



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 30, 2021

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

Dear Madam Pelosi:

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 2020 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 2020 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 (NSL) 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 (FISC) 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. 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 2020 (section 107 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1807)**

During calendar year 2020, the Government filed 478 final applications with the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence

purposes. The 478 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 478 final, filed applications, 459 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 did not deny any of these final, filed applications in whole. One final, filed application was denied in part. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 459 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 50¹ final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 489 proposed applications in 2020 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 334 proposed orders were granted, 121 proposed orders were modified, 22 proposed orders were denied in part, and 12 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 2020, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499. 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 2020 (section 502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2020, the Government filed 28 final applications with the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes.² The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2020. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with two final, filed applications for access to business records.

¹ In addition to the 50 orders modified with respect to applications made during the reporting period, the FISC modified two orders for two applications after first granting authorization. The FISC also modified two orders for two applications made in the prior reporting period during the current reporting period.

² 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 originally enacted in 1998, except for particular foreign intelligence investigations that began or offenses that began or occurred before the sunset.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 28 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 16 proposed orders were granted, ten proposed orders were modified, two proposed orders were denied in part, and zero proposed applications were denied in full.

All final, filed applications identified a "specific selection term" as defined in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). Section 1862(c)(1)(C) 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. Thirteen final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.³ The FISC modified the proposed orders in two 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 2020 (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 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 6,670 NSL requests⁴ (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2020 for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 1,915 different United States persons.⁵

³ 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 does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an "address."

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
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The FBI reports it made 6,187 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2020 for information concerning non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 1,454 different non-United States persons.

The FBI reports it made 11,368 NSL requests in 2020 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 3,695 persons.⁶

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,

JOSEPH
GAETA

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Date: 2021.04.30
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Joe Gaeta
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

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

⁶ 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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April 30, 2021

The Honorable Steny Hoyer
Majority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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

Dear Mr. Leader and Congressman McCarthy:

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The Honorable Steny Hoyer
The Honorable Kevin McCarthy
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Of the 478 final, filed applications, 459 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 did not deny any of these final, filed applications in whole. One final, filed application was denied in part. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 459 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 50¹ final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 489 proposed applications in 2020 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 334 proposed orders were granted, 121 proposed orders were modified, 22 proposed orders were denied in part, and 12 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 2020, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499. 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 2020** (section
502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2020, the Government filed 28 final applications with the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes.² The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed

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application by the Government during calendar year 2020. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with two final, filed applications for access to business records.

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All final, filed applications identified a "specific selection term" as defined in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). Section 1862(c)(1)(C) 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. Thirteen final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.³ The FISC modified the proposed orders in two 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 2020 (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 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.

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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,

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Joe Gaeta
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

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⁶ 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.



U.S. Department of Justice

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Washington, D.C. 20530

April 30, 2021

The Honorable Kamala Harris
President
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Madam President:

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**Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During
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During calendar year 2020, the Government filed 478 final applications with the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence

purposes. The 478 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 478 final, filed applications, 459 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 did not deny any of these final, filed applications in whole. One final, filed application was denied in part. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 459 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 50¹ final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 489 proposed applications in 2020 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 334 proposed orders were granted, 121 proposed orders were modified, 22 proposed orders were denied in part, and 12 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.

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April 30, 2021

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² 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 originally

application by the Government during calendar year 2020. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with two final, filed applications for access to business records.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 28 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 16 proposed orders were granted, ten proposed orders were modified, two proposed orders were denied in part, and zero proposed applications were denied in full.

All final, filed applications identified a "specific selection term" as defined in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). Section 1862(c)(1)(C) 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. Thirteen final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.³ The FISC modified the proposed orders in two 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 2020 (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 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.

enacted in 1998, except for particular foreign intelligence investigations that began or offenses that began or occurred before the sunset.

³ 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 does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an "address."

The Honorable Charles E. Schumer
The Honorable Mitch McConnell
Page Four

The FBI reports it made 6,670 NSL requests⁴ (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2020 for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 1,915 different United States persons.⁵

The FBI reports it made 6,187 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2020 for information concerning non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 1,454 different non-United States persons.

The FBI reports it made 11,368 NSL requests in 2020 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 3,695 persons.⁶

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,

JOSEPH
GAETA

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JOSEPH GAETA
Date: 2021.04.30
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Joe Gaeta
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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 reported directly below.

⁶ 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.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 30, 2021

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

The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
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

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

Dear 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 2020 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 2020 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 (NSL) 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 (FISC) 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. 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

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The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
The Honorable Adam Schiff
The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Page Two

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 2020** (section 107 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1807)

During calendar year 2020, the Government filed 478 final applications with the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 478 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 478 final, filed applications, 459 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 did not deny any of these final, filed applications in whole. One final, filed application was denied in part. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 459 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 50¹ final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 489 proposed applications in 2020 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The AOUSC reported that 334 proposed orders were granted, 121 proposed orders were modified, 22 proposed orders were denied in part, and 12 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 2020, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499. The aggregate number of United States persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499.

¹ In addition to the 50 orders modified with respect to applications made during the reporting period, the FISC modified two orders for two applications after first granting authorization. The FISC also modified two orders for two applications made in the prior reporting period during the current reporting period.

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The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
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Applications for Access to Certain Business Records (Including the Production of Tangible Things) Made During Calendar Year 2020 (section 502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2020, the Government filed 28 final applications with the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes.² The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such final, filed application by the Government during calendar year 2020. The FISC modified the proposed orders submitted with two final, filed applications for access to business records.

The AOUSC, applying the methodology outlined above, has reported that the FISC received 28 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 16 proposed orders were granted, ten proposed orders were modified, two proposed orders were denied in part, and zero proposed applications were denied in full.

All final, filed applications identified a “specific selection term” as defined in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). Section 1862(c)(1)(C) 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. Thirteen final, filed applications did not specifically identify an individual, account, or personal device as the specific selection term.³ The FISC modified the proposed orders in two 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.

² 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 originally enacted in 1998, except for particular foreign intelligence investigations that began or offenses that began or occurred before the sunset.

³ 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 does not mandate inclusion in this statistic of certain requests that otherwise meet the definition of specific selection term in 50 U.S.C. § 1861(k). For example, the reporting requirement does not mandate inclusion of requests in which the specific selection term was an “address.”

The Honorable Mark Warner
The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
The Honorable Adam Schiff
The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Page Four

Requests Made for Certain Information Pursuant to National Security Letter Authorities During Calendar Year 2020 (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 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 6,670 NSL requests⁴ (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2020 for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 1,915 different United States persons.⁵

The FBI reports it made 6,187 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) in 2020 for information concerning non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 1,454 different non-United States persons.

The FBI reports it made 11,368 NSL requests in 2020 for information concerning only subscriber information for United States persons and non-United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 3,695 persons.⁶

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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 reported directly below.

⁶ 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.

The Honorable Mark Warner
The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
The Honorable Adam Schiff
The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Page Five

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,

JOSEPH
GAETA

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JOSEPH GAETA
Date: 2021.04.30
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Joe Gaeta
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

cc:

The Honorable Marco Rubio
Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Intelligence
United States Senate

The Honorable Chuck Grassley
Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

The Honorable Devin Nunes
Ranking Member
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
U.S. House of Representatives

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 30, 2021

The Honorable Roslynn R. Maukopf
Director
Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Washington, DC 20544

Dear Director Maukopf:

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 2020 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 (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 2020, the Government filed 478 final applications to the FISC for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 478 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 478 final, filed applications, 459 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

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None of the applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance were withdrawn by the Government. The FISC did not deny any of these final, filed applications in whole. One final, filed application was denied in part. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 50¹ final, filed applications requesting authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

Your office, applying the methodology outlined above, reported that the FISC received 489 proposed applications in 2020 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. In these matters, you reported that 334 proposed orders were granted, 121 proposed orders were modified, 22 proposed applications were denied in part, and 12 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 the calendar year of 2020, the total number of persons targeted for orders for electronic surveillance was between zero and 499. 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,

**JOSEPH
GAETA** Digitally signed
by JOSEPH GAETA
Date: 2021.04.30
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Joe Gaeta
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

¹ In addition to the 50 orders modified with respect to applications made during the reporting period, the FISC modified two orders for two applications after first granting authorization. The FISC also modified two orders for two applications made in the prior reporting period during the current reporting period.