particular type of targeting and be familiar with them. Those are
the rules of the road that the court and the AG and the DNI and our
office and SIGINT Director and everybody else expect you to
understand. What else do you need to do?

(S//SI//REL TO USA, FVEY) Know Reverse Targeting
Issues

(S//SI//REL TO USA, FVEY) The last thing is you have got to be
familiar with is the reverse targeting procedures. Congress is very
concerned that if they made it easier for the Intelligence
Community to target people reasonably believed to be outside of
the United States, we’d turn right around and use that as a means of
targeting people who are inside the United States but communicate
with them. So be familiar with the procedures that govern that and
prevent that from happening.

(S//REL TO USA, FVEY) Highlights of Targeting and
Minimization Procedures

(S//REL TO USA, FVEY) Now, the good news for you all is that
I’m not going to sit down in front of you all and read a set of
minimization procedures to you. You should read them and be
familiar with them; I instead am going to go through the highlights
that you need to be familiar with, which I’ve already said.
Highlights of the targeting procedures as well as the minimization
procedures…

(S//SI//REL TO USA, FVEY) Verify and re-verify your
Target’s Status and Location

(TS//SI//REL TO USA, FVEY) The first thing: targeting. You have
to verify your target’s status as a non-US person and their location.
At all times, you have to do it initially. Do you have a reasonable
belief that your target is a non-US person outside the United States?
And you have to do it always. Some things can change. People
move around. They move into and out of the United States. The
reason we have this continuing obligation - this is why we have
post-targeting analysis done by a lot of NSA people who look at
things like HLR and VLR registrations of phones. If, all of the
sudden, a phone that you’re targeting registers in a cell inside the
United States, you no longer have a reasonable belief your target is
outside of the United States. So there are a lot of things like that
done - IP [Internet Protocol] look-ups done for collection of email
addresses…. that sort of thing. These tools are all there to help you –
these organizations are there to help you - but in the end, the
responsibility remains with the analyst. Things get through filters;
How the NSA verifies a target's location

This is an excerpt from a transcript of National Security Agency training videos that describe how to verify the location of a targeted device. It explains how the NSA monitors different types of mobile signaling information known as HLR and VLR registrations in order to locate individuals. It also makes clear that the agency is able to use location tracking to ascertain whether a target is in the United States.