

EXHIBIT B

Ports of Entry Request



State Headquarters
2966 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone 313.578.6800
Fax 313.578.6811
E-mail aclu@aclumich.org
www.aclumich.org

Legislative Office
P.O. Box 18022
Lansing, MI 48901-8022
Phone 517.372.8503
Fax 517.372.5121
E-mail lansing@aclumich.org
www.aclumich.org

West Michigan Regional Office
1514 Wealthy SE, Suite 242
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
Phone 616.301.0930
Fax 616.301.0640
Email aclu@aclumich.org
www.aclumich.org

February 10, 2017

FOIA Officer
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
Detroit Field Office
211 W. Fort Street, Suite 1200
Detroit, MI 48226

FOIA Officer
U.S. Customs & Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Room 3.3D
Washington, D.C. 20229

**Re: Request Under Freedom of Information Act
(Expedited Processing & Fee Waiver/Limitation Requested)**

To Whom It May Concern:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan and the American Civil Liberties Union Fund of Michigan (together with the American Civil Liberties Union, "ACLU")¹ submit this Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") request ("Request") for records about the implementation of President Trump's January 27, 2017 Executive Order ("Executive Order") by U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"). Titled "Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States," the Executive Order halts refugee admissions and bars entrants from seven predominantly Muslim countries from entering the United States.² By this letter, which constitutes a request pursuant to FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552 *et seq.*, and the relevant implementing regulations, *see* 6 C.F.R. § 5 *et seq.*, the ACLU seeks information regarding CBP's **local implementation** of the Executive Order at ports of entry within the purview of the Detroit Field Office ("Field Office").

¹ The American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan is a non-profit, 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 Fund of Michigan is a separate 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 the civil rights and civil liberties implications of pending and proposed state and federal legislation, provides analyses of pending and proposed legislation, directly lobbies legislators, and mobilizes its members to lobby their legislators.

² Exec. Order No. 13769, 82 Fed. Reg. 8977 (Feb. 1, 2017).

On February 2, 2017, the ACLU submitted a FOIA request regarding local implementation of the Executive Order at the Detroit Metropolitan Airport and the Detroit Metropolitan Airport Port of Entry Office. The present FOIA seeks the same information for other ports of entry in Michigan.

I. Background

On January 27, 2017, President Donald J. Trump issued an executive order that indefinitely blocks refugees from Syria from entering the United States, bars all refugees for 120 days, and prohibits individuals from seven predominantly Muslim countries—Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen—from entering the United States for 90 days.³ By the following day, January 28, 2017, CBP officials across the country had detained an estimated 100 to 200 individuals at airports throughout the United States.⁴ Despite reports that individuals were being detained at the Detroit Metropolitan Airport,⁵ CBP officials would not respond to requests for information about how many individuals were being held there.⁶ It is unknown if individuals were also detained at land borders. Two unions representing more than 21,000 federal immigration officers praised the Executive Order,⁷ issuing a joint press release that “applaud[ed] the three executive orders [President Trump] has issued to date.”⁸ Daniel M. Renaud, Associate Director of Field Operations for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, instructed Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) employees that they could no longer adjudicate any immigration claims from the seven countries targeted by the Executive Order.⁹

³ See, e.g., Michael D. Shear and Helene Cooper, *Trump Bars Refugees and Citizens of 7 Muslim Countries*, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 27, 2017, available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/27/us/politics/trump-syrian-refugees.html>.

⁴ See, e.g., Michael D. Shear et al., *Judge Blocks Trump Order on Refugees Amid Chaos and Outcry Worldwide*, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 28, 2017, available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/28/us/refugees-detained-at-us-airports-prompting-legal-challenges-to-trumps-immigration-order.html>.

⁵ See, e.g., Joanna Walters, Edward Helmore, and Saeed Dehghan, *US Airports on Frontline as Donald Trump's Travel Ban Causes Chaos and Protests*, THE GUARDIAN, Jan. 28, 2017, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jan/28/airports-us-immigration-ban-muslim-countries-trump>; Tresa Baldas, *Travelers' Texts, Emails Searched at Detroit Metro Airport*, DETROIT FREE PRESS, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <http://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/wayne/2017/01/30/travelers-texts-emails-searched-detroit-metro-airport/97257722/>.

⁶ See, e.g., Niraj Warikoo, David Jesse and Eric Lawrence, *West Bloomfield Couple Targeted at Border Amid Immigration Ban Tumult*, DETROIT FREE PRESS, Jan. 29, 2017, available at <http://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/2017/01/28/university-michigan-students-immigration-status/97183426/>; James Dickson, *Travel Ban Eases for Two in Metro Detroit*, DETROIT NEWS, Jan. 29, 2017, available at <http://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/michigan/2017/01/29/attorney-travel-ban-stands-way-love/97214640/>.

⁷ Robert Mackey, *America's Deportation Agents Love Trump's Ban and Rely on Breitbart for Their News*, THE INTERCEPT, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://theintercept.com/2017/01/30/americas-deportation-agents-love-trumps-ban-rely-breitbart-news/>.

⁸ *Joint Press Release Between Border Patrol and ICE Councils*, NAT'L ICE COUNCIL, available at <http://iceunion.org/news/joint-press-release-between-border-patrol-and-ice-councils>.

⁹ Alice Speri and Ryan Devereaux, *Turmoil at DHS and State Department—“There Are People Literally Crying in the Office Here,”* THE INTERCEPT, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://theintercept.com/2017/01/30/asylum-officials-and-state-department-in-turmoil-there-are-people-literally-crying-in-the-office-here/>.

Beginning Saturday morning, protests erupted nationwide and attorneys rushed to airports to assist detained individuals and their families.¹⁰ Over the next twenty-four hours, six federal courts ordered officials to temporarily stop enforcement of the Executive Order.¹¹ First, Judge Donnelly of the Eastern District of New York issued a nationwide order in *Darweesh v. Trump*, filed by the ACLU's Immigrants' Rights Project (among others), that prohibited the government from removing any detained travelers from the seven banned countries who had been legally authorized to enter the United States.¹² And a few hours later, in *Tootkaboni v. Trump*, filed by the ACLU of Massachusetts (among others), Judge Burroughs and Magistrate Judge Dein of the District of Massachusetts issued a nationwide order that not only prohibited the removal of such individuals, but also temporarily banned the government from detaining people affected by the Executive Order.¹³ Judge Birotte Jr. of the Central District of California issued a nationwide order enjoining the federal government from "removing, detaining, or blocking the entry of Plaintiffs, or any other person from Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen with a valid immigrant visa."¹⁴ In the Eastern District of Michigan, Judge Roberts issue a permanent injunction barring application of the Sections 3(c) and 3(e) of the Executive Order to lawful permanent residents.¹⁵ Most recently, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals refused to stay a nation-wide injunction against enforcement of the order issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington.¹⁶

¹⁰ See, e.g., Peter Baker, *Travelers Stranded and Protests Swell Over Trump Order*, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 29, 2017, available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/29/us/politics/white-house-official-in-reversal-says-green-card-holders-wont-be-barred.html>; Issie Lapowsky and Andy Greenberg, *Trump's Ban Leaves Refugees in Civil Liberties Limbo*, WIRED, Jan. 28, 2017, available at <https://www.wired.com/2017/01/trumps-refugee-ban-direct-assault-civil-liberties/>; Zolan Kanno-Youngs and Ben Kesling, *Thousands Flood Cities' Streets to Protest Donald Trump's Immigration Ban*, WALL ST. J., Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://www.wsj.com/articles/protests-continue-against-trumps-executive-order-banning-some-from-u-s-1485735672>.

¹¹ See, e.g., Steve Vladeck, *The Airport Cases: What Happened, and What's Next?*, JUST SECURITY, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://www.justsecurity.org/36960/stock-weekends-district-court-orders-immigration-eo/>.

¹² Decision and Order, *Darweesh v. Trump*, No. 17 Civ. 480 (AMD) (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 28, 2017), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/darweesh-v-trump-decision-and-order>.

¹³ Temporary Restraining Order, *Tootkaboni v. Trump*, No. 17-cv-10154 (D. Mass. Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://aclum.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/6-TRO-Jan-29-2017.pdf>. Another federal court issued an order requiring that attorneys be allowed access to all lawful permanent residents detained at Dulles International Airport and barring the government from deporting any such individuals. See Temporary Restraining Order, *Aziz v. Trump*, No. 1:17-cv-116 (E.D. Va. Jan. 28, 2017), available at <https://www.justice4all.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/TRO-order-signed.pdf>. In *Doe v. Trump*, filed in part by the ACLU of Washington, the court banned the removal of two individuals. See Order Granting Emergency Motion for Stay of Removal, *Doe v. Trump*, No. C17-126 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 28, 2017), available at <https://www.justsecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Seattle-Order.pdf>. Finally, in *Vayeghan v. Trump*, filed in part by the ACLU of Southern California, the court ordered the government to permit an Iranian individual who had already been removed to Dubai to return to the United States and to admit him pursuant to his approved visa. Order, *Vayeghan v. Trump*, No. CV 17-0702 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 28, 2017), available at https://www.aclusocal.org/sites/default/files/vayeghan_-_order_re_tro.pdf.

¹⁴ Decision and Order, *Mohammed v. United States*, No. 17-cv-786 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2017), available at <http://www.politico.com/f/?id=00000159-fbb7-d439-a3db-ffb10cb0001>.

¹⁵ Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, No. 17-10310 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 2, 2017), available at <https://www.clearinghouse.net/chDocs/public/IM-MI-0004-0003.pdf>.

¹⁶ *Washington v. Trump*, ___ F.3d ___, 2017 WL 526497 (Feb. 9, 2017).

Throughout this litigation, President Trump has remained publicly committed to his opposing position. In the early hours of Sunday, January 29, 2017, after the six court orders had been issued, President Trump tweeted, “Our country needs strong borders and extreme vetting, NOW.”¹⁷ He also issued a statement on Facebook later that day, indicating that entry from the seven predominantly Muslim countries would remain blocked for the next ninety days.¹⁸

In the face of nationwide confusion about the scope and validity of the Executive Order, guidance from other relevant actors offered little clarity. For example, on Saturday, DHS confirmed that the ban “will bar green card holders.”¹⁹ But on Sunday, DHS Secretary John Kelly deemed “the entry of lawful permanent residents to be in the national interest”²⁰ and, that evening, the Trump administration clarified that the Executive Order does not apply to green card holders.²¹ The same day, DHS stated, perhaps contradictorily and without any elaboration, “We are and will remain in compliance with judicial orders. We are and will continue to enforce President Trump’s executive order humanely and with professionalism.”²² On Monday, then-Acting Attorney General Sally Yates announced that the Department of Justice would not present arguments in defense of the Executive Order unless and until she became convinced that it was lawful.²³ Shortly thereafter, Ms. Yates was relieved of her position by President Trump.²⁴ The same evening, President Trump also replaced the acting director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”).²⁵

¹⁷ Donald J. Trump, TWITTER (Jan. 29, 2017 5:08 A.M.), <https://twitter.com/realDonaldTrump/status/825692045532618753>.

¹⁸ Donald J. Trump, *Statement Regarding Recent Executive Order Concerning Extreme Vetting*, Jan. 29, 2017, available at <https://www.facebook.com/DonaldTrump/posts/10158567643610725> (“We will again be issuing visas to all countries once we are sure we have reviewed and implemented the most secure policies over the next 90 days.”).

¹⁹ Max Greenwood, *Immigration Ban Includes Green Card Holders: DHS*, THE HILL, Jan. 28, 2017, available at <http://thehill.com/policy/national-security/316670-trump-refugee-ban-bars-green-card-holders-report>.

²⁰ *Statement By Secretary John Kelly On The Entry Of Lawful Permanent Residents Into The United States*, DEP’T OF HOMELAND SECURITY (Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/01/29/statement-secretary-john-kelly-entry-lawful-permanent-residents-united-states>.

²¹ Robert Mackey, *As Protests Escalate, Trump Retreats From Barring Green Card Holders*, THE INTERCEPT, Jan. 29, 2017, available at <https://theintercept.com/2017/01/29/trumps-executive-order-no-longer-bars-green-card-holders/>.

²² *DHS Statement On Compliance With Court Orders And The President’s Executive Order*, DEP’T OF HOMELAND SECURITY (Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/01/29/dhs-statement-compliance-court-orders-and-presidents-executive-order>.

²³ Jonathan H. Adler, *Acting Attorney General Orders Justice Department Attorneys Not to Defend Immigration Executive Order*, WASH. POST, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2017/01/30/acting-attorney-general-orders-justice-department-attorneys-not-to-defend-immigration-executive-order/>.

²⁴ *Read the Full White House Statement on Sally Yates*, BOSTON GLOBE, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://www.bostonglobe.com/news/politics/2017/01/30/read-full-white-house-statement-sally-yates/HkFRelYJidU9deDeIPK6SM/story.html>.

²⁵ *Statement from Secretary Kelly on the President’s Appointment of Thomas D. Homan as Acting ICE Director*, DEP’T OF HOMELAND SECURITY (Jan. 30, 2017), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/01/30/statement-secretary-kelly-presidents-appointment-thomas-d-homan-acting-ice-director>.

In spite of court orders to the contrary, some CBP officials appear to be continuing to detain and bar entry to individuals—though the approach appears to differ by location.²⁶ Accordingly, the ACLU seeks to supplement the public record to clarify CBP’s understanding and implementation of the Executive Order at the Michigan ports of entry (“Michigan POE”) identified below:

Detroit-Windsor Tunnel
 Ambassador Bridge, Detroit
 International Bridge, Sault Sainte Marie
 Blue Water Bridge, Port Huron

Through this request, the ACLU aims to facilitate the public’s indispensable role in checking the power of our public officials and to learn about the facts on the ground in Michigan.

II. Requested Records

For the purposes of this Request, “Records” are collectively defined to include, but are not limited to: text communications between phones or other electronic devices (including, but not limited to, communications sent via SMS or other text, Blackberry Messenger, iMessage, WhatsApp, Signal, Gchat, or Twitter direct message); e-mails; images, video, and audio recorded on cell phones; voicemail messages; social-media posts; instructions; directives; guidance documents; formal and informal presentations; training documents; bulletins; alerts; updates; advisories; reports; legal and policy memoranda; contracts or agreements; minutes or notes of meetings and phone calls; and memoranda of understanding. The ACLU seeks release of the following:

1. Records created on or after January 27, 2017 concerning CBP’s interpretation, enforcement, and implementation of the following at the Michigan POEs:
 - a. President Trump’s Executive Order, signed on January 27, 2017 and titled “Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States”;
 - b. Any guidance “provided to DHS field personnel shortly” after President Trump signed the Executive Order, as referenced in CBP’s online FAQ;²⁷

²⁶ See, e.g., Julia Wick, *Lawyers Say At Least 17 People Are Still Detained at LAX, Protests Continue*, LAIST, Jan. 29, 2017, available at http://laist.com/2017/01/29/people_are_still_detained_at_lax.php; Daniel Marans, *Customs and Border Officials Defy Court Order on Lawful Residents*, HUFFINGTON POST, Jan. 29, 2017, available at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/dulles-airport-feds-violated-court-order_us_588d7274e4b08a14f7e67bcf; Tom Cleary, *Is Border Patrol Defying Federal Judge’s Stay on Immigration Executive Order?*, HEAVY, Jan. 29, 2017, available at <http://heavy.com/news/2017/01/border-patrol-homeland-security-defying-ignoring-following-judge-ruling-stay-immigration-executive-order-dulles-dfw-muslim-ban/>; Tess Owen, *Waiting for Answers: We Still Don’t Know How Many People are Being Detained at US Airports*, VICE NEWS, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://news.vice.com/story/we-still-dont-know-how-many-people-are-being-detained-at-us-airports>.

²⁷ *Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (Jan. 31, 2017), available at <https://www.cbp.gov/border-security/protecting-nation-foreign-terrorist->

- c. Associate Director of Field Operations for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Daniel M. Renaud's email, sent at 11:12 A.M. on January 27, 2017, instructing DHS employees that they could not adjudicate any immigration claims from the seven targeted countries;²⁸
- d. Judge Donnelly's Decision and Order granting an Emergency Motion for Stay of Removal, issued in the Eastern District of New York on January 27, 2017, including records related to CBP's efforts to comply with the court's oral order requiring prompt production of a list of all class members detained by CBP;²⁹
- e. Judge Brinkema's Temporary Restraining Order, issued in the Eastern District of Virginia on January 28, 2017;³⁰
- f. Judge Zilly's Order Granting Emergency Motion for Stay of Removal, issued in the Western District of Washington on January 28, 2017;³¹
- g. Judge Burroughs' Temporary Restraining Order, issued in the District of Massachusetts on January 29, 2017;³²
- h. Judge Gee's Order granting an Amended *Ex Parte* Application for Temporary Restraining Order, issued in the Central District of California on January 29, 2017;³³
- i. Judge Birotte Jr. Order Granting Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction, issued in the Central District of California on January 31, 2017;³⁴

entry-united-states ("The Executive Order and the instructions therein were effective at the time of the order's signing. *Guidance was provided to DHS field personnel shortly thereafter.*") (emphasis added).

²⁸ See Alice Sperti and Ryan Devereaux, *Turmoil at DHS and State Department— "There Are People Literally Crying in the Office Here,"* THE INTERCEPT, Jan. 30, 2017, available at <https://theintercept.com/2017/01/30/asylum-officials-and-state-department-in-turmoil-there-are-people-literally-crying-in-the-office-here/>.

²⁹ Decision and Order, *Darweesh v. Trump*, No. 17 Civ. 480 (AMD) (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 28, 2017), available at <https://www.aclu.org/legal-document/darweesh-v-trump-decision-and-order>.

³⁰ Temporary Restraining Order, *Aziz v. Trump*, No. 1:17-cv-116 (E.D. Va. Jan. 28, 2017), available at <https://www.justice4all.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/TRO-order-signed.pdf>.

³¹ Order Granting Emergency Motion for Stay of Removal, *Doe v. Trump*, No. C17-126 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 28, 2017), available at <https://www.justsecurity.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/01/Seattle-Order.pdf>.

³² Temporary Restraining Order, *Tootkaboni v. Trump*, No. 17-cv-10154 (D. Mass. Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://aclum.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/6-TRO-Jan-29-2017.pdf>.

³³ Order, *Vayeghan v. Trump*, No. CV 17-0702 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 28, 2017), available at https://www.aclusocal.org/sites/default/files/vayeghan_-_order_re_tro.pdf.

³⁴ Decision and Order, *Mohammed v. United States*, No. 17-cv-786 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2017), available at http://www.politico.com/f/?id=00000159-fbb7-d439-a3db-ffb10cb0001_.

- j. Assurances from the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania that all individuals detained at Philadelphia International Airport under the Executive Order would be admitted to the United States and released from custody on Sunday, January 29, 2017;
 - k. DHS’s “Response to Recent Litigation” statement, issued on January 29, 2017;³⁵
 - l. DHS Secretary John Kelly’s “Statement on the Entry of Lawful Permanent Residents Into the United States,” issued on January 29, 2017;³⁶
 - m. DHS’s “Statement on Compliance with Court Orders and the President’s Executive Order,” issued on January 29, 2017;³⁷
 - n. Judge Roberts’ Order Regarding Plaintiffs’ Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, issued February 2, 2017;³⁸
 - o. Judge Robart’s Temporary Restraining Order issued in the Western District of Washington on February 3, 2017;³⁹
 - p. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals’ decision on the federal government’s appeal of Judge Robart’s Temporary Restraining Order;⁴⁰ and
 - q. Any other judicial order or executive directive issued regarding the Executive Order on or after January 27, 2017.
2. Records concerning the number of individuals who were detained or subjected to secondary screening, extending questioning, an enforcement examination, or consideration for a waiver at Michigan POEs pursuant to the Executive Order, including:
- a. The total number of individuals who remain detained or subject to secondary screening, extending questioning, an enforcement examination, or consideration for a

³⁵ *Department of Homeland Security Response to Recent Litigation*, DEP’T OF HOMELAND SECURITY (Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/01/29/department-homeland-security-response-recent-litigation>.

³⁶ *Statement from Secretary Kelly on the President’s Appointment of Thomas D. Homan as Acting ICE Director*, DEP’T OF HOMELAND SECURITY (Jan. 30, 2017), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/01/30/statement-secretary-kelly-presidents-appointment-thomas-d-homan-acting-ice-director>.

³⁷ *DHS Statement On Compliance With Court Orders And The President’s Executive Order*, DEP’T OF HOMELAND SECURITY (Jan. 29, 2017), available at <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/01/29/dhs-statement-compliance-court-orders-and-presidents-executive-order>.

³⁸ *Order Regarding Plaintiffs’ Motion for Temporary Restraining Order*, No. 17-10310 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 2, 2017), available at <https://www.clearinghouse.net/chDocs/public/IM-MI-0004-0003.pdf>.

³⁹ *Temporary Restraining Order, State of Washington v. Trump*, No. C17-0141 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 3, 2017), available at <https://www.clearinghouse.net/chDocs/public/IM-WA-0029-0005.pdf>.

⁴⁰ *Washington v. Trump*, ___ F.3d __; 2017 WL 526497 (Feb. 9, 2017).

- waiver at Michigan POEs both as of the date of this request and as of the date on which this request is processed; and
- b. The total number of individuals who have been detained or subjected to secondary screening, extending questioning, an enforcement examination, or consideration for a waiver for any length of time at Michigan POEs since January 27, 2017, including the number of individuals who have been
 - i. released,
 - ii. transferred into immigration detention, or
 - iii. removed from the United States;
 3. Records concerning the number of individuals who have been removed from Michigan POEs from January 27, 2017 to date pursuant to the Executive Order;
 4. Records concerning the number of individuals who arrived at Michigan POEs from January 27, 2017 to date with valid visas or green cards who subsequently agreed voluntarily to return; and
 5. Records containing the “guidance” that was “provided to DHS field personnel shortly” after President Trump signed the Executive Order.⁴¹

To reiterate: The ACLU seeks information regarding CBP’s interpretation and enforcement of the Executive Order at the Michigan POEs, not information held in the records of CBP Headquarters. That information is sought for the following POEs:

Detroit-Windsor Tunnel
Ambassador Bridge, Detroit
International Bridge, Sault Sainte Marie
Blue Water Bridge, Port Huron

Specifically, the ACLU seeks records held by CBP employees and offices at the Michigan POEs, and the corresponding Port of Entry Offices and Regional Field Operations Office. CBP has an obligation to search all such field offices that are reasonably expected to produce any relevant information. *See, e.g., Oglesby v. U.S. Dep’t of Army*, 920 F.2d 57, 68 (D.C. Cir. 1990); *Marks v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice*, 578 F.2d 261, 263 (9th Cir. 1978) (agency not required to search all of its field offices because request did not ask for a search beyond the agency’s central files); *see also Am. Immigration Council v. U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 950 F. Supp. 2d 221, 230 (D.D.C. 2013).

⁴¹ *Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (Jan. 31, 2017), available at <https://www.cbp.gov/border-security/protecting-nation-foreign-terrorist-entry-united-states> (“The Executive Order and the instructions therein were effective at the time of the order’s signing. *Guidance was provided to DHS field personnel shortly thereafter.*”) (emphasis added).

We request that searches of all electronic and paper/manual indices, filing systems, and locations for any and all records relating or referring to the subject of our Request be conducted. Given the expedited timeline on which the relevant events and interpretations occurred, this includes the personal email accounts and work phones of all employees and former employees who may have sent or received emails or text messages regarding the subject matter of this Request, as well as all institutional, shared, group, duty, task force, and all other joint and/or multi-user email accounts and work phones which may have been utilized by each such employee or former employee. Additionally, for each relevant email account identified, all storage areas must be searched, including the inbox “folder” (and all subfolders therein), sent folder, deleted folder, and all relevant archive files.

If any records responsive or potentially responsive to the Request have been destroyed, our Request includes, but is not limited to, any and all records relating or referring to the destruction of those records. This includes, but is not limited to, any and all records relating or referring to the events leading to the destruction of those records.

As required by the relevant case law, the agency should follow any leads it discovers during the conduct of its searches and should perform additional searches when said leads indicate that records may be located in another system. Failure to follow clear leads is a violation of FOIA.

With respect to the form of production, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(B), the ACLU requests that responsive electronic records be provided electronically in their native file format, if possible. Alternatively, the ACLU requests that the records be provided electronically in a text-searchable, static-image format (PDF), in the best image quality in the agency’s possession, and that the records be provided in separate, Bates-stamped files.

III. Application for Expedited Processing

The ACLU requests expedited processing pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E).⁴² There is a “compelling need” for these records, as defined in the statute, because the information requested is “urgen[tly]” needed by an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information “to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

- A. *The ACLU is an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information in order to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity.*

The ACLU is “primarily engaged in disseminating information” within the meaning of the statute. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).⁴³ Obtaining information about government activity, analyzing that information, and widely publishing and disseminating that information to the press and public are critical and substantial components of the ACLU’s work and are among its primary activities. *See ACLU v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 29 n.5 (D.D.C. 2004)

⁴² *See also* 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(e)(1).

⁴³ *See also* 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(e)(1)(ii).

(finding non-profit public interest group that “gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw material into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience” to be “primarily engaged in disseminating information”).⁴⁴

In Michigan, the ACLU employs an investigative reporter, Curt Guyette, who played a critical role in uncovering the Flint water crisis.⁴⁵ Mr. Guyette worked with lawyers and other ACLU staff to draft FOIA requests, to analyze the documents obtained, to pursue additional leads based on those documents, and then to inform the public.⁴⁶ As a result of his work exposing and covering the Flint water crisis, Mr. Guyette received the 2016 Michigan Press Association Journalist of the Year Award, along with numerous other journalism prizes.⁴⁷

The ACLU regularly issues press releases, reports and analysis of documents in order to call attention to information obtained through FOIA requests, which are then often also covered in other news outlets.⁴⁸ ACLU attorneys and other staff are frequently interviewed for news

⁴⁴ Courts have found that the ACLU as well as other organizations with similar missions that engage in information-dissemination activities similar to the ACLU are “primarily engaged in disseminating information.” See, e.g., *Leadership Conference on Civil Rights v. Gonzales*, 404 F. Supp. 2d 246, 260 (D.D.C. 2005); *ACLU*, 321 F. Supp. 2d at 29 n.5; *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. U.S. Dep’t of Defense*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5, 11 (D.D.C. 2003).

⁴⁵ See “How an Investigative Journalist Helped Prove a City Was Being Poisoned with Its Own Water,” *Columbia Journalism Review* (Nov. 2015).

⁴⁶ See, e.g., *Flint Water Crisis*, ACLU of Michigan, <http://www.aclumich.org/flint-water-crisis>; *Lead Astray: ACLU of Michigan Investigation Has Found Irregularities in Flint’s Water Tests*, ACLU of Michigan (Sept. 15, 2015), <http://www.aclumich.org/index.php/entry/lead-astray-an-aclu-of-michigan-investigation-has-found-a-stream-of-irregularities-in-flint-s-water-tests> (reporting on the state records related to water testing; “Here’s to Flint”: Broadcast Premiere of ACLU Documentary on the fight for Democracy and Clean Water,” *Democracy Now* (Mar. 8, 2016), <http://m.democracynow.org/stories/16017>).

⁴⁷ For his reporting on the Flint water crisis, Mr. Guyette was also awarded the 2016 Hillman Prize, the 2016 Public Service Award from the Association of Alternative Newsmedia, the Spirit of Diversity Award from the Wayne State University Communications Department, the Frank J. Kelly Award for Consumer Reporting from the Consumer Law Section of the State Bar of Michigan, and the Excellence in Environmental Journalism Award from the Great Lakes Environmental Law Center.

⁴⁸ See, e.g., Curt Guyette, *Buzzkill: How the EAA Exploited Detroit’s Most Vulnerable Kids*, ACLU of Michigan (Sept. 24, 2015), <http://www.aclumich.org/article/guyette-how-eaa-buzz-program-exploited-detroits-most-vulnerable-kids> (reporting on internal Education Achievement Authority documents concerning its Buzz software obtained through a FOIA request) (*reprinted as* Curt Guyette, *The EAA Exposed: An Investigative Report*, DETROIT METRO TIMES (Sept. 24, 2015), <http://www.metrotimes.com/detroit/the-eaa-exposed-an-investigative-report/Content?oid=2249513>); Press Release, ACLU of Michigan, *Lawsuits for Information About Multi-Agency Task Force Raids* (Aug. 23, 2016) (reporting on the public records request sent to the Hamtramck Police Department), <http://www.aclumich.org/article/lawsuit-information-multi-agency-task-force-raid>; Press Release, ACLU of Michigan, *Racially Disproportionate Traffic Stops in Ferndale* (Feb. 24, 2015), <http://www.aclumich.org/article/racially-disproportionate-traffic-stops-ferndale> (reporting on traffic stop data attained through FOIA indicating racial disparities in recorded police traffic stops by the Ferndale Police Department); *FOIA Documents From FBI Show Unconstitutional Racial Profiling*, ACLU of Michigan, October 20, 2011, <http://www.aclumich.org/article/foia-documents-fbi-show-unconstitutional-racial-profiling> (reporting on Detroit FBI field office memorandum attained through FOIA requests); Press Release, American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan, *ACLU of Michigan Sues EAA for Details about Special Education Service* (May 5, 2016), <http://www.aclumich.org/article/aclu-michigan-sues-eaa-details-about-special-education-services>. For additional examples see, e.g., Press Release, American Civil Liberties Union, *U.S. Releases Drone Strike ‘Playbook’ in Response to ACLU Lawsuit* (Aug. 6, 2016), <https://www.aclu.org/news/us-releases-drone-strike-playbook-response-aclu-lawsuit>; Press Release, *American Civil Liberties Union, Secret Documents Describe Graphic Abuse and Admit*

stories about documents released through ACLU FOIA requests.⁴⁹

The ACLU recently publicized information obtained through a FOIA request regarding Border Patrol operations within 100 miles of an international border, where CBP claims authority to act without a warrant.⁵⁰ Working with a researcher, the ACLU analyzed the raw data obtained, created a fact sheet summarizing the documents produced thus far, and informed the public about CBP operations with the zone, which CBP claims encompasses the entire state of Michigan.⁵¹ That information was then widely redistributed by other media outlets.⁵²

The ACLU regularly publishes *STAND*, a print magazine that reports on and analyzes civil liberties-related current events. The magazine is disseminated to over 620,000 people. There are over 22,000 ACLU member households in Michigan. Approximately 24,000 individuals in Michigan receive *STAND*, as well as quarterly ACLU issue mailers. The ACLU

Mistakes (June 14, 2016), <https://www.aclu.org/news/cia-releases-dozens-torture-documents-response-aclu-lawsuit>; Press Release, *American Civil Liberties Union, U.S. Releases Targeted Killing Memo in Response to Long-Running ACLU Lawsuit* (June 23, 2014), <https://www.aclu.org/national-security/us-releases-targeted-killing-memo-response-long-running-aclu-lawsuit>; Press Release, *American Civil Liberties Union, Justice Department White Paper Details Rationale for Targeted Killing of Americans* (Feb. 4, 2013), <https://www.aclu.org/national-security/justice-department-white-paper-details-rationale-targeted-killing-americans>; Press Release, *American Civil Liberties Union, Documents Show FBI Monitored Bay Area Occupy Movement* (Sept. 14, 2012), <https://www.aclu.org/news/documents-show-fbi-monitored-bay-area-occupy-movement-insidebayareacom>.

⁴⁹ See e.g., articles cited in note 45; Karen DeYoung, *Newly Declassified Document Sheds Light on How President Approves Drone Strikes*, Wash. Post, Aug. 6, 2016, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/newly-declassified-document-sheds-light-on-how-president-approves-drone-strikes/2016/08/06/f424fe50-5be0-11e6-831d-0324760ca856_story.html (quoting former ACLU deputy legal director Jameel Jaffer); Catherine Thorbecke, *What Newly Released CIA Documents Reveal About 'Torture' in Its Former Detention Program*, ABC, June 15, 2016, <http://abcnews.go.com/US/newly-released-cia-documents-reveal-torture-detention-program/story?id=39873389> (quoting ACLU staff attorney Dror Ladin); Nicky Woolf, *US Marshals Spent \$10M on Equipment for Warrantless Stingray Device*, Guardian, Mar. 17, 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/17/us-marshals-stingray-surveillance-airborne> (quoting ACLU attorney Nate Wessler); David Welna, *Government Suspected of Wanting CIA Torture Report to Remain Secret*, NPR, Dec. 9, 2015, <http://www.npr.org/2015/12/09/459026249/cia-torture-report-may-remain-secret> (quoting ACLU project director Hina Shamsi).

⁵⁰ See, e.g., Press Release, *American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan, Civil-Rights Groups File Federal Lawsuit Against Border Patrol for Lack of Transparency* (Nov. 30, 2016), <http://www.aclumich.org/article/civil-rights-groups-file-federal-lawsuit-against-us-border-patrol-lack-transparency>.

⁵¹ See ACLU of Michigan, *100 Mile Zone Fact Sheet: What is Border Patrol Doing in Michigan?*, http://www.aclumich.org/sites/default/files/Fact%20sheet_100_Mile_Zone.pdf.

⁵² See e.g. Samuel Damren, *Immigration Advocates Sue For Border Patrol Transparency*, Detroit Free Press (Nov. 30, 2016), <http://www.freep.com/story/opinion/contributors/2016/11/30/warrantless-searches-deportation/94670768/>; Todd Spangler, *Border Patrol Sued Over Warrantless Searches In Michigan*, Detroit Free Press (Nov. 30, 2016), <http://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/2016/11/30/border-patrol-sued-over-warrantless-searches-michigan/94626530/>; Jeff Karoub, *Lawsuit Targets US Border Agency Searches In Michigan*, Associated Press (Nov. 30, 2016), <https://www.bostonglobe.com/news/nation/2016/11/30/lawsuit-targets-border-agency-searches-michigan/9yDYdTd5u7dLtE13yw9zPI/story.html>; John Agar, *Michigan Considered a 'Border Zone,' Citizens Subject to Search, Detention, ACLU Says*, The Grand Rapids Press (Nov. 30, 2016), http://www.mlive.com/news/grand-rapids/index.ssf/2016/11/michigan_considered_a_border_z.html; *ACLU Sues Border Patrol For Details About 'Warrantless Searches', Alleges Racial Profiling*, CBS Detroit (Nov. 30, 2016), <http://detroit.cbslocal.com/2016/11/30/aclu-sues-border-patrol-for-details-about-warrantless-searches-alleges-racial-profiling/>.

also publishes regular updates and alerts via email to approximately 2.1 million subscribers (both ACLU members and non-members). In Michigan, the ACLU has an email list of over 63,000 subscribers. ACLU updates are additionally broadcast to 1.5 million social media followers (members and non-members). In Michigan, the ACLU has over 25,000 followers on Facebook, over 7,000 followers on Twitter, and over 800 YouTube subscribers. YouTube videos produced by the ACLU are widely viewed. For example, a video about the police killing of Milton Hall has been viewed over 948,000 times.⁵³

Both the ACLU's print and digital communications often include descriptions and analysis of information obtained through FOIA requests. Similarly, the ACLU publishes reports about government conduct and civil liberties issues based on its analysis of information derived from various sources, including information obtained from the government through FOIA requests. This material is broadly circulated to the public and widely available to everyone for no cost or, sometimes, for a small fee. ACLU national projects regularly publish and disseminate reports that include a description and analysis of government documents obtained through FOIA requests.⁵⁴

The ACLU regularly publishes "know your rights" materials, mailers fact sheets, and educational brochures and pamphlets designed to educate the public about civil liberties issues and government policies that implicate civil rights and liberties. In Michigan the ACLU publishes "Democracy Watch" and "The Blog of Rights," two widely-read blogs where original editorial content reporting on and analyzing civil rights and civil liberties news is posted daily.⁵⁵ The ACLU creates and disseminates original editorial and educational content on civil rights and civil liberties news through multi-media projects, including videos, photo essays, and interactive features.⁵⁶

The ACLU of Michigan's website (www.aclumich.org) and the national ACLU's website (www.aclu.org) publish, analyze, and disseminate information. Both websites are heavily visited. For example, the ACLU of Michigan's website had almost 76,000 hits in December 2016. Both websites address civil rights and civil liberties issues in depth, provide features on civil rights and civil liberties issues in the news, and contain hundreds of documents relating to the issues on which the ACLU is focused. The websites also serve as a clearinghouse for news about ACLU

⁵³ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Iigvm5iPkU>.

⁵⁴ See, e.g., ACLU, *ACLU-Obtained Emails Prove that the Federal Bureau of Prisons Covered Up Its Visit to the CIA's Torture Site* (Nov. 22, 2016, 3:15 PM), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/speak-freely/aclu-obtained-emails-prove-federal-bureau-prisons-covered-its-visit-cias-torture>; ACLU, *Details Abound in Drone 'Playbook' – Except for the Ones That Really Matter Most* (Aug. 8, 2016, 5:30 PM), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/speak-freely/details-abound-drone-playbook-except-ones-really-matter-most>; ACLU, *ACLU- Obtained Documents Reveal Breadth of Secretive Stingray Use in Florida* (Feb. 22, 2015, 5:30 PM), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-future/aclu-obtained-documents-reveal-breadth-secretive-stingray-use-florida>; ACLU, *New NSA Documents Shine More Light into Black Box of Executive Order 12333* (Oct. 30, 2014, 3:29 PM), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/new-nsa-documents-shine-more-light-black-box-executive-order-12333>; ACLU, *ACLU Eye on the FBI: Documents Reveal Lack of Privacy Safeguards and Guidance in Government's "Suspicious Activity Report" Systems* (Oct. 29, 2013), https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/assets/eye_on_fbi_-_sars.pdf.

⁵⁵ See <http://www.aclumich.org/blog>; see also <https://www.aclu.org/blog>.

⁵⁶ See <https://www.aclu.org/multimedia>.

cases, as well as analysis about case developments, and an archive of case-related documents. Through these pages, and with respect to each specific civil liberties issue, the ACLU provides the public with educational material, recent news, analyses of relevant Congressional or executive branch action, government documents obtained through FOIA requests, and further in-depth analytic and educational multi-media features.

Both websites include many features on information obtained through the FOIA. For example, the ACLU of Michigan's reporting on Michigan's Education Achievement Authority featured an investigative story developed based on FOIA information, related blogs, and a raft of emails that were obtained through an ACLU of Michigan FOIA request.⁵⁷

Similarly, on the National ACLU's website's "Predator Drones FOIA" webpage, <https://www.aclu.org/national-security/predator-drones-foia>, contains commentary about the ACLU's FOIA request, press releases, analysis of the FOIA documents, numerous blog posts on the issue, documents related to litigation over the FOIA request, frequently asked questions about targeted killing, and links to the documents themselves. Similarly, the ACLU maintains an online "Torture Database," a compilation of over 100,000 pages of FOIA documents that allows researchers and the public to conduct sophisticated searches of FOIA documents relating to government policies on rendition, detention, and interrogation.⁵⁸

The ACLU has also published a number of charts and explanatory materials that collect, summarize, and analyze information it has obtained through the FOIA. For example, through compilation and analysis of information gathered from various sources—including information obtained from the government through FOIA requests—the ACLU created an original chart that provides the public and news media with a comprehensive summary index of Bush-era Office of Legal Counsel memos relating to interrogation, detention, rendition, and surveillance.⁵⁹ Similarly, the ACLU produced a summary of documents released in response to a FOIA request related to the FISA Amendments Act⁶⁰; a chart of original statistics about the Defense Department's use of National Security Letters based on its own analysis of records obtained through FOIA requests⁶¹; and an analysis of documents obtained through FOIA requests about FBI surveillance flights over Baltimore.⁶²

The ACLU plans to analyze, publish, and disseminate to the public the information gathered through this Request. The records requested are not sought for commercial use and the requesters plan to disseminate the information disclosed as a result of this Request to the public at no cost.

⁵⁷ ACLU of Michigan, *Buzzkill: The EAA's Emails Exposed* (Sept. 24, 2015), <http://www.aclumich.org/buzzemails>.

⁵⁸ <https://www.thetorturedatabase.org>. See also <https://www.aclu.org/foia-collection/targeted-killing-foia-database>.

⁵⁹ https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/safefree/olcmemos_2009_0305.pdf.

⁶⁰ <https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/natsec/faafoia20101129/20101129Summary.pdf>.

⁶¹ https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/field_document/nsl_stats.pdf.

⁶² <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-future/fbi-documents-reveal-new-information-baltimore-surveillance-flights>.

- B. *The records sought are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity.*

These records are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).⁶³ Specifically, as discussed in Part I, *supra*, the requested records seek to inform the public about the CBP's current, local enforcement of a new Executive Order amid five court orders, varying directives, and other quickly developing events.

Given the foregoing, the ACLU has satisfied the requirements for expedited processing of this Request.

IV. Application for Waiver or Limitation of Fees

The ACLU requests a waiver of document search, review, and duplication fees on the grounds that disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest and because disclosure 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." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).⁶⁴ The ACLU also requests a waiver of search fees on the grounds that the ACLU qualifies as a "representative of the news media" and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II).

- A. *The Request 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 ACLU.*

As discussed above, news accounts underscore the substantial public interest in the records sought through this Request. Given the ongoing and widespread media attention to this issue, the records sought will significantly contribute to public understanding of an issue of profound public importance. Especially because little specific information has been made public about how local CBP Field Offices plan to enforce the Executive Order while also complying with the federal court orders, the records sought are certain to contribute significantly to the public's understanding of these issues.

The ACLU is not filing this Request to further its commercial interest. As described above, any information disclosed by the ACLU as a result of this FOIA Request will be available to the public at no cost. Thus, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress's legislative intent in amending the FOIA. *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." (quotation marks omitted)).

⁶³ *See also* 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(e)(1)(ii).

⁶⁴ *See also* 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(k).

B. *The ACLU is a representative of the news media and the records are not sought for commercial use.*

The ACLU also requests a waiver of search fees on the grounds that the ACLU qualifies as a “representative of the news media” and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). The ACLU meets the statutory and regulatory definitions 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.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(III);⁶⁵ *see also Nat’l Sec. Archive v. U.S. Dep’t of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (finding that an organization that gathers information, exercises editorial discretion in selecting and organizing documents, “devises indices and finding aids,” and “distributes the resulting work to the public” is a “representative of the news media” for purposes of the FOIA); *Serv. Women’s Action Network v. U.S. Dep’t of Defense*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 282 (D. Conn. 2012) (requesters, including ACLU, were representatives of the news media and thus qualified for fee waivers for FOIA requests to the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs); *ACLU of Wash. v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice*, No. C09–0642RSL, 2011 WL 887731, at *10 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 10, 2011) (finding that the ACLU of Washington 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”); *ACLU*, 321 F. Supp. 2d at 30 n.5 (finding non-profit public interest group to be “primarily engaged in disseminating information”). The ACLU is therefore a “representative of the news media” for the same reasons it is “primarily engaged in the dissemination of information.”

Furthermore, courts have found other organizations whose mission, function, publishing, and public education activities are similar in kind to the ACLU’s to be “representatives of the news media” as well. *See, e.g., Cause of Action v. IRS*, 125 F. Supp. 3d 145 (D.C. Cir. 2015); *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d at 10–15 (finding non-profit public interest group that disseminated an electronic newsletter and published books was a “representative of the news media” for purposes of the FOIA); *Nat’l Sec. Archive*, 880 F.2d at 1387; *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 52, 53–54 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding Judicial Watch, self-described as a “public interest law firm,” a news media requester).⁶⁶

On account of these factors, fees associated with responding to FOIA requests are regularly waived for the ACLU as a “representative of the news media.”⁶⁷ For example, in

⁶⁵ *See also* 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(b)(6).

⁶⁶ Courts have found these organizations to be “representatives of the news media” even though they engage in litigation and lobbying activities beyond their dissemination of information / public education activities. *See, e.g., Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5; *Nat’l Sec. Archive*, 880 F.2d at 1387; *see also Leadership Conference on Civil Rights*, 404 F. Supp. 2d at 260; *Judicial Watch, Inc.*, 133 F. Supp. 2d at 53-54.

⁶⁷ In May 2016, the FBI granted a fee-waiver request regarding a FOIA request issued to the DOJ for documents related to Countering Violent Extremism Programs. In April 2013, the National Security Division of the DOJ granted a fee-waiver request with respect to a request for documents relating to the FISA Amendments Act. Also in April 2013, the DOJ granted a fee-waiver request regarding a FOIA request for documents related to “national security letters” issued under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. In August 2013, the FBI granted a fee-waiver request related to the same FOIA request issued to the DOJ. In June 2011, the DOJ National Security Division granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with respect to a request for documents relating to the interpretation and

September 2015, CBP granted a waiver of most fees in relation to a FOIA seeking information about the detention of two individuals and other operations at a Detroit Port of Entry. As was true in those instances, the ACLU meets the requirements for a fee waiver here.

* * *

Pursuant to applicable statutes and regulations, the ACLU expects a determination regarding expedited processing within 10 days. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(ii); 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(e)(4).

If the Request is denied in whole or in part, the ACLU asks that you justify all deletions by reference to specific FOIA exemptions. The ACLU expects the release of all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material. The ACLU reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or deny a waiver of fees.

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

ACLU of Michigan
c/o Juan Caballero
1514 Wealthy SE,
Suite 242
Grand Rapids, MI 49506

I affirm that the information provided supporting the request for expedited processing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(vi).

implementation of a section of the PATRIOT Act. In March 2009, the State Department granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with regard to a FOIA request for documents relating to the detention, interrogation, treatment, or prosecution of suspected terrorists. Likewise, in December 2008, the Department of Justice granted the ACLU a fee waiver with respect to the same request. In November 2006, the Department of Health and Human Services granted a fee waiver to the ACLU with regard to a FOIA request. 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 for 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. In addition, the Department of Defense did not charge the ACLU fees associated with FOIA requests submitted by the ACLU in April 2007, June 2006, February 2006, and October 2003. The DOJ did not charge the ACLU fees associated with FOIA requests submitted by the ACLU in November 2007, December 2005, and December 2004. Finally, three separate agencies—the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, and the DOJ Office of Information and Privacy—did not charge the ACLU fees associated with a FOIA request submitted by the ACLU in August 2002.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Miriam J. Aukerman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kary Moss, Executive Director
Michael J. Steinberg, Legal Director
American Civil Liberties Union
Fund of Michigan
2966 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, MI 48201-3035

Miriam J. Aukerman
Staff Attorney
American Civil Liberties Union
Fund of Michigan
1514 Wealthy SE, Suite 242
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
(616) 301 0930