

February 1, 2017

**Via Federal Express and
Email (DOJ.OIP.FOIA@usdoj.gov)**

Office of Information Policy
U.S. Department of Justice
Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Re: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

To the Office of Information Policy:

This is a request submitted to the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552 *et seq.*, and the Department of Justice’s implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. § 16 *et seq.* The requester is the Center for Constitutional Rights (“CCR”). CCR asks that you direct this request to all appropriate officials, agencies, offices, components and/or departments within the Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General (“AG”).

Records Requested

CCR seeks three categories of records related to Executive Order No. 13,769, 82 Fed. Reg. 8977 (Jan. 27, 2017), entitled *Executive Order: Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States*, attached hereto as Exhibit A (“the EO”):

1. All records related to any legal opinions, analysis, or recommendations concerning the EO, including without limitation those provided by the Office of Legal Counsel or its attorneys concerning whether the EO violates the U.S. Constitution or other applicable law.
2. All records related to the White House press statement that the EO “was approved as to form and legality by the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel,” attached hereto as Exhibit B.
3. All records related to the statement by Acting Attorney General Sally Q. Yates concerning her refusal to defend the EO in part on the ground that it may not be lawful, attached hereto as Exhibit C.¹

¹ See also Matt Apuzzo, *Trump's Talk About Muslims Led Acting Attorney General to Defy Ban*, N.Y. Times, Jan. 31, 2017 (“The Office of Legal Counsel of the Justice Department had reviewed the order and signed off on its legality. But Ms. Yates and her staff lawyers believed that the department had to

Please search for responsive records regardless of format, medium, or physical characteristics, and including electronic records. Please provide the requested documents in the following format:

- Saved on a CD, CD-ROM or DVD;
- In PDF or TIF format wherever possible;
- Electronically searchable wherever possible;
- Each paper record in a separately saved file;
- “Parent-child” relationships maintained, meaning that the requester must be able to identify the attachments with emails;
- Any data records in native format (i.e., Excel spreadsheets in Excel);
- Emails should include BCC and any other hidden fields; and
- With any other metadata preserved.

The Requester

CCR is a non-profit, public interest, legal, and public education organization that engages in litigation, public advocacy, and the production of publications in the fields of civil and international human rights. CCR’s diverse dockets include litigation and advocacy around immigration detention, post-9/11 immigration enforcement policies, policing, racial and ethnic profiling, and indefinite detention and torture. CCR is a member of immigrants rights networks nationally and provides legal support to immigrants rights movements, including in response to the EO. CCR also publishes newsletters, know-your-rights handbooks, legal analysis of current immigration law issues, and other similar materials for public dissemination, including concerning the EO. These and other materials are available to the general public through CCR’s Development, Communications, and Legal & Advocacy Departments. CCR operates a website, <https://ccrjustice.org>, which addresses the issues on which CCR works. The website includes materials on topical civil and immigrants rights issues and materials concerning CCR’s work, including its work related to the EO. All of this material is freely available to the public. In addition, CCR regularly issues press releases, has a social media reach of more than 85,000 followers, operates a listserv of more than 50,000 members, and issues “action alerts” that notify supporters and the general public about developments and operations pertaining to CCR’s work. CCR staff members also often serve as sources for journalists and media outlets, including on immigrants rights and the EO.²

Fee Waiver

CCR requests and is entitled to a fee waiver pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii), and the Department of Justice’s implementing regulations, for several reasons.

consider the intent of the order, which she said appeared intended to single out people based on religion.”), available at <http://nyti.ms/2kM6h23>.

² For example, since the EO was signed CCR’s executive director has conducted several media interviews regarding the legality of the EO, including television appearances on MSNBC.

CCR is entitled to a fee waiver on the grounds that “disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to the public understanding of the activities or operations of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester[s].” *Id.*; see also, e.g., *McClellan Ecological v. Carlucci*, 835 F.2d 1282, 1285 (9th Cir. 1987). CCR meets these requirements because the subject of the request concerns the operations or activities of the government; the disclosure of the information is likely to contribute to a significant public understanding of government operations or activities due to CCR’s expertise in the subject area and ability to convey the information; CCR’s primary interest is in disclosure; and it has no commercial interest in the information. In addition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii), CCR qualifies as a “representative[] of the news media,” defined as “any person or entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience.” *Id.* § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii).

As described above, CCR is a non-profit organization dedicated to civil rights, human rights, and immigrants rights, and has a proven track-record of compiling and disseminating information and reports to the public about government functions and activities, including the government’s record and position on noncitizens’ rights and policy matters. CCR has undertaken this work in the public interest and not for any private commercial interest. Similarly, the primary purpose of this FOIA request is to obtain information to further the public’s understanding of federal immigration enforcement actions and policies, and their effects on immigrant communities. Access to this information is crucial for CCR and the communities it serves to evaluate such enforcement actions and their potential detrimental effects. CCR is an advocacy organization that publishes reports, conducts know-your-rights and other informational trainings, and engages in litigation.

Also as stated above, CCR has no commercial interest in this matter. CCR will make any information that it receives as a result of this FOIA request available to the public, including the press, at no cost. Disclosure in this case therefore meets the statutory criteria, and a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be ‘liberally construed in favor of waivers of noncommercial requesters.’”).

In the alternative, CCR requests a limitation of processing fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II) (“[F]ees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when records are not sought for commercial use and the request is made by . . . a representative of the news media.”). If no fee waiver is granted and the fees exceed \$250.00, please contact CCR’s undersigned counsel to obtain consent to incur additional fees.

Expedited Processing

CCR requests and is entitled to expedited processing of this request pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(i)(I), and the Department of Justice’s implementing regulations, based on a compelling need for the information in two respects. First, CCR is primarily engaged in disseminating information, as explained above, and there is urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged government policies and procedures that are the subject of this request. Second, failure to obtain the requested information on an expedited basis would pose an imminent threat to the life or physical

safety of an individual, impair substantial due process rights, and/or impact possible questions about the government's integrity which affect public confidence.

Simply stated, there is an urgent need to inform the public about the legality of the EO, which has thrown the country into turmoil since it was signed five days ago. As is plainly obvious to anyone who turns on the television or radio, goes online, or walks into the streets, the EO was intended and has been implemented in order to ban certain non-citizens from the United States based on their religion – Islam.³ It has caused chaos at the nation's airports and borders as Muslim men, women and children have been and continued to be denied admission to the United States, detained, removed, or otherwise left in limbo, including in particular thousands of Syrian refugees or others with otherwise valid bases for admission to the United States. This, in turn, has sparked protests by thousands of people across cities all over the country. It has also launched a mass legal defense movement (exceeded in scope only by the movement to represent Guantanamo detainees that has continued from 2002 to the present) and a flurry of habeas corpus petitions and other litigation to assist non-citizens impacted by the EO. It has also resulted in turmoil within the government, including most recently the termination of the Acting Attorney General by the President for refusing to defend the order on the ground that it may be illegal – an incident reminiscent of the Saturday Night Massacre, when President Richard Nixon ordered the termination of Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox in 1973. It is therefore necessary for the requested information to be made available immediately so that the public can engage meaningfully with the political and legal issues surrounding the EO, including not least whether the President is violating the Constitution or other applicable law and is possibly subject to impeachment. Indeed, there can be no serious dispute that the turmoil and public uncertainty surrounding the EO and its implementation make it a “matter of widespread and exceptional media interest.” Correspondingly, the media has raised serious questions about the EO related to the “government’s integrity which affect public confidence,” including concerns that the EO serves no purpose except for insidious religious, ethnic, and racial profiling, which are unlawful.

Conclusion

CCR certifies that the above information is true and correct to the best of its knowledge. If this FOIA request is denied in whole or in part, CCR asks the AG to justify all withholdings or deletions by reference to specific FOIA exemptions. CCR expects the AG to release all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material, and reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any records or portions of records, or to deny the requests for a fee waiver and expedited processing.

Please furnish all applicable records as specified above to Mr. J. Wells Dixon, one of the undersigned counsel listed below.

If you have any questions regarding the processing of this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Dixon directly on behalf of CCR at (212) 614-6423, or wdixon@ccrjustice.org.

³ See, e.g., Amy B Wang, *Trump Asked for a ‘Muslim Ban,’ Giuliani Says — and Ordered a Commission to Do It ‘legally’*, WashPost, Jan. 29, 2017 (EO specifically intended to ban Muslims), available at <http://wapo.st/2kOgApu>; Laurie Goodstein, *Christian Leaders Denounce Trump’s Plan to Favor Christian Refugees*, N.Y. Times, Jan. 29, 2017, available at <http://nyti.ms/2jK8JVL>.

Very truly yours,



Baher Azmy
Legal Director
J. Wells Dixon
Senior Staff Attorney
Center for Constitutional Rights
666 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, New York 10012
Tel: (212) 614-6427
Fax: (212) 614-6499
bazmy@ccrjustice.org
wdixon@ccrjustice.org

EXHIBIT A

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 13769 of January 27, 2017

Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and to protect the American people from terrorist attacks by foreign nationals admitted to the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. The visa-issuance process plays a crucial role in detecting individuals with terrorist ties and stopping them from entering the United States. Perhaps in no instance was that more apparent than the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, when State Department policy prevented consular officers from properly scrutinizing the visa applications of several of the 19 foreign nationals who went on to murder nearly 3,000 Americans. And while the visa-issuance process was reviewed and amended after the September 11 attacks to better detect would-be terrorists from receiving visas, these measures did not stop attacks by foreign nationals who were admitted to the United States.

Numerous foreign-born individuals have been convicted or implicated in terrorism-related crimes since September 11, 2001, including foreign nationals who entered the United States after receiving visitor, student, or employment visas, or who entered through the United States refugee resettlement program. Deteriorating conditions in certain countries due to war, strife, disaster, and civil unrest increase the likelihood that terrorists will use any means possible to enter the United States. The United States must be vigilant during the visa-issuance process to ensure that those approved for admission do not intend to harm Americans and that they have no ties to terrorism.

In order to protect Americans, the United States must ensure that those admitted to this country do not bear hostile attitudes toward it and its founding principles. The United States cannot, and should not, admit those who do not support the Constitution, or those who would place violent ideologies over American law. In addition, the United States should not admit those who engage in acts of bigotry or hatred (including “honor” killings, other forms of violence against women, or the persecution of those who practice religions different from their own) or those who would oppress Americans of any race, gender, or sexual orientation.

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the United States to protect its citizens from foreign nationals who intend to commit terrorist attacks in the United States; and to prevent the admission of foreign nationals who intend to exploit United States immigration laws for malevolent purposes.

Sec. 3. Suspension of Issuance of Visas and Other Immigration Benefits to Nationals of Countries of Particular Concern. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall immediately conduct a review to determine the information needed from any country to adjudicate any visa, admission, or other benefit under the INA (adjudications) in order to determine that the individual seeking the benefit is who the individual claims to be and is not a security or public-safety threat.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the President

a report on the results of the review described in subsection (a) of this section, including the Secretary of Homeland Security's determination of the information needed for adjudications and a list of countries that do not provide adequate information, within 30 days of the date of this order. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a copy of the report to the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence.

(c) To temporarily reduce investigative burdens on relevant agencies during the review period described in subsection (a) of this section, to ensure the proper review and maximum utilization of available resources for the screening of foreign nationals, and to ensure that adequate standards are established to prevent infiltration by foreign terrorists or criminals, pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), I hereby proclaim that the immigrant and nonimmigrant entry into the United States of aliens from countries referred to in section 217(a)(12) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1187(a)(12), would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, and I hereby suspend entry into the United States, as immigrants and nonimmigrants, of such persons for 90 days from the date of this order (excluding those foreign nationals traveling on diplomatic visas, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visas, C-2 visas for travel to the United Nations, and G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4 visas).

(d) Immediately upon receipt of the report described in subsection (b) of this section regarding the information needed for adjudications, the Secretary of State shall request all foreign governments that do not supply such information to start providing such information regarding their nationals within 60 days of notification.

(e) After the 60-day period described in subsection (d) of this section expires, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the President a list of countries recommended for inclusion on a Presidential proclamation that would prohibit the entry of foreign nationals (excluding those foreign nationals traveling on diplomatic visas, North Atlantic Treaty Organization visas, C-2 visas for travel to the United Nations, and G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4 visas) from countries that do not provide the information requested pursuant to subsection (d) of this section until compliance occurs.

(f) At any point after submitting the list described in subsection (e) of this section, the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security may submit to the President the names of any additional countries recommended for similar treatment.

(g) Notwithstanding a suspension pursuant to subsection (c) of this section or pursuant to a Presidential proclamation described in subsection (e) of this section, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security may, on a case-by-case basis, and when in the national interest, issue visas or other immigration benefits to nationals of countries for which visas and benefits are otherwise blocked.

(h) The Secretaries of State and Homeland Security shall submit to the President a joint report on the progress in implementing this order within 30 days of the date of this order, a second report within 60 days of the date of this order, a third report within 90 days of the date of this order, and a fourth report within 120 days of the date of this order.

Sec. 4. Implementing Uniform Screening Standards for All Immigration Programs. (a) The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall implement a program, as part of the adjudication process for immigration benefits, to identify individuals seeking to enter the United States on a fraudulent basis with the intent to cause harm, or who are at risk of causing harm subsequent to their admission. This program will include the development of a uniform screening standard and procedure, such as in-person interviews; a database of identity documents proffered by applicants to ensure that duplicate documents are not

used by multiple applicants; amended application forms that include questions aimed at identifying fraudulent answers and malicious intent; a mechanism to ensure that the applicant is who the applicant claims to be; a process to evaluate the applicant's likelihood of becoming a positively contributing member of society and the applicant's ability to make contributions to the national interest; and a mechanism to assess whether or not the applicant has the intent to commit criminal or terrorist acts after entering the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall submit to the President an initial report on the progress of this directive within 60 days of the date of this order, a second report within 100 days of the date of this order, and a third report within 200 days of the date of this order.

Sec. 5. Realignment of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program for Fiscal Year 2017. (a) The Secretary of State shall suspend the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) for 120 days. During the 120-day period, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall review the USRAP application and adjudication process to determine what additional procedures should be taken to ensure that those approved for refugee admission do not pose a threat to the security and welfare of the United States, and shall implement such additional procedures. Refugee applicants who are already in the USRAP process may be admitted upon the initiation and completion of these revised procedures. Upon the date that is 120 days after the date of this order, the Secretary of State shall resume USRAP admissions only for nationals of countries for which the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence have jointly determined that such additional procedures are adequate to ensure the security and welfare of the United States.

(b) Upon the resumption of USRAP admissions, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, is further directed to make changes, to the extent permitted by law, to prioritize refugee claims made by individuals on the basis of religious-based persecution, provided that the religion of the individual is a minority religion in the individual's country of nationality. Where necessary and appropriate, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security shall recommend legislation to the President that would assist with such prioritization.

(c) Pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), I hereby proclaim that the entry of nationals of Syria as refugees is detrimental to the interests of the United States and thus suspend any such entry until such time as I have determined that sufficient changes have been made to the USRAP to ensure that admission of Syrian refugees is consistent with the national interest.

(d) Pursuant to section 212(f) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182(f), I hereby proclaim that the entry of more than 50,000 refugees in fiscal year 2017 would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, and thus suspend any such entry until such time as I determine that additional admissions would be in the national interest.

(e) Notwithstanding the temporary suspension imposed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Secretaries of State and Homeland Security may jointly determine to admit individuals to the United States as refugees on a case-by-case basis, in their discretion, but only so long as they determine that the admission of such individuals as refugees is in the national interest—including when the person is a religious minority in his country of nationality facing religious persecution, when admitting the person would enable the United States to conform its conduct to a preexisting international agreement, or when the person is already in transit and denying admission would cause undue hardship—and it would not pose a risk to the security or welfare of the United States.

(f) The Secretary of State shall submit to the President an initial report on the progress of the directive in subsection (b) of this section regarding prioritization of claims made by individuals on the basis of religious-based persecution within 100 days of the date of this order and shall submit a second report within 200 days of the date of this order.

(g) It is the policy of the executive branch that, to the extent permitted by law and as practicable, State and local jurisdictions be granted a role in the process of determining the placement or settlement in their jurisdictions of aliens eligible to be admitted to the United States as refugees. To that end, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall examine existing law to determine the extent to which, consistent with applicable law, State and local jurisdictions may have greater involvement in the process of determining the placement or resettlement of refugees in their jurisdictions, and shall devise a proposal to lawfully promote such involvement.

Sec. 6. Rescission of Exercise of Authority Relating to the Terrorism Grounds of Inadmissibility. The Secretaries of State and Homeland Security shall, in consultation with the Attorney General, consider rescinding the exercises of authority in section 212 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1182, relating to the terrorism grounds of inadmissibility, as well as any related implementing memoranda.

Sec. 7. Expedited Completion of the Biometric Entry-Exit Tracking System. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall expedite the completion and implementation of a biometric entry-exit tracking system for all travelers to the United States, as recommended by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the President periodic reports on the progress of the directive contained in subsection (a) of this section. The initial report shall be submitted within 100 days of the date of this order, a second report shall be submitted within 200 days of the date of this order, and a third report shall be submitted within 365 days of the date of this order. Further, the Secretary shall submit a report every 180 days thereafter until the system is fully deployed and operational.

Sec. 8. Visa Interview Security. (a) The Secretary of State shall immediately suspend the Visa Interview Waiver Program and ensure compliance with section 222 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1202, which requires that all individuals seeking a nonimmigrant visa undergo an in-person interview, subject to specific statutory exceptions.

(b) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of State shall immediately expand the Consular Fellows Program, including by substantially increasing the number of Fellows, lengthening or making permanent the period of service, and making language training at the Foreign Service Institute available to Fellows for assignment to posts outside of their area of core linguistic ability, to ensure that non-immigrant visa-interview wait times are not unduly affected.

Sec. 9. Visa Validity Reciprocity. The Secretary of State shall review all nonimmigrant visa reciprocity agreements to ensure that they are, with respect to each visa classification, truly reciprocal insofar as practicable with respect to validity period and fees, as required by sections 221(c) and 281 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1201(c) and 1351, and other treatment. If a country does not treat United States nationals seeking nonimmigrant visas in a reciprocal manner, the Secretary of State shall adjust the visa validity period, fee schedule, or other treatment to match the treatment of United States nationals by the foreign country, to the extent practicable.

Sec. 10. Transparency and Data Collection. (a) To be more transparent with the American people, and to more effectively implement policies and practices that serve the national interest, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall, consistent with applicable law and national security, collect and make publicly available within 180 days, and every 180 days thereafter:

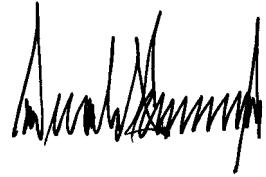
- (i) information regarding the number of foreign nationals in the United States who have been charged with terrorism-related offenses while in the United States; convicted of terrorism-related offenses while in the United States; or removed from the United States based on terrorism-related activity, affiliation, or material support to a terrorism-related organization, or any other national security reasons since the date of this order or the last reporting period, whichever is later;
- (ii) information regarding the number of foreign nationals in the United States who have been radicalized after entry into the United States and engaged in terrorism-related acts, or who have provided material support to terrorism-related organizations in countries that pose a threat to the United States, since the date of this order or the last reporting period, whichever is later; and
- (iii) information regarding the number and types of acts of gender-based violence against women, including honor killings, in the United States by foreign nationals, since the date of this order or the last reporting period, whichever is later; and
- (iv) any other information relevant to public safety and security as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, including information on the immigration status of foreign nationals charged with major offenses.

(b) The Secretary of State shall, within one year of the date of this order, provide a report on the estimated long-term costs of the USRAP at the Federal, State, and local levels.

Sec. 11. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

- (i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or
 - (ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.
- (b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be a stylized "J".

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 27, 2017.

[FR Doc. 2017-02281
Filed 1-31-17; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3295-F7-P

EXHIBIT B

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 30, 2017

Statement on the Appointment of Dana Boente as Acting Attorney General

The acting Attorney General, Sally Yates, has betrayed the Department of Justice by refusing to enforce a legal order designed to protect the citizens of the United States. This order was approved as to form and legality by the Department of Justice Office of Legal Counsel.

Ms. Yates is an Obama Administration appointee who is weak on borders and very weak on illegal immigration.

It is time to get serious about protecting our country. Calling for tougher vetting for individuals travelling from seven dangerous places is not extreme. It is reasonable and necessary to protect our country.

Tonight, President Trump relieved Ms. Yates of her duties and subsequently named Dana Boente, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, to serve as Acting Attorney General until Senator Jeff Sessions is finally confirmed by the Senate, where he is being wrongly held up by Democrat senators for strictly political reasons.

"I am honored to serve President Trump in this role until Senator Sessions is confirmed. I will defend and enforce the laws of our country to ensure that our people and our nation are protected," said Dana Boente, Acting Attorney General.

###

EXHIBIT C

On January 27, 2017, the President signed an Executive Order regarding immigrants and refugees from certain Muslim-majority countries. The order has now been challenged in a number of jurisdictions. As the Acting Attorney General, it is my ultimate responsibility to determine the position of the Department of Justice in these actions.

My role is different from that of the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC), which, through administrations of both parties, has reviewed Executive Orders for form and legality before they are issued. OLC's review is limited to the narrow question of whether, in OLC's view, a proposed Executive Order is lawful on its face and properly drafted. Its review does not take account of statements made by an administration or its surrogates close in time to the issuance of an Executive Order that may bear on the order's purpose. And importantly, it does not address whether any policy choice embodied in an Executive Order is wise or just.

Similarly, in litigation, DOJ Civil Division lawyers are charged with advancing reasonable legal arguments that can be made supporting an Executive Order. But my role as leader of this institution is different and broader. My responsibility is to ensure that the position of the Department of Justice is not only legally defensible, but is informed by our best view of what the law is after consideration of all the facts. In addition, I am responsible for ensuring that the positions we take in court remain consistent with this institution's solemn obligation to always seek justice and stand for what is right. At present, I am not convinced that the defense of the Executive Order is consistent with these responsibilities nor am I convinced that the Executive Order is lawful.

Consequently, for as long as I am the Acting Attorney General, the Department of Justice will not present arguments in defense of the Executive Order, unless and until I become convinced that it is appropriate to do so.