(U) MODULE 2

(TS/SI/NF) BR and PR/TT Metadata

(U) This module will enable you to:

- (TS/SI/NF) Distinguish differences between BR and PR/TT metadata
- (TS/SI/NF) Recognize restrictions placed on BR and PR/TT metadata storage and retention by the BR and PR/TT Bulk Metadata Programs

(TS/SI/NF) (OGC Attorney): During this part of our trip we discuss the BR and PR/TT metadata in greater detail. Specifically, we look at the metadata which may be obtained, how bulk metadata is collected under these authorities, and the storage restrictions with which NSA must comply. Other modules will address restrictions related to the dissemination and processing of the bulk metadata.

(U) This module will enable you to:

- (TS/SI/NF) Distinguish differences between BR and PR/TT metadata
- (TS/SI/NF) Recognize restrictions placed on BR and PR/TT metadata storage and retention by the BR and PR/TT Bulk Metadata Programs

(TS/SI/NF) Note that other restrictions will be addressed in other modules.
(TS//SI//NF) (OGC Attorney): One of the key differences between BR and PR/TT metadata is the type of metadata that each Order permits NSA to obtain as well as the

This lesson will focus specifically on the kinds of metadata and

(U) Possible cutaway images may include:
- Image depicting telephony and internet communications
(TS//SI//NF) Let's take a look at the BR Bulk Metadata Program. As we mentioned in Module 1, the BR Primary Order pertains specifically to telephony metadata which is kept by U.S.-based telecommunications companies as part of their normal business operations. They retain this information, in part, so they can send their subscribers a bill every month.

The business records include, for example, originating and terminating telephone numbers, International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI), International Mobile Station Equipment Identity (IMEI), trunk identifiers, and telephone calling card numbers.
(TS//SI//NF) Possible cutaway images may include:
- images pertinent to querying metadata producing contact chaining diagrams and other query formats.

(TS//SI//NF) As you can imagine, NSA is interested in the same kinds of telephony information for and contact chaining analysis. Because these business records, also known as call detail records (CDRs), are retained by the U.S.-based telecommunication companies as part of their normal business operations. However, the FISC stipulates that we are not permitted to obtain the content of an subscriber or customer.

(TS//SI//NF) Next we will take a look at the PR/TT Bulk Metadata Program, which allows NSA to collect internet communications metadata...
(TS//SI//NF) Possible cutaway images may include:

- images that depict:

(OGC Attorney): In the case of Internet communications, there are no easily accessible comparable business records that could provide NSA with the kind of information in which we are interested. Subscribers do not receive a bill based on who they email in order to acquire the bulk metadata for Internet communications, the FISC permits NSA to PR/TT metadata and forward it back to NSA for analysis.

(OGC Attorney) As we discussed in Module 1, NSA is not permitted to collect communications content under either of these Orders, so

in such a way as to exclude content.
(TS//SI//NF) For example, FISC requirements that affect PR/TT include:

- Which U.S.-based telecommunications
- The specific
- The types of
- Which specific

(OGC Attorney): The FISC goes into great detail in the Orders about many aspects of the collection to provide reasonable assurance that NSA is not overreaching its authority.
**GRAPHIC/AV:**

(U) Possible cutaway images may include:
- images pertinent to email and instant message
- Images depicting some metadata being collected from a batch of larger metadata – illustrating an aspect of sorting

*(TS//SI//NF) (OGC Attorney):*

*(TS//SI//NF) In addition,*
(TS//SI//NF) (OGC Attorney)

(REMOVE THE CLICK HERE BUTTON FROM THE PROGRAMMED MODULE)

(US) Possible cutaway images may include:

* Image 1

(TS//SI//NF) Keep in mind that this PR/TT metadata is Next, we will talk about the storage of both the BR and PR/TT metadata.
(TS//SI//NF) (OGC Attorney): Both Orders mandate that the BR and PR/TT bulk metadata must be stored in repositories within secure networks under NSA’s control. The methods for storing the results of approved queries of the bulk metadata will be explained in Module 4. BR and PR/TT bulk metadata may only be stored in authorized and specifically designated repositories.

(TS//SI//NF) The FISC also requires NSA to mark and tag the BR and PR/TT metadata so that software and other control mechanisms may provide reasonable assurance that the information is only accessed by authorized personnel who have completed the required training and have the necessary credentials.

(TS//SI//NF) The bulk BR and PR/TT metadata coming into the repositories has an expiration date set by the FISC. NSA does not have the authority to maintain the unselected BR and PR/TT metadata indefinitely. The FISC permits NSA to maintain this metadata for 60 months from the date of collection at which time it must be destroyed.
(U) Knowledge Check

1. (TS/SI/NF) Which of the following describe the BR Bulk Metadata Program:
   a) (TS/SI/NF) The BR Order pertains to telephony metadata which is kept by U.S.-based telecommunication companies.
   b) (TS/SI/NF) BR refers to Business Records which is information U.S.-based telecommunications companies already have in their possession and use as part of their normal business.
   c) (TS/SI/NF) NSA uses Business Record information such as terminating telephone numbers, IMSI, IMEI and trunk identifiers for contact chaining analysis.
   d) (U) All of the above.

2. (TS/SI/NF) Which of the following does NOT describe the PR/TT Bulk Metadata Program?
   a) (TS/SI/NF) NSA only collects limited metadata from the communications of approved targets.
   b) (TS/SI/NF) NSA collects specific categories of metadata to include the “to,” “from,” “cc,” and “bcc” lines of an email.
   c) (TS/SI/NF) NSA collects specific categories of metadata to include the “to,” “from,” “cc,” and “bcc” lines of an email.
   d) (U) None of the above.

3. (TS/SI/NF) Which of the following statements is true?
   a) (TS/SI/NF) Bulk BR and PR/TT metadata may not be kept for longer than 48 months.
   b) (TS/SI/NF) Non-U.S. person metadata may be kept at NSA indefinitely.
   c) (TS/SI/NF) The bulk metadata is tagged to provide reasonable assurance that the data is only accessed by authorized personnel.
   d) (U) All of the above.
   e) (U) None of the above.

(U) (OGC Attorney): Let’s check what you remember from this topic!

ANSWERS:
Question 1. (TS/SI/NF) Correct! All of the above describe the BR Bulk Metadata Program.
(TS/SI/NF) Incorrect. The correct answer is d). All of the above describe the BR Bulk Metadata Program.

Question 2. (TS/SI/NF) Correct! It is NOT TRUE that for the PR/TT Bulk Metadata Program NSA only collects limited metadata from the communications of approved targets.
Incorrect. The correct answer is b) because it is NOT TRUE that for the PR/TT Bulk Metadata Program NSA only collects limited metadata from the communications of approved targets.

Question 3. (TS//SI//NF) Right! The bulk metadata is tagged to provide reasonable assurance that the data is only accessed by authorized personnel.

Incorrect. The correct answer is c). The bulk metadata is tagged to provide reasonable assurance that the data is only accessed by authorized personnel.
(U) Now that we have completed this part of your trip, you should be able to:

- (TS//SI//NF) Distinguish differences between BR and PR/TT Bulk Metadata Programs
- (TS//SI//NF) Recognize restrictions placed on metadata storage and retention by the BR and PR/TT Bulk Metadata Programs

(U) Review learning objectives in the travel journal

(U) (OGC Attorney): Now that we have completed this part of our trip, you should be able to:

- (TS//SI//NF) Distinguish differences between BR and PR/TT Bulk Metadata Programs
- (TS//SI//NF) Recognize restrictions placed on metadata storage and retention by the BR and PR/TT Bulk Metadata Programs

(TS//SI//NF) During the next portion of our trip, we will meet up with Marvin who will talk to us about the Reasonable Articulable Suspicion (RAS) standard and the requirements that must be met in order to query the bulk metadata.