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U.S. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE COURT

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(U) EXHIBIT E

(U) ~~(S//NF)~~ MINIMIZATION PROCEDURES USED BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN CONNECTION WITH ACQUISITIONS OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, OR FINANCING OF CERTAIN ILLICIT DRUGS PURSUANT TO SECTION 702 OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978, AS AMENDED

MAURA PETERSON DEBRA DE COURT

(U) With respect to unminimized information the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) receives from the National Security Agency (NSA) or the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that is acquired pursuant to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended (FISA or "the Act"), CIA will follow the minimization procedures described herein. These minimization procedures apply in addition to separate querying procedures adopted pursuant to subsection 702(f)(1) of the Act. These minimization procedures should be read and applied in conjunction with those querying procedures, and nothing in these procedures permits any actions that would otherwise be prohibited by those querying procedures. These procedures do not apply to publicly available information or information that is retained or disseminated with a United States person's consent.

1. (U) Definitions:

- a. (U) As used herein, the terms "Attorney General," "foreign power," "agent of a foreign power," "United States person," "person," "foreign intelligence information," "international terrorism," and "sabotage" have the meanings specified in sections 101 and 701 of the Act.
- b. (U) The term "United States person identity" means (1) the name, unique title, or address of a United States person; or (2) other personal identifiers of a United States person when appearing in the context of activities conducted by that person or activities conducted by others that are related to that person. A reference to a product by brand name or manufacturer's name, or the use of a name in a descriptive sense, e.g., "Monroe Doctrine," is not a United States person identity.
- c. (U) For purposes of these procedures, the terms "Central Intelligence Agency," "CIA," and "CIA personnel" refer to any employees of CIA and any other personnel acting under the direction, authority, or control of the Director of the CIA. Such personnel must specifically agree to: comply with these minimization procedures; comply with all CIA direction on the handling of information acquired under section 702; and not make any use of, share, or otherwise disseminate any information acquired pursuant to section 702 without specific CIA approval.

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- d. (U) The following guidelines apply in determining whether a person whose status is unknown is a United States person:
- (1) (U) A person known to be located in the United States will be presumed to be a United States person unless identified as an alien who has not been admitted for permanent residence or the circumstances otherwise give rise to a reasonable belief that such person is not a United States person.
 - (2) (U) A person known to be located outside the United States, or whose location is not known, will be presumed to be a non-United States person unless such person is identified as a United States person, or the circumstances otherwise give rise to a reasonable belief that such person is a United States person.
 - (3) (U) A person known to have been at any time an alien admitted for lawful permanent residence will be presumed to be a United States person, unless a determination that such person is no longer a United States person is made (a) in consultation with the CIA Office of General Counsel after obtaining a copy of either an order revoking that person's United States person status issued by a U.S. federal court or a properly executed and filed United States Citizenship and Immigration Services Form I-407 (Record of Abandonment of Lawful Permanent Resident Status), or (b) in consultation with the CIA Office of General Counsel and the National Security Division (NSD) of the Department of Justice. A person known to have been at any time a citizen of the United States will be presumed to be a United States person, unless a determination that such person is no longer a United States person is made in consultation with the CIA Office of General Counsel and NSD.
 - (4) (U) An unincorporated association whose headquarters or primary office is located outside the United States is presumed not to be a United States person unless the circumstances otherwise give rise to a reasonable belief that a substantial number of its members are citizens of the United States or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.
2. (U) Unminimized information acquired in accordance with section 702 of the Act and received by CIA will be maintained in access-controlled repositories that are accessible only to those who have completed the required training and are physically or logically separated from repositories with general access.
- a. (U) Unminimized information that may contain United States person information that does not otherwise qualify for retention under paragraphs 3, 6, or 8 of these procedures may be retained in such access-controlled repositories for no longer than five years from the expiration date of the certification authorizing the collection unless the Deputy Director of the CIA for Operations (DDO), or one of his or her superiors, determines that an extension is necessary because the information is reasonably believed to contain significant foreign intelligence information, or evidence of a crime that has been, is being, or is about to be committed. An extension under this paragraph may apply to a specific category of information, and must be

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documented in writing, renewed on an annual basis, and promptly reported to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) and NSD, which will promptly notify the FISC in writing of all such determinations.

- b. (U) Any communications acquired pursuant to section 702 that contain a reference to, but are not to or from, a person targeted in accordance with section 702 targeting procedures are unauthorized acquisitions and therefore will be destroyed upon recognition.¹
3. (U) Information from a communication to which a United States person is a party may be retained by CIA indefinitely if the information meets the standard for retention under this paragraph. In any communication, information concerning a United States person may be retained by CIA indefinitely if the United States person identity is deleted or otherwise sanitized to prevent the search, retrieval, or review of the identifying information (a generic term may be substituted which does not identify the United States person in the context of the data). If the information cannot be sanitized in such a fashion because the United States person identity is necessary, or it is reasonably believed that it may become necessary, to understand or assess the information, CIA may retain that information and the United States person identity indefinitely if the information is foreign intelligence information.
4. (U) Queries of unminimized content or noncontent information acquired in accordance with section 702 of the Act are governed by the "Querying Procedures Used by the Central Intelligence Agency in Connection with Acquisitions of Foreign Intelligence Information Pursuant to Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as Amended." All such queries conducted by CIA personnel must be made in accordance with those procedures. Authorized CIA users with access to unminimized section 702-acquired information should process the results of such queries in accordance with these minimization procedures.
5. (U) In addition, CIA will follow the following procedures:
 - a. (U) Nothing in these procedures authorizes the dissemination of non-publicly available information that identifies any United States person without such person's consent unless: (1) such person's identity is necessary to understand foreign intelligence information or assess its importance; (2) the information is foreign intelligence information as defined in 50 U.S.C. § 1801(e)(1); or (3) the information is evidence of a crime which has been, is being, or is about to be committed and that is to be disseminated for law enforcement purposes.
 - b. (U) Any information retained pursuant to paragraph 3 above may be disseminated to otherwise authorized recipients outside of CIA if the identity of the United States person and all personally identifiable information regarding the United States person are deleted or otherwise sanitized to prevent the search, retrieval, or review of the identifying

¹ (U) In applying this provision, note that any user of a tasked selector is regarded as a person targeted for acquisition.

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information. A generic term may be substituted which does not identify the United States person in the context of the data. However, if the information cannot be sanitized in such a manner because such person's identity is necessary to understand foreign intelligence information or assess its importance, that identity may be disseminated outside of CIA without such person's consent. Additionally, if the information cannot be sanitized in such in a manner because it is reasonably believed that such person's identity may become necessary to understand or assess the importance of foreign intelligence information as defined by 50 U.S.C. § 1801(e)(1), that identity may be disseminated outside of CIA without such person's consent.

6. (U) Nothing in these procedures shall prohibit:²
- a. (U) The retention or disclosure of information necessary for the purpose of determining whether the requirements of these procedures are satisfied, provided that the recipient under this paragraph does not retain or disclose the identity of a United States person where it is determined that the requirements of these procedures do not permit dissemination;
 - b. (U) The retention or dissemination of information concerning corporations or other commercial organizations which is limited to their identities as manufacturers of equipment and related nomenclature or their locations;
 - c. (U) The retention or dissemination of information required by law to be retained or disseminated;
 - d. (U) The retention or processing of communications in emergency data backup systems, provided that only administrative, collection, or technical personnel have access to such systems. In the event that information from such systems must be used to restore lost, destroyed, or inaccessible data, CIA shall apply these procedures to the transferred data;
 - e. (U) The performance of lawful oversight functions of the NSD and ODNI, or the applicable Offices of the Inspectors General, or the provision by CIA of the assistance necessary for these entities to perform their lawful oversight functions;
 - f. (U) CIA's activities necessary to create, test, or conduct technical maintenance of its systems that process or store section 702-acquired information;
 - g. (U) The retention, processing, analysis, or dissemination of information necessary to comply with an order of a court within the United States or a specific congressional mandate, such as a subpoena or similar process consistent with congressional oversight.

² (U) Whenever relying on any portion of this provision to deviate from any provision of these minimization procedures, CIA personnel shall limit the scope of their deviation and comport with all other provisions of these minimization procedures to the maximum extent practicable.

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- h. (U) CIA's activities necessary to perform the following lawful oversight functions of its personnel or systems:
- (a) (U) investigate and remediate possible FISA compliance incidents; or
 - (b) (U) identify section 702-acquired information subject to destruction, including under these minimization procedures.
- (U) Should CIA determine it is necessary to deviate from an aspect of these procedures to perform lawful oversight functions of its personnel or systems apart from those described in this subparagraph, CIA shall consult with NSD and ODNI prior to conducting such an activity. NSD shall promptly report the deviation to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC). Each such report shall describe the nature of the deviation from the procedures and identify the specific oversight activity for which the deviation was necessary. Once section 702-acquired information is no longer reasonably believed to be necessary for a lawful oversight function, the information shall be destroyed to the extent required by the applicable provisions of these procedures.
- i. (U) Notwithstanding any other provision in these procedures, CIA may conduct vulnerability assessments using information acquired pursuant to section 702 of the Act in order to ensure that CIA systems have not been compromised. The information used by CIA may be retained for a period not to exceed one year solely for that limited purpose. Any information retained for this purpose may be disseminated only in accordance with the applicable provisions of these procedures. While retained in databases for vulnerability assessments, the section 702-acquired information may not be accessed for any other purpose.
7. (U) CIA will also follow the following procedures:
- a. (U) **Privileged Communications.** CIA may receive unminimized communications, acquired pursuant to section 702 of FISA, to which an attorney is a party. These provisions address the retention, dissemination, and use of information in such communications and apply when CIA personnel processing a communication acquired pursuant to section 702 of FISA determine (based on the information in the communication or other information of which the CIA processing personnel are aware) that the communication is between an attorney (or any person who, based on the information in the communication, appears clearly to be communicating on behalf of an attorney, such as a paralegal or administrative assistant) and a client.
 - (1) (U) After discovering such a communication, if CIA personnel processing a communication make an affirmative determination that the communication does not contain foreign intelligence information or evidence of a crime, the communication must be destroyed irrespective of whether the communication contains information protected by the attorney-client privilege.
 - (2) (U) If CIA personnel processing such a communication determine that the communication appears to contain foreign intelligence information or evidence of a crime, the personnel processing the communication must bring the communication to the attention of CIA's Office of General Counsel for action as set forth below.

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(3) ~~(S//NF)~~ Privileged Communications Pertaining to a Criminal Charge in the United States.

[Redacted]

If the communication contains privileged information pertaining to a criminal charge in the United States, the communication shall be segregated.

(4) [Redacted]

(5) [Redacted]

(6) [Redacted]

(7) ~~(S//NF)~~ [Redacted] dissemination of attorney-client privileged information [Redacted] outside CIA shall be limited to the greatest extent practicable, accompanied by appropriate handling controls, and shall include language advising recipients (1) that the report contains information obtained from communications that may be subject to the attorney-client privilege, (2) that use of the information is provided for intelligence purposes only and may not be used in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding absent express approval by the Attorney General, and (3) that further dissemination is prohibited absent express approval of the Assistant Attorney General for National Security or his or her designee. [Redacted]

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[REDACTED]

(8) [REDACTED]

(9) ~~(S//NF)~~ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CIA shall keep a record of all disseminations outside CIA of attorney-client privileged information of the type described in subparagraphs 3 and 5 above.

b. (U) Disclosure to Other Federal Agencies for Technical or Linguistic Assistance. It is anticipated that CIA may obtain from NSA and FBI unminimized information or communications that, because of their technical or linguistic content, may require further analysis by other federal agencies of the U.S. Government (collectively "assisting federal agencies") to assist CIA in determining their meaning or significance. Notwithstanding other provisions of these minimization procedures, CIA may disclose computer disks, tape recordings, transcripts, or other information or items containing unminimized information or communications acquired by NSA or FBI pursuant to section 702 of the Act to assisting federal agencies for further processing and analysis, provided that the following restrictions apply with respect to any materials so disclosed:

(1) (U) Disclosure to assisting federal agencies will be solely for translation or analysis of such information or communications, and assisting federal agencies will make no use of any information or any communication of or concerning any person except to provide technical assistance to CIA.

(2) (U) Disclosure will be only to those personnel within assisting federal agencies involved in the translation or analysis of such information or communications. The number of such personnel will be restricted to the extent feasible. There will be no further disclosure within assisting federal agencies of this raw data.

(3) (U) Assisting federal agencies will make no permanent agency record of information or communications of or concerning any person referred to or recorded on computer disks, tape recordings, transcripts, or other items disclosed by CIA to assisting federal agencies, provided that assisting federal agencies may maintain such temporary records as are necessary to enable them to assist CIA with the translation or analysis

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of such information. Records maintained by assisting federal agencies for this purpose may not be disclosed within the assisting federal agency, except to personnel involved in providing technical assistance to CIA.

(4) (U) Upon the conclusion of such technical assistance to CIA, computer disks, tape recordings, transcripts, or other items or information disclosed to assisting federal agencies will either be returned to CIA or be destroyed with an accounting of such destruction made to CIA.

c. (U) Dissemination and Disclosure to Foreign Governments. CIA may disseminate nonpublicly available identity or personally identifiable information concerning United States persons to foreign governments provided that such information is foreign intelligence information and either (i) the Attorney General approves the dissemination; or (ii) CIA disseminates the information under procedures that have been approved by the Attorney General. In addition, CIA may disseminate such foreign intelligence information acquired pursuant to section 702 of the Act to the extent authorized by the Director of the CIA, and in accordance with Director of National Intelligence Intelligence Community directives. CIA may make such disseminations without specific Attorney General approval, and may make disclosures to foreign governments, subject to the following procedures:

(1) [REDACTED]

(2) ~~(S//NF)~~ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CIA will undertake reasonable steps to ensure that the disseminated information will be used in a manner consistent with United States law, including Executive Order No. 12333 and applicable federal criminal statutes.

(3) (U) Procedures for technical or linguistic assistance. It is anticipated that CIA may obtain from NSA and FBI unminimized information or communications that, because of their technical or linguistic content, may require further analysis by foreign governments (collectively "assisting foreign governments") to assist CIA in

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determining their meaning or significance. Notwithstanding other provisions of these minimization procedures, CIA may disclose computer disks, tape recordings, transcripts, or other information or items containing unminimized information or communications acquired by NSA or FBI pursuant to section 702 of the Act to assisting foreign governments for further processing and analysis, provided that the following restrictions apply with respect to any materials so disclosed:

- (a) (U) Disclosure to assisting foreign governments will be solely for translation or analysis of such information or communications, and assisting foreign governments will make no use of any information or any communication of or concerning any person except to provide technical assistance to CIA.
 - (b) (U) Disclosure will be only to those personnel within assisting foreign governments involved in the translation or analysis of such information or communications. The number of such personnel will be restricted to the extent feasible. There will be no further disclosure within assisting foreign governments of this raw data.
 - (c) (U) Assisting foreign governments will make no permanent agency record of information or communications of or concerning any person referred to or recorded on computer disks, tape recordings, transcripts, or other items disclosed by CIA to assisting foreign governments, provided that assisting foreign governments may maintain such temporary records as are necessary to enable them to assist CIA with the translation or analysis of such information. Records maintained by assisting foreign governments for this purpose may not be disclosed within the assisting foreign government, except to personnel involved in providing technical assistance to CIA.
 - (d) (U) Upon the conclusion of such technical assistance to CIA, computer disks, tape recordings, transcripts, or other items or information disclosed to assisting foreign governments will either be returned to CIA or be destroyed with an accounting of such destruction made to CIA.
 - (e) (U) Any information that assisting foreign governments provide to CIA as a result of such technical assistance may be disseminated by CIA in accordance with these minimization procedures.
- (4) (U) CIA will make a written record of each dissemination and disclosure approved pursuant to these procedures, and information regarding such disseminations and disclosures and approvals will be made available for review by the Department of Justice.
- d. (U) Compliance With Crimes Reporting Obligations. Information that does not otherwise qualify for indefinite retention under paragraph 3 of these procedures, but which reasonably appears to be evidence of a crime that has been, is being, or is about to be committed, and which may contain United States person information, may be retained

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and disseminated (including United States person identities) to the FBI or other appropriate federal law enforcement authorities for law enforcement purposes, as follows:



- (a) (U) the dissemination is made in accordance with 50 U.S.C. §§ 1806(b) and 1825(c), Executive Order No. 12333, and, where applicable, the crimes reporting procedures set out in the August 1995 "Memorandum of Understanding: Reporting of Information Concerning Federal Crimes," or any successor document, and the information is reasonably believed to contain evidence of a violation of United States criminal law involving either significant quantities of illicit drugs or activities that increase the lethality of illicit drugs, and is necessary to protect against serious crime;
- (b) (U) the information is necessary to understand or assess a communications security vulnerability of a United States Government or National Security system. Such information may be provided to the FBI and/or disseminated to other elements of the United States Government; or
- (c) (U) the information pertains to an imminent threat of serious harm to life or property. Such information may be disseminated to the extent reasonably necessary to counter such threat.

(2) (U) For all other disseminations of information that may contain United States person information that does not qualify for retention under paragraph 3 of these procedures, and that solely concern possible evidence of a crime, such information may be disseminated in accordance with 50 U.S.C. §§ 1806(b) and 1825(c), Executive Order No. 12333, and, where applicable, the crimes reporting procedures set out in the August 1995 "Memorandum of Understanding: Reporting of Information Concerning Federal Crimes," or any successor document.

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- e. ~~(S//NF)~~ Procedures for User Activity Monitoring Systems. CIA's user activity monitoring (UAM) involves the monitoring [REDACTED] of individual user activity on Government information systems (i.e., networks and devices). CIA's UAM efforts are designed to protect against insider threats and ensure that Government information systems remain secure, and sensitive information that is transmitted, stored, or processed on those systems is not used for unauthorized purposes. Insofar as CIA's UAM activities capture records that contain unminimized section 702-acquired information, such information may be retained in CIA systems used solely for storing UAM data ("UAM systems") provided that the retention of such information is for the purpose of UAM. Access to records containing unminimized section 702-acquired information in UAM systems shall be limited to CIA personnel who require access to perform their official duties related to UAM, [REDACTED].
- [REDACTED] Any personnel with access to UAM systems must receive training on these procedures. [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] CIA shall maintain records of all personnel who have access to UAM systems. Any dissemination of records that contain section 702-acquired information from UAM systems must be made in accordance with the dissemination requirements in these procedures. [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] In the event that CIA recognizes section 702-acquired information in a record stored in a UAM system and such information meets the retention requirement(s) in these procedures and is not otherwise identifiable as being subject to purge, CIA may retain that information indefinitely. If CIA determines that the information does not meet the criteria for indefinite retention or is otherwise subject to purge, it will delete the information unless it is necessary to retain for UAM purposes. In the event CIA retains section 702-acquired information under this paragraph that does not meet the applicable retention standard or is identified as being subject to purge, CIA will notify NSD and ODNI. NSD shall report such retention in its next quarterly report concerning compliance matters under section 702 and include the reason retention of the information in that system is necessary for UAM purposes. Once CIA determines that it is no longer necessary to retain the section 702-acquired information for UAM purposes, the information shall be destroyed to the extent required by the applicable provisions of these procedures or other requirements.
8. (U) Any information received by CIA that is acquired through the targeting of a person who at the time of targeting was reasonably believed to be a non-United States person located outside the United States but is in fact located inside the United States at the time such information is acquired or was in fact a United States person at the time of targeting will be destroyed unless the Director of the CIA specifically determines in writing that each specific item of acquired information to be retained is reasonably believed to contain significant foreign intelligence information or evidence of a crime that has been, is being, or is about to be committed.
9. ~~(S//NF)~~ In the event that CIA seeks to use any information acquired pursuant to section 702 during a time period when there is uncertainty about the location of the target of the acquisition because [REDACTED] post-tasking checks described in NSA's section 702

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targeting procedures were not functioning properly, CIA will follow its internal procedures for determining whether such information may be used (including, but not limited to, in FISA applications, section 702 targeting, and disseminations). Except as necessary to assess location under this provision, CIA may not use or disclose any information acquired pursuant to section 702 during such time period unless CIA determines, based on the totality of the circumstances, that the target is reasonably believed to have been located outside the United States at the time the information was acquired. If CIA determines that the target is reasonably believed to have been located inside the United States at the time the information was acquired, such information will not be used and will be promptly destroyed.

10. (U) If CIA determines that it must take action in apparent departure from these minimization procedures to protect against an immediate threat to human life and that it is not feasible to obtain a timely modification of these procedures, CIA may take such action immediately. CIA will report the action taken to the ODNI and NSD, which will promptly notify the FISC of such activity.
11. (U) In addition, CIA will follow the following procedures:
 - a. (U) Notwithstanding the destruction requirements set forth in these minimization procedures, CIA may retain specific section 702-acquired information if the Department of Justice advises CIA in writing that such information is subject to a preservation obligation in pending or anticipated administrative, civil, or criminal litigation. The Department of Justice will identify in writing the specific information to be retained (including, but not limited to, the target(s) or selector(s) whose information must be preserved and the relevant time period at issue in the litigation), and the particular litigation for which the information will be retained. In order to restrict access to information being retained pursuant to this provision, personnel not working on the particular litigation matter shall not access the section 702-acquired information preserved pursuant to a written preservation notice from the Department of Justice that would otherwise have been destroyed pursuant to these procedures. Other personnel shall only access the information being retained for litigation-related reasons on a case-by-case basis after consultation with the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice shall notify CIA in writing once the section 702-acquired information is no longer required to be preserved for such litigation matters, and then CIA shall promptly destroy the section 702-acquired information as otherwise required by these procedures.
 - (1) (U) Each year, CIA will provide NSD with a summary of: (a) all administrative, civil, or criminal litigation matters necessitating preservation of section 702-acquired data that would otherwise be subject to age off pursuant to paragraph 2, (b) a description of the section 702-acquired information preserved for each such litigation matter, and (c) if possible based on the information available to CIA, a description of the status of each such litigation matter.
 - (2) (U) In certain circumstances, CIA may receive written notice from the Department of Justice advising CIA to preserve section 702-acquired information that would otherwise be subject to a destruction requirement under paragraphs 7, 8, or 9. CIA

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will promptly provide NSD with a summary of: (a) all administrative, civil, or criminal litigation matters necessitating preservation of section 702-acquired information that would otherwise be subject to destruction pursuant to paragraphs 7, 8, or 9, (b) a description of the section 702-acquired information preserved for each such litigation matter, and (c) if possible based on the information available to CIA, a description of the status of each such litigation matter. When such circumstances arise, NSD will promptly notify the FISC.

- b. (U) The Department of Justice may advise CIA to retain specific section 702-acquired information subject to a destruction requirement other than those specified above in this paragraph because such information is subject to a preservation obligation in pending or anticipated administrative, civil, or criminal litigation. CIA will provide NSD with a summary of: (a) all administrative, civil, or criminal litigation matters necessitating preservation of section 702-acquired information that would otherwise be subject to destruction, (b) a description of the section 702-acquired information preserved for each such litigation matter, and (c) if possible, based on the information available to CIA, a description of the status of each such litigation matter. NSD will promptly notify and subsequently request authorization from the FISC to retain the material as appropriate and consistent with law. CIA will restrict access to and retain such information, in the manner described in subparagraph 11(a), at the direction of the Department of Justice until either the FISC denies the request for authorization to retain the information or the Department of Justice notifies CIA in writing that the information is no longer required to be preserved for such litigation matters. After receiving such notice, CIA shall promptly destroy the section 702-acquired information.

12/11/24

Date



MATTHEW G. OLSEN

Assistant Attorney General for National Security

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