

# FISA

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT



# SECTION 702

of the FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT

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SECTION 702

# THE BIG PICTURE



# FISA SECTION 702: AT A GLANCE

## 702 DEFINED

Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) is a key foreign intelligence authority that helps keep the United States, its citizens, and allies safe and secure. The authority allows the U.S. Government to collect the communications of specific foreign intelligence targets located outside the United States who use U.S. electronic communication services such as email and telephone.

Intelligence from Section 702 is used every day to protect the nation from critical threats, inform U.S. Government strategy, and save American lives. Section 702 provides robust privacy and civil liberties protections and is subject to rigorous oversight from all three branches of government.

## TIMELINE

Absent Congressional reauthorization, FISA Section 702 will sunset April 20, 2026. A lapse in this law could result in the loss of significant foreign intelligence, preventing us from acquiring insights into hostile foreign actors operating beyond our borders.

## WITHOUT THIS AUTHORITY, WE LACK A HOLISTIC PICTURE OF OUR FOREIGN THREATS

### RELEVANCE

100%

of the President's Intelligence Priorities topics reported on by NSA were supported by FISA Section 702 information in 2025.

63%

of articles in the President's Daily Brief contained 702 information reported by NSA in 2025.

24%

of NSA's intelligence reports in 2025 contained FISA Section 702 information.

62%

of products in CIA's World Intelligence Review daily analytic publication relied on FISA Section 702 information in 2025.

>90%

of the synthetic drug disruptions that CIA enabled in 2025 relied in some way on Section 702 information.

# COMPARING FISA SECTION 702 & FISA TITLE I

## FISA SECTION 702

### Targets

Specific, non-U.S. persons located outside the United States who are reasonably likely to possess foreign intelligence.

No U.S. persons, or any person in the United States, may be targeted using Section 702.



### How Targeting Is Authorized

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court reviews and approves topical certifications and procedures, submitted by the Attorney General and Director of National Intelligence, to ensure appropriate targeting and protections for U.S. person privacy and civil liberties.

### How Collection Occurs

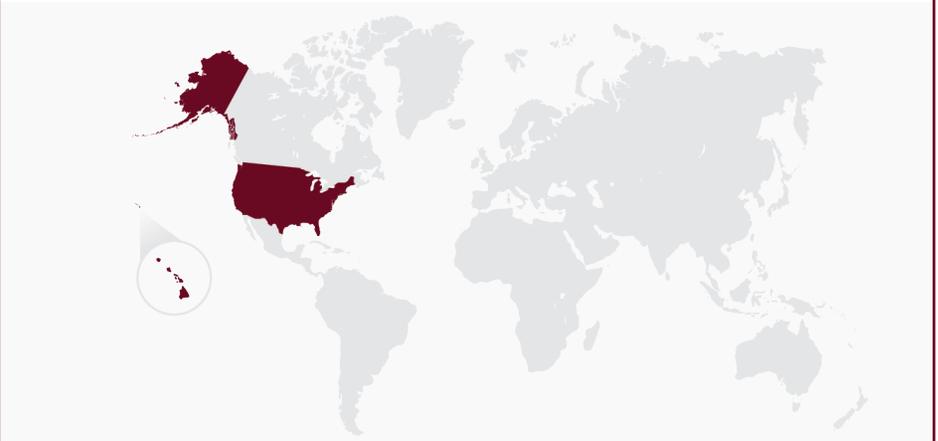
The government compels the assistance of U.S. electronic communication service providers.

## FISA TITLE I

### Targets

Foreign powers or their agents.

Under FISA Title I, applicable U.S. persons and individuals inside the United States can be targeted.



### How Targeting Is Authorized

The Intelligence Community obtains an individualized probable cause warrant from the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. It establishes that each target is a foreign power or agent of a foreign power and that the targeted account is used or about to be used by a foreign power or their agent.

### How Collection Occurs

Collection may occur with or without the assistance of an electronic communication service provider.

The background features a complex network of glowing blue and orange lines and nodes, suggesting a digital or data-driven environment. The lines are semi-transparent and intersect to form a grid-like structure. Nodes are represented by small, glowing spheres in various colors (blue, orange, yellow) and some are enclosed in rectangular frames. The overall aesthetic is futuristic and high-tech.

# PROCESS & OVERSIGHT

# APPROVAL PROCESS



# SECTION 702 IN USE

The use of Section 702 involves a number of key steps, each of which has specific privacy and civil liberties protections built into it. Words like targeting, querying, and collection are defined in statute. The specific meanings of those words are described in more detail below.



*Research is performed to determine that the proposed target is a non-U.S. person, reasonably likely to be located outside the U.S., and expected to communicate foreign intelligence.*

*All targeting goes through NSA, where three analysts with specialized training review every proposed 702 targeting before it is approved.*



## TARGETING

Targeting is when the IC directs its collection efforts to a specific person or entity (the target) to obtain foreign intelligence information. The target of the collection under 702 MUST be a non-U.S. person, outside the U.S., and be reasonably likely to possess, receive, or communicate foreign intelligence about a topic authorized through an approved certification.



## COLLECTION



Once the IC approves targeting, the U.S. Government legally compels certain U.S. electronic communication service providers to give the government the target's communications.



*FBI, CIA, and NCTC only receive a small portion of the 702 collection relating to their agency's missions.*

*The Department of Justice reviews a record of every targeting decision. External oversight occurs throughout the intelligence process.*





*Queries are how analysts identify the foreign intelligence information within previous, lawfully collected communications.*

*Additional rules apply to queries using terms associated with U.S. persons.*



## QUERY

Once the collection is lawfully obtained, analysts conduct queries to retrieve specific communications by using terms designed to find relevant foreign intelligence. Queries do not produce or collect new intelligence.



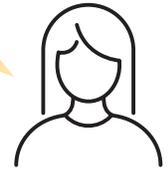
## DISSEMINATION

Once foreign intelligence is identified, the IC takes action—such as writing a report for the President, military, or other U.S. Government agencies that can prevent or disrupt a particular threat.



*The IC releases statistics annually on the number of intelligence reports that include masked references to U.S. persons.*

*The IC protects U.S. person identities within the reports it writes from 702 information.*



# OVERSIGHT

The government's use of Section 702 is subject to extensive and rigorous oversight by all branches of government.



## FISC

Evaluates the program annually to ensure compliance with FISA and the Constitution.

## CONGRESS

Receives regular reports on the government's use of Section 702 and all instances of non-compliance.



## PUBLIC TRANSPARENCY

In addition to declassified and publicly released statements and FISC opinions, the IC publishes annual reports with statistics on how national security authorities, such as Section 702, are used.



## INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ELEMENT INTERNAL OVERSIGHT

Compliance officers, lawyers, civil liberties and privacy officers, and Inspectors General at each IC element provide oversight.



## PRIVACY & CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

Receives regular reports on the Section 702 program relevant to its oversight of efforts to protect the nation from terrorism.

## DOJ & ODNI

Conduct compliance reviews at least every two months at each agency that receives unminimized Section 702 information, including reviews of targeting decisions, disseminations of U.S. person information, and U.S. person queries. DOJ reviews 100% of targeting decisions and U.S. person queries.



The background of the slide is an abstract digital network. It features a grid of glowing blue lines that intersect at various points. Some of these intersection points are highlighted with bright orange and yellow light, creating a sense of depth and activity. The overall color palette is dominated by cool blues and teals, contrasted with warm oranges and yellows. The lighting is soft and ethereal, giving the impression of a complex, interconnected system.

# PROTECTING U.S. PERSON INFORMATION

# PROTECTING U.S. PERSON PRIVACY

## CAN THE IC USE SECTION 702 TO COLLECT U.S. PERSON COMMUNICATIONS?

- The government cannot use Section 702 to target U.S. persons or anyone located in the United States.
- It is possible that a foreign person who has been targeted under Section 702 may communicate with, or discuss information concerning, a U.S. person. Numerous requirements protect U.S. person information throughout the implementation of Section 702.

## WHAT HAPPENS IF AN ANALYST FINDS U.S. PERSON INFORMATION IN SECTION 702 COLLECTION?

Each agency's minimization procedures require that the agency properly handles and protects any U.S. person information found in Section 702 collection. Safeguards include:

- **Access Controls:** Only analysts who are trained on the minimization and querying procedures can see the collection.
- **Age-Off Requirements:** After a set period of time, the IC must delete any unminimized Section 702 information, regardless of the nationality of the communicants.
- **Dissemination Restrictions:** Analysts cannot share (i.e., disseminate) any information that identifies a U.S. person with another agency or entity, unless it falls within one of a few exceptions, such as being necessary to understand foreign intelligence information.



- **Use Restrictions:** The government can only rely on FISA information in a criminal proceeding with the approval of the Attorney General. The FBI or DOJ cannot use an American's communications collected incidentally (see next page) under Section 702 to prosecute them unless the case relates to national security or a handful of other very serious crimes. Each agency applies enhanced protections to communications subject to attorney-client privilege.
- **Query Restrictions:** Querying procedures impose additional restrictions on how analysts retrieve information collected under Section 702. Agency querying procedures direct limitations on the purpose and scope of queries, record-keeping requirements and additional approvals required for certain queries involving a term associated with a U.S. person.

# PROTECTING U.S. PERSON PRIVACY, CONTINUED

## WHY WOULD U.S. PERSON INFORMATION BE COLLECTED UNDER SECTION 702?

- Section 702 may only be used to conduct surveillance on non-U.S. persons located outside the U.S. However, it is possible that a foreign person who has been targeted under Section 702 may communicate with, or discuss information concerning, a U.S. person. The Intelligence Community refers to collection of communications of non-targets (including any U.S. persons) as incidental collection.

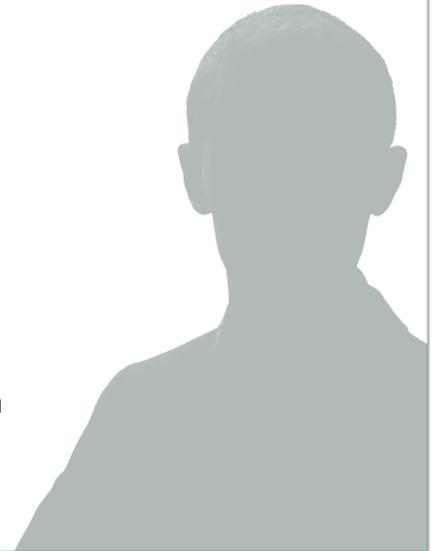
## THE SCOPE OF INCIDENTAL ACQUISITION OF U.S. PERSON INFORMATION UNDER SECTION 702

- The Intelligence Community has been unable to devise an accurate, repeatable, and meaningful estimate of the rate at which collection of incidental U.S. person communications occurs. The Intelligence Community remains committed to exploring methodologies—including by partnering with private sector experts—to devise such an accurate estimate without unduly violating the privacy of any U.S. persons.
- The Intelligence Community has released various statistics that provide insight into the scope of intelligence activities targeting foreign persons that involve U.S. persons. For example, the Intelligence Community's Annual Statistical Transparency Report includes figures relating to U.S. person queries, the number of intelligence reports that include masked references to U.S. persons, and the number of times the Intelligence Community shared such an unmasked U.S. person's identify with an intelligence customer.

## WHAT IS “MASKING”?

### Named U.S. Person #1

“**MASKING**” is one of the IC’s methods for protecting U.S. person privacy. Masking means replacing the identity of the U.S. person with a generic phrase such as “named U.S. person #1.” Sometimes, however, it is necessary to refer to a U.S. person to understand the information in a foreign intelligence report.



# U.S. PERSON QUERY TERMS EXPLAINED

## WHAT IS A QUERY?

- Once the IC obtains 702 collection, analysts conduct queries to retrieve specific communications for review by using terms designed to find relevant foreign intelligence, much in the way a word or phrase could be used to find a particular email message in an inbox. Court-approved 702 querying procedures provide specific rules limiting how analysts can retrieve 702 targets' communications for review.

## WHAT IS A U.S. PERSON QUERY TERM?

- Analysts can review 702 data using a query term — like an email address or phone number — associated with a U.S. person. These queries do not acquire any new information; they help an analyst review information that has already been lawfully acquired from foreign intelligence targets. The only U.S. person communications such a query could retrieve are communications with, or in the possession of, an existing foreign intelligence target.

## WHAT HAPPENS IF AN AGENCY PERFORMS AN IMPROPER QUERY?

- Any query that does not follow the court-approved querying rules, even if due to a typographical error or similar mistake, is reported to Congress and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. Agencies deploy a variety of incident mitigations, including requiring additional training to prevent future mistakes.

## WHO IS A U.S. PERSON?



**A citizen of the U.S.**



**An alien admitted for permanent residence in the U.S.**



**An unincorporated association with a substantial number of members who are U.S. citizens and/or lawful permanent residents.**



**A corporation that is legally formed in the U.S.**

# WHY WOULD THE IC CONDUCT A QUERY USING A U.S. PERSON QUERY TERM?

Using a query term associated with a U.S. person can help analysts find foreign intelligence information in the 702 data that has been lawfully acquired. U.S. person query terms are particularly useful in identifying further information about the plans, capabilities, and activities of foreign targets directed against Americans, U.S. businesses, or the U.S. Government. U.S. person query terms support the IC's foreign intelligence mission in a number of ways, including:



## PROTECTING CRITICAL U.S. INFRASTRUCTURE & U.S. VICTIMS

Queries into 702-acquired data using terms associated with U.S. Government infrastructure can help identify plans for cyberattacks in the communications of known foreign actors. This can help the IC to warn the potential victim, develop patches, and prevent intrusions. Using terms associated with the victim can help understand the goals, intentions, and tradecraft of existing foreign intelligence targets, which can prove critical to preventing future attacks or holding malicious cyber actors accountable.



## EXPOSING TERRORIST PLOTS

702 queries using U.S. person terms can help the IC identify international terrorist threats to U.S. persons or the U.S. homeland. This allows the U.S. Government to better understand foreign terrorist organizations, disrupt terrorist plots, and expose terrorist recruiting efforts.



## DETERMINING IF U.S. PERSONS OR COMPANIES ARE POTENTIAL VICTIMS

The FBI uses U.S. person queries of Section 702 data to help determine if U.S. persons or companies are being targeted by hostile foreign intelligence services or malicious foreign cyber actors, so that the FBI can understand the full scope of those malicious activities and provide warnings to the U.S. victims. U.S. person queries are used, in limited circumstances, to help identify U.S. persons who actively work with hostile foreign powers to harm U.S. national security.



## KEEPING U.S. PERSONS SAFE DURING OPERATIONS

The CIA uses U.S. person queries of 702 data to protect officers and agents from adversaries, and to determine if U.S. people or businesses are under threat from foreign actors. CIA shares FISA 702-acquired information about potential threats with our U.S. Government partners, who take action under their authorities.

The background features a complex network of glowing blue and orange lines and nodes, suggesting a digital or data environment. The lines are thin and intersect at various points, creating a sense of depth and connectivity. The nodes are represented by small, glowing spheres and rectangular frames, some of which contain stylized human figures. The overall color palette is dominated by cool blues and warm oranges, with a soft, ethereal glow.

**COMPLIANCE**

# NSA COMPLIANCE

NSA COMPLIANCE strives to continuously enhance its compliance posture by leveraging human and technical controls, its expert compliance officers, and by advancing a culture of compliance from the top down.

## PROCEDURES

### TARGETING

- NSA conducts Section 702 targeting on behalf of the IC, including pre-targeting due diligence as well as ongoing manual and automatic activities to ensure continued compliance.
- Three analysts with specialized training review each proposed 702 targeting request.

### QUERYING

- Pre-approval for U.S. person query terms to be used in content queries requires Office of General Counsel and NSA Compliance review.
- NSA developed policy requirements for certain U.S. person queries such that they require additional pre-approvals by leadership, up to and including the Director of NSA.

### POST-QUERY AUDITING

- NSA combines human review with machine learning techniques to maximize auditing effectiveness.

### DISSEMINATION

- Technical requirements restrict access to personnel with appropriate training and a need to know.
- Systems enable record keeping of disseminations of previously masked U.S. person identities for oversight purposes.



## ORGANIZATION

### SPECIALIZED COMPLIANCE OFFICERS

- Compliance officers are positioned throughout NSA to provide guidance, analyze trends, and mitigate and report incidents. Analytic workflows require documentation and justification before actions are taken. NSA tools are certified against authority-specific rules. People focused on analyzing compliance trends determine effectiveness of training procedures. Analysis informs enhancements and improvements.

### TECHNICAL CONTROLS

- Section 702 collection is stored in systems designed to comply with court-approved rules. NSA leverages automation and machine learning to complement human controls and internal oversight.

### CULTURE OF COMPLIANCE

- NSA leadership reiterates that compliance is everyone's responsibility. When instances of non-compliance occur, NSA investigates, reports it to overseers, and works to prevent it from reoccurring.

# FBI COMPLIANCE & THE REFORMING INTELLIGENCE AND SECURING AMERICA ACT (RISAA)

RISAA, enacted in April 2024, formally codified a series of remedial measures to improve FBI compliance and added new safeguards, oversight, and transparency measures.

## REFORMS CODIFIED BY RISAA

### OPT-IN

FBI systems for storing unminimized Section 702 information now require personnel to affirmatively “opt-in” to query that information, reducing the risk of inadvertent queries.

### BATCH QUERY APPROVAL

FBI personnel must now obtain attorney approval to conduct a “batch job,” consisting of the use of a specific tool in FBI system(s) to conduct multiple sequential queries at the same time.

### SENSITIVE QUERY APPROVAL

FBI personnel must now obtain attorney approval to conduct sensitive queries, such as those involving members of academia or religious figures. The FBI’s Deputy Director must also personally approve certain sensitive queries, such as those involving domestic public officials, political campaigns, or journalists.

### GUIDANCE & TRAINING

FBI updated and expanded its Section 702 training, incorporating new DOJ/ODNI guidance on query rules, and personnel now complete the training annually to maintain their access to FISA information. This updated guidance was declassified and publicly released on FBI’s website in the interest of transparency.

### DOJ AUDITS 100% OF FBI U.S. PERSON QUERIES

All IC systems maintain audit logs that can be reviewed in the event of a possible compliance incident related to queries of and use of Section 702 information. Using these logs, DOJ must audit 100% of all FBI U.S. person queries into FISA 702 data within 180 days of the query.

### NO “EOCO” QUERIES

RISAA revoked FBI’s authority to conduct queries designed to find “evidence of a crime only” (EOCO), with two exceptions: when required as part of legal discovery, and in cases that involve a threat to life or bodily harm.

### NEW REPORTS TO CONGRESS

In addition to imposing new safeguards, RISAA requires FBI to regularly inform Congress regarding how it implemented these changes:

- FBI must produce an Annual Section 702 Query Report containing the number of U.S. person queries conducted under Section 702 and other statistics. FBI must also provide certain query metrics to Congress on a quarterly basis.
- FBI must produce an Annual Query Accountability Report describing accountability actions taken by FBI for non-compliant Section 702 queries, including the number of ongoing personnel investigations and any adverse personnel actions taken.

# CIA & NCTC COMPLIANCE

CIA and NCTC deploy resources, policies, and cadre to ensure compliance with their applicable querying and minimization procedures.

## CIA

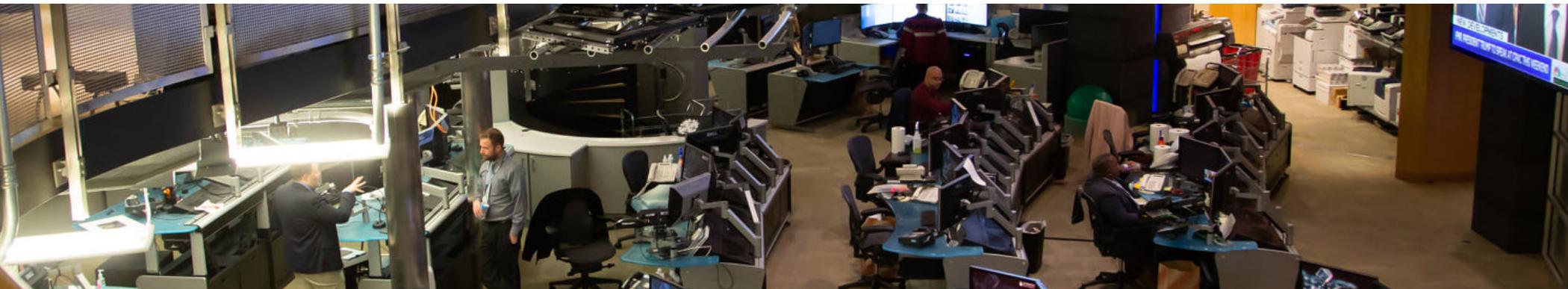
CIA has a strong record of compliance with the FISA 702 program. CIA has only had a small number of compliance incidents since the program began in 2008, all of which have been reported to Congress.

- Only a small percentage of CIA officers have access to CIA's FISA Section 702 systems. CIA requires officers to be trained on legal standards, policies, and procedures before gaining such access. In addition, only officers with a mission need may access the data.
- CIA has a dedicated office and several lawyers responsible for administering the FISA 702 program, to include training, providing access to FISA information, requesting collection, ensuring compliance with all court approved procedures, and disseminating FISA-derived information.
- CIA officers conduct research and analysis to focus requests for 702 collection on a specific person or entity that would provide foreign intelligence information. All requests for Section 702 collection are reviewed internally prior to being communicated to NSA.

## NCTC

NCTC maintains a strong compliance record, demonstrated by the Center's ability to optimize the use of FISA data in support of its counterterrorism mission while consistently maintaining a low number of compliance incidents over the course of several years.

- NCTC's FISA Compliance Program is structured to prevent and detect compliance violations and to facilitate compliance monitoring and enforcement activities.
- NCTC compliance officers partner with ODNI Office of General Counsel attorneys to lead NCTC's FISA Compliance Program, with direct support from mission users and supervisors, system developers, and additional subject matter experts as required.
- FISA compliance officers manage, coordinate, and monitor NCTC's FISA compliance safeguards, including but not limited to, conducting risk-based training and awareness activities; managing NCTC access to FISA data; investigating, managing, and reporting compliance incidents; providing guidance and operational support to mission users; and capturing programmatic data-use metrics and value assessments.



The background features a complex network of glowing blue and orange lines and nodes, suggesting a digital or data environment. The lines are thin and intersect at various points, creating a grid-like structure. The nodes are represented by small, glowing circles and squares in shades of blue, orange, and yellow. The overall effect is a sense of dynamic connectivity and data flow.

SECTION 702

# FAQ

# SECTION 702: FAQ

## IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITY THAT COULD REPLACE 702?

No other foreign intelligence authority can replicate Section 702's speed, agility, and insights. It also plays an important enabling function for IC operations that lead to new discoveries in other authorities.

## IS 702 USED TO TARGET U.S. PERSONS?

No. Section 702 may not be used to target Americans anywhere in the world or any person inside the United States, regardless of nationality — no exceptions. Rather, a 702 target is a specific foreign person or entity outside the United States reasonably likely to possess, receive, or communicate foreign intelligence information.

## DO QUERIES RESULT IN NEW COLLECTION?

Queries do not result in new Section 702 collection. Rather, queries are the mechanism by which the IC reviews the information that has been lawfully collected under Section 702. CIA, FBI, and NCTC can only perform queries into the subset of 702 collection that they receive from NSA.

## WHY CAN'T THE IC GET A WARRANT BEFORE CONDUCTING A QUERY USING A U.S. PERSON QUERY TERM?

Changes to the IC's limited authority to conduct queries using U.S. person query terms, including the imposition of a specific prior FISC authorization or warrant requirement on some or all such queries, would impact the IC's ability to discover and report on actionable (i.e. timely) threats to the national security interests of the United States and its citizens.

## WHAT IS MASKING?

Masking is one of the IC's methods for protecting U.S. person privacy. In the vast majority of circumstances, U.S. person information incidentally acquired pursuant to Section 702 is not included in intelligence reporting. Sometimes, however, it is necessary to refer to a U.S. person in an intelligence report. In these cases, one way the IC continues to protect U.S. person privacy is by masking the U.S. person's identity. Masking means replacing the identity of the U.S. person with a generic phrase such as "named U.S. person #1."

## WHAT IS INCIDENTAL COLLECTION?

In the process of collecting communications on specific foreign intelligence targets, the IC also collects communications between the foreign intelligence targets and other people. The Intelligence Community refers to collection of communications of non-targets (including any U.S. persons) as incidental collection.

## WHAT TYPES OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE CAN THE IC USE TO JUSTIFY A TARGETING?

Section 702 targets must be non-U.S. persons, located outside of the United States, who are reasonably likely to possess, receive, or communicate foreign intelligence about a topic authorized through an approved certification. In 2025, the FISC reauthorized the IC to seek certain foreign intelligence relating to 1) foreign governments, 2) counterterrorism, and 3) combating proliferation. In April 2025, the FISC authorized a new counternarcotics certification, allowing the IC to seek additional foreign intelligence relating to the international production, distribution, or financing of certain illicit drugs.

# SECTION 702: FAQ, CONTINUED

## HOW DOES THE IC USE 702 DATA TO SUPPORT CYBERSECURITY?

When the IC learns about adversaries' plans to conduct malicious cyber activities, the IC may use that information to inform U.S. Government agencies, U.S. companies, and U.S. citizens about the risks or possible mitigations.

## WHAT INFORMATION DOES THE IC MAKE AVAILABLE PUBLICLY ABOUT 702?

ODNI regularly releases various reports, court opinions, assessments on compliance, and other 702 related documents for the public. This information can be found at [intelligence.gov](https://www.intelligence.gov).

## HOW MUCH 702 DATA DOES FBI GET ACCESS TO?

Under RISAA, FBI can only access unminimized Section 702 data that relates to an open, fully predicated national security investigation.

## WHAT RULES ARE IN PLACE TO PROTECT THE PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OF NON-U.S. PERSONS?

In addition to the statutory requirements and FISC-approved procedures, agencies are also required to apply additional measures to protect the privacy and civil liberties of all persons pursuant to the IC's procedures implementing Executive Order 14086, "Enhancing Safeguards for United States Signals Intelligence Activities."

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR A QUERY TO BE REASONABLY LIKELY TO RETRIEVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE?

The reasonably likely to retrieve foreign intelligence standard requires that:

1. A query cannot be overly broad, but tailored to limit retrieval;
2. A query has an authorized purpose to retrieve foreign intelligence; and
3. There must be a factual basis to expect the query will return foreign intelligence.

## CAN THE IC TARGET A NON-U.S. PERSON TO INTENTIONALLY ACQUIRE INFORMATION ABOUT A U.S. PERSON?

No. The IC cannot target a non-U.S. person who is located outside the U.S. for the purpose of collecting the communications of a person reasonably believed to be located in the U.S. or a U.S. person.

## HOW DOES THE IC DETERMINE WHOM TO TARGET?

The National Intelligence Priorities Framework guides the IC's efforts to collect foreign intelligence insights most relevant to the needs of the President and other senior policymakers.

## DOES NSA STILL PERFORM "ABOUTS" COLLECTION?

No. RISAA eliminated NSA's authority to perform "abouts" collection, which was a form of collection where, in certain circumstances, NSA could acquire a communication that was neither to nor from the intended target, but included a reference to the target. NSA stopped using "abouts" collection in 2017.

# SECTION 702: FAQ, CONTINUED

## **DOES SECTION 702 PERMIT WARRANTLESS SURVEILLANCE?**

No. 702 does not permit warrantless surveillance of Americans. Although Section 702 does not require an individualized probable cause warrant to acquire the communications of certain non-U.S. person targets located outside of the United States, it does not mean that Section 702 is without judicial oversight. The FISC reviews the certifications as well as the targeting, minimization, and querying procedures at least annually for adherence to statutory and constitutional requirements.

## **HOW DOES SECTION 702 SUPPORT NATIONAL SECURITY IN AN EVER-CHANGING GEOPOLITICAL ENVIRONMENT?**

FISA Section 702 is often the primary or only source of intelligence in areas where access to other sources of collection would be extremely dangerous and/or costly. The agility of Section 702 allows the IC to quickly pivot collection resources in today's perilous geopolitical atmosphere and provide timely intelligence on rapidly developing foreign threats.

## **HOW DOES THE IC REMEDY COMPLIANCE INCIDENTS?**

Any instance of non-compliance must be reported promptly to DOJ, ODNI, the FISC, and Congress. IC elements take a variety of steps, in consultation with DOJ and ODNI, depending on the circumstance to remedy an incident, including but not limited to: deleting non-compliant data, recalling intelligence reports, retraining personnel, or even modifying systems.

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