



FY15-041 Rec'd 3/10/15

March 10, 2015

VIA FACSIMILE

Department of Justice
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Washington, DC 20530-0001
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: FOI/PA Request
Record/Information Dissemination Section
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Winchester, VA 22602-4843
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Office of Legal Counsel
Department of Justice
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National Security Agency
NSA FOIA Requester Service Center
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NSA FOIA Requester Service Center/DJ4
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Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

To whom it may concern:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Civil Liberties Union



Foundation (collectively “ACLU”)¹ request the legal opinion from the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Counsel interpreting “common commercial service agreements,” as referenced in Senator Ron Wyden’s letter to Attorney General Eric Holder, dated February 3, 2015.²

I. Background

On February 3, 2015, Senator Ron Wyden sent a letter to Attorney General Eric Holder requesting a legal opinion from the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Counsel (“OLC”) interpreting “common commercial service agreements.” According to Senator Wyden, the opinion in question “is inconsistent with the public’s current understanding of the law” and should be “declassified and released to the public, so that anyone who is a party to one of these agreements can consider whether their agreement should be revised or modified.”³ Senator Wyden went on to say that it would “be difficult for Congress to have a fully informed debate on cybersecurity legislation if it does not understand how these agreements have been interpreted by the Executive Branch.”⁴

Senator Wyden’s warning comes at a critical legislative moment. For the past few years, the executive branch—and the intelligence agencies in particular—have called for the enactment of cybersecurity legislation that would broadly immunize companies for their sharing of information with the government. Congress has considered two legislative proposals in particular—the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (“CISPA”)⁵

¹ The American Civil Liberties Union is a non-profit, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(4) membership organization that educates the public about the civil-liberties implications of pending and proposed state and federal legislation, provides analysis of pending and proposed legislation, directly lobbies legislators, and mobilizes its members to lobby their legislators. The American Civil Liberties Union Foundation is a separate, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3) organization that provides legal representation free of charge to individuals and organizations in civil-rights and civil-liberties cases, educates the public about civil-rights and civil-liberties issues across the country, provides analyses of pending and proposed legislation, directly lobbies legislators, and mobilizes the American Civil Liberties Union’s members to lobby their legislators.

² Letter from U.S. Senator Ron Wyden to U.S. Att’y General Eric H. Holder, Jr. (Feb. 3, 2015), *available at* <http://big.assets.huffingtonpost.com/WydenDOJ.PDF>.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2014, H.R. 624, 113th Cong. § 1 (2014), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/house-bill/624>.

and the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (“CISA”)⁶—which would have granted communications service providers broad legal immunity and permitted them to share their customers’ sensitive information with the government.⁷

The legislative fight over cybersecurity is far from over. In his 2015 State of the Union Address, President Obama announced that he would pursue further cybersecurity legislation in the coming year.⁸ Before this legislation is enacted, it is critically important that the public and Congress understand how the executive branch works within the current law to address the risks of cyberattacks.

II. Requested Records

The ACLU seeks disclosure of the legal opinion from the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Counsel interpreting common commercial service agreements, as referenced in Senator Wyden’s letter to Attorney General Holder, dated February 3, 2015.

III. Limitation of Processing Fees

The ACLU requests a limitation of processing fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II) (“fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when records are not sought for commercial use and the request is made by . . . a representative of the news media . . .”), and 28 C.F.R. §§ 16.11(c)(1)(i), 16.11(d)(1) (search and review fees shall not be charged to “representatives of the news media.”). As a representative of the news media, the ACLU fits within this statutory and regulatory mandate. Fees associated with the processing of this request should, therefore, be limited accordingly.

⁶ Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2014, S.2588, 113th Cong. § 1 (2014), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/2588>.

⁷ Gregory S. McNeal, *Controversial Cybersecurity Bill Known as CISA Advances Out of Senate Committee*, Forbes, July 9, 2014, <http://www.forbes.com/sites/gregorymcneal/2014/07/09/controversial-cybersecurity-bill-known-as-cisa-advances-out-of-senate-committee/>

⁸ Press Release, *Securing Cyberspace – President Obama Announces New Cybersecurity Legislative Proposal and Other Cybersecurity Efforts*, The White House (Jan. 13, 2015), <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/01/13/securing-cyberspace-president-obama-announces-new-cybersecurity-legislat>; Phillip Swartz, *Obama Budget Dedicates \$14B to Cybersecurity*, Wash. Times (Feb. 2, 2015), <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/feb/2/obama-budget-dedicates-14b-to-cybersecurity/>.

The ACLU meets the definition of a representative of the news media because it is an “entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience.” *Nat’l Sec. Archive v. U.S. Dep’t of Def.*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989).

The ACLU is a national organization dedicated to the defense of civil rights and civil liberties. Dissemination of information to the public is a critical and substantial component of the ACLU’s mission and work. Specifically, the ACLU publishes a continuously updated blog, newsletters, news briefings, right-to-know documents, and other educational and informational materials that are broadly disseminated to the public. Such material is widely available to everyone, including individuals, tax-exempt organizations, not-for-profit groups, law students, and faculty, for no cost or for a nominal fee through its public education department and web site. The ACLU web site addresses civil rights and civil liberties issues in depth, provides features on civil rights and civil liberties issues in the news, and contains many thousands of documents relating to the issues on which the ACLU is focused. The website specifically features information obtained through FOIA.⁹ For example, the ACLU’s “Accountability for Torture FOIA” webpage¹⁰ contains commentary about the ACLU’s FOIA request for documents related to the treatment of detainees, press releases, analysis of the FOIA documents disclosed, and an advanced search engine permitting webpage visitors to search the documents obtained through the FOIA. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 52, 53–54 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding Judicial Watch to be a news-media requester because it posted documents obtained through FOIA on its website).

The ACLU maintains and publishes a widely read blog specifically dedicated to covering issues involving “civil liberties in the digital age,”¹¹ through which the organization disseminates news and commentary about FOIA requests similar to this one.¹² The ACLU publishes a newsletter at least twice a year that reports on and analyzes civil-liberties-related current events. The newsletter is distributed to approximately 450,000 people. The

⁹ *See, e.g.*, <https://www.aclu.org/national-security/warrantless-electronic-communications-foia-requests>; <https://www.aclu.org/technology-and-liberty/foia-request-justice-department-policy-memos-gps-location-tracking>; <http://www.aclu.org/national-security/predator-drone-foia>; <http://www.thetorturedatabase.org>; <http://www.aclu.org/mappingthefbi>.

¹⁰ <https://www.aclu.org/accountability-torture>

¹¹ <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-future>.

¹² *See, e.g.*, Nathan Freed Wessler, *New Documents Suggest IRS Reads Emails Without a Warrant*, Free Future (Apr. 10, 2013), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/technology-and-liberty-national-security/new-documents-suggest-irs-reads-emails-without-warrant>.

ACLU also publishes a bi-weekly electronic newsletter, which is distributed to approximately 300,000 subscribers (both ACLU members and non-members) by e-mail. Both of these newsletters often include descriptions and analyses of information obtained from the government through FOIA, as well as information about cases, governmental policies, pending legislation, abuses of constitutional rights, and polling data. *Cf. Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. Dep't of Def.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5, 13–14 (D.D.C. 2003) (finding the Electronic Privacy Information Center to be a representative of the news media under Department of Defense regulations because it published a “bi-weekly electronic newsletter that is distributed to over 15,000 readers” about “court cases and legal challenges, government policies, legislation, civil rights, surveys and polls, legislation, privacy abuses, international issues, and trends and technological advancements.”).

The ACLU also regularly publishes books,¹³ “know your rights” publications,¹⁴ fact sheets,¹⁵ and educational brochures and pamphlets designed to educate the public about civil liberties issues and governmental policies that implicate civil rights and liberties. These materials are specifically designed to be educational and widely disseminated to the public. *See Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d at 11 (finding the Electronic Privacy Information Center to be a news-media requester because of its publication and distribution of seven books on privacy, technology, and civil liberties).

¹³ Some of the recent books published by the ACLU include: Susan N. Herman, *Taking Liberties: The War on Terror and the Erosion of American Democracy* (Oxford Univ. Press 2011); Lenora M. Lapidus, Emily J. Martin & Namita Luthra, *The Rights of Women: The Authoritative ACLU Guide to Women's Rights* (NYU Press 4th ed. 2009); Jameel Jaffer & Amrit Singh, *Administration of Torture: A Documentary Record from Washington to Abu Ghraib and Beyond* (Columbia Univ. Press 2007) (a book based on documents obtained through FOIA).

¹⁴ Some of the more recent “know your rights” publications include: ACLU, *Know Your Rights: Pregnant, Post-Partum & Breastfeeding Workers* (Oct. 2013), available at https://www.aclu.org/files/assets/kyr_pregant_breastfeeding.pdf; ACLU, *Know Your Rights: Demonstrations and Protests* (Nov. 2011), available at http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/kyr_protests.pdf; ACLU, *Gender-Based Violence & Harassment: Your School, Your Rights* (May 2011), available at http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/genderbasedviolence_factsheet_0.pdf; ACLU, *Know Your Rights: What to Do If You're Stopped by Police, Immigration Agents or the FBI* (June 2010), available at http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/bustcard_eng_20100630.pdf.

¹⁵ *See, e.g.*, ACLU, *Military Abortion Ban in Cases of Rape and Incest (Factsheet)* (2011), available at <http://www.aclu.org/reproductive-freedom/military-abortion-ban-cases-rape-and-incest-factsheet>; ACLU, *The Facts About “The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion Act”* (2011), available at http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/Chris_Smith_bill-_ACLU_Fact_Sheet-_UPDATED-4-30-11.pdf.

Depending on the results of this request, the ACLU plans to “disseminate the information” it receives “among the public” through these kinds of publications in these kinds of channels. The ACLU is therefore a news media entity.

Disclosure is not in the ACLU’s commercial interest. The ACLU is a “non-profit, non-partisan, public interest organization.” See *Judicial Watch Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be ‘liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.’” (citation and internal quotations omitted)). Any information disclosed by the ACLU as a result of this FOIA will be made available to the public at no cost.

IV. Waiver of All Costs

The ACLU additionally requests a waiver of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”), 28 C.F.R. §§ 16.11(4)(k)(i) and 32 C.F.R. § 1900.13(b) (Records will be furnished without charge or at a reduced rate whenever the agency determines “that it is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to the public understanding of the operations or activities of the United States Government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.”).

Disclosure of the requested information will help members of the public understand how the Executive Branch works within the current law to address the risks of cyberattacks. Cybersecurity legislation currently being considered would come at a cost to the personal privacy of all Americans. Without the information contained in the requested legal opinion, Congress will not have the information necessary to debate, enact, and evaluate the privacy concerns associated with any proposed cybersecurity legislation. The requested information will “contribute significantly to public understanding” of the Executive Branch’s interpretation of common commercial service agreements that are a critical component to any such legislation. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).

As a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization and “representative of the news media” as discussed in Section III, the ACLU is well-situated to disseminate information it gains from this request to the general public and to groups that protect constitutional rights. Because the ACLU meets the test

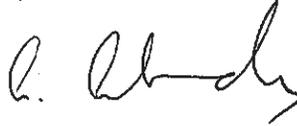
for a fee waiver, fees associated with responding to FOIA requests are regularly waived for the ACLU.¹⁶

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish all applicable records to:

Alex Abdo
ACLU
125 Broad St., 17th Floor
New York, NY 10004

If you have questions, please contact me at aabdo@aclu.org or (212) 549-2517.

Sincerely,



Alex Abdo

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION FOUNDATION

¹⁶ For example, in May 2012, the Bureau of Prisons granted a fee waiver to the ACLU for a FOIA request seeking documents concerning isolated confinement of prisoners in BOP custody. In March 2012, the Department of Justice Criminal Division granted a fee waiver to the ACLU for a FOIA request seeking records about the government's access to the contents of individuals' private electronic communications. In June 2011, the National Security Division of the Department of Justice granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with respect to a request for documents relating to the interpretation and implementation of a section of the PATRIOT Act. In October 2010, the Department of the Navy granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with respect to a request for documents regarding the deaths of detainees in U.S. custody. In January 2009, the CIA granted a fee waiver with respect to the same request. In March 2009, the State Department granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with regard to a FOIA request submitted in December 2008. The Department of Justice granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with regard to the same FOIA request. In November 2006, the Department of Health and Human Services granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with regard to a FOIA request submitted in November of 2006. In May 2005, the U.S. Department of Commerce granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with respect to its request for information regarding the radio-frequency identification chips in United States passports. In March 2005, the Department of State granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with regard to a request regarding the use of immigration laws to exclude prominent non-citizen scholars and intellectuals from the country because of their political views, statements, or associations.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

Washington, D.C. 20530

March 16, 2015

Alex Abdo
American Civil Liberties Union
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
aabdo@aclu.org

Re: FOIA Tracking No. FY15-041

Dear Mr. Abdo:

This letter responds to your March 10, 2015 Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") request to the Office of Legal Counsel ("OLC") in which you sought "the legal opinion from [OLC] interpreting 'common commercial service agreements,' as referenced in Senator Ron Wyden's letter to Attorney General Eric Holder, dated February 3, 2015."

Our office has located the memorandum you have requested. We are withholding the document pursuant to FOIA Exemption Five, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5), because it is protected by the deliberative process and attorney-client privileges. For your information, the withheld record also is classified, and it may also be exempt under FOIA Exemption Three, *id.* § 552(b)(3).

You have the right to file an administrative appeal. You must submit any administrative appeal within 60 days of the date of this letter by mail to the Office of Information Policy, United States Department of Justice, 1425 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530; by fax at (202) 514-1009; or through OIP's e-portal at <http://www.justice.gov/oip/oip-request.html>. Both the letter and the envelope, or the fax, should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul P. Colborn".

Paul P. Colborn
Special Counsel



John
DK *(JKF)*

May 14, 2015

RECEIVED

MAY 14 2015

via facsimile

Office of Information Policy

Office of Information Policy
United States Department of Justice
1425 New York Avenue, N.W., Suite 11050
Washington, D.C. 20530
Fax: (202) 514-1009

Re: **Freedom of Information Act Appeal**
FY15-041

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION FOUNDATION
1199 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20037
202-638-1000
WWW.ACLU.ORG

To whom it may concern:

The American Civil Liberties Union writes to appeal the denial of its Freedom of Information Act request for the Office of Legal Counsel's legal memorandum interpreting "common commercial service agreements," which was referred to in a letter sent by Senator Ron Wyden to Attorney General Eric Holder on February 3, 2015. A copy of the request, dated March 10, 2015, is attached as Exhibit A. A copy of the OLC's response, dated March 16, 2015, is attached as Exhibit B.

The OLC located the memorandum but withheld it under FOIA Exemption Five, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5), based on its claim that the memorandum is "protected by the deliberative process and attorney-client privileges."

The OLC did not provide any explanation of how the document satisfies the prerequisites of either of those privileges. There is, in any event, a compelling reason to believe that the memorandum at one point reflected official administration policy rather than merely deliberative analysis or advice. In his letter to the Attorney General, Senator Wyden describes the memorandum in a way that suggests it reflected the administration's "understanding of the law" and the manner in which the administration understood its "common commercial services agreements" with private companies. In other words, it appears that the memorandum was operative, not merely advisory.

Moreover, in Senate testimony responding to questions from Senator Wyden, the deputy head of the OLC, Caroline Krass, stated that the OLC would not rely on the memorandum today, based on its age and other factors.¹ The implication of her statement is that the OLC did in fact rely upon the memorandum at one point.

In its denial, the OLC also gestured to the possibility that the memorandum is classified and perhaps withholdable under Exemptions 1 and 3. It is unclear whether the OLC has in fact invoked those exemptions. To the extent it has, we appeal those determinations as well.

Finally, even if the memorandum is technically withholdable, the agency should consider a discretionary release given the importance of the memorandum to the ongoing legislative debate about cybersecurity.

If you have questions, please contact me at aabdo@aclu.org or (212) 549-2517. 

Sincerely,



Alex Abdo

¹ *Nomination of Caroline Diane Krass to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency: Hearing before the Senate Intelligence Committee, 118 Cong. (2013), available at <http://www.senate.gov/isvp/?type=live&comm=intel&filename=intel121713&stt=27:15> (1:24 - 1:25)*



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Telephone: (202) 514-3642

Alexander Abdo, Esq.
American Civil Liberties Union
18th Floor
125 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
aabdo@aclu.org

Re: Appeal No. AP-2015-03815
Request No. FY15-041
MWH:RRK

VIA: E-Mail

Dear Mr. Abdo:

You appealed from the action of the Office of Legal Counsel of the United States Department of Justice (OLC) on your Freedom of Information Act request for access to records concerning "the legal opinion from [OLC] interpreting 'common commercial service agreements,' as referenced in Senator Ron Wyden's letter to Attorney General Eric Holder, dated February 3, 2015."

I have been informed that you filed a lawsuit concerning OLC's action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. As indicated in the Department of Justice's regulations located at 28 C.F.R. § 16.8(b)(2) (2015), an appeal should not normally be acted upon by this Office if the FOIA request becomes the subject of litigation. For this reason, I am closing your appeal file in this Office.

Sincerely,

12/7/2015

X 

Matthew Hurd, Senior Attorney, for
Sean O'Neill, Chief, Administrative Appeals Staff
Signed by: Hurd, Matthew (OIP)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ELECTRONIC PRIVACY INFORMATION)
CENTER,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,)

Defendant.)

Civil No. 06-00096 (HHK)

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, et al.,)

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,)

Defendant.)

Civil No. 06-00214 (HHK)

SECOND REDACTED DECLARATION OF STEVEN G. BRADBURY

I, Steven G. Bradbury, declare as follows:

1. (U) I am the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel (“OLC” or the “Office”) of the United States Department of Justice (the “Department”). No one currently serves as the Assistant Attorney General for OLC. Consequently, in my capacity as Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Office, I am the head of OLC and supervise all OLC activities, including its responses to requests under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552.

2. (U) I provide this declaration in response to the Court’s Memorandum Opinion and Order of September 5, 2007 (“Mem. Op.”), requesting further information concerning the Department’s determination to withhold certain documents in response to

FOIA requests made by the Electronic Privacy Information Center (“EPIC”), the American Civil Liberties Union (“ACLU”), and the National Security Archive Fund (“NSAF”). Those FOIA requests sought information from OLC and other Department components regarding the Terrorist Surveillance Program (“TSP”), a classified foreign intelligence collection activity authorized by the President after the attacks of September 11, 2001.

3. (U) This declaration is based on my personal knowledge, information, and belief, and on information disclosed to me in my capacity as Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General for OLC. This declaration also supplements, incorporates, and relies upon the In Camera, Ex Parte Declaration of Steven G. Bradbury, dated September 15, 2006 (cited herein as “Bradbury Decl.”), and also relies upon an exhibit to that Declaration, the In Camera, Ex Parte Declaration of John D. Negroponte, the former Director of National Intelligence, dated September 7, 2006 (cited herein as “DNI Decl.”).¹

4. (U) For the convenience of the Court, Exhibit A to this declaration is an updated version of the chart provided as Exhibit K to my original declaration, which lists each of the records or categories of records withheld by OLC in this litigation. The updated chart identifies, as to each record or category of record, whether summary judgment has been granted by the Court’s earlier order or whether the record is addressed in this supplemental submission, and if so, provides the paragraph numbers of this declaration where the record is discussed. In addition, in connection with the Notice of Supplemental Authority that I understand has been filed in this case advising the Court of developments in litigation in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York – where certain documents processed by OLC in response to a similar FOIA request seeking information

¹ (U) In February 2007, J. Michael McConnell replaced Ambassador Negroponte as the Director of National Intelligence.

about the TSP have been at issue, and where I have also submitted a declaration – the chart attached hereto as Exhibit A also identifies those documents as to which summary judgment is still pending in the litigation before this Court but as to which OLC’s determinations to withhold have been upheld by the Court in The New York Times Company v. U.S. Dept. of Defense and U.S. Dept. of Justice, Civil Action No. 06-1553 (S.D.N.Y.) (Berman, J.).

(U) CLASSIFICATION OF DECLARATION

5. **REDACTED**
6. **REDACTED**
7. **REDACTED**
8. **REDACTED**
9. **REDACTED**

(U) PLAINTIFFS’ FOIA REQUESTS AND THE TERRORIST SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

10. (U) Each of plaintiffs’ FOIA requests seeks information regarding the Terrorist Surveillance Program (“TSP”), a highly classified signals intelligence activity authorized by the President after the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001. Under the TSP, the National Security Agency (“NSA”) was authorized to intercept the contents of international communications for which there were reasonable grounds to believe that one party was located outside the United States and that at least one party to the communication was a member or agent of al Qaeda or an affiliated terrorist organization. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 19.

11. (U) The President publicly acknowledged the existence of the TSP on December 17, 2005. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 20. On January 17, 2007, after my original declaration in this case was executed, the Attorney General announced that any electronic

surveillance that was occurring under the TSP would now be conducted subject to the approval of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (“FISC”). See Ex. B hereto. On August 5, 2007, Congress enacted the Protect America Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-55, which exempted the acquisition of certain foreign intelligence information from the definition of “electronic surveillance” subject to the procedures of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”). Under these circumstances, the President has not renewed his authorization of the TSP.

12. (U) Although the existence of the TSP is now publicly acknowledged, and some general facts about the TSP have been officially disclosed, the President has made clear that sensitive information about the nature, scope, operation, and effectiveness of the TSP and other communications intelligence activities remains classified and cannot be disclosed without causing exceptionally grave harm to U.S. national security. The declaration of the former Director of National Intelligence, provided in this litigation, sets forth the categories of information related to the TSP that cannot be disclosed without causing such harms, and describes these harms in detail. See DNI Decl. ¶¶ 22, 26-35.

13. REDACTED

14. REDACTED

15. REDACTED

16. REDACTED

(A.)

17. REDACTED

18. REDACTED

(B.)

19. REDACTED

20. REDACTED

21. REDACTED

22. REDACTED

(C.)

23. REDACTED

24. REDACTED

(U) FURTHER EXPLANATION OF WITHHOLDINGS

(U) A. Records or Categories of Records Relating to the President's Authorization of the TSP.

25. (U) Within this category, the Court has sought further justification concerning the proper withholding of the following documents: OLC 51, 63, 64, 114, and 115; ODAG 3 and 40; OIPR 138, 139, and 140; and FBI 4, 5, and 7, which are internal memoranda reflecting the views of Department officials regarding the President's reauthorization of the TSP and related matters. These documents reflect internal deliberations regarding the reauthorization process as well as the confidential advice of attorneys in the course of formulating recommendations to the President regarding these matters.

OLC 51

26. (U) OLC 51 is a one-page memorandum, dated August 9, 2004, from the Acting Assistant Attorney General for OLC to the Deputy Attorney General entitled "Proposed Memorandum," which contains OLC's advice concerning a decision to be made by the Deputy Attorney General regarding an intelligence collection activity.

27. REDACTED

Applicability of Exemption Five

28. (U) In any event, disclosure of OLC 51 would interfere with the attorney-client relationship between OLC and the leadership of the Department, which relies upon OLC for its legal advice with respect to a broad range of issues. Disclosure of communications of this nature would substantially harm the relationships intended to be protected by this privilege by compromising OLC's ability to provide legal advice and to do so in writing. Thus, OLC 51 is properly withheld under FOIA's Exemption Five.

OLC 63, OLC 64, OLC 114, OIPR 139, and OIPR 140

29. (U) OLC 63 is a two-page memorandum (and related electronic file) dated March 16, 2004, from the Acting Attorney General to the Counsel to the President, copied to the President's Chief of Staff, containing legal recommendations regarding classified foreign intelligence activities. OLC 63 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

30. (U) OLC 64 consists of four copies of a three-page memorandum dated March 15, 2004, for the Deputy Attorney General from the Assistant Attorney General for OLC, plus an electronic file, which outlines preliminary OLC views with respect to certain legal issues concerning classified foreign intelligence activities. The memorandum specifically notes that OLC's views have "not yet reached final conclusions" and that OLC is "not yet prepared to issue a final opinion." OLC 64 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

31. (U) OLC 114 consists of two copies of a three-page memorandum dated March 22, 2004, to the Deputy Attorney General from the Assistant Attorney General for OLC, which confirms oral advice provided by OLC on a particular matter concerning classified foreign intelligence activities. OLC 114 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

32. (U) OIPR 139 is a one-page memorandum dated March 12, 2004, to the Deputy Attorney General from the Assistant Attorney General for OLC, which provides legal advice concerning certain decisions relating to classified foreign intelligence activities. OIPR 139 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

33. (U) OIPR 140 is a one-page letter dated March 11, 2004, from the Assistant Attorney General for OLC, to the White House Counsel seeking clarification regarding advice that OLC had been requested to provide concerning classified foreign intelligence activities. OIPR 140 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

Applicability of Exemptions One and Three.

34. REDACTED

35. REDACTED

Applicability of Exemption Five.

36. (U) Disclosure of each of these documents would interfere with privileged attorney-client relationships. Specifically, disclosure of OLC 64, OLC 114, and OIPR 139, which contain recommendations and legal advice from OLC to the Deputy Attorney General, would interfere with the attorney-client relationship between OLC and Department leadership who rely upon OLC for its legal advice with respect to a broad range of issues. Disclosure of communications of this nature would substantially harm the relationships intended to be protected by the attorney-client privilege by compromising OLC's ability to provide legal advice and to do so in writing. Thus, OLC 64, OLC 114, and OIPR 139 are properly withheld under FOIA's Exemption Five.

37. (U) Similarly, disclosure of OLC 63, which contains recommendations and legal advice from the Department to the President and his advisors, would interfere with the attorney-client relationship between the Department of Justice and White House officials,

who rely upon the Department for its legal advice with respect to a broad range of issues. Disclosure of communications of this nature would substantially harm the relationships intended to be protected by the attorney-client privilege by compromising the Department's ability to provide candid legal advice and to do so in writing. Thus, OLC 63 is also properly withheld under Exemption Five.

38. (U) OIPR 140 is similarly exempt from disclosure in that it is a protected attorney-client communication between OLC and the White House seeking clarification regarding a question put to OLC with respect to a particular request for legal advice that was then pending in OLC. Disclosure of this sort of document would demonstrate the nature of the advice sought from OLC, and the nature of the clarification request that OLC then made of the White House, each of which are confidential communications that are protected by the attorney-client privilege. OIPR 140, accordingly, is properly withheld in its entirety under FOIA Exemption Five.

39. (U) In addition, all of these documents (and particularly OLC 64, which notes, on its face, that OLC's views have "not yet reached final conclusions" and that OLC is "not yet prepared to issue a final opinion") were part of an ongoing decisionmaking process, whereby certain advice and recommendations were provided by OLC and the Department in the course of decisions by the President concerning the continued authorization of particular foreign intelligence activities. Disclosure of predecisional, deliberative documents that were part of ongoing decisionmaking would seriously undermine the process by which the Government makes decisions by discouraging the frank exchange of ideas critical to effective decisionmaking. Thus, OLC 63, OLC 64, OLC 114, OIPR 130, and OIPR 140 are also properly withheld under the deliberative process privilege component of Exemption Five.

OLC 115

40. (U) OLC 115 is a two-page memorandum for the Attorney General from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General, OLC, dated January 9, 2002, which relates to the Attorney General's review of the legality of the President's order authorizing the TSP in the course of considering that program's reauthorization, which was done approximately every 45 days. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 30. OLC 115 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

(U) *Applicability of Exemptions One & Three.*

41. REDACTED

(U) *Applicability of Exemption Five.*

42. (U) In addition, as discussed in my earlier declaration, OLC 115 reflects internal deliberations regarding the process by which the TSP was authorized. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 40. This document contains a recommendation from OLC to the Attorney General concerning his review of the legality of the TSP in the course of its periodic reauthorization. To disclose such deliberative recommendations from OLC to the Attorney General would compromise the process by which the Attorney General receives advice from OLC attorneys, see id. ¶ 5, and would disclose the factors and recommendations presented to the Attorney General for his consideration when making certain decisions concerning the TSP. Both the deliberative process privilege and the attorney-client privilege are intended to protect against compromising the confidentiality of these types of communications, and, accordingly, OLC 115 is also properly withheld under Exemption Five.

ODAG 3

43. (U) ODAG 3 is a duplicate of OLC 115 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 40-42, supra.

ODAG 40

44. (U) ODAG 40 is a one-page undated document (plus an electronic file) which contains the personal notes of a former Department attorney concerning matters relating to classified foreign intelligence activities. This document is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

(U) Applicability of Exemptions One & Three.

45. **REDACTED**

(U) Applicability of Exemption Five.

46. (U) As described in my prior declaration, ODAG 40 reflects internal deliberations regarding the process of reauthorizing the TSP, as well as the confidential advice of attorneys in the course of formulating recommendations to the President regarding classified communications intelligence activities. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 39. The substance of the communications contained in these notes is protected under a variety of privileges. For example, the notes reflect communications between OLC and a senior adviser to the President related to presidential decisionmaking concerning intelligence collection activities, and thus, are protected by the presidential communications privilege. The notes also reflect the substance of communications related to advice from OLC to the NSA that is protected by the attorney-client privilege, as well as internal Executive Branch deliberations within the Department, and involving other agencies, that are protected by the deliberative process privilege. Disclosure of communications of this nature would substantially harm the relationships and confidentiality concerns intended to be protected by these privileges, and, thus, ODAG 40 is properly withheld under FOIA's Exemption Five.

47. **REDACTED**

OIPR 138

48. (U) In reviewing OIPR 138 for purposes of preparing this declaration, I have observed that the document is subject to an express reservation of control by the White House. As with OLC 56, 57, and 58, which OLC previously determined did not constitute agency records as that term is defined in FOIA, see Bradbury Decl. ¶ 77, OLC has no authority to distribute this record or to dispose of it. OIPR 138, accordingly, is not an “agency record,” as that term is defined in FOIA, and should not have been processed by OLC in response to the three FOIA requests at issue in this litigation. Because plaintiffs do not challenge OLC’s determinations with respect to records that are not Department of Justice records, this record is not further discussed herein.

FBI 4

49. (U) FBI 4 is a duplicate of OLC 63 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 29, 34-35, 37, 39, supra.

FBI 5

50. (U) FBI 5 is a duplicate of OLC 64 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 30, 34-36, 39, supra.

FBI 7

51. (U) FBI 7 is a one-page memorandum, dated October 20, 2001, from the Attorney General to the Director of the FBI, advising the Director that certain intelligence collection activities are legal and have been appropriately authorized. The memorandum is classified TOP SECRET and is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One and Three.

52. **REDACTED**

REMAINING DOCUMENTS IN CATEGORY A

53. (U) The Court has upheld OLC's withholding of the remaining records contained within this category, identified and described in my previous declaration at paragraphs 32-38: OLC 34, 67, 74, 78, 93, and 101; ODAG 10, 17, 18, 19, 48, and 65; and OIPR 141. See Mem. Op. at 14.

B. REDACTED

54. (U) The documents withheld by OLC in Category B related to certain arrangements and activities necessary to the operation of the foreign intelligence activities authorized by the President. Further information about this category of documents cannot be provided without disclosing classified information.

55. **REDACTED**

56. (U) The Court has upheld OLC's withholding of all the records contained within this category, identified and described in my previous declaration at paragraphs 42-47: OLC 35, 36, 37, 75 and 207, and ODAG 12.

C. (U) Records or Categories of Records Relating to Targets of the TSP.

57. (U) Within this category, the Court has sought further justification regarding the proper withholding of the following documents: OLC 76, 107, 139, 144, 145, and 200, ODAG 15, 16, 23 and 24, and OIPR 9.

OLC 76 and ODAG 24

58. (U) As described in my earlier declaration, see Bradbury Decl. ¶ 48, OLC has been part of an extensive interagency process designed to identify organizations affiliated with al Qaeda for purposes of the surveillance authorized under the TSP and to develop the criteria to be applied when identifying potential targets. OLC thus withheld records or

categories of records relating to the criteria used for targeting and the appropriateness of targeting certain groups or individuals under the TSP.

59. (U) These interagency discussions were intended to ensure that the TSP operated in a manner consistent with the President's authorizations and were part of the Department's review of the President's authorizations for form and legality. In addition, much of this interagency discussion occurred in the course of the Department's extended effort to devise an application for the FISC that would, if granted, allow activities authorized by the President under the TSP to be placed under FISC authorization. This extended effort required consultation among a variety of intelligence agencies and components to ensure that the application made to the FISC sought authorization for a surveillance effort that was appropriately targeted to ensure that useful information could be obtained through intelligence collection efforts and in compliance with applicable legal requirements.

60. (U) OLC 76 and ODAG 24 are categories of records that reflect this interagency discussion. The documents are identified in a log attached hereto as Exhibit C. As that log demonstrates, the documents withheld by OLC in this category of records fall into three overlapping categories: interagency communications, much of it preliminary, concerning consideration of international terrorist groups potentially affiliated with al Qaeda; OLC drafts and notes concerning the same, often identifying questions requiring interagency resolution; and intelligence information and analysis concerning terrorist groups considered relevant to such consideration. All of these documents are properly withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

Applicability of Exemptions One and Three.

61. (U) As described in my prior declaration, the United States cannot confirm or deny the identities of any target of foreign surveillance without fundamentally compromising

the intelligence sources and methods as well as intelligence information that might be collected from that source. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 50; DNI Decl. ¶ 35. To disclose any of the discussion contained in these documents, preliminary or otherwise, concerning consideration of international terrorist groups potentially affiliated with al Qaeda, and whose members or agents, accordingly, might be targeted for collection under the TSP, would identify the priorities of United States intelligence collection activities, and put persons affiliated with these groups on notice that their communications may be compromised, inevitably resulting in the loss of intelligence information. See Bradbury Decl. ¶¶ 51-52; DNI Decl. ¶ 35.

62. **REDACTED**

Applicability of Exemption Five

63. (U) As described in my earlier declaration, all of the documents identified in this section were created or collected as part of an ongoing interagency deliberative process concerning consideration of groups potentially affiliated with al Qaeda. Moreover, although factual information is ordinarily not subject to deliberative process protection, in this case the selection of the specific facts considered by the Department and other agencies involved in this process would reveal the nature of the process and the specific information recommended to be considered when identifying groups potentially affiliated with al Qaeda. Disclosure of these records or categories of records would compromise the interagency deliberative process and deter the full exchange of ideas and information intended to assist in that process, to the detriment of informed government decisionmaking. Such documents are protected by the deliberative process privilege, and thus are properly withheld under FOIA's Exemption Five.

64. (U) Furthermore, many of the documents withheld in this category constitute attorney-client communications between OLC and other Department attorneys, and the other

agencies, particularly in the Intelligence Community, to which we provide legal advice. To disclose these communications would hamper that relationship and make it difficult for the Department to request and for the client agencies to provide factual information and opinions critical to producing well-informed legal opinions from the Department that can support effective decisionmaking at the agency level. Documents reflecting these attorney-client communications, accordingly, are properly withheld under FOIA's Exemption Five.

65. (U) In addition, deliberations concerning the nature and scope of an application for a FISC order relating to interception of the content of one-end foreign communications were ongoing at the time the plaintiffs' FOIA requests were processed in the spring of 2006. Because these deliberations occurred in the context of preparing for a court filing, and involved views submitted at the request of the OLC attorneys that were preparing the filing, all of these documents are protected by the attorney work product doctrine, and, thus, are properly withheld in their entirety.

OLC 107

66. (U) OLC 107 consists of four copies of a two-page document that addresses generally standards for considering whether international terrorist groups would be considered to be potentially affiliated with al Qaeda. This document is identified on its face as "preliminary" and thus constitutes a draft. It is my understanding that plaintiffs do not contest OLC's determination to withhold drafts, and thus OLC 107 is not discussed further herein.²

² (U) All of the draft documents withheld by OLC are withheld under Exemption Five, but most are also properly withheld under other exemptions, including under Exemptions One and Three. Because plaintiffs concede that these draft documents are properly withheld under Exemption Five, other equally applicable and overlapping exemptions are not further discussed.

OLC 139

67. (U) OLC 139 consists of three copies of a six-page document, all with handwritten comments and marginalia, entitled “Factors.” This document is a draft of a portion of a proposed submission to the FISC concerning the factors to be considered in decisions regarding targeting, and is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five. It is my understanding that plaintiffs do not contest OLC’s determination to withhold drafts, and thus OLC 139 is not discussed further herein.

OLC 144

68. (U) OLC 144 consists of five copies of a two-page draft memorandum setting forth preliminary views on standards for considering whether international terrorist groups might be considered to be potentially affiliated with al Qaeda, with handwritten comments and marginalia. It is my understanding that plaintiffs do not contest OLC’s determination to withhold drafts, and thus OLC 144 is not discussed further herein.

OLC 145 and ODAG 15

69. (U) OLC 145 and ODAG 15 are copies of two different classified intelligence reports provided to the Department by an intelligence agency in connection with, and for the purpose of, the preparation of legal advice. These reports also contain classified information that may have been collected through the use of classified intelligence sources and methods. As explained in my prior declaration, the Department has conferred with the intelligence agencies that provided or compiled this information and has been advised that the disclosure of such sensitive intelligence information would both endanger the sources and methods through which it was obtained and also compromise the capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community to continue to secure such intelligence information in the future. See also DNI Decl. ¶ 26. They advise that such a result would have an exceptionally grave

effect on U.S. national security. This material, accordingly, is properly and currently classified, and is exempt from disclosure under FOIA Exemptions One and Three.³

OLC 200

70. (U) OLC 200 is a typewritten note, with attachments, totaling 11 pages, plus a related electronic file, from one of my staff attorneys to me which discusses a legal question relating to foreign intelligence activities. This document is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three and Five.

Applicability of Exemptions One & Three.

71. (U) The legal analysis contained in this document was derived from, and summarizes, a classified NSA operational directive that was provided to OLC in the course of performing its function of providing advice to other Executive Branch agencies. Because the NSA directive remains classified, this derivative document cannot be disclosed without compromising the national security information contained in that document. Accordingly, it is properly withheld under Exemptions One and Three.

Applicability of Exemption Five.

72. (U) Disclosure of such intra-OLC communications conveying information from staff level attorneys to their supervisors would fundamentally undermine the manner in which this office conducts business. I rely upon my staff to provide me with concise legal explanations and analysis on topics of interest, and it is not unusual that they are asked to do so in writing. To require the disclosure of such informal communications when they are reduced to writing would seriously impinge on my ability – and the ability of my staff – to fulfill our duties to the Department.

³ (U) Although certain portions of these intelligence reports are marked as unclassified, those sections do not address the TSP, and thus the unclassified portions of these reports are not responsive to the plaintiffs' FOIA requests and are not required to be disclosed.

ODAG 16

73. (U) ODAG 16 is a duplicate of OLC 145 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraph 69, supra.

ODAG 23

74. (U) ODAG 23 is a six-page memorandum, dated August 18, 2005, from an intelligence agency official to OLC attorneys discussing classified intelligence concerning consideration of international terrorist groups potentially affiliated with al-Qaeda. This document is part of the interagency discussion described above at paragraphs 58-60, and is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five for all of the reasons stated therein.

OIPR 9

75. (U) OIPR 9 is a copy of an undated three-page memorandum from an intelligence agency official to another intelligence agency official concerning consideration of particular international terrorist groups potentially affiliated with al Qaeda. This document is part of the interagency discussion described above at paragraphs 58-60, and is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five for all of the reasons stated therein.

REMAINING DOCUMENTS IN CATEGORY C

76. (U) Several of the documents contained within this category also fell within Category A, and their withholding was upheld by the Court in connection with its decisions regarding that category. Specifically, the Court has upheld OLC's withholding of the following records, identified and described in my previous declaration at paragraphs 32-33 and 49: OLC 78 and ODAG 10, 17, 18, and 19. See Mem. Op. at 14.

D. (U) Records or Categories of Records Relating to Matters Before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.

77. (U) The Court has upheld OLC's withholding of all the records contained within this category, see Mem. Op. at 15, which consisted of documents associated with the drafting of applications or other pleadings filed with the FISC, and correspondence with that Court.

78. (U) The documents as to which OLC has been granted summary judgment contained within this category were identified and described in my previous declaration at paragraphs 54-59: OLC 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 55, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 92, 100, 104, 109, 110, 111, 112, 122, 124, 130, 136, and 137; ODAG 7, 26, 28, 30, 33 and 58; and OIPR 25, 27, 71, and 94. See Mem. Op. at 15.

E. (U) Records or Categories of Records Relating to Legal Opinions of OLC.

79. (U) Within this category, the Court has sought further justification regarding the proper withholding of the following documents: OLC 16, 54, 59, 62, 85, 113, 129, 131, 132, 133, 146, and 201; ODAG 1, 2, 5, 6, 38, 42, and 52; OIPR 28, 29, 37, and 60; and FBI 42 and 51.

80. (U) Before discussing these particular documents, it is important to address the unique function of OLC and the unique expectations associated with legal memoranda generated by OLC. The principal function of OLC is to assist the Attorney General in his role as legal adviser to the President and to other departments and agencies in the Executive Branch. In connection with this function, OLC prepares memoranda addressing a wide range of legal questions involving operations of the Executive Branch, and participates in assisting in the preparation of legal documents and providing more informal legal advice as necessary and requested. A significant portion of OLC's work can be divided into two categories.

First, OLC renders opinions that resolve disputes within the Executive Branch on legal questions. Second, OLC performs a purely advisory role as legal counsel to the Attorney General, providing confidential legal advice both directly to the Attorney General, and through him or on his behalf, to the White House and other components of the Executive Branch.

81. (U) Although OLC's legal advice and analysis may inform decisionmaking on policy matters, the legal advice is not itself dispositive as to any policy adopted by the Executive Branch. OLC does not purport, and in fact lacks authority, to make any policy decisions. OLC's role is to advise, not to mandate that its advice be implemented into agency policy. Although on some occasions, specific OLC memoranda have been drafted with the expectation that they will be made public, and although some OLC documents are ultimately selected for publication, generally OLC memoranda are prepared with the expectation that they will be held in confidence, and that is of course the case with classified OLC opinions and related documents.

OLC 16, 54, 59, 62, 85, 129, 131, 132, and 146

82. (U) These nine documents are OLC memoranda prepared in response to particular requests for OLC advice either from within the Department or from elsewhere within the Executive Branch in the context of decisions being made regarding the legal parameters of foreign intelligence activities in the months and years following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Each of these memoranda was prepared in OLC's advisory capacity and with the expectation that the legal advice provided by OLC was to be held in confidence. Although, as described above, OLC advice often informs Administration decisionmaking, none of these advisory memoranda announced or established Administration

policy, but rather provided advice, analysis, and/or recommendations in response to requests for OLC views.

83. (U) The nine final memoranda withheld by OLC are:

a. (U) OLC 16, which consists of four copies, one with handwritten marginalia, of a 12-page memorandum, dated February 25, 2003, for the Attorney General from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General for OLC, prepared in response to a request from the Attorney General for legal advice concerning the potential use of certain information collected in the course of classified foreign intelligence activities. OLC 16 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

b. (U) OLC 54, which consists of six copies, some with handwritten comments and marginalia, of a 108-page memorandum, dated May 6, 2004, from the Assistant Attorney General for OLC to the Attorney General, as well as four electronic files, one with highlighting, prepared in response to a request from the Attorney General that OLC perform a legal review of classified foreign intelligence activities. OLC 54 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

c. (U) OLC 59, which consists of four copies of an 18-page memorandum for the file, dated November 17, 2004, from the Acting Assistant Attorney General in OLC, plus an electronic file, prepared in response to a request for OLC views regarding the applicability of certain statutory requirements. OLC 59 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

d. (U) OLC 62, which consists of two copies, one with highlighting and marginalia by an OLC attorney, of a February 8, 2002, memorandum from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in OLC to the General Counsel of another federal agency,

prepared in response to a request for OLC views regarding the legality of certain hypothetical activities. OLC 62 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

e. (U) OLC 85, which is a nine-page memorandum, with highlighting, dated July 16, 2004, from the Assistant Attorney General in OLC to the Attorney General, evaluating the implications of a recent Supreme Court decision for certain foreign intelligence activities. OLC 85 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

f. (U) OLC 129, which consists of two copies, one with handwritten comments and marginalia, of a nine-page memorandum, dated October 11, 2002, from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in OLC to the Attorney General, prepared in response to a request for OLC's views concerning the legality of certain communications intelligence activities. OLC 129 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

g. (U) OLC 131, which consists of two copies, both with underscoring and marginalia, of a 24-page memorandum, dated November 2, 2001, from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in OLC to the Attorney General, prepared in response to a request from the Attorney General for OLC's opinion concerning the legality of certain communications intelligence activities. OLC 131 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

h. (U) OLC 132, which consists of two copies, one with handwritten comments and marginalia, of a 36-page memorandum, dated October 4, 2001, from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in OLC to the Counsel to the President, created in response to a request from the White House for OLC's views regarding what legal standards might govern the use of certain intelligence methods to monitor communications by potential terrorists. OLC 132 is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

i. (U) OLC 146, which is a 37-page memorandum, dated October 23, 2001, from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in OLC, and a Special Counsel, OLC, to the Counsel to the President, prepared in response to a request from the White House for OLC's views concerning the legality of potential responses to terrorist activity. OLC 146 is withheld under FOIA Exemption Five.

Applicability of Exemptions One and Three.

84. REDACTED

Applicability of Exemption Five.

85. (U) The nine documents identified above were all prepared by OLC in its role of assisting the Attorney General in the discharge of his responsibilities as legal adviser to the President and heads of the Executive Branch departments and agencies. In preparing these documents, OLC was performing a purely advisory role, providing legal advice and assistance. Thus, the nine final memoranda withheld by OLC in this category were created in response to specific requests for OLC advice on particular topics. OLC's preparation and provision of advice to the White House and other Executive Branch agencies is part of the process of attorney-client communications that would be seriously disrupted if such documents are publicly disclosed. As described in my prior declaration, the White House and other Executive Branch agencies rely upon OLC to provide candid and useful advice on a range of issues, including difficult and complex legal questions critical to national security. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 63-64. To disclose such communications between OLC attorneys and our clients would fundamentally disrupt the attorney-client relationship and would deter federal agencies and officials in the White House from seeking timely and appropriate legal advice. Id.

86. (U) Compelled disclosure of these advisory and pre-decisional documents would cause substantial harm to the deliberative process of the Department of Justice and the Executive Branch and disrupt the attorney-client relationship between the Department and the President and other officers of the Executive Branch. Attorneys in OLC are often asked to provide advice and analysis with respect to very difficult and unsettled issues of law. Frequently, such issues arise in connection with highly complex and sensitive operations of the Executive Branch. It is essential to the mission of the Executive Branch that OLC legal advice, and the development of that advice, not be inhibited by concerns about public disclosure. Protecting the confidentiality of documents that contain such advice is essential in order to ensure both that creative and even controversial legal arguments and theories may be explored candidly, effectively, and in writing, and to ensure that Executive Branch officials will continue to request legal advice from OLC on such sensitive matters.

87. (U) Particularly in light of the Nation's ongoing fight against global terrorism, and the public interest in the effective performance of these activities, the need of the President and the heads of Executive Branch departments and agencies for candid, thoroughly considered legal advice when considering potential executive actions is especially compelling. Thus, all nine of the documents identified in paragraph 83, supra, constitute documents subject to the deliberative process and attorney-client communication privileges, and moreover, those provided to inform a decision to be made by the President are also subject to the presidential communications privilege. As such, all of these documents are properly withheld as exempt in their entirety under FOIA Exemption Five.

88. (U) I have specifically reviewed each of the documents identified in paragraph 83 and have determined that all portions of these documents contain either classified information or deliberative and privileged legal advice and analysis of OLC.

89. (U) In assessing the determination stated in paragraph 88, it is useful to recall that, with respect to the TSP in particular, the Department of Justice publicly released an extensive legal analysis of the TSP shortly after its existence was acknowledged by the President in December 2005. The Department's January 19, 2006, "White Paper," which is available at www.usdoj.gov, and was released to the plaintiffs in this litigation, provides the official view of the Department with respect to the legality of the TSP from which classified and privileged information has already been removed for public disclosure.

OLC 113

90. (U) OLC 113 consists of three copies of a one-page memorandum, dated September 15, 2004, from the Deputy Attorney General to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, entitled "National Security Agency Collection Activity." This document is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One and Three.

91. **REDACTED**

OLC 133

92. OLC 133 is a duplicate of ODAG 51, as to which I understand the Court has already granted summary judgment, and which was responsive only for certain handwritten notes that appeared on the copy of the document maintained in ODAG. See Mem. Op. at 16; Bradbury Decl. ¶ 66 n. 8. Accordingly, this document is not further discussed herein.

ODAG 1

93. (U) ODAG 1 is a duplicate of OLC 54, as well as of OIPR 28, and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

ODAG 2

94. (U) ODAG 2 consists of three additional copies, two with underscoring and marginalia by a Department attorney, of the memorandum described as OLC 131, as well as OIPR 37 and FBI 51, and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

ODAG 5

95. (U) ODAG 5 is a duplicate of OLC 132 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

ODAG 6

96. (U) ODAG 6 is a duplicate of OLC 129 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

ODAG 38

97. (U) ODAG 38 is a duplicate of OLC 16 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

ODAG 42

98. (U) ODAG 42 is a 19-page memorandum, dated May 30, 2003, from a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in OLC to the General Counsel of another Executive Branch agency. This document is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

(U) Applicability of Exemptions One & Three.

99. **REDACTED**

100. **REDACTED**

(U) Applicability of Exemption Five.

101. (U) OLC's preparation and provision of advice to other Executive Branch agencies is part of the process of attorney-client communications that would be seriously disrupted if such documents, whether in draft or final form, are publicly disclosed. As

described in my prior declaration, Executive Branch agencies rely upon OLC to provide candid and useful advice on a range of issues, including difficult and complex legal questions critical to national security. See Bradbury Decl. ¶ 63-64. To disclose such communications between OLC attorneys and our federal agency clients would fundamentally disrupt the attorney-client relationship and would deter federal agencies from seeking timely and appropriate legal advice. See id. Thus, for this reason as well, ODAG 42, which is a memorandum prepared at the request of another Executive Branch agency, is properly withheld under FOIA's Exemption Five.

ODAG 52

102. (U) ODAG 52 is a duplicate of OLC 62 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

OIPR 28

103. (U) OIPR 28 is a duplicate of OLC 54, as well as of ODAG 1, and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

OIPR 29

104. (U) OIPR 29 is a duplicate of OLC 59 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

OIPR 37

105. (U) OIPR 37 is a duplicate of OLC 131, as well as of ODAG 2 and FBI 51, and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

FBI 42

106. (U) FBI 42 is a duplicate of OLC 113 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 90-91, supra.

FBI 51

107. (U) FBI 51 is a duplicate of OLC 131, as well as of ODAG 2 and OIPR 37, and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 82-89, supra.

REMAINING DOCUMENTS IN CATEGORY E

108. (U) The Court has upheld OLC's withholding of the remaining documents in this category, identified and described in my previous declaration at paragraphs 66-70: OLC 8, 9, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, 60, 61, 71, 77, 79, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 94, 102, 103, 106, 108, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 140, 141, 142, 143, 203, 204, 205, 206, and 208; ODAG 8, 21, 22, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, and 53; and OIPR 1, 2, 32, 33, 34, 35, 75 and 129, and FBI 19 and 58. See Mem. Op. at 16.

F. (U) Briefing Materials and Talking Points.

109. (U) Within this category, the Court has requested further justification with respect to the withholding of the following documents: OLC 7, 46, 65, 80, 81, 82, 84, 116, 125, 126, 134, and 202; ODAG 34, 41 and 54; and OIPR 13 and 137.

110. (U) With four exceptions, all of the briefing materials and talking points withheld by OLC in this category were prepared for internal use only in the course of briefings by Department staff for higher level officials or for use in meetings or discussions with official from elsewhere in the Government. With the exception of OLC 84, OLC 116, OLC 201, and OIPR 60, discussed further below, none of these materials was prepared for public briefing or discussion, and, again with the same four exceptions, none was adopted as official positions in subsequent public discussion of the TSP. Accordingly, as explained in my previous declaration, these briefing materials and talking points are by their very nature deliberative, as they reflect an attempt by the drafters succinctly to summarize particular issues and provide key background information in an effort to anticipate questions or issues

that may be raised at a briefing or other situation in which such documents are used. These materials provide concise summaries of information necessary for informed discussion of particular issues and attempt to anticipate and respond to questions that might be raised in any particular setting. Thus, these materials reflect the exchange of ideas and suggestions that accompanies all decisionmaking, and in many cases they also reflect assessments by attorneys and other staff about issues on which they have been asked to make recommendations or provide advice.

OLC 7

111. (U) OLC 7 consists of two copies of a one-page document. In reviewing OLC 7 in the course of preparing this declaration, I have determined that it contains information that originated with the NSA and thus should have been referred to NSA along with OLC's other referrals. The document has now been referred to NSA, and I understand that NSA will address the proper withholding of OLC 7 in its separate supplemental submission made in response to the Court's Order of September 5, 2007.

OLC 46

112. (U) OLC 46 consists of two copies of an undated one-page document entitled "Talkers," and a related electronic file, containing talking points that were created within the Department to assist senior administration officials in addressing various points about the TSP in internal discussions. This document is properly withheld under FOIA's Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

(U) Applicability of Exemptions One & Three.

113. **REDACTED**

(U) Applicability of Exemption Five.

114. (U) OLC 46 appears to have been created to provide high level Department officials with a concise summary of information that might be required for an internal meeting or a presentation. As described in my earlier declaration, briefing materials and talking points are by their very nature deliberative, as they reflect “an attempt by the drafters to succinctly summarize particular issues and provide key background information in an effort to anticipate questions or issues that may be raised at a briefing or other situation in which such documents are used” and reflect only “draft answers [that] may or may not be used or may be modified by the speakers in any particular setting.” Bradbury Decl. ¶ 73. For the reasons given in my prior declaration, OLC 46 is properly considered deliberative and pre-decisional, and thus exempt from disclosure under FOIA’s Exemption Five.

OLC 65

115. (U) OLC 65 is a five-page document (plus an electronic file), dated March 30, 2004, entitled “Briefing for AG.” This outline for a briefing to be provided to the Attorney General by the Deputy Attorney General prepared by Department staff includes a summary of preliminary OLC conclusions concerning the TSP and other intelligence activities; a discussion of issues for decision concerning these intelligence activities; a description of advice provided by OLC to other Executive Branch agencies and components concerning these activities; and an identification of legal issues requiring further discussion. OLC 65 is withheld pursuant to FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

Applicability of Exemption One & Three.

116. (U) OLC 65 contains classified information relating to the operation of the TSP and other intelligence activities that would be compromised by disclosure. For the reasons identified in my earlier declaration, see Bradbury Decl. ¶¶ 21-23, and in the

declaration of the former Director of National Intelligence, see DNI Decl. ¶¶ 22, 27-35, such information cannot be publicly disclosed without causing exceptionally grave harm to the national security of the United States.

117. **REDACTED**

Applicability of Exemption Five.

118. (U) OLC 65 is an internal briefing outline, which summarizes information compiled by Department staff for purposes of ensuring that higher level officials have the information necessary adequately to understand issues being presented to them for decision, which is protected by the deliberative process privilege. Disclosure of internal communications such as OLC 65 would identify the factors considered by Department decisionmakers in the course of their deliberations about intelligence activities and would impermissibly interfere with the provision of candid and concise summaries of critical information and recommendations to higher level Department officials by Department staff. OLC 65, accordingly, is properly exempt from disclosure under the deliberative process component of FOIA's Exemption Five.

OLC 80

119. (U) OLC 80 consists of six copies of an undated two-page document entitled "Technical Operation of [REDACTED],"⁴ some with handwritten notes and marginalia. These documents are withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three and Five.

(U) Applicability of Exemptions One & Three

120. (U) OLC 80 contains a detailed description of the operation of the TSP and other classified foreign intelligence activities and thus falls squarely within the category of "information that would reveal or tend to reveal operational details concerning the technical

⁴ (U) A classified codename is redacted.

methods by which NSA intercepts communications under the TSP,” which the former DNI identified as information that must be protected from disclosure. DNI Decl. ¶ 27. As the former DNI explained, “[d]etailed knowledge of the methods and practice of the U.S. Intelligence Community agencies must be protected from disclosure because such knowledge would be of material assistance to those who would seek to penetrate, detect, prevent, or damage the intelligence efforts of the United States, including efforts by this country to counter international terrorism.” *Id.* Information falling within this category, accordingly, including OLC 80, is properly protected as both classified and subject to the DNI’s authority to protect intelligence sources and methods. OLC 80, thus, is properly withheld under FOIA Exemptions One and Three.

121. **REDACTED**

122. **REDACTED**

(U) Applicability of Exemption Five.

123. (U) As described in my prior declaration, OLC 80 is a briefing paper that was created within the Department to assist senior Administration officials in addressing various points about the TSP. *See* Bradbury Decl. ¶ 73. This document was used for purposes of internal deliberations only; it was not prepared for purposes of providing information to the public. Briefing materials are by their very nature deliberative, as they reflect an attempt by the drafters succinctly to summarize particular issues and provide key background information in an effort to anticipate questions or issues that may be raised at a briefing or other situation in which such documents are used. *See id.* ¶ 80. OLC 80 reflects assessments by OLC attorneys about the relative importance of information considered necessary for purposes of briefing senior Administration officials, and the details of the information that need to be conveyed in any particular circumstance. To disclose such assessments would

harm the Department's deliberative process, and thus OLC 80 is properly withheld under FOIA's Exemption Five.

OLC 81 and OLC 82

124. (U) OLC 81 consists of 11 copies, some drafts and some with handwritten marginalia and notes, of four pages of briefing notes, dated December 18, 2005, which describe the TSP and other foreign intelligence activities and summarize various OLC legal opinions related to foreign intelligence collection activities. OLC 81 is withheld pursuant to FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

125. (U) OLC 82 consists of 20 copies, some drafts and some with handwritten edits and marginalia, plus eight related electronic files of a briefing outline, dated January 6, 2006, summarizing various topics related to foreign intelligence activities. OLC 82 is withheld pursuant to FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

Applicability of Exemption One & Three.

126. (U) OLC 81 and OLC 82 contain classified information relating to the scope and operation of the TSP and other intelligence activities that would be compromised by disclosure of these documents. For the reasons identified in my earlier declaration, see Bradbury Decl. ¶¶ 21-23, and in the declaration of the former Director of National Intelligence, see DNI Decl. ¶ 22, 27-35, such information cannot be publicly disclosed without causing exceptionally grave harm to the national security of the United States.

Applicability of Exemption Five.

127. (U) OLC 81 and OLC 82 are internal briefing outlines, created by my staff at my request and for my use, intended to be used to prepare me to brief others within the Government on issues concerning the TSP and other foreign intelligence activities. Specifically, OLC 81 was created so that I could brief Department officials regarding foreign

intelligence activities and OLC views following the publication of the article in The New York Times which divulged without authorization classified information concerning the TSP. OLC 82 was created as an outline for my use in the course of briefing members of the FISC. These documents contain recommendations from my staff as to topics for discussion, and are both deliberative and predecisional in the sense that, as I spoke in these meetings, I made the ultimate decision regarding which points would be made in any particular context. Disclosure of these documents would impermissibly interfere with my ability to ask my staff to create candid and concise summaries of critical information and recommendations for my use in discussions with higher level Department officials or other officials within the Government and, thus, would interfere with my ability to fulfill my official duties. OLC 81 and OLC 82, accordingly, are properly exempt from disclosure under the deliberative process component of FOIA's Exemption Five.

OLC 84

128. (U) OLC 84 is a nonfinal draft of a set of talking points, which was released to the public in final form on January 19, 2007, in a document entitled "Legal Authorities for the Recently Disclosed NSA Activities." The final version of this document is available on the Department's Internet site, www.usdoj.gov, and was provided to plaintiffs in response to their FOIA requests. It is my understanding that plaintiffs do not contest OLC's determination to withhold drafts, and thus this document is not further discussed herein.

OLC 116, OLC 201 & OIPR 60

129. (U) OLC 116, OLC 201, and OIPR 60 consist of nonfinal drafts of the Department's January 19, 2007, White Paper, which was released by the Department to the public in its final form, see www.usdoj.gov, and provided to plaintiffs in response to their

FOIA requests. It is my understanding that plaintiffs do not contest OLC's determination to withhold drafts, and thus these documents are not further discussed herein.

OLC 125, OLC 126, and OIPR 13

130. (U) OLC 125 is an undated two-page document entitled "Presentation: Where DOJ is on [REDACTED]." ⁵ This document is withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

131. (U) OLC 126 consists of two copies of a five-page document, dated March 14, 2004, which consists of bullet points related to OLC 125. This document is also withheld under FOIA Exemptions One, Three, and Five.

132. (U) OIPR 13 is a duplicate of OLC 126, and is withheld for the same reasons that apply to that record.

(U) Applicability of Exemptions One & Three.

133. **REDACTED**

(U) Applicability of Exemption Five.

134. (U) OLC 125 and OLC 126 contain preliminary legal analysis of OLC. The disclosure of such preliminary analysis would have the effect of discouraging thoughtful analysis of difficult legal questions as well as discouraging the creation of documents that set forth such preliminary analysis in order to assist in the process of developing final views. Disclosure of OLC's preliminary analysis, accordingly, would cause harm to the deliberative process by which OLC attorneys review legal issues and reach conclusions about them. Accordingly, OLC 125 and OLC 126 are exempt from disclosure under FOIA under the deliberative process privilege incorporated into Exemption Five.

⁵ (U) A classified codename is redacted.

135. (U) In addition, OLC 125 and OLC 126 were prepared for purposes of providing legal assistance and advice to other Executive Branch officials concerning DOJ's views about foreign intelligence activities. Disclosure of such advice would interfere with the attorney-client relationship between DOJ and other Executive Branch agencies and would discourage requests for timely and fully informed legal advice. Accordingly, OLC 125 and OLC 126 are protected by the attorney-client privilege, and are properly exempt under FOIA's Exemption Five for this reason as well.

OLC 134

136. (U) OLC 134 consists of three copies of a six-page set of attorney notes in bullet point form describing options to be considered in pending litigation before the FISC.

Applicability of Exemptions One and Three.

137. (U) OLC 134 is a set of attorney notes in bullet point form that should have been included in the category of documents described in my original declaration as category D. See Bradbury Decl. ¶¶ 54-59. It is my understanding that the court has entered summary judgment as to all of the documents in that category, see Mem. Op. at 15. OLC 134 is properly withheld for the same reasons. See Bradbury Decl. ¶¶ 54-59.

138. **REDACTED**

Applicability of Exemption Five

139. (U) OLC 134 is both deliberative and predecisional in that it consists of a list of options to be considered in pending litigation before the FISC. Thus, the document is protected by the deliberative process privilege and is properly withheld under Exemption Five of FOIA. In addition, OLC 134 is protected by the attorney work product doctrine in that it constitutes notes of an attorney concerning options that might be available in the

context of pending litigation and, thus, OLC 134 is properly withheld in its entirety under Exemption Five for this reason as well.

OLC 202

140. (U) OLC 202 is a set of draft talking points on legal matters which were not located in final form in OLC's classified files. It is my understanding that plaintiffs do not contest OLC's determination to withhold drafts and, thus, this document is not further discussed herein.

ODAG 34

141. (U) ODAG 34 is a duplicate of OLC 80 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 123-27, supra.

ODAG 41

142. (U) ODAG 41 is a duplicate of OLC 125 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 130, 133-35, supra.

ODAG 54

143. (U) ODAG 54 is a duplicate of OLC 46 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 112-14, supra.

OIPR 13

144. (U) OIPR 13 is a duplicate of OLC 126 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 131-35, supra.

OIPR 137

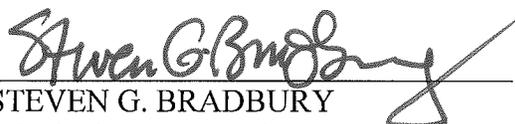
145. (U) OIPR 137 is a duplicate of OLC 65 and is withheld for the reasons explained in paragraphs 115-18, supra.

* * *

146. (U) Finally, the Court has requested clarification concerning the entries identified as OLC 95 and OLC 153-199 on the exhibit (Exhibit K) provided in support of my previous declaration, which were marked “intentionally left blank.” These identifiers were either not assigned to any document, were assigned to documents that were determined to be duplicative and thus removed from the index, or were assigned to documents that were determined during administrative review to be nonresponsive to plaintiffs’ requests. Accordingly, no responsive documents bear the designations OLC 95 or OLC 153-199.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: October 18, 2007



STEVEN G. BRADBURY
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel