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THE COURT: This is an in camera session called at my request to help me go through the backdrop of motions for the fourth summary judgment and the fifth summary judgment. And we'll take them each in turn. The fourth summary judgment motion deals with four memoranda issued by the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice, Mr. Lane?

MR. LANE: Correct.

THE COURT: To the CIA, which to a very large extent have been made public. And perhaps you want to state the issue for the fourth summary judgment.

> MS. McSHAIN: Sure.

THE COURT: Ms. McShain.

MS. McSHAIN: Sure, your Honor. With respect to the OLC memos, there are only two that are at issue in the fourth motion for summary judgment. I say "at issue," because there are only two with which the plaintiffs have challenged redactions. One of those is the May 10, 2005, OLC memo which is 46 pages in length. It is referred to in our briefing as the second OLC memo. And then plaintiffs are also challenging the redactions to the May 30, 2005, memo, which we referred to in our briefing as the fourth OLC memo.

Your Honor, just I can categorize the types of redactions that plaintiffs are challenging quickly for you. There are three categories. The first type of challenge

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affects detainee names and dates of detention or capture. We have, CIA has invoked exemptions one and three to withhold the detainee names and dates of capture.

The second broad category are intelligence methods and CIA standard interrogation policy that is still in use by CIA. And we have invoked exemptions one and three to withhold that information.

The third and final category, your Honor, are the names of three individuals who are consulted by the CIA. And that affects only one of the two memos that we are going to show you. So if I can begin.

THE COURT: These are all the memos in issue.

MS. McSHAIN: In the fourth --

THE COURT: We are not dealing with a sample; we are dealing with the entire universe?

MS. McSHAIN: That's correct, your Honor. It is only these two memos, and only those three categories of redactions. There are other redacted information in these two memos that plaintiffs have not challenged. It is only those three categories that are at issue.

THE COURT: All right. Our procedure would be for me to look at the redaction and what's under the redaction, and to make rulings as we go along. Then to explain those rulings in the public session that's going to follow this one, and make myself available for argument.

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1	MS. McSHAIN: Okay.
2	THE COURT: All right?
3	MS. McSHAIN: Okay.
4	THE COURT: Let's turn to the first document which you
5	have labeled memo number two.
6	MS. McSHAIN: Yes. That's the 46 page May 10, 2005,
7	memo.
8	THE COURT: Are you able to say who wrote it?
9	MS. McSHAIN: Yes, I am, your Honor. It is written by
10	I believe Mr. Bradbury. One second. It's written by Steven G.
11	Bradbury, who at the time was Principal Deputy Assistant
12	Attorney General at OLC.
13	l apologize for hovering, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Don't. Listen, make yourself comfortable.
15	MS. McSHAIN: Thank you.
16	THE COURT: There is a lot of papers to deal with and
17	you needn't apologize.
18	It's from Steven Bradbury of the Office of Legal
19	Counsel to John A. Rizzo, Senior Deputy General Counsel,
20	Central Intelligence Agency.
21	MS. McSHAIN: Yes.
22	THE COURT: I see various redactions, beginning
23	redactions at the top and bottom of the first page and
24	throughout. So how should we proceed?
25	MS. McSHAIN: I think it makes sense for us to proceed
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1	in order through the memo, and I will just direct you to the
2	actual redaction challenged by plaintiffs.
3	THE COURT: All right.
4	MS. McSHAIN: So the first challenge
5	THE COURT: I should say also that it is possible for
6	us to proceed by identifying pages, but even in that respect
7	and other respects that this can possibly be a public record.
8	MR. LANE: Yes.
9	THE COURT: I am going to try to conduct it so the
10	record can be made a public record.
11	MR. LANE: Yes, your Honor.
12	MS. McSHAIN: I am going to direct your attention
13	first to page five of the second OLC memo.
14	THE COURT: We should identify the production number
15	as well. The first page is 13. The last page is?
16	MS. McSHAIN: It is a 46 page memo.
17	THE COURT: The pages are not identified.
18	MS. McSHAIN: Right.
19	THE COURT: It is 46 pages.
20	MS. McSHAIN: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Those numbers seem to have been put on the
22	document or were they there?
23	MS. McSHAIN: I think that, your Honor, if you notice,
24	the version that we have, unfortunately as the redactions were
25	done with respect to compartments that could not be disclosed,

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some of the page numbers were not part of the photocopy for this particular memo.

THE COURT: So we've put on 46 numbers.

MS. McSHAIN: Yes.

THE COURT: For convenience. Okay.

First page, top page being page one. Go ahead.

MS. McSHAIN: I am going to direct the Court's attention to this line in the first paragraph of page five.

The CIA has sought to withhold this information.

THE COURT: What page is this?

MS. McSHAIN: Sorry. Page five.

THE COURT: It is the first page, the first words of which "the detainee is then interviewed by trained and certified interrogators to determine."

MS. McSHAIN: Yes.

THE COURT: The first redaction is about two-thirds down in the first paragraph.

MS. McSHAIN: Yes, your Honor. And the CIA has withheld this information as an intelligence method. It is currently in use and is not unique to the now-discontinued program of the CIA. So this is still in use by the CIA as a current intelligence method. And Mr. Lane can correct me if I'm wrong, but this information has never been disclosed, although it has been at issue in this case previously.

THE COURT: It is hard for me to understand why the

should be classified.

MR. LANE: Your Honor, I can provide a little background information. The Court had previously reviewed documents that raise this issue before.

and that has not been acknowledged publicly.

And in I think the third summary judgment motion, the Court had withheld this. Obviously, the documents for the third summary judgment motion went up to the circuit and came back. But this particular intelligence method is still in operation, still an operative -- so it is still being withheld because it has the same issues as it did before when the Court reviewed it in the third summary judgment motion.

MS. McSHAIN: If I could add, your Honor, it is not affected by the executive order that stops or ended the CIA's interrogation program.

THE COURT: What is it about that is secret?

MR. LANE: I think it is the

MS. McSHAIN:

MR. LANE: I don't know if we can say more without getting into SCI information, your Honor, but we're happy to if that would be of assistance.

THE COURT: I think we need to discuss this in a

classified manner. So starting with Ms. McShain's previous remark, we'll have this discussion not in the public record.

(Discussion off the record)

THE COURT: We had a very brief discussion off the record how physically to deal with the transcription of a transcript, parts of which are likely to be classified, but the bulk of which is likely to be public. Mr. Lane reminded me that in the past, we've treated the entire transcript as classified, and then in the next stage we've unclassified, as it were, a part that will be available to the public. So we'll follow that procedure as well. So this discussion is now going to be clearly classified unless I order to the contrary.

We discussed at the outset also whether some of this discussion will be for me alone with Mr. Kittay, my law clerk, being excused or whether he can be privy to this. And I'll ask for guidance from Mr. Lane.

MR. LANE: I think that's correct. With all due with respect for Mr. Kittay, I think that's appropriate.

(Law clerk not present)

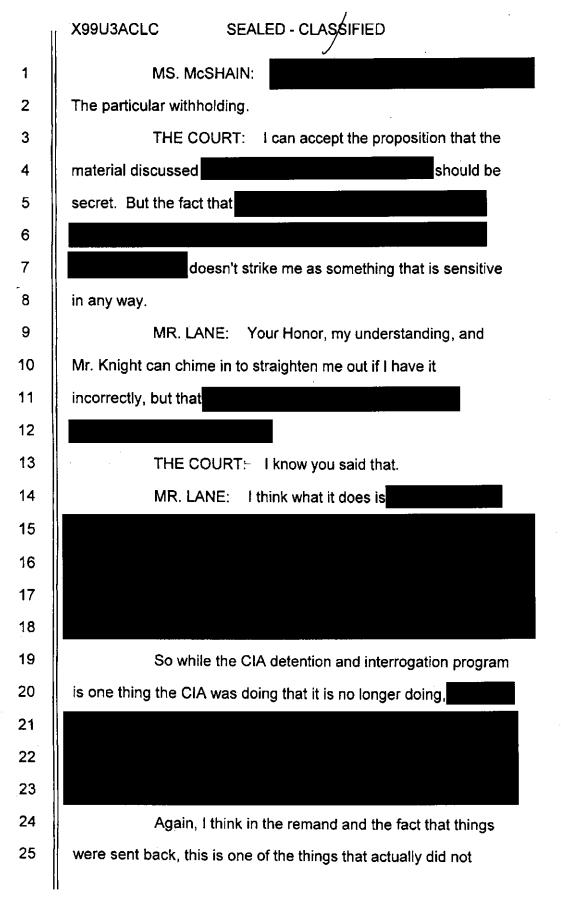
MS. McSHAIN: Your Honor, if t could also direct your attention, this is the classified declaration of Wendy Hilton.

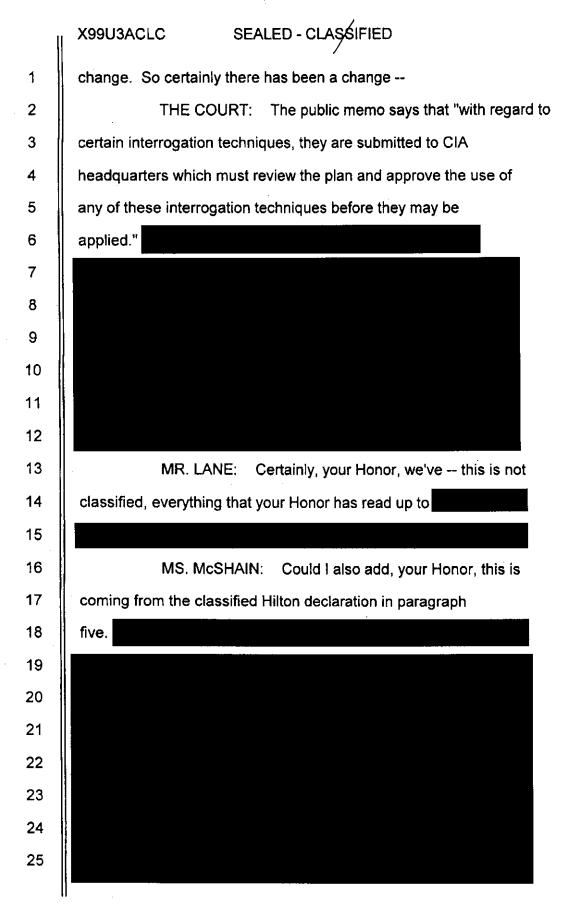
THE COURT: Yes. Thank you.

MS. McSHAIN: This paragraph five discusses -- I can now say it since --

THE COURT:







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The program in which the enhanced interrogation techniques were used, however, is no longer still active.

THE COURT: Ms. McShain and Mr. Lane, I cannot follow that argument. Because what has been made public is that

is something that I

can't see at all compromising in any way with regard to national security.

However, I'm just a judge. I am not invested with responsibility to conduct intelligence activities and counter-intelligence activities. My obligation is to defer.

So I'll put it this way: My tentative ruling is that

But I

will suspend the effectiveness of my ruling until you have an opportunity to discuss this with whoever makes these decisions, and then you will have an opportunity to try to persuade me again on this.

So tentatively I rule that there should not be redaction of that line.

MS. McSHAIN: Okay. Your Honor, this particular --

appears several times throughout the memos so --

THE COURT: I don't need to keep on making the same

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1	rulings.	
2	MS. McSHAIN: Okay. Okay.	
3	THE COURT: So let's just stop for a moment. How	
4	should we implement this tentativeness?	
5	MR. LANE: Your Honor, I think if you could give us 10	
6	days to get back to you and consult within the government,	
7	because we think this is	
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10	MS. McSHAIN:	
11	THE COURT: That's reasonable. How should I presen	
12	this to the attorneys for the plaintiff or plaintiffs?	
13	MR. LANE: I think perhaps	
14	THE COURT: I could say perhaps that I made a	
15	tentative ruling in favor of disclosure, but allowed 10 days to	
16	the government to give me stronger authority for its position.	
17	MR. LANE: That would be fine, your Honor. Again, I	
18	think what we're liable to do in terms of explaining is that	
19		
20	but we can set that	
21	forth more clearly.	
22	I believe my math is probably faulty, that 10 days	
23	will fall on a Saturday. If I'm counting correctly.	
24	THE COURT: Two weeks.	
25	MS. McSHAIN: Thank you.	

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MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. McSHAIN: Would you like me to get your law clerk, your Honor?

THE COURT: I'll do that. Why the redaction of the top and bottom of the page?

MS. McSHAIN: Your Honor, first of all, these aren't challenged by plaintiffs, but these are the compartments, and the names of the compartments remain classified.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Law clerk present)

MS. McSHAIN: Your Honor, the next redaction appears on page 15.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. McSHAIN: And this is a detainee name that the CIA has invoked exemptions one and three to withhold.

THE COURT: I rule in your favor. It is obvious to me that the names of detainees, if the CIA orders that such name be classified, should be followed by the district judge. The district judge is not in a position to evaluate the quality of potential compromise of national security that could be obtained from seeing the name of a detainee.

Now, let me just anticipate an argument that will come up and ask you to respond to it. Not that I want to make a ruling on that at this point, but just in case that there is confidential information that needs to be used in the response.

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I would expect that the plaintiffs would argue that there is a Geneva Convention that requires identification of people who are taken into the detention. I'm not sure of that, but that's my suspicion. And what kind of response would you intend to make?

MR. LANE: Your Honor, I don't think they've made that argument. But I think what we would say is that I think consistent with what we said before about dealings with the detainees and things like the International Committee and The Red Cross, that they have their own discussion that's sort of off line of the public so as to promote candor on both sides. That's something that's essentially worked out between the United States and international organizations. And it is done very much as the Court ruled in withholding those kind of exchanges, withheld under exemption three, that they're done that way and off the public record so that it allows both parties to be reasonable. So I think that's how those issues are resolved consistent with national security.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. McSHAIN: May I continue?

THE COURT: Please.

MS. McSHAIN: On the next page, page 16, this page 16 again includes names and dates of capture of detainees.

THE COURT: The same ruling has to do with the identity issue.

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MS. McSHAIN: Yes. And also in --

THE COURT: In the footnote.

MS, McSHAIN: Yes.

THE COURT: Footnote 21, Yes. I accept the government's position or I defer to the government's position.

MS, McSHAIN: Then, your Honor, the next redaction in the fourth memo.

> THE COURT: Second memo.

MS. McSHAIN: I'm sorry. Second memo. Page 29 of the second memo, your Honor. We have two different categories of information. The first is the same intelligence method that you already ruled upon. Footnote 33 provides names and titles and other identifying information of individuals who are consulted by the CIA. And we have withheld that information under exemption three. We've provided titles of in some instances.

THE COURT: These refer to various people by titles. And what is the rationale?

> MS. McSHAIN: There is also one name, too, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. McSHAIN: The rationale, your Honor, is this information is exempt under exemption three pursuant to the NSA and the CIA Act as consultants and contractors who assisted the CIA. I can direct you to 403(J) of the CIA Act. And I can describe it for your Honor. Section 403(J) of the CIA Act

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allows the CIA to retain personal services of individuals, including the advice of paid as well as unpaid consultants in support of its mission.

THE COURT: That's part of the overall protection of the CIA organization.

MS. McSHAIN: Yes. And falling within the CIA Act, that information is exempt from disclosure.

THE COURT: So I rule in your favor. Except for that one point that's covered by the previous ruling.

MS. McSHAIN: Yes. So with respect to page 29.

THE COURT: Textual paragraph on page 29.

MS. McSHAIN: With respect to the intelligence method.

THE COURT: Yes. Not the intelligence.

MS. McSHAIN: Intelligence method, that is how we withheld this information in the paragraph of the body of the page.

THE COURT: Yes. The reference is

MS. McSHAIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's subject to the previous ruling.

MS. McSHAIN: And then your ruling with respect to the contractors in footnote 33.

THE COURT: I sustain your position.

MS. McSHAIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: I defer to your position.

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MS. McSHAIN: Thank you, your Honor.

If we could jump ahead, your Honor, to page 41, this is another detainee name.

> THE COURT: Same ruling. I defer to your position.

MS. McSHAIN: Thank you, your Honor. That's everything for the second OLC memo.

THE COURT: So in other words, the only point at which I overruled your position has to do with the first ruling I made.

MS. McSHAIN: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

If we could now turn to the fourth OLC memo.

THE COURT: This again is from?

MS. McSHAIN: It is from Steven G. Bradbury again.

THE COURT: To Mr. Rizzo.

MS. McSHAIN: Yes.

THE COURT: Dated May 30.

MS. McSHAIN: This is --

THE COURT: 2005.

MS. McSHAIN: -- the 40 page May 30, 2005, memo referred to as the fourth OLC memo.

THE COURT: In this case the numbers are typed. Okay.

MS. McSHAIN: The first redaction I need to draw your attention to appears on page four. And the CIA has withheld this as intelligence methods that are currently in use and not

25 unique to the now-discontinued program.

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THE COURT: There are three sentences. I'd like to make rulings sentence by sentence.

MS. McSHAIN: Okay

THE COURT: The first sentence.

MS. McSHAIN: i am going to write on this, your Honor, if it's all right.

THE COURT: The first sentence, it would seem to me, is the same as that which was the subject of the prior ruling regarding

MS. McSHAIN: This is the

, your Honor,

THE COURT: And the description going down to the period on the ninth line.

MS. McSHAIN: I would draw your attention that whereas the prior memo provided just the

THE COURT:

as to suggest to me that there is no purpose to any classification, and it doesn't do anything of any compromising nature. So, that's covered by the same ruling as before.

MS. McSHAIN: Okay, your Honor.

THE COURT: The second sentence now starts with the ninth line and proceeds to the 11th line. And since it seems to me of such a general and widely accepted and understood

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description, that there can be no potential compromise to national security, and I see no point for redaction. So I continue my previous ruling through the second sentence.

Now we're dealing with the 11th line through the 15th line at the end of the paragraph.

Leo, I am going to ask you to step out.

(Law clerk not present)

THE COURT: Mr. Kittay has left the room. Now, folks, it seems to me here that we have something different in this paragraph, in that

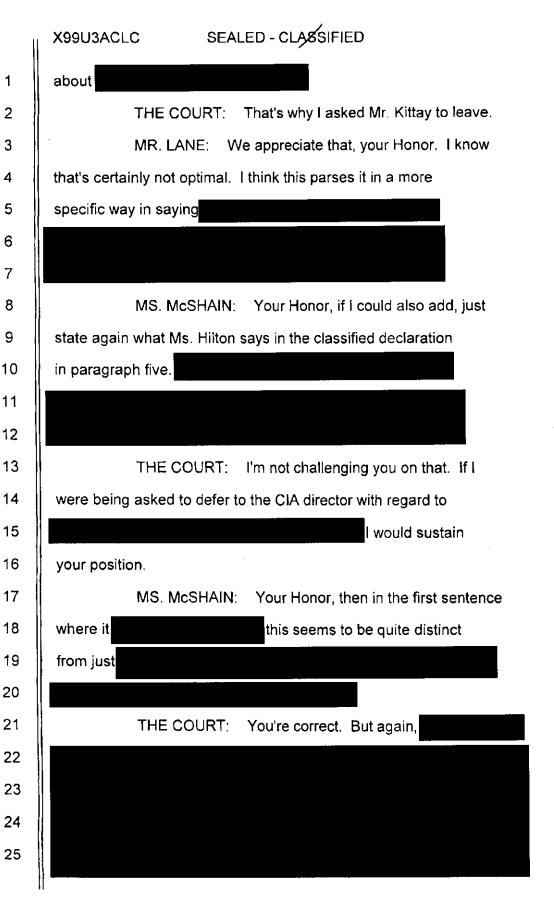
What is the argument for maintaining confidentiality in that respect?

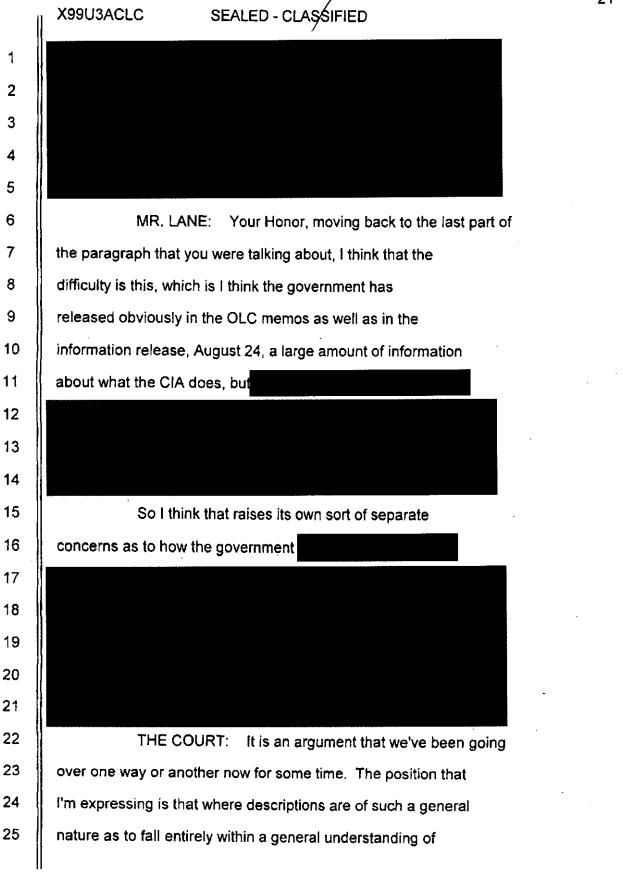
MR. LANE: I think, your Honor, the idea has to do with what exactly the CIA

grant --

THE COURT:

MR. LANE: Certainly, your Honor. I guess unlike the prior sentences, this parses it a little bit more, talking





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redaction becomes excessive. And notin	ning comes out of the
redaction that people don't already unde	erstand and know.
That's my ruling.	,
Again, there's two weeks to	come back with stronger
arguments that would show some potent	tial for compromise of
national security	
MS. McSHAIN: Before we	call your law clerk back in,
if I could just flag for you page five again	, we are dealing
with the intelligence method	
THE COURT: I uphold you	ur position with regard to page
five.	·
MS. McSHAIN: And also a	at the bottom of page five it
is	
THE COURT: The referen	ce at the bottom of the page i
part of my ruling requiring disclosure.	
MS. McSHAIN: Your Hono	or, the next -
THE COURT: The last line	e though, however, identifies
a particular detainee, and I uphold your	redaction.
MS. McSHAIN: Thank you	ı, your Honor.
THE COURT: And defer to	o it.
Going on to page six. Let m	e make a note.
MS. McSHAIN: Pages fou	r and five, the intelligence
method, and then on page five twice who	ere
THE COURT: Yes. Okay.	

MS. McSHAIN: Then the detainee name at the bottom of page five you have upheld the government's withholding.

THE COURT: Got it. I'll ask Mr. Kittay to come back in.

MR. LANE: Before you do, to make this efficient, there is one thing we wanted to bring to your attention about detainee names that is likely to be raised in the argument that I think we can't answer publicly. So we thought that it was probably an appropriate time to address that.

MS. McSHAIN: I can go ahead. Your Honor, this is

THE COURT: Right.

MS. McSHAIN: When the fourth memo was released, after it was released and the plaintiffs raised this in their papers,

THE COURT: I see it.

MS. McSHAIN:

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1 MS. McSHAIN: Your Honor, my concern with that, and 2 Mr. Lane may disagree with me, we're even constrained in what 3 we can say on the public record with respect to 4 5 6 7 MR. LANE: 8 9 10 11 THE COURT: I think we've got to be realistic in this. 12 It is not an English word. It is obviously a proper name. 13 Then I'll say the unwillingness of the government to expand its 14 identification or its arguments in relationship to that should 15 not be the subject of curiosity. I'm given to understand that 16 this is a name that is common, therefore if it is a name, it 17 may be the name of several people or many people or no person. 18 MR. LANE: I think that's correct. We wanted to raise 19 this now. 20 THE COURT: But the fact that this reference appears 21 here is not going to expand the level of disclosure. 22 MS. McSHAIN: Thank you, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: That's how I'll rule.

MS. McSHAIN: And it does not constitute a waiver, the

does not constitute a waiver.

#### SEALED - CLASSIFIED X99U3ACLC 1 Thank you. 2 MR. LANE: We didn't want you to have this problem 3 come up later. 4 THE COURT: Shall I get Mr. Kittay. 5 (Law clerk present) 6 THE COURT: So we've done, just to recapitulate, we've 7 done pages four and five, which I ruled should be subject to 8 disclosure for the same reasons as previously. Except for a 9 reference to a name at the very bottom of page five. And there 10 is a waiver argument at the bottom of page seven which I am 11 going to deny. · 12 MS. McSHAIN: Your Honor, I need to backtrack for a 13 moment and go to page six of the fourth OLC memo where we have 14 withheld names and dates of capture of certain detainees. 15 THE COURT: That's the same ruling as before. 16 MS. McSHAIN: Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Deferring to your classification. 18 MS. McSHAIN: And also on page seven, we have the same 19 detainee names. 20 THE COURT: Same ruling. 21 MS. McSHAIN: Thank you. Your Honor, I also need to 22 direct your attention on page seven, and you've already ruled 23 on this, but it is the interrogation method.

as I described it, and that should be subject to

THE COURT: I haven't ruled that, but it is

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SEALED - CLASSIFIED X99U3ACLC 1 disclosure. 2 The bottom paragraph are names which may continue to 3 be redacted. 4 MS. McSHAIN: Thank you. 5 THE COURT: Page eight. 6 MS. McSHAIN: We have detained names again. 7 THE COURT: And at the bottom of the page. 8 MS. McSHAIN: This is unchallenged, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MS. McSHAIN: We are going to skip ahead then to page 11 11. Your Honor, the CIA has withheld within these paragraphs 12 detainee names, and dates of capture, and then also intelligence methods, as the unclassified and classified Hilton 13 14 declarations explain. 15 THE COURT: Have we done nine? 16 MS. McSHAIN: Nine is unchallenged, your Honor. We 17 are on page 11. 18 Unchallenged. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MS. McSHAIN: For the record, again, we are on page 21 11, within these paragraphs that are withheld -22 THE COURT: First you redacted the whole paragraph, 23 three paragraphs. Let me read. 24 These paragraphs are discussions of what the CIA has 25 learned.

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MS. McSHAIN: Your Honor, some of this is -- the raw intelligence, and I apologize. I should have been more explicit. The raw intelligence that's within these paragraphs plaintiffs do not challenge our withholding. What they do challenge are the detainee names in these paragraphs, and also the intelligence methods.

THE COURT: I defer to the CIA director.

MS. McSHAIN: The next redaction appears on page 29.

Again, we have detainee names in the first paragraph.

THE COURT: Okay,

MS. McSHAIN: You will apply your prior ruling?

THE COURT: Yes. What about in this middle paragraph?

MS. McSHAIN: That is not challenged.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. McSHAIN: The next challenged redaction, and this is actually the last redaction in the fourth memo, appears in footnote 29 on page 32. As an initial matter, the CIA has stated in its -- in the unclassified Hilton declaration that it does not even believe that the intelligence method that is withheld here, and the CIA has described it as standard interrogation policy, that does not relate to the interrogation of individuals who are in CIA or U.S. custody. But even if your Honor does find that it is responsive, the CIA has invoked exemptions one and three to withhold it, because it is still in use by the CIA and does not relate to the use of EITs.

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THE COURT: The English is very difficult to understand. I defer to your position.

MS. McSHAIN: Thank you, your Honor. That concludes both memos or the challenges to both memos.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me suggest that perhaps the best way to do that would be for either Mr. Lane or Ms. McShain to recite what we did and what rulings I made and I'll correct you along the way. Or would you rather I did it?

MR. LANE: We're happy to do it, your Honor.

MS. McSHAIN: Sure.

THE COURT: You kept notes?

MR. LANE: Yes, I have, your Honor. Detailed notes.

You want us to do that now or later --

THE COURT: No, in open court.

MR. LANE: Absolutely, your Honor. So we're finished with --

THE COURT: So we're finished?

MR. LANE: We're finished with the documents that are subject to the fourth summary judgment motion. And your Honor correctly and wisely observed we are running long on time, so I don't know how the Court would like to handle that.

THE COURT: It's now 3 o'clock.

MR. LANE: These are subject to — let me give you a little bit of a background and maybe the Court can figure out how it would like to handle that, if that would help.

There are 65 sample documents of a larger number of 580 documents, and these documents memorialize the contents of the CIA videotapes. And there are, of those 65, 57 fall into a particular category. They're either cables or things that are like cables, because they are essentially operational documents that are the result of ongoing operations. That is agents sitting in rooms doing things or actually involved, and they are the most contemporaneous documents.

The other documents contain classified information, and are subject to essentially the normal analysis. If you go through line by line, word by word, you see what's classified and not classified.

We've withheld those other eight documents under a variety of exemptions, but for the 57 that are cables or things like cables, we withheld them on a blanket basis, and we've done so for a couple of reasons and I can explain briefly.

There are three declarations of the CIA director addressing this issue. There is one June 8 that's unclassified, one June 8 that's classified, and one that was filed September 21.

THE COURT: Classified?

MR. LANE: Unclassified. I'm sorry, your Honor. What the public declarations do is explain I think in fairly rigorous detail is the fact that the CIA rarely releases its operational documents, things such as cables. And that's

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because they are the most contemporaneous documents it has. And that it rarely does so if in fact the operations are either close in time to the events -

THE COURT: Are you telling me the fact that it is a cable is grounds for its withholding, or the contents of the cable?

MR. LANE: Both, your Honor. That the cables themselves are operational documents and contain lots of information that is classified B1, B3, it details an actual CIA operation.

But in addition, what the director makes clear is that his concern that releasing these kind of operational documents will do harm to national security even in any sort of redacted form.

THE COURT: Because it tells an enemy how controlled the agents of investigation are?

MR. LANE: I think it does several things. One of the things that the director pointed out is that he has serious concern that he amplifies with examples in his classified declaration which we have here, that release of these operational documents will make it so that foreign liaison partners, human intelligence sources, and allies will not want to cooperate with the CIA because they will have grave concerns about the CIA's ability to keep secret its operational documents.

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THE COURT: That goes to the contents of the documents, doesn't it?

MR. LANE: It does, but I think what it goes to is, normally, your Honor, we have looked for any reasonably

normally, your Honor, we have looked for any reasonably segregable word, even if we don't think it might be responsive or informative, to look to see if that could be released. And here what the CIA director is saying if we start releasing things and say here is a part of a heavily redacted CIA cable, that once it is public that the CIA has released a cable dealing with these topics, that it will cause foreign governments, human sources, to not want to cooperate with the government and the CIA.

THE COURT: Depends how much is allowed, I guess.

MR. LANE: What the CIA director --

THE COURT: Let me give a choice. We can go into a public session now, we can discuss the four OLC memos, and then we can break out for the cables.

MR. LANE: That would be fine. Whatever is most convenient for the Court.

THE COURT: Let's do one of the 57. Who has made the samples, Mr. Lane?

MR. LANE: The CIA made the samples. And what it did, and Mr. Knight can correct me if I have this wrong, is it did it consistent with how we've done sampling in the case in the past, where you number everything and then you take every 10th

SEALED - CLASSIFIED X99U3ACLC 1 cable. 2 THE COURT: Is that how you did it, is you took every 3 10th cable? 4 MR. LANE: Yes. I think that's correct. 5 MR. KNIGHT: Yes. 6 MR. LANE: So what we have, your Honor --7 THE COURT: We are now on the fifth summary judgment. 8 MR. LANE: Correct. 9 THE COURT: We have 65 documents. 10 MR. LANE: Correct. 11 THE COURT: Sampled on the basis of every, what, 10th 12 memorandum? 13 MR. LANE: Every 10th cable. 14 THE COURT: Every 10th cable was taken out for 15 sampling. 16 MR. LANE: As well as some other miscellaneous 17 documents that are documents number 53 through 65. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Let's go. 19 MR. LANE: So, for the cables, your Honor, perhaps the 20 best thing to do is they are a handful of documents in the 21 sense that they are sizable, that they are 53 of them. There 22 are certain ones we can refer the Court to. 23 THE COURT: Let's start and see what we get. 24 MR. LANE: The first one we'd refer the Court to is 25 cable number 17, which just gives you an idea of the kind of

SEALED - CLASSIFIED X99U3ACLC information and sort of the nature of the document itself. THE COURT: Leo, I'll ask you to step out. (Law clerk not present) THE COURT: I am going to describe Exhibit 57. MR. LANE: I think it's 17, your Honor. THE COURT: There are various references to actions and to whom it is to be sent and for what purposes and the like, all of which, all of which are subject to deference. MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Do we do this for each and every document? MR. LANE: Your Honor ---

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THE COOKT. Should we try a couple more?
MR. LANE: Yes. I think that sort of sampling makes
sense. We can give you some others to look at. That makes
sense. Obviously the content in each one individually will
vary.

THE COURT: The fact it is a cable or even a contemporaneous cable in my mind is neutral. The contents is what I'm looking at, and the contents are the reasons I mentioned deserve to be kept secret.

MR. LANE: In that connection, the one thing I think it makes sense to look at now, just on that issue, at the beginning of the book is the classified Panetta declaration. It has a few paragraphs --

MR. KNIGHT: That declaration is in the beginning of the OLC book.

MR. LANE: Thank you. That's why Mr. Knight is here, to make sure I'm on the straight and narrow, your Honor.

If you look at paragraph 11 of this, and that talks about the CIA's concern, it goes on to paragraph --

THE COURT: A cable is a method of reporting.

MR. LANE: We would agree, your Honor, clearly the CIA is most concerned about protecting information. But I think the problem is this. Is that if there are derivative documents, such as the OLC memos, that talk about these things in a certain level of generality, that the release of those

kinds of documents poses, in terms of the kind of document, poses less of a problem to the CIA, because of the nature of essentially you are saying, well, here I have an agent, maybe an agent's handwritten notes which you'll see later on, and it says, well, even if it is in highly redacted form, if the agent's notes are available, it raises the specter that the CIA is going to be releasing more of the same kind of information. And that's kind of a problem.

And I think one of the things that the director in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the classified declaration talks about is specific examples of concerns where people have -- people or entities have come to the CIA raising that exact concern. It is not something that the CIA has based solely on --

THE COURT: That's because of the contents that have been disclosed. It is not the fact that there was reporting.

All you're telling me, which is hard for me to accept, that the medium of communication by someone in the field to someone somewhere else deserves to be kept secret. How many media of communication are there? I can't see why the fact that it is a cable rather than an e-mail or a telex, which I assume could be a cable, or a telephone information, that doesn't say anything.

MR. LANE: I think for the CIA, it raises a heightened level of concern. Obviously the information is of the paramount concern. But the director basically, if you look at his unclassified declarations, September 21, says in

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considering my decision to withhold cables, and my concern about form, we've factored that into the decision of what the government has released.

THE COURT: Does anyone have that here?

MR. LANE: Yes, I do, your Honor. This is the September 21. Because certainly, your Honor, one of the things we wanted to do was make sure that — and we refer you to paragraph five.

THE COURT: I'm reading it now. Well, if documents are like those that I just saw, the documents are not going to be released.

MR. LANE: Your Honor, I think that's the CIA -that's their concern is to not release the documents.

Paragraph seven also addresses this.

THE COURT: I suppose the distinction is does a document that is completely redacted except perhaps just a date, get released. I'm prepared to hold that the entire document doesn't have to be released, then nothing gets released.

MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor. I am not sure if the Court wants to look at a few other cables. We refer the Court to document number 40.

THE COURT: This is all about a person's comments on various other people identified to that person. And I defer to the CIA ruling.

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MR. LANE: And there are documents 26 and 28 are also informative.

THE COURT: 26 is totally about an evaluation of activities that took place, and I defer to the CIA ruling. What is the next number?

MR. LANE: 28, your Honor.

THE COURT: It describes, this document describes procedures used in interrogation. I defer to the classification of the CIA.

MR. LANE: Your Honor, we obviously can look at as many cables as your Honor wants. There are also eight -- I'm sorry. Documents ---

THE COURT: I'll look at two more. I'll pick them out.

Number 33 is a very short memorandum updating previous information. And I defer to the classification.

I'll look at 39. The person being guestioned is asked to comment on various individuals. And I defer to the ruling.

I'll look at 44. The person questioned looks at various photographs and makes comments. Same ruling.

I'll look at number 13. It describes procedures used in questioning, evaluation of the questioning, and comments on various other people and places.

I'm satisfied that these memoranda are properly classified and that I should defer to the classification and

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1 not require disclosure.

MR. LANE: I want to make sure I have this clear.

What you were looking at were cables, so essentially you are saying the cables are properly classified?

THE COURT: Because of the contents. Not because they are cables. And the totality of those cables that there are no segregable portions.

MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor. What we are left with is a variety of other -- well, let me back up for one second to be clear to the Court. The cables are documents one through 53, and the Court has looked at eight samples within that range.

THE COURT: Some you provided to me, and some which I picked out myself.

MR. LANE: Correct, your Honor. And the remaining documents we have fall into several different categories. Let me try to give the Court a representative sample at least of some of those.

The first ones would be 57 and 58, which are both logbooks, again things done by agents during the course of an interrogation. And essentially I think they're very similar in content to the cables, but they're handwritten logbooks that perhaps would provide more in-depth detail of the actual events.

THE COURT: 57 is a logbook on what appears to be

8-and-a-half-by-14-inch paper, 130 pages. The sessions are numbered. There's handwritten notes on each. The same kinds of descriptions as were on cables that I previously examined. I'll thumb through them stopping from page to page to read the entries with more detail. And they are of the same quality and there seem to be no segregable portions that should be disclosed.

With regard to document 58, same size paper, there are 32 pages separated by dates discussing the same kinds of things that were discussed in the other documents I read. I defer to the classifications and won't require disclosure.

MR. LANE: Moving along to other kinds of documents, your Honor. I have another say four different kinds of, four, five different kinds of documents. 59 would be one kind of document. What that is, is six pages of notes regarding, they're handwritten notes of an OIG investigator talking to a CIA attorney whose name is listed at the top right. And they also reflect the contents of the videotapes. And for this we've invoked exemptions one and three as to the content. But also because it involves the notes of an OIG investigator, it's deliberative process and attorney/client privilege and work product because it pertains to the OIG doing its investigation and looking into the issues.

THE COURT: This is a renewed report. I'm looking at document 59. It is dated and the time is set down. The report

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describes where the attorney went, what authority he had, whom he met, where he went, the number of tapes, that he packed up 31 tapes, I can't read other things about this, that he read various logbooks. It seems to be that these are the kinds of things that should be disclosed, subject to potential specific items, for example, where he names various people he saw, that should be protected.

Mr. Lane?

MR. LANE: your Honor, I think that what we would protect in this document is, and it is B1 and B3 are invoked. because to the extent it pertains to things that he saw while looking at the videotapes, so for example, it is the same kind of information that's in the cables and the logbooks.

THE COURT: No, it's not. The cables and the logbooks report the methods used. This does not report methods used.

MR. LANE: There are some methods discussed in some of these.

THE COURT: I grant you that there are things in here that should be redacted. But the proposition I want to advance is that a large part, maybe the bulk of the document, should be produced.

> MR. LANE: For example, I guess, your Honor --

THE COURT: For example, let's start with the beginning. The name of the person. Well, I guess the CIA protects its personnel.

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MS. McSHAIN: Yes.

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THE COURT: So you protect the name. But you disclose the date and the time. First paragraph is entitled instructions. It seems to me you can produce that.

The point I want to make is this is a document that you need to go over, I don't want to do this except by reacting to what you cover up.

MR. LANE: What we will do is we will go through that and mark it up in terms of specific objections for each of the information at issue.

THE COURT: How do we describe this document? A handwritten document.

MR. LANE: It's six pages of notes, handwritten notes of the CIA employee.

THE COURT: Six pages of handwritten notes of a lawyer?

MR. LANE: No, we believe it is an OIG investigator. We said CIA employee discussing the CIA videos with a CIA attorney.

THE COURT: So much of this will have to be produced.

MR. LANE: Could we propose the same two week window to come back to you with specific --

THE COURT: Yes. Right.

MR. LANE: The one thing that I think when we go through that, we're also going to try -- obviously we

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understand the issues about fact versus opinions. But there is also some attorney work product, given he's talking to a CIA attorney with somebody else in the CIA, in terms of client confidences. And thinking about — because obviously the CIA attorney was sent down there to do a particular thing on behalf of the CIA to give advice. Some of that —

THE COURT: I don't know whether the work product pertains in that respect or not. This is an investigation by the CIA. It is not the court case. To some limited degree I would go along with you, but I have to make my rulings on an item by item basis.

MR. LANE: Thank you, your Honor. So that's document number 59, your Honor.

There are a number of other documents that may make sense for the Court to look at. And obviously to the extent the Court wants to look at any of these documents. This is document number 61, which is a document prepared by a CIA -- it is a memo and it's prepared by the Office of Inspector General, and it talks in the second paragraph about the objectives for the OIG's trip and what it is trying to do. And it goes through essentially its -- it identifies what information it learned on the trip, what information it was trying to learn. We've claimed exemptions one and three for classified information, and we've also claimed exemption five for deliberative process to the extent that the OIG investigators

#### SEALED - CLASSIFIED X99U3ACLC 1 are working on the investigation. 2 As the Court is aware, there is a public OIG report 3 that was published that provides the OIG's views in the 4 resulting investigation. So this is something done personally 5 to that. 6 THE COURT: I defer to your position with regard to 7 this memo. 8 MR. LANE: I think it probably makes sense for the 9 Court to flip to the next document. 10 THE COURT: 62. 11 MR. LANE: 62. Which is a --12 THE COURT: Contemporaneous notes of two people who 13 reviewed tapes. 14 MR. LANE: Right, your Honor. This in the 15 government's view is similar to the logbook and the cables that 16 the Court has reviewed, because it's contemporaneous notes 17 reflecting the activities. But as it's in a slightly different 18 format, we wanted the Court to take a look at it. 19 THE COURT: I defer to your position on this. 20 MR. LANE: If the Court looks one more, we believe 21 that number 63 and 64 raise the same -- they really contain the 22 same kind of content. 23 THE COURT: 63 does. 24 MR. LANE: And 64. They both are charts containing

information, charts reflecting events that occurred during the

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CIA interrogations.

THE COURT: Well, 64 calculates the minutes of operation of the tapes. Why should that be --

MR. LANE: Your Honor, I think if you can back up for just one second. I think what they're talking about is the waterboarding sessions. So they're referencing the tape, the waterboarding session, and then the length of the waterboard used.

THE COURT: I understand it. And I defer to your position. 66.

65 is a photograph.

MR. LANE: Correct. That was the next one I wanted to bring to the Court's attention. As the Court is aware, for photographs from the Department of Defense that the Court has considered, those photographs were not photographs taken by the Department of Defense, but rather by third-party individuals --

THE COURT: Let me cut this short. You've given out various names, but as I recall, nobody's picture has been given out.

MR. LANE: Not by the U.S. government, no, that's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: So, on the theory that a person's picture gives out a lot more information, in addition to knowing the name, you want to keep that secret.

MR. LANE: Right. And because this is actually a CIA

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1	photo of a person in custody.
2	THE COURT: I defer to that position. Have we done
3	everything?
4	MR. LANE: We haven't looked at every single document.
5	We tried, there were the 53 cables, and you looked at samples
6	from these, and these other documents from 54 to 65.
7	THE COURT: We'll identify, you identify what I looked
8	at by number. And if the plaintiff wants me to look at a few
9	more in the public session, I will do it and describe if I can
10	the nature of the memorandum.
11	MR. LANE: What we tried to do was pick ones that were
12	representatives for the whole, but certainly to the extent
13	THE COURT: So we can go to court. I will meet you
14	there.
15	MR. LANE: Thank you very much.
16	MS. McSHAIN: Thanks for your time, your Honor.
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