests withdrawn (*e.g.*, not served on a provider) after the semiannual numbers were tallied. Although the final annual numbers may differ from the semiannual numbers, each is an accurate representation of the total number of NSL requests at the time the NSLs were counted.

⁴ 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. This same counting methodology applies to the number of non-United States persons about whom the FBI obtained information using NSLs, which is also reported herein.

⁵ 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) of the Patriot Reauthorization Act.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Robert J. Conrad, Jr.
Director
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Washington, D.C. 20544

APR 29 2026

Dear Director Conrad:

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 2025 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 2025, the Government filed 254 final applications to the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 254 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 the 254 final, filed applications, 250 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

None of the applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance were withdrawn by the Government. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in eight final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

Your office, applying the methodology outlined above, reported that the FISC received 257 proposed applications in 2025 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. In these matters, you reported that 157

proposed orders were granted, 82 proposed orders were modified, 15 proposed orders were denied in part, and three proposed applications were denied in full. You also reported that the FISC took final action during calendar year 2025 on one application that had been submitted in 2024 but did not receive final action within that calendar year. 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 2025, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between 500 and 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patrick Davis", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Patrick Davis
Assistant Attorney General