Knight First Amendment Institute v. Department of Homeland Security, et. al.
Case No. 17-cv-07572 (S.D.N.Y.)

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement *Vaughn* Index

Page Numbers	Withholding Full/Partial	Description of Records and Redactions, and Reasons for Redactions	Exemption(s) Applied
2017-ICFO-43023 September 29, 2017 Production Pages 30,31,32,52,54,63,64, 65,70,72,75,77,78,80,86 ,100,116,136,146,151, 154,155,156,158,165, 176,185,200,202,211, 212,213,218,219,220, 223,225,226,228,234, 235,249,264,284,287, 294,299,302,302,303, 304,306,313,324,326, 327,333,348,350,359, 360,361,366,367,368, 372,374,376,382,383, 386,397,412,436,442, 447,451,452,455,461, 472,475,476,482,497, 499,508,509,510,515, 516,517,521,523,525, 531,532,535,539,546, 561,585,591,596,600, 601,604,610,621,631, 646,649,658,659,734, 741,746,751,760,773, 774,780,795,797,806, 807,808,813,814,815, 819,821,823,829,830, 833,844,859,883,889, 894,898,899,902,908, 919,929,944,947,956, 957,1032,1039,1049, 1058,1071,1073,1095,	Partial	**Document:** Draft legislation containing comments to language regarding border security, immigration and law enforcement personnel, emergency port of entry and infrastructure spending, etc. The document is labeled as a "Draft Copy" in the header of each page. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

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1104,1105,1106,1111, 1112,1113,1119,1121, 1127,1128,1131,1142, 1157,1181,1187,1192, 1196,1197,1200,1206, 1217,1227,1242,1245, 1254,1255,1269,1270, 1330,1337,1342,1347, 1356,1369,1370,1376, 1391,1393,1402,1403, 1404,1409,1410,1411, 1415,14171419,1425, 1426,1429,1440,1455, 1479,1485,1490,1494, 1495,1498,1504,1515, 1525,1540,1543,1552, 1553,1567,1568,1628, 1635,1640,1645,1654			
2017-ICFO-43023 September 29, 2017 Production Pages 30-1,666	Full	**Document:** Draft legislation regarding border security, immigration and law enforcement personnel, emergency port of entry and infrastructure spending, etc. The document is labeled as a "Draft Copy" in the header of each page. **Redactions**: The information withheld throughout the document under (b)(5) contains proposed legislative language that was under review and being changed as ICE offices and ICE employees provided edits, comments, and recommendations on the proposed draft. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)

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2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 18-19	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between ICE employees discussing review of and edits to draft PowerPoint presentation titled Immigration Priorities slideshow. **Redactions**: The information withheld in the email under (b)(5) contains proposed edits that were under review and being changed as ICE offices and ICE employees provided edits, comments, and recommendations on the proposed draft. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 21-26	Partial	**Document:** Draft memorandum of agreement (MOA) between ICE Enforcement and Removal (ERO) Miami Field Office and the American Federal of Government Local 527 employees. The MOA's purpose is to establish a pilot training program for newly hired Deportation Officers in the Miami Field Office. The document is watermarked "DRAFT." **Redactions**: The information withheld in the document under (b)(5) contains proposed edits that were under review and being changed as ICE offices and ICE employees provided edits, comments, and recommendations on the proposed draft. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 50	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between ICE employees drafting and discussing a broadcast message that would inform field offices of a temporary restraining order that impacted specific sections of Executive Order 13,780. **Redactions**: The information withheld in the email under (b)(5) contains proposed language that was under review and being changed as ICE offices and ICE employees provided edits, comments, and recommendations on the proposed draft. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	

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2018-ICAP-00118 Page 100	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between DHS employees, including an ICE employee, discussing the potential impact of a federal district court's order. The email is authored by the Acting General Counsel for DHS and is labeled as "Attorney Client Communication" and "Attorney Work Product." **Redactions**: The information withheld in the email under (b)(5) contains strategy and possible action items to enact once the federal court's opinion is received. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance regarding pending litigation. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		Redaction(s): ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 232-241	Partial	**Document:** Draft memorandum, dated February 2017, to be sent from the Acting Director of ICE to the Secretary of DHS. The memo is titled “ICE Implementation Plan for Executive Orders.” The document is watermarked “DRAFT.” **Redactions**: The information withheld throughout the document under (b)(5) contains a implementation plans for Executive Orders 13767 and 13768 that were under review	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)

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		and being changed as ICE employees provided edits, comments, and recommendations on the proposed statement/draft. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 245	Partial	**Document:** Internal email, authored by an attorney with the National Security Law Section (NSLS), between ICE employees discussing the acquisition of translation services in preparation for a hearing. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1)	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 248	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between ICE employees discussing the acquisition of translation services in preparation for a hearing. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 253	Partial	**Document:** Duplicate internal email on Bates page 245. Authored by an attorney with the National Security Law Section (NSLS) and discusses the acquisition of translation services in preparation for a hearing. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 256	Partial	**Document:** Duplicate of internal email on Bates page 248 between ICE employees discussing the acquisition of translation services in preparation for a hearing. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 260-261	Partial	**Document:** Internal email authored by an attorney with the National Security Law Section (NSLS) in September 2017 and provides background, current, and next steps regarding the current high-interest cases in NSLS. **Redactions**: The Information withheld in the email under (b)(5) contains a briefing of several of NSLS' high-interest cases. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance regarding pending litigation. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		Redaction(s): ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 263	Partial	**Document:** Duplicate internal email on Bates pages 245 and 253. Authored by an attorney with the National Security Law Section (NSLS) and discusses the acquisition of translation services in preparation for a hearing. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 266	Partial	**Document:** Duplicate of internal email on Bates pages 248 and 256 between ICE employees discussing the acquisition of translation services in preparation for a hearing. Author of email is attorney with NSLS. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 270-271	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between ICE employees discussing the need for translation services and additional funding to cover the expense in preparation for an October 2017 hearing. Author of email is attorney with NSLS. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 273	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between ICE employees discussing the need for translation services and additional funding to cover the expense in preparation for an October 2017 hearing. Author of email is attorney with NSLS. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 275	Partial	**Document:** Email between ICE employee and third party discussing the need for translation services and to provide a quote. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Page Numbers	Withholding Full/Partial	Description of Records and Redactions, and Reasons for Redactions	Exemption(s) Applied
		This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 277	Partial	**Document:** Email between ICE employee and third party discussing the need for translation services and whether services can be provided by particular date. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Page Numbers	Withholding Full/Partial	Description of Records and Redactions, and Reasons for Redactions	Exemption(s) Applied
		information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Page 279	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between two NSLS ICE attorneys sharing a hyperlink containing web address to a draft document on network that discusses endorse and espouse. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. This page may contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(E)

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		Reason: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information. **Redactions**: The information withheld under (b)(7)(E) contains a URL address directed to network servers. The web address within hyperlink provides access to server(s) and creates opportunities for cyber-attacks on agency server(s), which are used to store a myriad of information/data related to countless law enforcement cases. **Reason**: ICE FOIA applied FOIA Exemption (b)(7)(E) to protect from disclosure information compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which would disclose investigative techniques and procedures, such as internal database codes. The disclosure of law enforcement codes could reveal techniques and/or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions which are not well known to the public and could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law. The disclosure of this information could reasonably be expected to risk the circumvention of law by allowing individuals to access law enforcement sensitive information as well as personally identifying information of DHS personnel thereby potentially interfering with ICE ongoing investigations, obstructing enforcement proceedings, and endangering the safety of DHS employees. Disclosure could also assist third parties in deciphering the	

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		meanings of the codes and could allow an individual to alter or manipulate law enforcement databases if they were to gain access to the system. Disclosure of these techniques and practices in navigating the databases could permit people seeking to violate or circumvent the law by taking proactive steps to counter operational and investigative actions taken by ICE during enforcement operations. Further, how law enforcement officers access databases is a law enforcement technique and procedure that is not commonly known. The disclosure of this information serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 281-288	Partial	**Document:** Meeting minutes for Homeland Security Investigations Law Division (HSILD) All-Hands meeting on August 17, 2017. **Redactions**: The information withheld under (b)(5) contains status updates regarding a variety of issues and cases handled by HSILD. The withheld information also includes recommendations and guidance to attorneys on how to exercise prosecutorial discretion, how to implement President's Executive Orders on Immigration, and listing the agency's enforcement priorities. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 290-291	Partial	**Document:** Emails between ICE OPLA attorneys. The discussions in the email include an update to an attached document to reflect recent action by opposing counsel. **Redactions**: The information withheld in the email under (b)(5) contains information showing that a draft document was edited. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance regarding pending litigation. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C).	

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		Reason: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 293-297	Partial	**Document:** Document titled "Hot Lit Report." The document provides case name, assigned attorneys, action type, facts, and updates for certain pending ICE cases. The document is labeled as "Attorney Work Product/Attorney-Client Privileged" and DRAFT/PRE-DECISIONAL/DELIBERATIVE." The document is also watermarked "DRAFT." **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding pending litigations. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance regarding pending litigation. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and	

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		medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 298-306	Partial	**Document:** Email between ICE OPLA attorneys. The discussion in the email involves Section 235(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and a case where it is implicated; also whether the attached document reflects current policy or law on Section 235(c). The attached document titled "Removal of National Security Threat Aliens" is on Bates Pages 299-306. This attached document includes a background on Section 235(c), ICE's interpretation and implementation of the section, a case study, and OPLA's recommendations the use of the section. The document is labeled as "Privileged Document: Attorney-Client, Attorney Work Product" and is watermarked "DRAFT." **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding pending litigations. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and	

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		medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 307-319	Full	**Document:** Draft document titled "Inadmissibility Based on Endorsing or Espousing Terrorist Activity: First Amendment Concerns." The document discusses First Amendment concerns that may arise in applying the security-related ground of inadmissibility under Section 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII) of the INA. The document is labeled "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY/PRE-DECISIONAL" and "Attorney Work Product/Attorney-Client Privileged." The document is also watermarked "DRAFT." **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a particular section of the INA. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal	

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		information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 322-463	Full	**Document:** Draft legislation regarding border security, immigration and law enforcement personnel, emergency port of entry and infrastructure spending, etc. The document is labeled as a "Draft Copy" in the header of each page. **Redactions**: The information withheld throughout the document under (b)(5) contains proposed legislative language that was under review and being changed as ICE offices and ICE employees provided edits, comments, and recommendations on the proposed draft. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 465-490	Partial	**Document:** Memorandum, dated August 9, 2016, addressing a series of interrelated questions related to a particular lawful permanent resident (LPR). The document is labeled "PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL // Attorney-Client Communication." The document is also watermarked "DRAFT."	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5),

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		Redactions: The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a pending case. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a pending case. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This	(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 515-523	Partial	**Document:** Duplicate copy of draft document titled "Inadmissibility Based on Endorsing or Espousing Terrorist Activity: First Amendment Concerns" starting on Bates page 307. The document discusses First Amendment concerns that may arise in applying the security-related ground of inadmissibility under Section 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII) of the INA. The document is labeled "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY/PRE-DECISIONAL" and "Attorney Work Product/Attorney-Client Privileged." The document is also watermarked "DRAFT." **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a particular section of the INA.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Page Numbers	Withholding Full/Partial	Description of Records and Redactions, and Reasons for Redactions	Exemption(s) Applied
		Reason: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This	

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		information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 566-580,884-898	Partial	**Document:** Draft document titled "Inadmissibility Based on Money Laundering that Occurs Entirely Outside of the United States." The document discusses Section 212(a)(2)(I) of the INA and its applicability to certain individuals. The document is labeled "SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED / DELIBERATIVE & PRE-DECISIONAL / ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT." **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a particular section of the INA. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)

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		recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 581-583,874-875	Partial	**Document:** Draft documents titled "Questionnaire for Evaluating Whether an Organization Is a Totalitarian Party" and "Update on Lawyers Group Analysis of Immigration Ineligibility Categories." The documents discuss Section 212(a)(3)(D) of the INA, and other grounds for finding aliens ineligible to receive visas or to be admitted into the United States under the INA. Both documents contain comments and/or edits. **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a particular section of the INA.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)

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		Reason: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 584-591	Full	**Document:** Draft document titled "Application of INA § 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) to Foreign Convictions." The document discusses Section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the INA, which addresses crimes involving moral turpitude. The document contains comments and/or edits. **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a particular section of the INA.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)

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		Reason: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 645-648	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between DHS and ICE OPLA attorneys providing comments/edits regarding a memorandum circulated for review. The memo addresses the impact of the President's Executive Order on a particular lawful permanent resident (LPR). **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The withheld information contains specific comments regarding the content of the memo. The materials reflect opinions,	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Page Numbers	Withholding Full/Partial	Description of Records and Redactions, and Reasons for Redactions	Exemption(s) Applied
		analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a pending case. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to a pending case. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. The redacted portions are also protected by the work product doctrine. The work product doctrine protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The redacted portions contain material prepared by agency attorneys specifically internal attorney notes regarding pending litigation in immigration and federal court. Disclosure of this information would release specific legal notes and strategy involving pending litigation. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information.	

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		These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 652-682	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between DHS and ICE OPLA attorneys providing comments/edits regarding a memorandum circulated for review. The memo addresses the impact of the President's Executive Order on a particular lawful permanent resident (LPR). **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a pending case.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 690,691,696, 698-706,711-730, 736-754,758-761	Partial	**Document:** Internal email between DHS and ICE OPLA employees providing comments/edits to a draft white paper circulated for review. Different iterations of the same draft white paper start on Bates pages 698, 712, and 736. The white paper discusses the inadmissibility ground for endorsing or espousing terrorist activity under Section 212(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII) of the INA. These white papers are similar, if not identical, to the previous version starting on Bates page 307. **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a section of the INA. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."	

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		Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities. As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 765-793,796-824,828-858	Partial	**Document:** This memorandum addresses a series of interrelated questions related to a particular lawful permanent resident (LPR) on Bates pages 767 and 797, and are similar or identical to memo starting on Bates page 465. The document is labeled "PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL // Attorney-Client Communication." The document is also watermarked "DRAFT." There are also internal emails between DHS and ICE OPLA employees providing comments/edits to this memo, which was circulated for review. **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a pending case. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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		portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a pending case. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel. **Redaction(s):** ICE applied FOIA Exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) to protect from disclosure the name, contact information, telephone numbers, signatures, or initials of DHS employees to prevent an unwarranted invasion of privacy. The privacy interests of the individual(s) in the records requested outweigh any minimal public interest in the disclosure of the information. These pages contain personally identifiable information (PII) of ICE employees. Such PII includes names, initials, signatures, contact information, phone numbers, postal addresses, email addresses, sign in identifiers and/or other identifying information. This information was withheld throughout the document set under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C). **Reason**: FOIA Exemption 6 protects information about individuals in "personnel and medical files and similar files" when the disclosure of such information "would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Exemption 7(C) protects personal information that was compiled for law enforcement purposes, when disclosure "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Under FOIA exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C), the disclosure of the PII of ICE personnel in these records, which were compiled for law enforcement purposes, could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy by: (1) conceivably subjecting ICE personnel to harassment and annoyance in conducting their official duties and in their private lives; (2) potentially placing them in danger as targets of law enforcement investigations may begrudge personnel for an indefinite time period and seek revenge; and (3) possibly minimizing their ability to effectively conduct future investigations. The disclosure of this PII serves no public benefit and would not assist the public in understanding how the agency is carrying out its statutory responsibilities.	

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		As a result, the privacy interest in this PII outweighs any minimal public interest that could possibly exist in the disclosure of this information.	
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 859-869	Partial	**Document:** Draft memorandum discussing whether Taliban is a terrorist organization under the INA. The document is labeled "ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGED MATERIAL." **Redactions:** The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a particular section of the INA. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel.	Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)
2018-ICAP-00118 Pages 870-873	Partial	**Document:** Memorandum titled "ICE ability to use 212(a)(3)(C) Foreign Policy Charge."	Freedom of Information

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		Redactions: The information withheld in this document under (b)(5) contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege. The materials reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys in the ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), regarding a particular section of the INA. **Reason**: FOIA Exemption (b)(5): The information being withheld contains pre-decisional, draft, and deliberative information. The document is not a final draft. Disclosure of this information would chill the free and frank exchange of ideas and recommendations and hamper the agency's ability to efficiently and effectively formulate its final positions on issues of public significance. The document also contains non-final agency decisions, options being considered, and recommendations. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between attorneys and their clients relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to protecting documents created in anticipation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege applies in this instance because the redacted portions constitute and/or reflect opinions, analysis, guidance and legal advice provided by attorneys (OPLA attorneys) relating to guidance on a particular section of the INA. Attorney-client communications are shielded from disclosure in order to encourage a full and frank discussion between the client and its legal advisor. If these communications, as covered by the attorney-client privilege, were disclosed, this could adversely impact the free flow of advice and information and could chill interactions and communications between agency employees and their legal counsel.	Act 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5)