

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 EFF is a not-for-profit organization that informs policymakers and the general public
3 about technology-related civil liberties issues and defends those liberties. In a May 7, 2012,
4 letter to Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”), EFF requested records that it
5 believes could shed light on the government’s role in facilitating the export of U.S.-made
6 surveillance technology to foreign governments that use the technology to monitor and
7 suppress dissidents and human rights activists. Specifically, EFF requested:

8 all agency records, created from 2006 to the present,
9 concerning the export of devices, software, or
10 technology primarily used to intercept or block
11 communications, including:

- 12 1. All export license applications classified under
13 Export Control Classification Numbers 5A980,
14 5D980, and 5E980, including any records
15 reflecting those license applications that were
16 granted or denied;
- 17 2. All agency guidelines, policies, or analyses
18 reflecting or concerning the types of systems,
19 equipment and components, software, or
20 technology that are “primarily useful for the
21 surreptitious interception of wire, oral, or
22 electronic communications.”

23 (Document No. 20-2, Ex. A.)

24 In a letter dated June 5, 2012, BIS responded to EFF’s request. BIS interpreted EFF’s
25 general request for “all agency records, created from 2006 to the present, concerning the
26 export of devices, software, or technology primarily used to intercept or block
27 communications” as comprising the two specific categories of records enumerated in the
28 request. (Document No. 20, at ¶ 8.) With respect to the first category, BIS responded:

From January 1, 2006 until May 7, 2012, BIS processed
45 applications for Export Control Classification
Numbers 5A980, 5D980, and 5E980. No applications
were denied and 24 applications were approved.
However, your request for license applications has been
denied. This information is being withheld under FOIA
exemption (b)(3) and is not releasable to the general
public.

(Document No. 20-2, Ex. B.) BIS further explained:

1 FOIA exemption (b)(3) exempts from disclosure
2 information prohibited from disclosure by another
3 statute if that statute “establishes particular criteria for
4 withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be
5 withheld.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3)(A)(ii). The statutory
6 provision that specifically exempts this information
7 from disclosure by establishing particular criteria for
8 withholding is Section 12(c) of the Export
Administration Act of 1979. . . . Section 12(c)(1) states,
in pertinent part, that “information obtained for the
purpose of consideration of, or concerning, license
applications under this Act shall be withheld from
public disclosure unless the release of such information
is determined by the Secretary to be in the national
interest.”

9 (Document No. 20-2, Ex. B.)

10 With respect to the second category of records EFF requested, BIS responded by
11 attaching a portion of the Export Administration Regulations: 15 C.F.R. §
12 742.13, “Communications Intercepting Devices; Software and Technology for
13 Communications Intercepting Devices.” (Document No. 20-2, Ex. B.)

14 On June 11, 2012, EFF submitted to Commerce an administrative appeal of BIS’s
15 response letter. In the appeal, EFF contended that BIS improperly withheld documents,
16 failed to segregate and release information contained in the withheld documents that is not
17 exempt from disclosure, and inadequately searched for responsive records.

18 Having received no response to its appeal within the FOIA’s mandatory twenty
19 working-day period, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(ii), EFF filed the complaint in the present
20 action, in which it raises the same arguments presented in its administrative appeal. In
21 keeping with the typical procedure for adjudicating FOIA actions, *see Jones v. Fed. Bureau*
22 *Investigation*, 41 F.3d 238, 242 (6th Cir. 1994), the parties have now filed cross-motions for
23 summary judgment.

24 25 **LEGAL STANDARD**

26 Summary judgment is appropriate when “there is no genuine dispute as to any
27 material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
28 56(a). In ruling on a motion for summary judgment, a court must draw all reasonable

1 inferences in favor of the non-moving party. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242,
2 255 (1986). To win summary judgment in a FOIA case, an agency must demonstrate that,
3 drawing all reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the requester, there is no
4 genuine issue of material fact with regard to the agency’s compliance with the FOIA.
5 *Steinberg v. Dep’t of Justice*, 23 F.3d 548, 551 (D.C. Cir. 1994).

6 In determining whether a government agency has properly withheld requested
7 documents under a FOIA exemption, the district court conducts a de novo review of the
8 agency’s decision. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B). The FOIA reflects “a general philosophy of
9 full agency disclosure unless information is exempted under clearly delineated statutory
10 language.” *Dep’t of Air Force v. Rose*, 425 U.S. 352, 360-61 (1976) (internal quotation
11 marks and citation omitted). The FOIA’s nine exemptions “are limited and must be narrowly
12 construed with doubts resolved in favor of disclosure.” *Church of Scientology Intern. v.*
13 *Internal Revenue Serv.*, 995 F.2d 916, 919 (9th Cir. 1993). Accordingly, when an agency
14 invokes a FOIA exemption to resist disclosure, the agency bears the burden of proving that
15 records have been properly withheld. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B). To sustain this burden, an
16 agency must demonstrate that “each document that falls within the class requested either has
17 been produced, is unidentifiable, or is wholly exempt from the Act’s inspection
18 requirements.” *Goland v. Cent. Intelligence Agency*, 607 F.2d 339, 352 (D.C. Cir. 1978)
19 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

20 21 **DISCUSSION**

22 Commerce invokes three FOIA exemptions in response to EFF’s suit: it relies on
23 Exemption 3 as a basis for withholding all of the records that EFF seeks, and also claims, in
24 the alternative, that it may withhold large portions of the requested records under Exemptions
25 4 and 5. EFF contends that Commerce may not rely on Exemption 3, and that Commerce has
26 not met its burden to demonstrate that the requested records are subject to withholding under
27 Exemption 4 or Exemption 5. EFF also argues that Commerce’s search for responsive
28

1 records was inadequate. The Court will first address Commerce’s exemption claims, then
2 turn to the adequacy of its search.

3 **A. FOIA Exemptions**

4 1. Exemption 3

5 Exemption 3 permits agencies to withhold materials that are “specifically exempted
6 from disclosure by statute . . . if that statute” either “requires that the matters be withheld
7 from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue” or “establishes
8 particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld.” 5
9 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3). To determine whether an agency may withhold records under Exemption
10 3, a court must consider “whether there is a statute within the scope of Exemption 3” and, if
11 such a statute exists, whether the withheld information “falls within the scope of the statute.”
12 *Minier v. Cent. Intelligence Agency*, 88 F.3d 796, 801 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing *Cent.*
13 *Intelligence Agency v. Sims*, 471 U.S. 159, 167 (1985)).

14 Commerce cites to Section 12(c)(1) of the Export Administration Act (“EAA”), 50
15 U.S.C. app. § 2411(c)(1), as the statutory basis for withholding the requested records under
16 Exemption 3. Section 12(c)(1) provided that “information obtained for the purpose of
17 consideration of, or concerning, license applications under [the EAA] shall be withheld from
18 public disclosure unless the release of such information is determined by the Secretary to be
19 in the national interest.” In *Lessner v. Dep’t of Commerce*, the Ninth Circuit held that
20 Section 12(c) was a statute within the scope of Exemption 3. 827 F.2d 1333, 1337 (9th Cir.
21 1987). EFF does not dispute that the requested export license applications and related
22 records fall within the scope of Section 12(c), and so under *Lessner*, would be subject to
23 withholding under Exemption 3 if the EAA were in effect.

24 Rather, the dispute in this case centers on the fact that the EAA is expired. The EAA
25 was enacted in its most recent form as a temporary measure in 1979.² See Pub. L. No. 96-72,
26 93 Stat. 503 (1979). Since then, the statute has expired several times. Each previous time

27 ² The earliest precursor of the EAA was the Export Control Act of 1949, Pub. L. No.
28 81-11, 63 Stat. 7 (1949).

1 that the EAA expired, Congress reenacted it, extending its validity for a statutorily delimited
2 period of time. These lapses in the EAA’s validity lasted from a few days to six years.³

3 The EAA expired for the last time on August 20, 2001. 50 U.S.C. app. § 2419. In the
4 twelve years since then, various bills have been introduced in committees and in Congress
5 that would revive it.⁴ None of these bills has been enacted.

6 In enacting the EAA, Congress delegated to the executive branch its authority to
7 control the exportation of “dual-use” goods and technologies – those with both civilian and
8 military applications. 50 U.S.C. app. § 2404. The EAA is the primary statutory authority for
9 the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”), which are administered by BIS. 15 C.F.R.
10 § 730.2.

11 Since August 20, 2001, the President has maintained the EAR in effect through a
12 series of actions taken under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers
13 Act (“IEEPA”), Pub. L. No. 95-223, 91 Stat. 1625 (1977), as amended, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701-
14 06. The IEEPA provides, in relevant part, that, upon declaration of a “national emergency”
15 with respect to a “unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or
16 substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy
17 of the United States,” the President may “regulate . . . exportation of . . . any property in
18 which any foreign country or a national thereof has any interest by any person, or with
19 respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.” 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701
20 & 1702(a)(1)(B).

23 ³ See, e.g., Pub. L. No. 98-207, 97 Stat. 1391 (reauthorizing EAA after seven-week
24 lapse); Pub. L. No. 103-277, 108 Stat. 1407 (reauthorizing EAA after four-day lapse); Pub.
25 L. No. 103-10, 107 Stat. 40 (reauthorizing EAA after three-year lapse); Pub. L. No. 106-508,
114 Stat. 2360 (reauthorizing EAA after four-year lapse).

26 ⁴ See, e.g., S.149 (104th Cong., 1st Sess.) (2001); H.R. 2557 (107th Cong., 1st Sess.)
27 (2001); H.R. 2568 (107th Cong. 1st Sess.) (2001); H.R. 2158 (107th Cong., 2d Sess.) (2001);
28 H.R. 55 (108th Cong., 1st Sess.) (2003); H.R. 4572 (109th Cong., 1st Sess.) (2005); S. 2000
(110th Cong, 1st Sess.) (2007); H.R. 6828 (110th Cong., 2d Sess.) (2008); H.R. 3515 (111th
Cong., 1st Sess.) (2009); H.R. 2004 (112th Cong., 1st Sess.) (2011); H.R. 2122 (112th Cong.,
1st Sess.) (2011).

1 On August 17, 2001, three days before the EAA expired, President George W. Bush
2 invoked his powers under the IEEPA to issue Executive Order 13222, which mandates that:

3 To the extent permitted by law, the provisions of the
4 Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, and the
5 provisions for the administration of the Export
6 Administration Act of 1979 shall be carried out under
7 this order so as to continue in full force and effect and
8 amend, as necessary, the export control system
9 heretofore maintained by the Export Administration
10 Regulations issued under the Export Administration Act
11 of 1979, as amended.

12 66 Fed. Reg. 44025 (Aug. 17, 2001). Executive Order 13222 expired on August 17, 2002,
13 but each year since then, the President has issued a notice maintaining it in effect. Most
14 recently, President Obama issued a notice on August 15, 2012, declaring that “[b]ecause the
15 Export Administration Act has not been renewed by Congress . . . I am continuing for 1 year
16 the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13222.” Notice: Continuation of the
17 National Emergency With Respect to Export Control Regulations, 77 Fed. Reg. 49699 (Aug.
18 15, 2012).⁵

19 Recognizing that it cannot withhold information under Exemption 3 based on a statute
20 that is no longer in effect, Commerce urges the Court to read Exemption 3’s requirement that
21 materials be specifically exempted from disclosure “by statute” to permit withholding based
22 on a “comprehensive legislative scheme” comprised of the expired EAA, the IEEPA, and the
23 series of executive actions taken under the authority of the IEEPA. EFF points out that
24 because the EAA is expired, there is no statute that specifically exempts the requested
25 materials from disclosure. It urges the Court to reject Commerce’s attempt to meld a lapsed
26 statute, a statutory grant of executive authority, and a series of executive actions into an
27 Exemption 3 statute.

28 ⁵ The National Emergencies Act (“NEA”) provides that national emergencies declared
by the President terminate automatically on the one-year anniversary of the day that they are
declared unless the President timely publishes a notice in the Federal Register and transmits
to Congress a notice continuing the emergency in effect. 50 U.S.C. 1622(d). The
Presidential notices extending Executive Order 1322 were issued to comply with the NEA.

1 Mindful that FOIA exemptions are to be construed narrowly in favor of disclosure, the
2 Court agrees with EFF. Commerce has not shown that there is a statute within the scope of
3 Exemption 3. Executive Order 13222 is not a statute; it is an order by the President that the
4 export control system be continued in effect “[t]o the extent permitted by law.” 66 Fed. Reg.
5 44025 (Aug. 17, 2001). Since the President lacks the power to unilaterally amend acts of
6 Congress, *Clinton v. New York*, 524 U.S. 417, 449 (1998), Executive Order 13222 may not
7 be interpreted as extending the EAA’s August 20, 2001, expiration date. *See also*
8 *Immigration and Naturalization Serv. v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919, 954 (1983) (holding that
9 amendment, repeal, and enactment of federal statutes must conform with the bicameralism
10 and presentment requirements of Article I).

11 The IEEPA – the only statute currently in effect to which Commerce points – is not
12 within Exemption 3’s scope. The IEEPA permits the President, upon declaring a national
13 emergency, to regulate exports. *See* 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701(b) & 1702(a)(1) (providing that,
14 upon declaration of a “national emergency” the President may “regulate . . . exportation of . . .
15 . any property in which any foreign country or a national thereof has any interest by any
16 person, or with respect to any property, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States”).
17 Nothing in the IEEPA “requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a
18 manner as to leave no discretion on the issue . . . [or] establishes particular criteria for
19 withholding . . . [or] refers to particular types of matters to be withheld.” 5 U.S.C. §
20 552(b)(3)(A). Because the IEEPA makes no reference to withholding documents from the
21 public, it cannot be statute within the scope of Exemption 3.

22 Commerce relies on two cases to support its position that the statutory scheme
23 comprised of section 12(c) of the EAA, the IEEPA, and Executive Order 13222 constitutes a
24 “statute” within the scope of Exemption 3: *Times Publishing Co. v. Department of*
25 *Commerce*, 236 F.3d 1286 (11th Cir. 2001) and *Wisconsin Project v. Department of*
26 *Commerce*, 317 F.3d 275 (D.C. Cir. 2003). Both cases involved FOIA requests made in
27 1999, during the EAA’s most recent lapse, which lasted from 1994 to 2000, and both courts
28 held that Commerce had properly relied on the EAA to withhold documents pursuant to

1 Exemption 3 during the lapse. But there is one critical distinction between the present case
2 and *Times Publishing* and *Wisconsin Project*: on November 13, 2000, while both cases were
3 pending, Congress enacted the Export Administration Modification and Clarification Act,
4 Pub. L. No. 106-508 (Nov. 13, 2000) (“EAMCA”), which extended the EAA’s expiration
5 date to August 30, 2001.

6 Congress enacted the EAMCA in response the district court order in the *Times*
7 *Publishing* case, which held, as this Court holds today, that the expired EAA did not qualify
8 as an Exemption 3 statute and “an ‘executive order’ simply is not a ‘statute’ and therefore,
9 does not satisfy the requirements of Exemption 3.” *Times Publishing Co. v. Dept. of*
10 *Commerce*, 104 F. Supp. 2d 1361, 1363 (M.D. Fla. 2000). See 146 Cong. Rec. H11575 (Oct.
11 30, 2000) (Rep. Barbara Lee pointing out that the *Times Publishing* decision had called into
12 question whether the government could “hide behind emergency powers to revive an expired
13 law”); *id.* (Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen observing that by “operating under the [IEEPA]” the
14 government was “rendering itself vulnerable to legal challenges”); 146 Cong. Rec. H8021
15 (Rep. Benjamin Gilman noting that “the Department is . . . currently defending against two
16 separate lawsuits seeking public release of export licensing information”).

17 The legislative history of the EAMCA demonstrates that Congress understood and
18 intended that the bill would extend the validity of the EAA through August 30, 2001, and that
19 after that date, Commerce would not be able to rely on Exemption 3 to withhold information
20 protected from disclosure by Section 12(c). The EAMCA’s sponsor, Congressman Benjamin
21 Gilman, characterized the Act as “a simple extension of the Export Administration Act
22 through August 20, 2001.” 146 Cong. Rec. H11576 (Oct. 30, 2000).⁶ Senator Lindsay
23 Gramm stated that “replacing the 1994 expiration date with a 2001 expiration date will make
24 clear that [Commerce’s] authority to apply the 12(c) confidentiality provision of the 1979 act

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26 ⁶ Congressman Gilman expressed his opinion that the text of the EAMCA was not
27 clear as to whether the Act retroactively provided Commerce the authority to keep licensing
28 information obtained between 1994 and 2000 confidential, stating “Congress is leaving to the
Courts the question whether, or to what extent, the provisions of the Export Administration
Act of 1979 were extended by authorities granted under IEEPA after the expiration of the
EAA in 1994.” 146 Cong. Rec. H11576 (Oct. 30, 2000).

1 is to be considered as covering any information regarding license applications obtained
2 during that time period, as if there had been no interruption of authority” pending “a
3 comprehensive review of the Export Administration Act,” which would be “early on the
4 agenda of the Senate Banking Committee next year.” 146 Cong. Rec. S11365 (Oct. 30,
5 2000). *See also* 146 Cong. Rec. H11575 (Oct. 30, 2000) (Rep. Barbara Lee urging the
6 passage of the EAMCA to ensure that “Commerce will be able to rely on the Export
7 Administration Act to protect the confidentiality of the relevant documents received since
8 1994, as well as the documents that the commerce department receives between now and
9 August 20 of next year”); *id.* (Rep. Doug Bereuter stating that by permitting the Department
10 of Commerce “to protect licensing information from the date of enactment through August
11 20, 2001,” the Act provided “much-needed stopgap authority”).

12 Reviewing the district court’s decision in *Times Publishing* after the enactment of the
13 EAMCA, the Eleventh Circuit held that Commerce had properly invoked Exemption 3 based
14 on the EAA during the lapse. *Times Publishing*, 236 F.3d at 1291. Observing that
15 “Congressional intent to maintain the confidentiality of government information is the
16 cornerstone of Exemption 3,” the court concluded that the fact that Congress had “renewed
17 the EAA of 1979 through August 20, 2001 . . . specifically demonstrated Congress’ intent to
18 preserve the confidentiality of the precise export license information sought in this case
19 pursuant to executive order during periods of lapse.” *Id.* at 1291-92. In light of “Congress’
20 clear expression of its intent to protect the confidentiality of the requested export licensing
21 information” by enacting the EAMCA to extend the EAA’s expiration date, and of the fact
22 that the EAR had been maintained in effect by executive order during the lapse, the court
23 reasoned that an “overly technical and formalistic reading of FOIA to disclose information
24 clearly intended to be confidential” would deprive Exemption 3 of “meaningful reach and
25 application.” *Id.* On this basis, it held that Commerce had properly invoked Section 12(c) of
26 the EAA to maintain the confidentiality of export licensing information during the 1994 to
27 2000 lapse. *Id.* at 1292.

28

1 The court in *Wisconsin Project* similarly relied, in part, on the legislative history of
2 the EAMCA in determining that the EAA protected the confidentiality of materials generated
3 during the lapse, observing that “[t]he legislative history indicates that Congress intended to
4 preserve [the EAA’s] confidentiality protections when it renewed the EAA in November
5 2000.” 317 F.3d at 282. However, in response to the plaintiff’s contention that the EAMCA
6 was not retroactive, the court held that the reenactment simply “confirmed, with respect to
7 confidentiality, what has been the case all along,” because “the IEEPA qualifies as an
8 Exemption 3 statute.” *Id.* at 284-85. For the reasons explained above, this is simply
9 incorrect – as Judge Randolph observed in dissent, “[t]he [IEEPA], which does not itself
10 exempt anything from disclosure, [] flatly fails to qualify as an Exemption 3 ‘statute.’” *Id.* at
11 285.

12 Because the EAA is expired, the IEEPA is not an Exemption 3 statute, and Executive
13 Order 13222 is not a statute, Commerce cannot rely on Exemption 3 to withhold materials
14 responsive to EFF’s request.

15 2. Exemptions 4 and 5

16 Commerce contends that portions of the responsive records are subject to withholding
17 under FOIA Exemptions 4 and 5, which, respectively, permit the withholding of “trade
18 secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or
19 confidential,” and “inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be
20 available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency.” 5 U.S.C. §
21 552(b)(4) & (5). EFF points out that because Commerce has withheld all of the requested
22 records under Exemption 3, it has not segregated and released the portions of the responsive
23 records that are not exempt. EFF requests that the Court direct Commerce to reprocess its
24 FOIA request, release the portions of the responsive documents that are not subject to
25 withholding, and provide a detailed and particularized description of the withheld records
26 and its reasons for withholding them.

27 The parties’ dispute with respect to Exemptions 4 and 5 centers on how the withheld
28 documents are best characterized. Commerce contends that much of the information

1 contained in the export license applications is commercial and confidential (Exemption 4),
2 and that many of the notes and communications about the export license applications are of a
3 type that are protected by the deliberative process privilege (Exemption 5). “Where there is .
4 . . a factual dispute over the nature of the information sought in a FOIA suit, the lack of
5 access of the party seeking disclosure undercuts the traditional adversarial theory of judicial
6 dispute resolution.” *Mead Data Cent., Inc. v. Dept. of Air Force*, 566 F.2d 242, 250 (D.C.
7 Cir. 1977). This is because “[t]he party requesting disclosure must rely on his adversary’s
8 representations as to the material withheld, and the court is deprived of the benefit of
9 informed advocacy to draw its attention to the weaknesses in the withholding agency’s
10 arguments.” *Weiner v. Federal Bureau of Investigation*, 943 F.2d 972, 977 (9th Cir. 1991).

11 In such cases, courts “require that when an agency seeks to withhold information it
12 must provide a relatively detailed justification, specifically identifying the reasons why a
13 particular exemption is relevant and correlating those claims with the particular part of a
14 withheld document to which they apply.” *Mead*, 566 F.2d at 251. The agency may satisfy
15 its burden by way of affidavits, but the court, in considering the affidavits, “may not rely
16 upon conclusory and generalized allegations of exemptions.” *Church of Scientology*, 611
17 F.2d at 742. The agency’s affidavits must contain “reasonably detailed descriptions of the
18 documents and allege facts sufficient to establish an exemption.” *Lewis v. Internal Revenue*
19 *Serv.*, 823 F.2d 375, 378 (9th Cir. 1987). This is typically accomplished through a “*Vaughn*
20 index,” a document that identifies each item of information withheld and the corresponding
21 FOIA exemption claimed, and provides a “particularized explanation” of how disclosure of
22 the information or document withheld would “damage the interest protected by the claimed
23 exemption.” *Weiner*, 943 F.2d at 977; *see also Vaughn v. Rosen*, 484 F.2d 820, 826-28 (D.C.
24 Cir. 1973); *King v. Dept. of Justice*, 830 F.2d 201, 221 (D.C. Cir. 1987).

25 Commerce has not provided a *Vaughn* index in this case. Instead, it relies on two
26 declarations to justify withholding the requested information under Exemptions 4 and 5, the
27 first from Eilen Albanese, the BIS official who spearheaded the search for records responsive
28 to EFF’s request, and the second from Paul Freedenberg, the chairman of a trade association

1 of exporters of controlled goods. As elaborated below, these declarations do not provide
2 enough detail about the nature of the information contained in the withheld documents and
3 Commerce’s rationale for withholding them to permit EFF or the Court to assess
4 Commerce’s arguments under Exemptions 4 and 5.

5 a. Exemption 4

6 To be subject to withholding under Exemption 4, information must be “commercial or
7 financial” and “confidential.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4). The terms “‘commercial or financial’
8 are given their ordinary meanings.” *Watkins v. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection*,
9 643 F.3d 1189, 1194 (9th Cir. 2011). Information is “confidential” for purposes of
10 Exemption 4 if its disclosure would be likely “‘(1) to impair the Government’s ability to
11 obtain necessary information in the future; or (2) to cause substantial harm to the competitive
12 position of the person from whom the information was obtained.’” *Frazee v. Forest Serv.*, 97
13 F.3d 367, 371 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Nat’l Parks and Conservation Ass’n v. Morton*, 498
14 F.2d 765, 770 (D.C. Cir. 1974)).

15 Commerce asserts that information ranging from the “name of the exporter,” to the
16 description of the proposed “end use” of the item to be exported, to “supplemental
17 documents” is subject to withholding under Exemption 4, but has provided no descriptions of
18 the specific contents of the 45 export license applications that have been withheld. In her
19 declaration in support of Commerce’s motion, Albanese states that the disclosure of the
20 withheld information – in the abstract, without reference to any particular export license
21 application – would “impair the Government’s ability to obtain necessary information in the
22 future” by making applicants wary of providing information to BIS out of fear that the
23 information might be publicly disclosed. (Document No. 20-2, at ¶¶ 42-44.) However, the
24 export control regulations require exporters to submit export license applications, and if an
25 application does not contain sufficient information for BIS to make a determination with
26 respect to it, BIS may request more information or deny the application. *See* 15 C.F.R. §
27 750. Because would-be exporters have no choice but to submit the requested information,
28 disclosure would be unlikely, as a general matter, to impair the government’s ability to obtain

1 the information necessary to adjudicate applications in the future. *See Nat'l Parks*, 498 F.2d
2 at 770.

3 Similarly, it is not possible to determine based on the Albanese and Freedenberg
4 declarations that the disclosure of any of the withheld information would result in substantial
5 harm to the competitive position of all of the applicants. Albanese states that the disclosure
6 of the information in the export license application files would be “likely to cause substantial
7 harm to the competitive position of the company from whom the information was obtained”
8 because competitors could exploit the information to identify customers and undercut prices.
9 (Document No. 20-2, at ¶ 41.) Such “[c]onclusory and generalized allegations of substantial
10 competitive harm . . . are unacceptable and cannot support an agency’s decision to withhold
11 requested documents.” *Pub. Citizen Health Research Grp.*, 704 F.2d 1280, 1291 (9th Cir.
12 1983). Commerce’s submission of the Freedenberg declaration does not cure this deficiency
13 with respect to any of the withheld information – the declaration establishes only that the
14 market for surreptitious listening devices and technology “is quite narrow and competition
15 within that market is fierce.” (Document No. 25-2, at ¶ 2.) Without information about the
16 market for each type of technology that is the subject of a withheld license application, it is
17 not possible to discern whether the disclosure of any particular application, much less any
18 particular piece of information contained within an application, would cause competitive
19 harm to the applicant.

20 Finally, information that already has been disclosed by an export license applicant or
21 by Commerce is, by definition, not “confidential.” *See Watkins*, 643 F.3d at 1196 (holding
22 that agency waived the confidentiality of information by disclosing it without limits on future
23 dissemination); *Green v. Dep’t of Commerce*, 468 F. Supp. 691, 694 (D.D.C. 1979) (holding
24 that defendant had not shown that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm
25 because some information already had been disclosed). Without more detailed information
26 about the contents of the withheld export license applications, it is not possible for the Court
27 to determine whether any of the material they contain already has been disclosed.
28

1 b. Exemption 5

2 Likewise, more information is necessary for the Court to determine whether
3 Commerce has properly invoked Exemption 5 to justify withholding all of the BIS license
4 officers' notes and communications. To justify withholding of records under Exemption 5,
5 an agency must establish that the withheld records are "predecisional," meaning "generated
6 before the adoption of an agency policy" and "deliberative," meaning they "reflect[] the give-
7 and-take of the consultative process." *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Food and Drug Admin.*, 449
8 F.3d 141, 151 (D.C. Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). While it
9 seems likely that many of the withheld notes and discussions would meet this standard, in the
10 absence of any specific information about the notes and communications that Commerce has
11 withheld subject to Exemption 5, it is not possible to determine whether the privilege has
12 been properly invoked.

13 "The focus of the FOIA is information, not documents, and an agency cannot justify
14 withholding an entire document simply by showing that it contains some exempt material."
15 *Mead*, 566 F.2d at 260. Accordingly, "non-exempt portions of a document must be disclosed
16 unless they are inextricably intertwined with exempt portions." *Id.* With respect to
17 Exemption 5, as a general rule, "factual material must be disclosed but advisory material,
18 containing opinions and recommendations, may be withheld." *Id.* at 256. Moreover, records
19 that supply the basis for an agency position that has been adopted or are used in dealings with
20 the public are not subject to withholding under Exemption 5. *See Nat'l Labor Relations Bd.*
21 *v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 421 U.S. 132, 152 (1975); *Costal States Corp. v. Dep't of Energy*,
22 617 F.2d 854, 867 (D.C. Cir. 1980).

23 Commerce acknowledges that the withheld notes and communications might contain
24 material that is not exempt, but asserts that to the extent that they do, that material is subject
25 to withholding under Exemption 3 or Exemption 4. Because the Court has held that
26 Commerce cannot rely on Exemption 3, and Commerce has not adequately demonstrated that
27 the requested notes and communications are subject to withholding under Exemption 4, this
28 argument is unavailing.

1 Without partially released records and more tailored descriptions of Commerce’s
2 reasons for withholding the information that has been withheld, it is not possible to discern
3 whether each document and item of information Commerce has refused to release is subject
4 to withholding under Exemption 4 or Exemption 5.

5 Because the expired EAA is not an Exemption 3 statute, and because the Albanese
6 and Freedenburg declarations are insufficient to show that all of the information contained in
7 the records Commerce has withheld is subject to withholding under Exemption 4 or
8 Exemption 5, EFF’s motion is GRANTED and Commerce’s motion is DENIED. The Court
9 will direct Commerce to reprocess EFF’s FOIA request and provide EFF with a *Vaughn*
10 index.

11 **B. Adequacy of Commerce’s Search**

12 EFF argues that Commerce’s interpretation of its FOIA request was impermissibly
13 narrow because it did not search for agency records concerning the export of devices,
14 software, or technology primarily used to block communications, as opposed to intercept
15 them. In a declaration in support of Commerce’s summary judgment motion, Albanese
16 describes her interpretation of EFF’s FOIA request as follows:

17 I interpreted [EFF’s] general request for “all agency records
18 created from 2006 to the present, concerning the export of
19 devices, software, or technology primarily used to intercept or
20 block communications” to constitute the two categories outlined
21 in plaintiff’s request, namely: “All export license applications
22 classified under Export control classification Numbers 5A980,
23 5D980, and 5E980, including any records reflecting those
24 license applications that were granted or denied” . . . and “All
25 agency guidelines, policies or analyses reflecting or concerning
26 the types of systems, equipment and components, software, or
27 technology that are ‘primarily useful for the surreptitious
28 interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications.’”

(Document No. 20-2, at ¶ 8.)

29 Agencies are required to construe FOIA requests liberally in favor of disclosure,
30 *Julian v. Dept. of Justice*, 806 F.2d 1411, 1416 (9th Cir. 1986), and grant “any request for
31 records which . . . reasonably describes such records,” subject to the FOIA’s nine
32 exemptions. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(A). Accordingly, to prevail on summary judgment, an

1 agency must “demonstrate that it has conducted a search reasonably calculated to uncover all
2 relevant documents.” *Lahr v. Nat’l Transp. Safety Bd.*, 569 F.3d 964, 986 (9th Cir. 2009)
3 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). This showing may be made by “reasonably
4 detailed, nonconclusory affidavits submitted in good faith.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and
5 citation omitted).

6 The fact that EFF specified two categories of information in which it had a particular
7 interest does not relieve Commerce of its obligation to conduct a search for the presumably
8 broader set of records falling within EFF’s general request. *See LaCedra v. Executive Office*
9 *for U.S. Attorneys*, 317 F.3d 345, 348 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“The drafter of a FOIA request might
10 reasonably seek all of a certain set of documents while nonetheless evincing a heightened
11 interest in a specific subset thereof.”).

12 Nevertheless, BIS has demonstrated that its search was reasonably calculated to
13 uncover responsive documents. Albanese explains that “BIS does not control exports for
14 their blocking capabilities.” (Document No. 20-2, at ¶ 8.) EFF has not suggested that it
15 does. Rather, EFF contends that BIS’s search should have encompassed export license
16 applications classified under Export Control Classification Numbers (“ECCN”) 5A001.i and
17 5A001.f, neither of which regulates items for their blocking capabilities.

18 ECCN 5A001.i regulates items based on their interception capabilities – it applies to
19 “[s]ystems or equipment specially designed or modified to intercept and process the air
20 interface of ‘mobile telecommunications’ and specially designed components therefor.” 15
21 C.F.R. § 774, Supp. 1. ECCN 5A001.i was added as a separate category of regulated exports
22 only after EFF submitted its FOIA request, and the records now categorized under 5A001.i
23 were formerly regulated under 5A980, one of the categories EFF specifically designated in
24 its FOIA request, and which Albanese used in conducting her search for records responsive
25 to EFF’s request. (Document Nos. 25-1, at ¶ 3 & 20-2, at ¶¶ 10, 15.) Accordingly, BIS’s
26 failure to search under ECCN 5A001.i does not render its search inadequate.

27 ECCN 5A001.f regulates:
28

1 Jamming equipment specially designed or modified to
2 intentionally and selectively interfere with, deny, inhibit,
3 degrade or seduce mobile telecommunication services and
4 performing any of the following:

5 [a.] Simulate the functions of Radio Access Network
6 (RAN) equipment;

7 [b.] Detect and exploit specific characteristics of the
8 mobile telecommunications protocol employed (e.g.,
9 GSM); or

10 [c.] Exploit specific characteristics of the mobile
11 telecommunications protocol employed (e.g., GSM).

12 In a supplemental declaration, Albanese explained why a search under ECCN 5A001.f would
13 not be responsive to EFF’s request for items “primarily used to intercept or block
14 communications”:

15 Typically, “jamming” involves emitting an electronic signal
16 that interferes with other communications being sent on the
17 same frequency (for example, a jamming signal may be used
18 during an official motorcade to prevent any potential explosive
19 devices from being detonated via cell phone). “Blocking,” as
20 the term is generally used when speaking of communications,
21 does not involve simulating the functions of Radio Access
22 Network (RAN) equipment or detecting and exploiting specific
23 characteristics of the mobile telecommunications protocol
24 employed. Rather, blocking is a selective process that entails
25 identifying and obstructing transmissions from a particular
26 source while allowing others to pass through (examples include
27 filtering out emails from a particular sender or preventing
28 access to a particular website). Because “jamming” and
“blocking” are technologically distinct, I did not consider
5A001.f to be responsive to [EFF’s] request for records.

(Document No. 25-1, at ¶ 2.) Albanese’s supplemental declaration demonstrates that
Commerce’s construction of EFF’s FOIA request as not encompassing ECCN 5A001.f was
reasonable. While agencies should work with FOIA requesters to define the parameters of
their requests, FOIA requesters must phrase their requests with sufficient particularity to
enable the agency conducting the search to determine what records are being requested. 5
U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(A). Litigation is not an appropriate forum for expanding the scope of a
FOIA request or hashing out the scope of an ambiguous one.

1 Albanese's declarations adequately demonstrate that Commerce does not regulate
2 items for their "blocking" capabilities and accordingly, that BIS's search for records was
3 "reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents." *Lahr*, 569 F.3d at 986.
4 Commerce's motion for summary judgment is GRANTED with respect to the adequacy of its
5 search.

6

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 For the reasons given above, EFF's motion for summary judgment is hereby
9 GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART and Commerce's motion for summary
10 judgment likewise is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART. Accordingly, it is
11 hereby ORDERED that on or before **August 9, 2013** Commerce shall:

12

- 13 1. Reprocess EFF's FOIA request and release to EFF all non-exempt portions of
14 requested agency records. Should Commerce elect to withhold portions of
15 responsive records under a FOIA exemption other than Exemption 3,
16 Commerce shall provide EFF with a *Vaughn* index containing a particularized
17 description of each document or portion of a document that Commerce has
18 withheld and explaining the reasons for nondisclosure in terms of the elements
19 of the FOIA exemption or exemptions invoked;
- 20 2. File with the Court and serve on EFF's counsel an affidavit or declaration
21 attesting to and detailing Commerce's compliance with this Order.

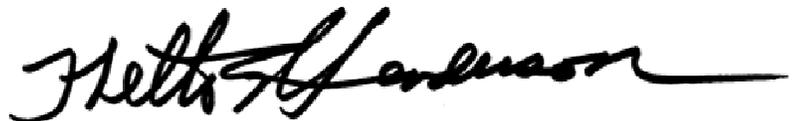
19 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

20

21

22 Dated: 07/12/2013

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THELTON E. HENDERSON, JUDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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