FISA Amendments Act - Section 702
Welcome to the FISA Amendments Act, Section 702: and the Protect America Act of 2007 (PAA) and FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (FAAA) key differences between The Office of General Counsel (OGC) and The Office of Oversight and Compliance (SVC). Training by the Office of General Counsel (OGC). This lesson focuses on identifying key differences between FISA and the Protect America Act (PAA). This lesson is classified TOP SECRET//COMMINFORMATION.
IPAA data must be handled according to the PAA minimization procedures under which it was originally acquired.

As long as NSA still retains PAA data, PAA incidents can still occur.

(b)(1) P.L. 86-36
(b)(3) 50 USC 403
Section 702.
No targeting of US persons is permissible under FAA

Foreign power.

Foreign power.

Show probable cause that the US person is an agent of a
court order. To obtain a court order, the Government must

Since the passage of FAA, any targeting of US persons requires

Now

Reasonably believed to be located outside of the United States (AG 2.5).

Persons who were acting as an agent of a foreign power and were

Formerly under FAA, the Attorney General could authorize targeting US

Then: EO 12333 Section 2.5:

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Click next to continue.

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Now you should be able to:

1. Identify PAA as an expired statute.
2. Distinguish targeting differences between FISA and PAA with respect to US persons.
3. Distinguish between FISA and PAA with respect to US persons.
How to find help

- Go to FAA is the official website for FAA Section 702 and PAA. You can ask your local Intelligence Oversight Officer for assistance in finding a specific POC.
- If you have questions, contact your local Intelligence Oversight Officer.

Or your local Intelligence Oversight Officer: