Dear Messrs. Chairmen:

This report is submitted pursuant to 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, Pub. L. No. 109-177 (2006). In accordance with those provisions, this report provides information regarding all applications made by the Government during calendar year 2014 for authority to conduct electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence purposes under the Act, all applications made by the Government during calendar year 2014 for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes, and certain requests made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation pursuant to national security letter authorities. In addition, while not required to do so by statute, the Government is providing information concerning the number of applications made during calendar year 2014 for authority to conduct physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes.

Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2014 (section 107 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1807)

During calendar year 2014, the Government made 1,416 applications to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (hereinafter “FISC”) for authority to conduct electronic surveillance and/or physical searches for foreign intelligence purposes. The 1,416 applications include applications made solely for electronic surveillance, applications made solely for
physical search, and combined applications requesting authority for electronic surveillance and physical search. Of these, 1,379 applications included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

None of these 1,379 applications were withdrawn by the Government. The FISC did not deny any applications in whole, or in part. The FISC made modifications to the proposed orders in 19 applications. Thus, the FISC approved collection activity in a total of 1,379 of the applications that included requests for authority to conduct electronic surveillance.

Applications for Access to Certain Business Records (Including the Production of Tangible Things) Made During Calendar Year 2014 (section 502 of the Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1862(c)(1))

During calendar year 2014, the Government made 170 applications to the FISC for access to certain business records (including the production of tangible things) for foreign intelligence purposes. The FISC did not deny, in whole or in part, any such application filed by the Government during calendar year 2014. The FISC made modifications to four proposed orders in applications for access to business records.


\[1\] In addition to the 19 orders modified with respect to applications made during the reporting period, the FISC modified two orders for applications after first granting authorization. The FISC also modified two orders for applications made in a prior reporting period during the current reporting period.
In 2014, the FBI made 12,452 NSL requests (excluding requests for subscriber information only) for information concerning United States persons. These sought information pertaining to 4,699 different United States persons.\(^2\)

We hope 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,

Peter J. Kadzik
Assistant Attorney General

cc: The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Diane Feinstein
Vice Chairman
Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.
Ranking Member
House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Adam Schiff
Ranking Member
House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

\(^2\) In the course of compiling its National Security Letter statistics, the FBI may over-report the number of United States persons about whom it obtained information using National Security Letters. 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.