

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SHAKHRUKH HAMIDUVA,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	Misc. No. 08-442 (TFH)
)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 08-1221 (CKK)
)	
BARACK OBAMA,)	
President of the United States, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

**RESPONDENTS' MOTION TO CONFIRM DESIGNATION
OF UNCLASSIFIED FACTUAL RETURN AS "PROTECTED"**

Respondents hereby request, pursuant to Paragraph 34 of the Protective Order (Dkt # 113) entered September 11, 2008, that the Court confirm designation of the Unclassified Factual Return served¹ on Petitioner's counsel on February 25, 2009 (Dkt #76), including the narratives and all exhibits and attachments, as "Protected," until such time as Respondents produce a version of the return that may be publicly disclosed.² Notwithstanding Respondents' designation of the unclassified return served on counsel as "Protected," Petitioner's counsel have been advised that the documents may be disclosed to the Petitioner.³ Further, Respondents do not

¹ Except where specifically ordered by the Merits Judge (*see* 05-CV-763, 05-CV-1646, and 05-CV-2378), the initial round of unclassified returns have not been filed with the Court but have been produced to petitioners' counsel. Filing them as "protected" would, of course, require submission under seal through the Office of the Clerk. *See infra* at footnote 13.

² Respondents have moved for a similar confirmation for all unclassified returns served from December 2008 through January 2009. *See e.g.*, 08-mc-442, Dkt ## 1416 and 1426.

³ Paragraph 34 of the Protective Order provides that "protected" information may be disclosed to petitioners' counsel who have satisfied the necessary prerequisites for access to

object to the sharing of information from the return with individuals, such as witnesses, necessary to the preparation of an individual case.⁴ As explained below, based on Respondents' initial review of all of the unclassified returns produced, the general, public dissemination of the returns, including the return filed in Petitioner's case, poses potentially significant security risks to the United States. Accordingly, public disclosure of Petitioner's unclassified return should be postponed until completion of further review of the documents by the appropriate declassification authorities.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

As of the date of this motion, Respondents have filed approximately 170 factual returns, more than 150 of which have been filed in the Guantanamo Bay Detainee Litigation cases consolidated under Misc. No. 08-0442 (TFH). To date, Respondents have served unclassified versions of the returns for virtually all of the factual returns that have been filed; however, Respondents' review of the documents prepared for service thus far has revealed that properly classified material has not been fully redacted from all narratives and exhibits. Classification personnel have concluded, nonetheless, that disclosure of an individual unclassified return to the individual detainee does not pose an unacceptable risk, but that general dissemination of all the

protected information. Paragraph 11 defines "petitioners' counsel" to include the attorneys representing the petitioners and also "co-counsel, interpreters/translators, paralegals, investigators and all other personnel or support staff employed or engaged to assist in the litigation" who have satisfied the requirements set out in Part I.E. of the Protective Order. As permitted by ¶ 39, government counsel have concurred in the disclosure of the unclassified returns to the petitioners to whom they pertain.

⁴ Of course, any witnesses or other persons who receive protected information from petitioner's counsel must comply with the terms of the Court's protective order regarding the handling and distribution of such information. See Protective Order ¶¶ 1, 34-45.

unclassified returns poses a significant risk of harm to the security interests of the United States. The danger resides in the accumulation of classified material that has not been properly redacted from the unclassified returns. The collection and analysis of this body of information could yield usable intelligence harmful to the interests of the United States. Classification review of all factual returns by Respondents is continuing to the end that declassified returns suitable for public disclosure will be prepared and served.⁵

The unclassified return subject to this Motion was transmitted by electronic mail to Petitioner's counsel with the following message:⁶

Counsel:

Please find attached the unclassified return for Shakhrukh Hamiduva, ISN 22. We have designated the unclassified return as "protected information" in accordance

⁵ An "unclassified" return is one in which all classified information has been redacted. These have been prepared as a preliminary measure to provide information to the detainees as quickly as possible. A "declassified" return is one in which formerly classified information has been determined by authorized declassification officials to no longer require security classification. The government is working toward preparation of returns declassified to the fullest extent possible, but that requires multiple, close reviews.

⁶ Notices of Service were filed in 08-mc-0442 and 08-cv-1221 with the following, or substantially similar, statement:

NOTICE is hereby given that Respondents have served upon counsel for the petitioner, via e-mail, the unclassified factual return for petitioner Hamiduva, which respondents seek to have designated as "protected information" pursuant to the protective order entered herein by the Court's Order of September 11, 2008. Respondents are conferring with counsel in an attempt to reach an agreement regarding the designation of the information prior to filing a motion with the Court; following the outcome of that conferral, respondents will file an appropriate motion with the Court to have the information designated as "protected."

Respondents, however, do not object to petitioner's counsel sharing the unclassified factual return with the petitioner-detainee in this case.

with the protective order entered by Judge Hogan on September 11, 2008. We have designated the information as protected because of the possibility of errors in redaction in the large number of unclassified returns being filed. General public disclosure or dissemination of the unclassified returns in these circumstances creates a potential danger to national security.

Pursuant to the protective order, you are required to treat the entire document as "protected information" unless and until the court rules that the information should not be designated as protected. That said, we have no objection to you sharing the contents of the protected return with [petitioner]. We also have no objection to the sharing of information from the return with individuals, such as witnesses, necessary to the preparation of an individual case, provided such persons comply with the terms of the Court's protective order regarding the handling and distribution of protected information. The protected designation, however, would prevent any other dissemination or distribution, including to the public, internet sites, or other recopying or reprinting that would make possible the assembly of a large number of the unclassified returns.

Petitioner's counsel objects to Respondents' designation of the unclassified factual return as "protected information"⁷

ARGUMENT

A. Respondents Have Complied with the Procedures of the Protective Order Regarding Designation of the Information as "Protected"

The Protective Order of September 11, 2008, establishes the policies and procedures for designating documents and information as "protected." When Respondents seek to designate material as "protected," Paragraph 34 of the Protective Order requires them to "disclose the information to qualified counsel for petitioners . . . and attempt to reach an agreement about the designation." As noted above, Respondents have designated the unclassified returns as "Protected Information" and have communicated with counsel. As noted above, Petitioner's counsel have objected.

⁷ Undersigned counsel conferred with counsel for Petitioner by phone and email.

The designation and the restrictions that it places on Petitioner's counsel are the product of the complex task which Respondents are performing. A large number of documents are being reviewed by a large number of persons at several government agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense and its components, and the Department of State. Maintaining uniformity and consistent execution of redactions has proven to be a difficult undertaking, especially in light of the compressed time-frame in which the unclassified versions of the approximately 130 returns were created.

As this Court fully appreciates, these proceedings are unprecedented in many respects, not least of which is the amount of classified information at issue. The affected agencies are reviewing for classification huge amounts of information on an expedited schedule. In this process, the Government is allowing access to sensitive information to persons whom it believes, and will be attempting to prove, to be enemies of the United States. Respondents are required to invoke the procedures established by the Protective Order to protect information that is otherwise on the verge of being improperly disclosed to the public, which would include persons who mean to do harm to the United States but have not been detained or incapacitated.

While Petitioner's counsel's objection to the "protected" designation is understandable, they do not challenge Respondents' representation that inadvertent errors have occurred. Further, counsel is concerned with the prompt and proper resolution of their individual Petitioner's case, while Respondents, in dealing with the cases individually, must also contend with the totality. To engage simultaneously each of the counsel on individual pieces of information in each return not only would overwhelm agency resources required for

consideration of such matters, but also would require the same review process that Respondents seek to obtain through this Motion.

B. The Court Should Confirm the Designation of the Unclassified Return as “Protected,” Because General Public Disclosure Poses Potentially Serious Security Risks

Under the Protective Order, unclassified information can be determined to “require special precautions in order to protect the security of the United States and other significant interests.” Protective Order, p. 2. The unclassified return served on Petitioner’s counsel on February 25, 2009, including the narratives and exhibits, qualifies as such information.

As explained in the Declaration of the Deputy Secretary of Defense filed in connection with Respondents’ Motion for Reconsideration, the resources required for production of unclassified versions of the factual returns are the same resources required for production of new factual returns. *See* England Decl. ¶ 20, Dkt. # 35-1. To ensure accuracy, the process of compiling, reviewing, and redacting sensitive national security information must be carefully done and is inevitably time-consuming. But the reviews to develop unclassified versions of the returns are being performed at an expedited pace to meet the concern of the parties and the Court that the habeas proceedings be conducted and completed without undue delay.

The pace at which redaction of the returns down to an unclassified version is being performed creates a risk of inadvertent disclosure of classified information. *See* England Decl. ¶ 21.⁸ Respondents’ review of the unclassified returns prepared for the initial production showed that this risk has been realized, in that a number of errors have been made in a number of returns

⁸ *See also* Declarations of Michael Hayden and Robert Mueller, also attached to Respondents Motion for Reconsideration. Dkt. ## 35-2

and not all properly classified information has been redacted. While it has been determined that these failures do not present a risk of harm that justifies withholding any individual unclassified return from the detainee to which it pertains, the errors are of sufficient magnitude that if all unclassified returns were to be publicly disseminated, the totality of the national security information thereby disclosed would pose a threat to the security of the United States. But the risk can be managed, through the process proposed by this motion, without disruption of the Court's goal of prompt resolution of these cases.

Respondents assume, and believe they have a sound basis for doing so, that these cases are being monitored by persons, organizations, and entities, some of whom have legitimate public policy interests⁹ and some of whom have interests inimical to the interests of the United States. The public disclosures made in these cases are doubtless subjected to close and sophisticated analysis to obtain insight into this nation's intelligence sources and methods and its domestic and foreign policy goals and practices, and that those insights will serve as the basis for, or will aid the implementation of, hostile action against the United States or against those persons and countries that have assisted the United States. Intelligence services thrive on the accumulation and organization of disparate pieces of information, and it is inimical to the interests of the United States to lay a trove of such information on the public record.

The danger that may result from the disclosure of many small pieces of information has been recognized by the courts:

⁹ *See, e.g.*, The Current Detainee Population at Guantanamo: An Empirical Study, Benjamin Wittes and Zaahira Wyne, Brookings Institution, Dec. 16, 2008, available at http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2008/1216_detainees_wittes.aspx.

[T]he business of foreign intelligence gathering in this age of computer technology is more akin to the construction of a mosaic than it is to the management of a cloak and dagger affair. Thousands of bits and pieces of seemingly innocuous information can be analyzed and fitted into place to reveal with startling clarity how the unseen whole must operate.

Halkin v. Helms, 598 F.2d 1, 8 (D.C.Cir. 1978).

What may seem trivial to the uninformed, may appear of great moment to one who has a broad view of the scene and may put the questioned item of information in its proper context.

CIA v. Sims, 471 U.S. 159, 178 (1985) (citations omitted) (quoted in *Edmonds v. FBI*, 272 F.Supp.2d 35, 47 (D.D.C. 2003)).

The errors that have been detected, although regrettable, are inevitable given the pace at which Respondents have been required to proceed and the scale of the task to be performed. *See Cozen O'Connor v. U.S. Dept. of Treasury*, 570 F. Supp. 2d 749, 768 (E.D. Pa. 2008) (“A hastily conducted process could result in the inadvertent production of classified documents or the withholding of previously classified documents that no longer should be classified.”).¹⁰

In *Boumediene v. Bush*, 128 S. Ct. 2229 (2008), the Court explicitly recognized “that the Government has a legitimate interest in protecting sources and methods of intelligence gathering,” and stated its “expect[ation] that the District Court will use its discretion to accommodate this interest to the greatest extent possible.” *Id.*, at 2276.

Consistent with the Government’s compelling interest to “control access to information bearing on national security,” the Court must permit the Executive branch to exercise careful

¹⁰ The accelerated review process also carries the potential of disadvantaging petitioners through inadvertent redaction of information that is not classified. This will also be addressed in the continuing review of the unclassified returns.

review procedures to ensure that classified information is appropriately protected. *See Department of the Navy v. Egan*, 484 U.S. 518, 527 (1988).

Respondents have made extraordinary efforts to meet the goals established by this Court for the preparation and filing of factual returns and unclassified versions of those returns. But to fulfill their duty to protect the legitimate security interests of the United States, Respondents must ensure that all versions of factual returns to be publicly disclosed contain no properly classified information. In the meantime, the detainees and their counsel will have access to the unclassified returns designated as “protected,” and Respondents will continue their review of the documents to insure that public disclosure of these documents does not pose a risk to the security of the United States. The Order which Respondents’ seek with this motion is a reasonable accommodation of the interests of all parties and the Court.

The relief which Respondents are seeking with this Motion will provide for access to the unclassified versions of the returns by the respective detainees and their counsel, within the broad meaning of ¶ 11 of the Protective Order, but will prohibit public filing or general dissemination by, for example, distribution on the internet, electronic mail, or re-copying or printing.¹¹

¹¹ Respondents further request that actual filing of the returns await development of declassified versions of the returns. Filing of the “protected” unclassified returns already or soon to be served on petitioners’ counsel would require multiple hard-copies and special handling of each of approximately 130 unclassified returns. The logistical burdens of such an undertaking cannot be overstated. For example, in three cases in which the filing of three unclassified returns was ordered by the Merits Judge (*see* 05-CV-763, 05-CV-1646, and 05-CV-2378), Respondents encountered repeated difficulties in meeting the requirements of the Clerk’s Office for submissions under seal – requirements that seemed to vary over the course of the several days and multiple attempts at filing. Multiplying these difficulties over 130 unclassified returns would create massive logistical problems and burdens. Respondents submit that an effective alternative to filing would be to supply a copy of the protected unclassified return to chambers

Accordingly, Respondents request that the Court confirm the designation of the unclassified return served on counsel as “protected,” with the proviso that the return may be disclosed to the Petitioner. Respondents do not object to the sharing of information from the return with individuals, such as witnesses, necessary to the preparation of an individual case, provided such persons comply with the terms of the Court's protective order regarding the handling and distribution of “Protected” information. *See* Protective Order ¶¶ 1, 34-45. The protected designation, however, would prevent any other dissemination or distribution, including to the public, internet sites, or other recopying or reprinting that would make possible the assembly of a large number of the unclassified returns.

In the meantime, Respondents will continue pursuing declassification review of the factual returns for filing on the public docket, beginning with Petitioner’s own statements in his return and other high priority items within the return that may be appropriate. Respondents propose to make such declassified materials available to Petitioner’s counsel on a rolling basis as such materials become available.

when requested by the Merits Judge.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Respondents respectfully request that the Court confirm Respondents' designation of the unclassified factual return that has been served on Petitioner's counsel, including the narratives and all exhibits and attachments, as "Protected" information as provided by Paragraph 34 of the Protective Order of September 11, 2008.

Dated: March 9, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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