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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 81687A
10 August 2015

JOHN GREENEWALD
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is our final response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 3 July 2015 for Intellipedia entries on "FRACKING". As stated in our initial response to you, dated 7 July 2015, your request was assigned Case Number 81687. A copy of your request is enclosed. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the FOIA.

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intelink. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search of all three levels of Intellipedia for the requested topic, and located two documents that are responsive to your request. These documents are enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the enclosures.

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities (in this case, internal URLs), as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute

applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in these records, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosures in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you request against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

The Initial Denial Authority for NSA information is the Associate Director for Policy and Records, David J. Sherman. Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. Any person denied access to information may file an appeal to the NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal Authority. The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days from the date of the initial denial letter. The appeal shall be in writing addressed to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJ4), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which the requester believes release of the information is required. The NSA/CSS Appeal Authority will endeavor to respond to the appeal within 20 working days after receipt, absent any unusual circumstances.

Sincerely,



SHARON C. LINKOUS

Acting Chief
FOIA/PA Office

Encls:
a/s

Archer, Lynn M

From: donotreply@nsa.gov
Sent: Friday, July 03, 2015 4:58 PM
To: donotreply@nsa.gov
Cc: john@greenewald.com
Subject: FOIA Request (Web form submission)

Name: John Greenewald

Email: john@greenewald.com

Company: The Black Vault

Postal Address: [REDACTED]

Postal 2nd Line: None

Postal City: [REDACTED]

Postal State-prov: [REDACTED]

Zip Code: [REDACTED]

Country: United States of America

Home Phone: [REDACTED]

Work Phone: [REDACTED]

Records Requested: To whom it may concern,

This is a non-commercial request made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. S 552. My FOIA requester status as a "representative of the news media" however due to your agency's denial of this status, I hereby submit this request as an "All other" requester.

I prefer electronic delivery of the requested material either via email to john@greenewald.com or via CD-ROM or DVD via postal mail. Please contact me should this FOIA request should incur a charge.

I respectfully request a copy of the Intellipedia entry (from all three Wikis that make up the Intellipedia) for the following entry(s) (Or whatever similar topic may pertain if it is slightly worded differently):

FRACKING

Thank you so much for your time, and I am very much looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.
[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

(U) Fracking

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

UNCLASSIFIED

From Intellipedia

Redirect page

You have new messages (last change).

↳ Hydraulic Fracturing

Retrieved from

[Redacted]

UNCLASSIFIED

■ This page has been accessed 6 times.

■ 1 [Redacted]

[Redacted] watching user

■ This page was last modified 20:47, 13 September 2011 by

[Redacted]

(b) (6)

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(U) Hydraulic Fracturing



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From Intellipedia

(b) (3) -P.L. 86-36

You have new messages (last change).

Hydraulic fracturing is the fracturing of rock by a pressurized liquid. Some hydraulic fractures form naturally—certain veins or dikes are examples. **Induced hydraulic fracturing** (also **hydrofracturing**, **fracking**, and **fracking**) is a well-stimulation technique in which a high-pressure fluid (usually water mixed with sand and chemicals) is injected into a wellbore in order to create small fractures (usually less than 1.0 mm wide) in the deep-rock formations in order to allow natural gas, petroleum, and brine to migrate to the well. When the hydraulic pressure is removed from the well, small grains of hydraulic fracturing proppants (either sand or aluminium oxide) hold open the small fractures once the deep rock achieves geologic equilibrium.



See the Wikipedia article
Hydraulic Fracturing



The hydraulic fracturing technique is commonly applied to wells for shale gas, tight gas, tight oil, and coal seam gas.^[1] Such well-stimulation usually is done once during the productive life of the well, and greatly assists in removing fluids (gas, petroleum), and thus increases the productivity of the well; often, multiple application of induced hydraulic fracturing (and/or other well-stimulation techniques) are used as the field's production declines.

The first experimental use of hydraulic fracturing was in 1947, and the first commercially successful applications of hydraulic fracturing were in 1949. Worldwide, as of 2012, 2.5 million hydraulic fracturing jobs have been performed on oil and gas wells; more than one million jobs were performed in the U.S.^[2]

Proponents of hydraulic fracturing advocate the economic benefits to be derived from the vast amounts of formerly inaccessible hydrocarbons that can be extracted with hydraulic fracturing.^[3] Opponents to hydraulic fracturing point to the environmental impact of hydraulic fracturing, such as potential contamination of ground water, the depletion of fresh water, possible degradation of the air quality, the possibility of the process triggering earthquakes, local noise pollution, the migration of gases and hydraulic-fracturing chemicals to the surface, the contamination of the surface lands with spills and flow-back, and the possible health effects of these environmental risks upon people.

Increases in seismic activity following hydraulic fracturing are usually caused by the deep-injection disposal of flowback and produced brine from hydraulically fractured wells. For such reasons, induced hydraulic fracturing is under international scrutiny, with some countries protecting hydraulic fracturing, and other countries banning hydraulic fracturing. Some of those countries, notably the U.K., have lifted their bans of hydraulic fracturing, in favour of regulation rather than prohibition. The European Union is working on regulations that would permit controlled application of hydraulic fracturing.

References

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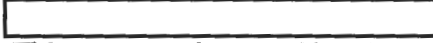


1. ↑ "Fracking legislation, California (<http://articles.latimes.com/2013/may/26/opinion/la-ed-fracking-legislation-california-20130526>) ", *The LA times*, 2013-05-26, <<http://articles.latimes.com/2013/may/26/opinion/la-ed-fracking-legislation-california-20130526>>
2. ↑ King, George E (2012), *Hydraulic fracturing 101* , Society of Petroleum Engineers, Paper 152596, <http://www.kgs.ku.edu/PRS/Fracturing/Frac_Paper_SPE_152596.pdf>
3. ↑ Hillard Huntington et al. EMF 26: Changing the Game? Emissions and Market Implications of New Natural Gas Supplies (http://emf.stanford.edu/publications/emf_26_changing_the_game_emissions_and_market_implications_of_new_natural_gas_supplies/) Report. Stanford University. Energy Modeling Forum, 2013.

Retrieved from
Category: Geology



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