December 5, 2012

United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Re: Vote NO on S. 3276; 5 year Extension of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008; Public Oversight and Amendment Necessary First

Dear Senator:

On behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), a non-partisan organization with more than a half million members, countless additional activists and supporters, and 53 affiliates nationwide, we urge you to vote NO on S. 3276, the FAA Sunsets Extension Act of 2012. This bill will extend the warrantless wiretapping program until June 1, 2017, without amendment and without meaningful public oversight. We encourage Congress to first require disclosure of basic FAA information and amend the law to include significant privacy protections.

There is little in the public record about how the government implements the FAA, but what little there is reveals substantial violations of the law. The New York Times reported in April 2009 that the National Security Agency “intercepted private e-mail messages and phone calls of Americans in recent months on a scale that went beyond the broad legal limits established by Congress” and “engaged in ‘overcollection’ of domestic communications of Americans” which was “significant and systemic.”¹ Documents released in response to an ACLU Freedom of Information Act request confirmed recurring violations through March 2010, the last date for which reports were produced at the time of the FOIA release.² Though heavily redacted, the documents suggest that the government is not always able to determine whether a target is a US person and therefore entitled to heightened protections. They also confirm violations of both the targeting and minimization procedures that are supposed to protect Americans’ privacy. Finally, Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR),


² Summary of FOIA returns available at
member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has said that he, “believe[s] that the government’s implementation of Section 702 of FISA has sometimes circumvented the spirit of the law, and on at least one occasion the FISA Court has reached this same conclusion.”

Even surveillance within the four corners of the law could substantially violate Americans’ Fourth Amendment right to privacy. FAA permits the bulk, suspicionless collection of electronic communications coming into and going out of the United States, so long as no specific US person or person in the United States is intentionally targeted. While the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) considers and approves the targeting and minimization procedures used for FAA interceptions, those applications are for year-long programs that do not identify the people or places to be tapped but instead identify “categories of foreign intelligence targets” to be surveilled. While no specific US person may be targeted, the FAA authorizes the mass acquisition of Americans’ international communications, implicating the Fourth Amendment rights of potentially millions of Americans. The public does not know the nature or amount of this privacy invasion, and it does not appear that Congress does either. In fact, when asked by Senators Wyden and Udall whether the Administration could even estimate how many Americans had been impacted by the FISA Amendments Act, the Director of National Intelligence said it “was not reasonably possible to identify the number of people located in the United States whose communications may have been reviewed under the authority of the FAA.”

While the Committees of jurisdiction have received classified reports that include some information about the contours of the program, the rights at stake demand public oversight and this overbroad law needs amendment. In this reauthorization process we urge you to vote no until such time:

1. The administration releases basic information about the program, such as the type of information collected and how many Americans and people in the US it has affected. It is also critical that FISC opinions and administration interpretations of its authority to collect and use information under the FAA become part of the public record and congressional debate.

2. Legislation amends the FAA to prevent the bulk collection of communications. Vacuum-cleaner-like programs always collect information on people who have done nothing wrong. The FAA, even though nominally directed outward, allows the mass and suspicionless acquisition of the communications of Americans and people in the US. It should only be used to collect specific information on specific targets.

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3 Letter from Kathleen Turner, Director of Legislative Affairs, Office of the Director of National Intelligence to the Honorable Ron Wyden, July 20, 2012, Regarding the Classification Review of Three Statements About the FISA Amendments Act.


5 Letter from Kathleen Turner, Director of Legislative Affairs, Office of the Director of National Intelligence to Senators Ron Wyden and Mark Udall, July 26, 2011, Regarding the Implementation of the FISA Amendments Act.
3. Legislation amends the FAA to ensure that information collected under those programs can be used only in the narrowest of circumstances and ensures that information cannot be repurposed for other government uses.

Because this oversight has not been conducted and these statutory fixes are not included in S. 3276, we strongly urge you to vote NO. Please contact Legislative Counsel Michelle Richardson with any questions.

Sincerely,

Laura W. Murphy
Director, Washington Legislative Office

Michelle Richardson
Legislative Counsel