

Comcast Transparency Report

Comcast published its first Transparency Report in March 2014 and committed to releasing new transparency reports semi-annually. This is our second Transparency Report. It covers the period from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014, except as noted below. During this period, we received legal requests from U.S. law enforcement and national security entities at the federal, state, and local government levels.

As we noted in our first Transparency Report, we are required by law to respond to valid government requests. Some of these requests also involve emergency disclosures to prevent imminent risk of death or serious physical injury. Protecting our customers' privacy is among our highest priorities, so we review every request to ensure it is valid and is within the scope of what we are legally required to disclose before we respond with the requested information.

The U.S. Department of Justice permits us to report the numbers of National Security Letters (NSLs) and Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) orders and warrants, and the corresponding numbers of customer accounts affected, in bands of 1,000. It also requires that we report FISA orders and warrants with a six month delay. Consequently, the numbers for FISA orders in this report cover only the final six months of 2013.

Criminal Requests	
Subpoenas	8,936
Court Orders	
General Orders	1,945
Pen Register/Trap & Trace	51
Wiretaps	3
Warrants	
Content	112
Non-Content	623
Total Criminal Requests	<u>11,670</u>

Emergency Requests	469
---------------------------	-----

National Security Requests	
NSLs (January 1, 2014 – June 30, 2014)	0-999
Customer Accounts Affected	0-999
FISA Orders and Warrants (July 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013)	

	Content	0-999
Customer Accounts Affected		0-999
	Non-Content	0-999
Customer Accounts Affected		0-999

Definitions (as terms appear in the Report)

Subpoenas typically seek basic customer account information that is contained in the business records of a service provider. Frequently, subpoenas seek the identification of a customer account by name and address based on a telephone number or Internet Protocol address assigned to the account. An officer of the court, such as a law enforcement officer or a prosecuting attorney, for example, usually issues a subpoena.

Court Orders typically seek historical information, real time, or more detailed information than is available using a subpoena. A judge signs a court order indicating that the law enforcement entity seeking it has made the requisite showing under the law to obtain the order.

General Orders are court orders other than wiretap, pen register, and trap and trace orders. Most general orders seek information similar to that available with a subpoena, and some also seek contents of communications.

Pen Register Orders seek real time access to information like phone numbers and e-mail addresses as they are dialed or sent, and Trap and Trace Orders seek real time access to incoming phone numbers or e-mail addresses.

Wiretap Orders seek real time access to the contents of communications.

Warrants typically seek information similar to that available under subpoenas and some court orders, but may also seek the contents of communications in certain cases. A judge signs a warrant based on a showing by the law enforcement entity seeking it that there is probable cause that the information sought by the warrant is evidence of a crime.

Emergency Requests typically seek information from a service provider on an expedited basis in an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to any person. Our policy requires the requesting law enforcement officer to provide a written certification describing the emergency. Comcast uses this information to verify an emergency request in connection with responding to it. Some emergency requests seek information related to 911 telephone calls. In those cases, Comcast verifies that the request is coming from a legitimate Public Service Answering Point before responding to it.

National Security Letters are issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI issues these in connection with counter-terrorism or counter-intelligence matters; national security letters are limited to seeking non-content information like customer account information.

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Orders and Warrants are issued by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. These orders and warrants typically seek both content and non-content information relating to national security matters, such as international terrorism or espionage.

Customer Accounts Affected means the number of unique Comcast subscriber accounts affected by a particular legal request. For example, one national security letter may seek information about two different subscriber accounts.

Content refers to the actual contents of a communication, such as the body of an e-mail or a telephone conversation.

Non-Content refers to information other than the contents of a communication, such as a list of phone numbers or e-mail addresses or header information (signaling, addressing, or routing information).