EXHIBIT 1
VIA U.S. MAIL AND EMAIL

Transportation Security Administration
TSA-20, East Tower
FOIA Branch
601 South 12th Street
Arlington, VA 20598-6020

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California (“ACLU”) submits this Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552 et seq., request (“Request”) for records located in the San Francisco Field Office of the Transportation Security Administration. This request seeks records related to TSA’s searches of passengers’ electronic devices.

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

We seek all records, from January 1, 2012 to present, regarding any of the following:

1. Policies, procedures, or protocols regarding the search of passengers’ electronic devices. This includes but is not limited to any policies, procedures, or protocols related to the “enhanced screening of electronic devices” referenced by then-Secretary of Homeland Security John Kelly in June 2017.¹

2. Equipment, including but not limited to SIM-card readers and software manufactured by Cellebrite\(^2\), used to search, examine, or extract data from passengers’ electronic devices and SIM cards at all airports in California. This request seeks records including but not limited to: documentation related to the acquisition, testing, use, maintenance, and location of such equipment; any inventories of the number of each type of equipment.\(^3\) This request includes any records in the possession of TSA but generated by third-party service providers.

3. Training of transportation security officers or contractors retained to provide security screening services, related to the search or examination of passengers’ electronic devices.

**Application for Expedited Processing**

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

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

The ACLU is “primarily engaged in disseminating information” within the meaning of the statute. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II). Obtaining information about government activity, analyzing that information, and widely publishing and disseminating that information to the press and public are critical and substantial components of the ACLU’s work and are among its primary activities. See **ACLU v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice**, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 29 n.5 (D.D.C. 2004) (finding non-profit public interest group that “gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw material into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience” to be “primarily engaged in disseminating information”).\(^4\)

The ACLU publishes a paper newsletter distributed to its members, who now number over 160,000. It regularly issues press releases to call attention to documents obtained through FOIA

\(^2\) Examples of such devices include, but are not limited to, a Universal Forensic Extraction Device (UFED) manufactured by Cellebrite. E.g., https://www.cellebrite.com/en/press/cellebrite-introduces ufed-touch2-platform/.

\(^3\) According to the Government Accountability Office, TSA possesses “‘acquisition documentation for passenger and baggage screening technologies,’” including memorandums and “information regarding the number of each technology deployed in airports nationwide.” http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/674297.pdf at 28.


**American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California**

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requests, as well as other breaking news, and its attorneys are interviewed frequently for news stories about documents released through ACLU FOIA requests. The ACLU regularly publishes in-depth reports and other educational materials on civil liberties and civil rights issues. It publishes a website with a blog on breaking civil rights and civil liberties issues. Its website averages 22,884 visitors per week.

The records requested are not sought for commercial use and the requesters plan to disseminate


the information disclosed as a result of this Request to the public at no cost.

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

These records are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II). Specifically, the requested records seek to inform the public about the TSA’s practices regarding the search of passengers’ electronic devices. The search of electronic devices at airports is a topic that has garnered significant media attention to date and continues to be of urgent public interest.\(^8\)

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

**Application for Waiver or Limitation of Fees**

The ACLU requests a waiver of document search, review, and duplication fees on the grounds that disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest and because disclosure is “likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).\(^9\) The ACLU also requests a waiver of search fees on the grounds that the ACLU qualifies as a “representative of the news media” and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II).

A. The Request is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the ACLU.

News accounts underscore the substantial public interest in the records sought through this Request.\(^10\) Given the ongoing and widespread media attention to this issue, the records sought will significantly contribute to public understanding of an issue of profound public importance.

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

\(^7\) See also 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(e)(1)(ii).”


\(^9\) See also 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(k).

\(^10\) See supra note 7.
Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) ("Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.") (quotation marks omitted)).

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

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

Furthermore, courts have found other organizations whose mission, function, publishing, and public education activities are similar in kind to the ACLU’s to be "representatives of the news media" as well. See, e.g., Cause of Action v. IRS, 125 F. Supp. 3d 145 (D.C. Cir. 2015); Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr., 241 F. Supp. 2d at 10–15 (finding non-profit public interest group that disseminated an electronic newsletter and published books was a "representative of the news media" for purposes of the FOIA); Nat’l Sec. Archive, 880 F.2d at 1387; Judicial Watch, Inc. v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice, 133 F. Supp. 2d 52, 53–54 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding Judicial Watch, self-described as a "public interest law firm," a news media requester).12

On account of these factors, fees associated with responding to FOIA requests are regularly waived for the ACLU as a "representative of the news media." As was true in those instances, the ACLU meets the requirements for a fee waiver here.

11 See also 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(b)(6).

12 Courts have found these organizations to be “representatives of the news media” even though they engage in litigation and lobbying activities beyond their dissemination of information/public education activities. See, e.g., Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr., 241 F. Supp. 2d 5; Nat’l Sec. Archive, 880 F.2d at 1387; see also Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, 404 F. Supp. 2d at 260; Judicial Watch, Inc., 133 F. Supp. 2d at 53–54.
The ACLU expects a determination regarding expedited processing within 10 days. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(ii); 6 C.F.R. § 5.5(e)(4).

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

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

Theodora Simon
ACLU of Northern California
39 Drumm Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

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

Respectfully,

Theodora Simon
Investigator
ACLU of Northern California