An Empirical Analysis on the Use and Reporting of

National Security Letters

Alex Bellon, Miro Haller, Andrey Labunets, Enze "Alex" Liu, Stefan Savage

UC San Diego



National Security Letter

similar to administrative subpoena but issued w/o involving judicial branch

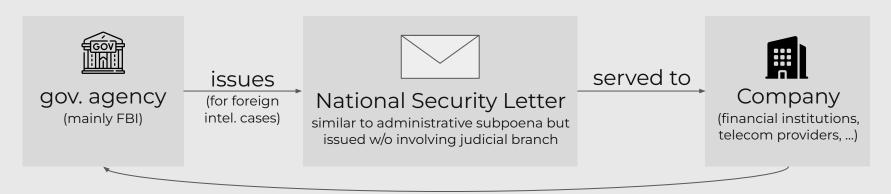






metadata

financial records, business records, credit records, addresses



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NSL: concerns about misuse



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non-disclosure orders

prevent companies from disclosing any information about received NSLs

NSL: concerns about misuse

added controls:

- FISA court
- review process for gag orders



added controls:

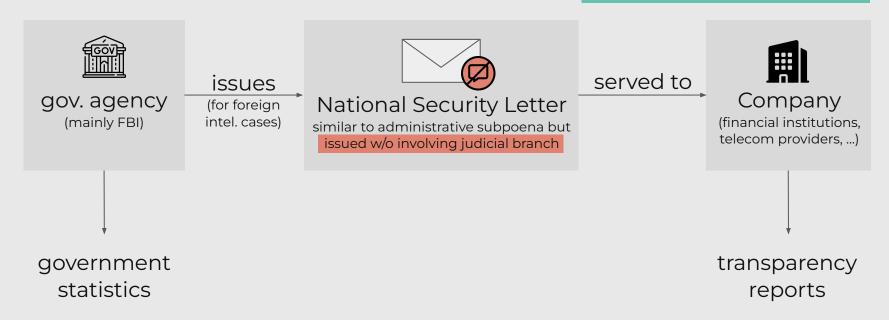
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government statistics

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→ transparency, enabling public and congressional oversight

government statistics

published NSLs

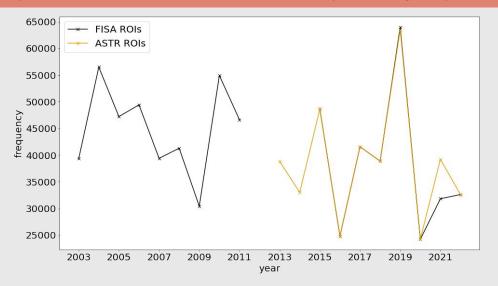
transparency reports

government statistics

- non-uniform sources (FISA, ASTR, OIG)
- incomplete data and changing format
- internal inconsistencies

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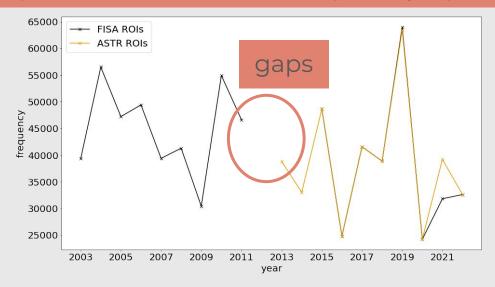


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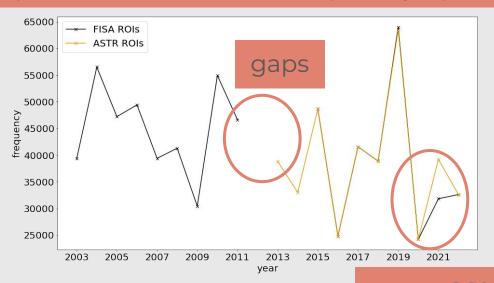


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up to 20% discrepancy

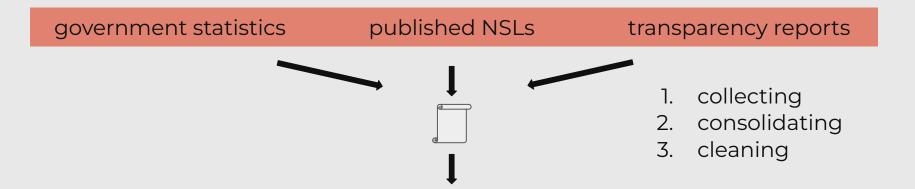
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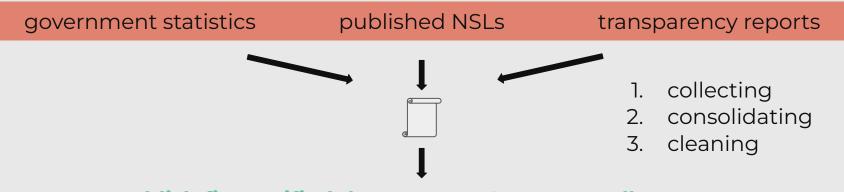
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→ despite available raw data, public auditing is unlikely to occur





publish first unified data set on NSLs across all sources

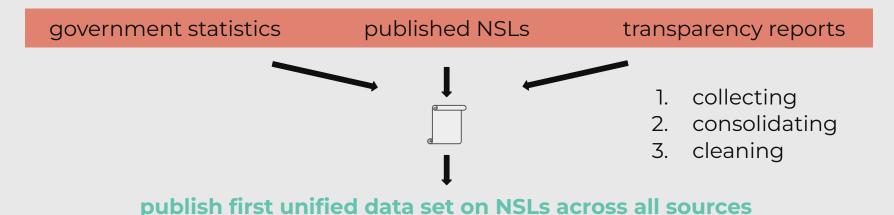


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and discuss the following questions:

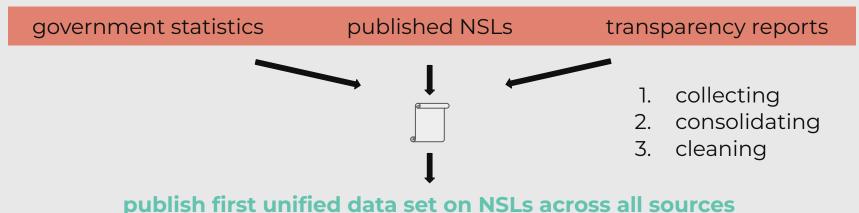
how accessible is this data collection?

CSLAW'24 24



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- 2. can the public effectively assess the NSL usage from reported data?



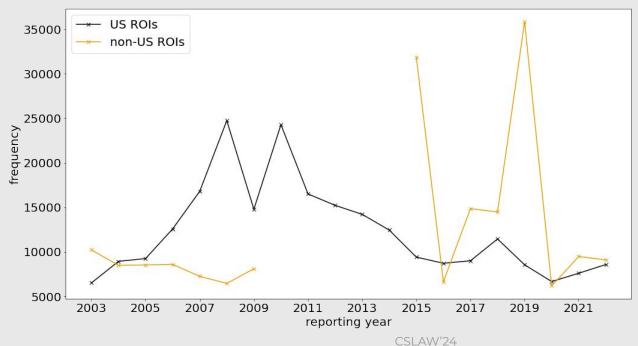
and discuss the following questions:

- 1. how accessible is this data collection? more in paper
- 2. can the public effectively assess the NSL usage from reported data?

what can we learn from NSL data?

government reports: NSL requests

longitudinal analysis of Requests for Information (ROI)

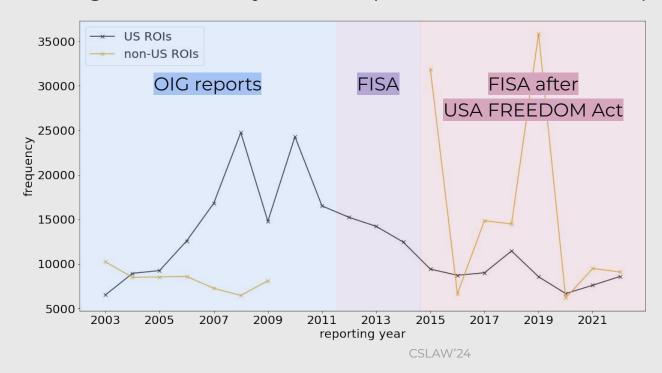


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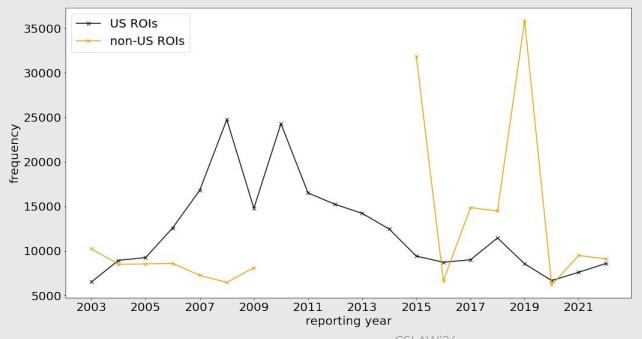
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longitudinal analysis of Requests for Information (ROI)



observation:

ROIs for non-US personas become more common

summing NSL bands:

	2022	2023
Company 1	0–250	250–500
Company 2	0–500	0–500
Company 3	500-1000	500-1000

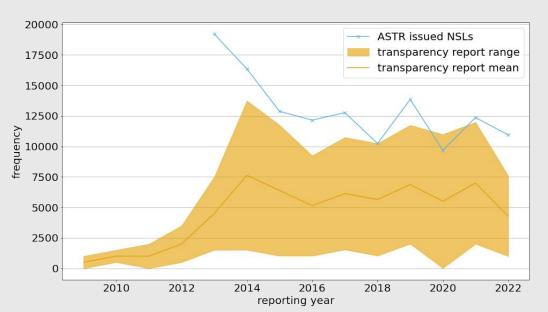
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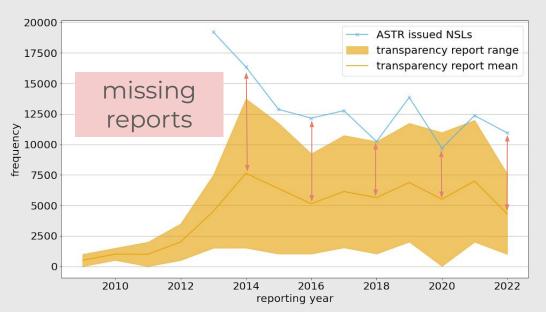


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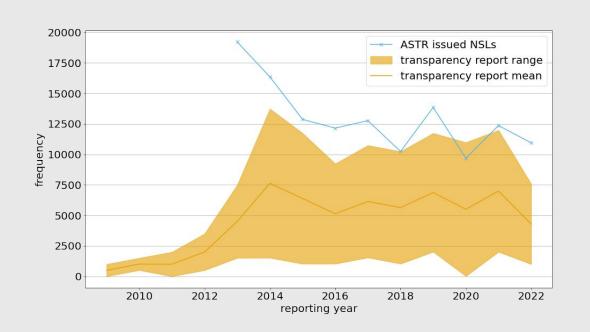


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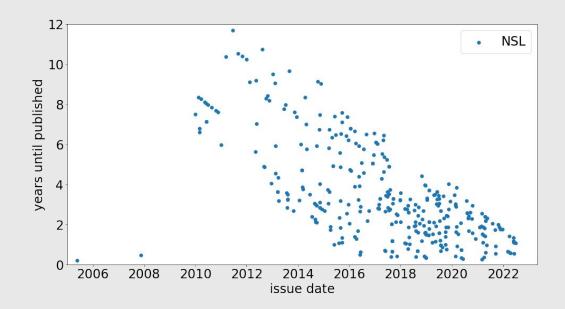
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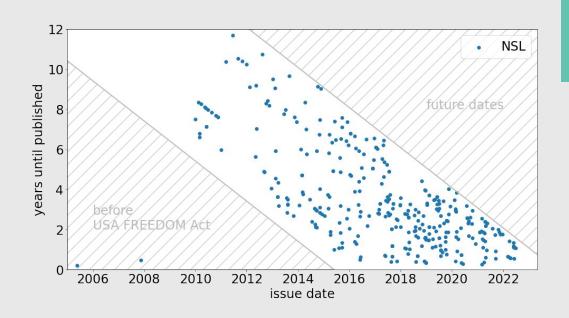
observation:

after 2013, the transparency report mean correlates with the ASTR numbers (Pearson coeff: 0.77)

NSL letters: gag order time



NSL letters: gag order time

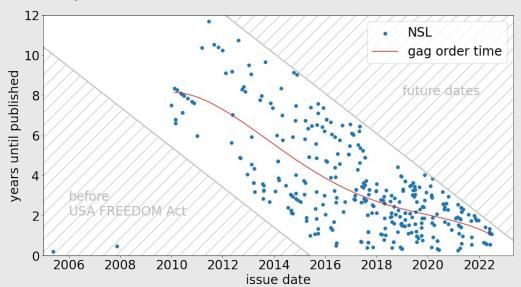


observation:

NSLs published after the USA FREEDOM Act

NSL letters: gag order time

gag order time ≈ publication data – issuance data



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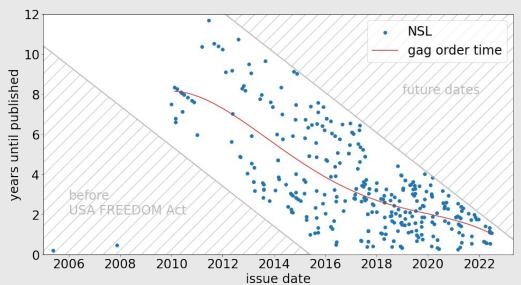
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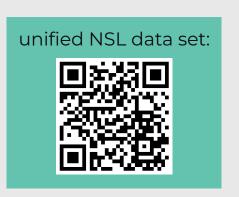
caveat:

unknown distribution of 99.7% of NSLs; bias towards short gag order times

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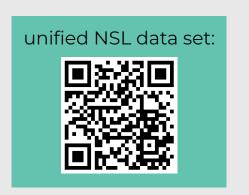
conclusion

our unified NSL data set enables analysis



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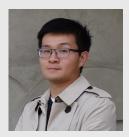


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- two authors are at CSLAW:



Enze "Alex" Liu



Miro Haller

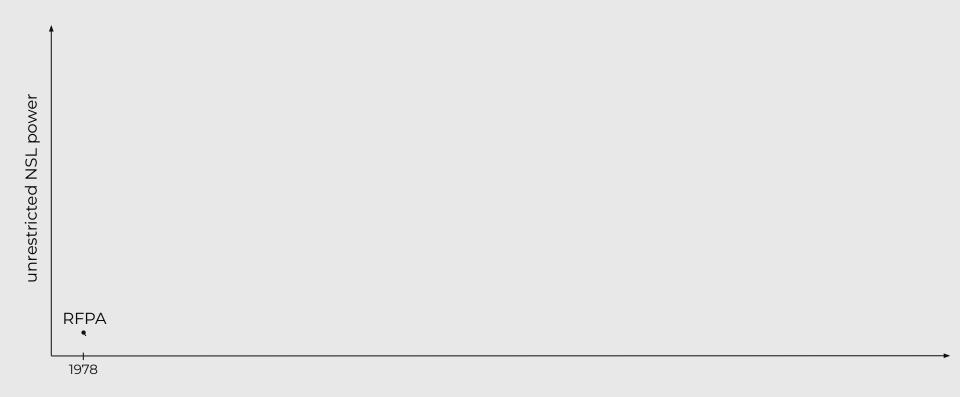


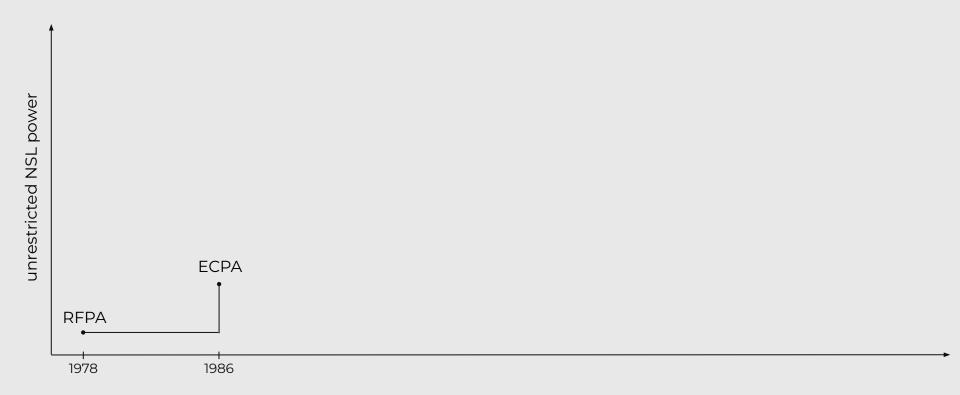


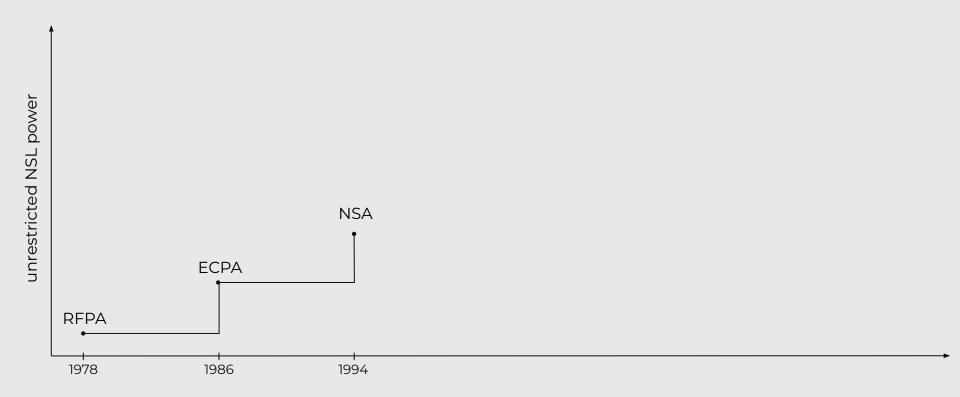
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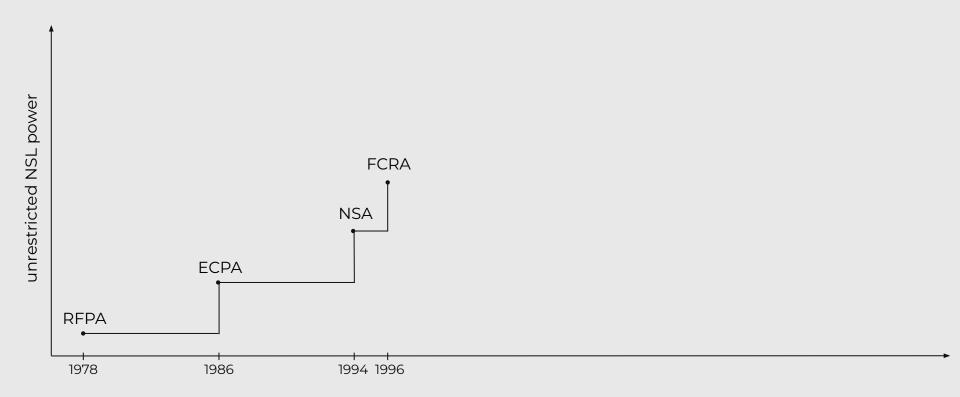
Backup Slides

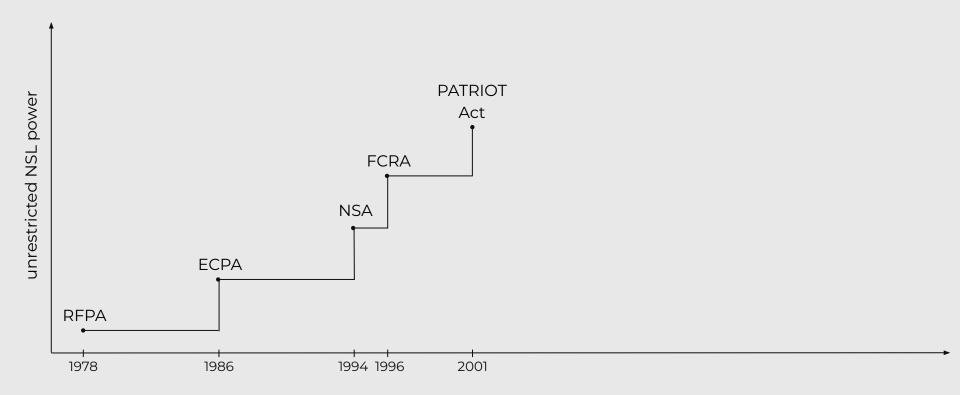
legal history of NSLs

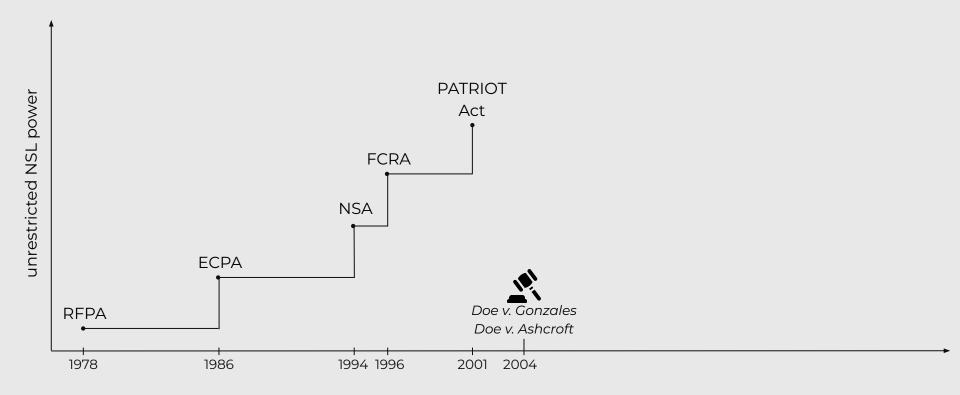


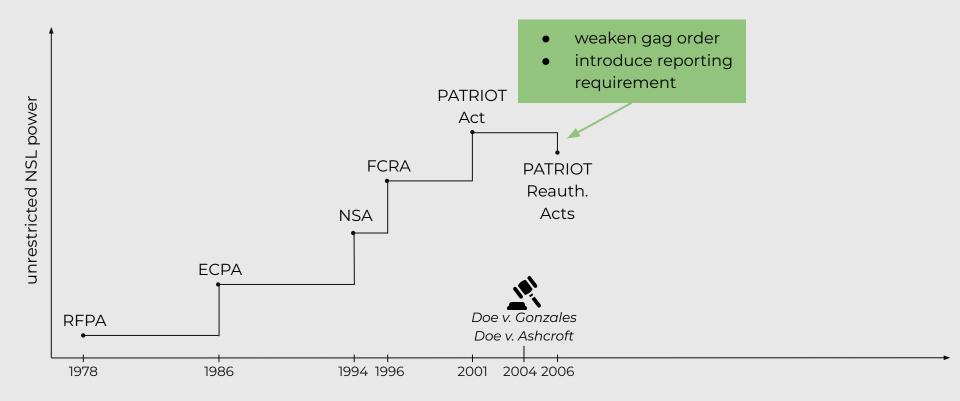


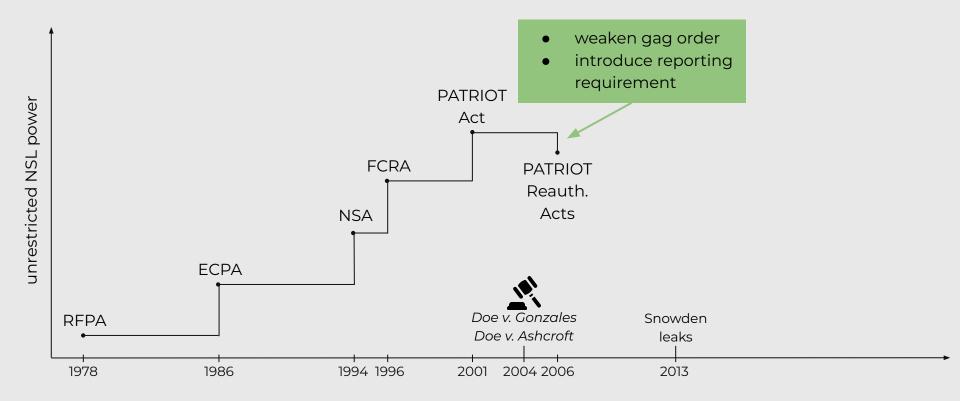


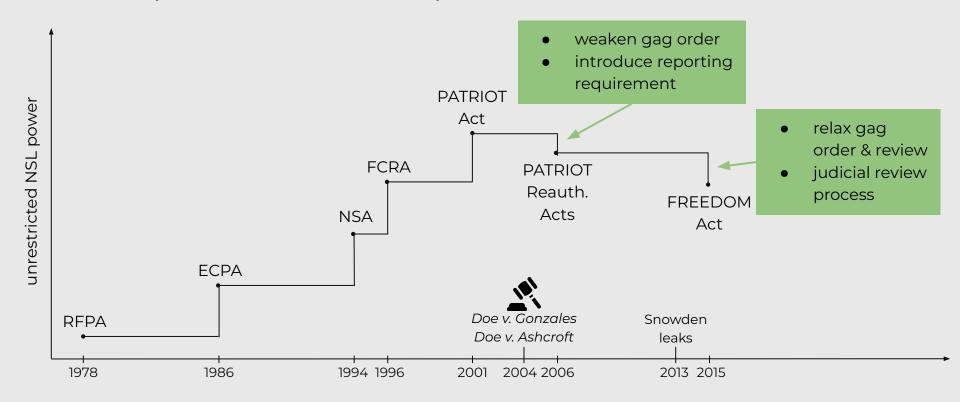












Requests for Information (ROI)

