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

FOIA Case: 79153A
10 August 2015

JOHN GREENEWALD
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is our final response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 15 September 2014 for Intellipedia entries on "PATRIOT ACT". As stated in our initial response to you, dated 17 September 2014, your request was assigned Case Number 79153. 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 documents.

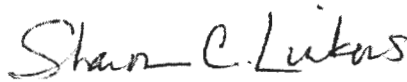
This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities (in this case, internal URLs), as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information

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

Vrablic, Kevin A

From: donotreply@nsa.gov
Sent: Monday, September 15, 2014 5:47 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 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):

PATRIOT ACT

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

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.
[REDACTED]



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

(U) USA PATRIOT Act

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From Intellipedia

Patriot Act



In response to the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001 President George Bush signed The Patriot Act PUBLIC LAW 107-56—OCT 26 to deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world, to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools, and for other purposes. The 109th Congress renewed the legislation over some passionate objections from Senator Russ Feingold. However, the U.S. Department of Justice gave its strong support to the Patriot Act's Renewal.

U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzales gave his department's strong support to the Patriot Act's renewal.

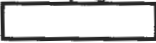
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Categories: United States | Law | Homeland Security | Legal Resource

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(U) USA PATRIOT Act

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From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

The **USA PATRIOT Act** (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001), or Public Law 107-56, is an Act of Congress which United States President George W. Bush signed into law on October 26, 2001.

Passed 43 days after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City, the Act dramatically expanded the authority of U.S. law enforcement agencies for the stated purpose of fighting terrorism in the United States and abroad. Among its provisions, the act increased the ability of law enforcement agencies to search telephone and e-mail communications and medical, financial, and other records; eased restrictions on foreign intelligence gathering within the United States; expanded the Secretary of the Treasury's authority to regulate financial transactions, particularly those involving foreign individuals and entities; and enhanced the discretion of law enforcement and immigration authorities in detaining and deporting immigrants suspected of terrorism-related acts. The act also expanded the definition of terrorism to include "domestic terrorism", thus enlarging the number of activities to which the Patriot Act's expanded law enforcement powers can be applied.

Contents

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Organization

The Act has ten titles, each containing numerous sections. These are:

- Title I: Enhancing Domestic Security against Terrorism
- Title II: Enhanced Surveillance Procedures
- Title III: International money laundering abatement and anti-terrorist financing act of 2001
- Title IV: Protecting the border
- Title V: Removing obstacles to investigating terrorism
- Title VI: Providing for victims of terrorism, public safety officers and their families
- Title VII: Increased information sharing for critical infrastructure protection
- Title VIII: Strengthening the criminal laws against terrorism

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- Title IX: Improved intelligence
- Title X: Miscellaneous

Provisions

The Act mostly incorporates the provisions of the earlier anti-terrorism USA Act (H.R. 2975 and S. 1510). The Senate passed the USA Act on October 11, 2001. The House passed it on October 12, 2001. The primary differences between the USA Act and the USA PATRIOT Act are:

- The inclusion of the Financial Anti-Terrorism Act (H.R. 3004), which expands money laundering abatement to international terrorism.
- Immunity against prosecution for the providers of wiretaps in accordance with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.
- Request for a report on integrating automated fingerprint identification for ports of entry into the United States.
- Start of a foreign student monitoring program.
- Request for machine readable passports.
- Prevention of consulate shopping.
- Expansion of the Biological Weapons Statute.
- Clearer definition of "Electronic Surveillance"
- Miscellaneous benefits for victims of the September 11 attack and extra penalties for those who illegally file for such benefits.

Expiration and re-authorization

The United States Senate voted to renew the Act on March 2, 2006. On March 7, 2006, the House gave its final vote in approval of renewing the act. President Bush signed the reauthorization of the Act on March 9, 2006.

Links

- USA PATRIOT Act Title III
- USA Patriot Act of 2001, Public Law 107-56  (b) (3) - P.L. 86-36
- Intelligence Community Oversight Discussion


References

PATRIOT Act, Wikipedia.org (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriot_act)



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Categories: Law of the United States | September 11, 2001 attacks

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Evidence of unauthorized use collected during monitoring may be used for administrative, criminal, or other adverse actions.

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