KNIGHT
FIRST AMENDMENT
INSTITUTE
at Columbia University

Carrie DeCell
Staff Attorney

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By

December 21, 2017

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
500 12th Street, SW, Mail Stop 5900
Washington, DC 20536-5900

Re: Freedom of Information Act Appeal
Reference No. 2017-ICFO-43023

To Whom It May Concern:

The Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia University ("Knight Institute" or "Institute") writes to appeal from the final response of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") to Item (1) of the Institute's August 7, 2017 Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") request, reference number 2017-ICFO-43023 ("Request"). A copy of the Request is attached as Exhibit A. By email dated September 29, 2017, ICE released 1,666 pages of records responsive to Item (1) of the Request, but it all but 13 of those pages were redacted in full. In the accompanying response letter, ICE FOIA Officer Catrina M. Pavlik-Keenan stated that ICE was withholding the remaining 1,653 pages pursuant to FOIA exemptions 5, 6, 7(C), and 7(E). A copy of the response letter is attached as Exhibit B. The Knight Institute respectfully requests review of the adequacy of ICE's search for responsive records and appeals from ICE's withholding of responsive records.

The Knight Institute challenges the adequacy of ICE's search for records responsive to Item (1) of the request. That portion of the request sought records "regarding consideration of individuals' speech, beliefs, or associations in connection with immigration determinations." ICE processed and disclosed a single record responsive to that request—a February 2017 memorandum from the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding implement of "the President's Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvement Policies."[1]

[1] *Available at* https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/17_0220_S1_Enforcement-of-the-Immigration-Laws-to-Serve-the-National-Interest.pdf.

There is reason to believe, however, that ICE possesses many more records responsive to Item (1) that it may not have processed. For instance, Item (1) would cover records concerning ICE's "Extreme Vetting Initiative," pursuant to which ICE seeks to enable automated and continuous review of First Amendment–protected material—"such as media, blogs, public hearings, conferences, academic websites, [and] social media websites"[2]—in connection with immigration investigations. Yet ICE has not disclosed any records regarding this initiative in response to Item (1) of the Request.

The Knight Institute also appeals from ICE's determination to withhold 1,653 pages of responsive records. ICE has not offered any adequate justification for that withholding, and it has failed to demonstrate that it released all segregable material from those records, as required by FOIA.

* * *

For these reasons, the Knight Institute respectfully requests reconsideration of ICE's final response to Item (1) of the Request. The Institute looks forward to your prompt response.

I certify that the foregoing is true and correct.

Sincerely,

Carrie DeCell
Knight First Amendment Institute at
Columbia University
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(212) 854-9600

[2] ICE Homeland Security Investigations, "Background," June 12, 2017, *available at* FedBizOpps.Gov (Solicitation No. HSCEMD-17-R-00010).

EXHIBIT A

KNIGHT
FIRST AMENDMENT
INSTITUTE
at Columbia University

Caroline M. DeCell
Staff Attorney

August 7, 2017

Dr. James V.M.L. Holzer
Deputy Chief FOIA Officer
The Privacy Office
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
245 Murray Lane SW
STOP-0655
Washington, DC 20528-0655
Email: foia@hq.dhs.gov

FOIA Officer
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Room 3.3D
Washington, DC 20229

FOIA Officer
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Freedom of Information Act Office
500 12th Street SW
STOP-5009
Washington, DC 20536-5009
Email: ice-foia@dhs.gov

FOIA Officer
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
National Records Center, FOIA/PA Office
P. O. Box 648010
Lee's Summit, MO 64064-8010
Email: uscis.foia@uscis.dhs.gov

Director of Public Affairs
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Department of Justice
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FOIA Officer
U. S. Department of State
Office of Information Programs and
Services
A/GIS/IPS/RL
SA-2, Suite 8100
Washington, DC 20522-0208

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request
Expedited Processing Requested

To Whom It May Concern:

The Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia University ("Knight Institute" or "Institute") submits this request pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. § 552, for records concerning the exclusion or removal of individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations.[1]

I. Background

During his 2016 presidential campaign, then-candidate Donald Trump evoked a Cold War–era "ideological screening test" for admission into the United States and proclaimed that a "new screening test" involving "extreme, extreme vetting" was overdue.[2] A week after his inauguration,

[1] The Knight First Amendment Institute is a New York not-for-profit organization based at Columbia University that works to preserve and expand the freedoms of speech and the press through strategic litigation, research, and public education.

[2] Karen DeYoung, *Trump Proposes Ideological Test for Muslim Immigrants and Visitors to the U.S.*, Wash. Post (Aug. 15, 2016), https://perma.cc/G9SC-EPHT.

President Trump issued Executive Order 13,769, declaring that the United States "must ensure that those admitted to this country do not bear hostile attitudes toward it and its founding principles" and "cannot, and should not, admit those who do not support the Constitution." Exec. Order No. 13,769, 82 Fed. Reg. 8,977 (Jan. 27, 2017).

The President issued a revised order on March 6, 2017. It directed the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence to develop a more robust vetting program for aliens seeking entry into the United States, involving, among other things, "collection of all information necessary for a rigorous evaluation of all grounds of inadmissibility." Exec. Order No. 13,780, 82 Fed. Reg. 13,209, 13,215 (Mar. 6, 2017).

The Knight Institute seeks to inform the public about any new vetting policies and about the government's understanding of its authority to base immigration decisions on individuals' speech, beliefs, or associations. It also seeks to report on the government's use of existing statutory provisions, including the "endorse or espouse provisions"[1] and the "foreign policy provision,"[2] to exclude or remove individuals from the United States on these grounds.

II. Records Requested

The Knight Institute requests the following records created on or after May 11, 2005:

1. All directives, memoranda, guidance, emails, or other communications sent by the White House[3] to any federal agency

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[1] Any alien who "endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or espouse terrorist activity," 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(i)(VII), as well as any alien who is a representative of "a political, social, or other group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity," 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(i)(IV)(bb) (together, the "endorse or espouse provisions") is deemed inadmissible. The endorse or espouse provisions provide a basis for removal as well. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1225(c) (expedited removal of arriving aliens); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(4)(B) (removal of admitted aliens); *see also* 8 U.S.C. § 1158(b)(2)(A)(v) (removal of refugees otherwise qualified for asylum on similar grounds).

[2] Any "alien whose entry or proposed activities in the United States . . . would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences" is inadmissible, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(C)(i), even, under certain circumstances, where the determination of inadmissibility is based on "beliefs, statements or associations [that] would be lawful within the United States," 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(C)(iii). *See also* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(c)(1), 1227(a)(4)(C) (providing for expedited removal and removal on the same grounds).

[3] The term "White House" includes, but is not limited to, the Executive Office of the President, the Office of the President, the White House Office, the Office of Counsel to the President, the National Security Council, the Office of the Vice President, the Cabinet, as well as any government officer who directly advises the President or the Vice President as to the legality of, or authority to undertake, any executive action.

since January 19, 2017, regarding consideration of individuals' speech, beliefs, or associations in connection with immigration determinations, including decisions to exclude[1] or remove individuals from the United States.

2. All memoranda concerning the legal implications of excluding or removing individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations.

3. All legal or policy memoranda concerning the endorse or espouse provisions, or the foreign policy provision as it relates to "beliefs, statements or associations."

4. All records containing policies, procedures, or guidance regarding the application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision. Such records would include policies, procedures, or guidance concerning the entry or retrieval of data relevant to the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision into or from an electronic or computer database.

5. All Foreign Affairs Manual sections (current and former) relating to the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision, as well as records discussing, interpreting, or providing guidance regarding such sections.

6. All records concerning the application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions to exclude or remove individuals from the United States, or the application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver of the foreign policy provision to exclude or remove individuals from the United States based on "beliefs, statements or associations," including:

   a. Statistical data or statistical reports regarding such application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver;

   b. Records reflecting the application, waiver, or contemplated application or waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions or foreign affairs provision by an immigration officer, a border officer, a Department of Homeland Security official, or a Department of Justice official;

   c. Records concerning any determination made by the Attorney General pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(c) regarding

[1] As used herein, the term "exclude" includes denying a visa, revoking a visa, or otherwise deeming inadmissible for entry into the United States.

the admissibility of arriving aliens under the endorse or espouse provisions or the foreign policy provision;

d. Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice records concerning consultation between the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and/or the Attorney General (or their designees) relating to any waiver or contemplated waiver of the endorse or espouse provisions pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §§ 1158(b)(2)(v), 1182(d)(3)(A), or 1182(d)(3)(B)(i); and

e. Notifications or reports from the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of State concerning waivers of the endorse or espouse provision pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(3)(B)(ii).

Where a document contains information that falls into one or more of the categories described above, we seek the entirety of that document. If processing the entirety of a given document would be unusually burdensome, we ask that you give us an opportunity to narrow our request. Please disclose all segregable portions of otherwise exempt records. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).

We also ask that you provide responsive electronic records in their native file format or a generally accessible electronic format (*e.g.*, for tabular data, XLS or CSV). *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(B). Alternatively, please provide the records electronically in a text-searchable, static-image format (*e.g.*, PDF), in the best image quality in the agency's possession, and in separate, Bates-stamped files.

III. Application for Expedited Processing

The Knight Institute requests expedited processing pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E). There is a "compelling need" for the records sought because the information they contain is "urgent[ly]" needed by an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information "to inform the public about actual or alleged Federal Government activity." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

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

The Knight Institute is "primarily engaged in disseminating information" within the meaning of FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

The Institute is a newly established organization at Columbia University dedicated to defending and strengthening the freedoms of speech and the

press in the digital age. Research and public education are central to the Institute's mission.[1] Obtaining information about government activity, analyzing that information, and publishing and disseminating it to the press and the public are among the core activities the Institute was established to perform. *See ACLU v. DOJ*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 29 n.5 (D.D.C. 2004) (finding public interest group that "gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw material into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience" to be "primarily engaged in disseminating information").

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

The requested records are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II). The records sought concern the government's exclusion and removal of individuals from the United States based on their speech, beliefs, or associations. Such activity is ongoing, and the President has promised "strong programs" to ensure that the only individuals allowed in the United States are those who "want to love our country."[2] To this end, the President has mandated more robust vetting standards for all immigration programs, and has directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to report periodically on the development of these standards from now until October 2, 2017. Exec. Order No. 13,780, 82 Fed. Reg. at 13,215.

President Trump's executive orders on immigration have already been the subject of widespread debate,[3] and the development of new vetting policies will ensure continued public interest in the issue. Yet, lack of transparency with respect to current policies and practices stymies

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[1] Mike McPhate, *Columbia University To Open a First Amendment Institute*, N.Y. Times (May 17, 2016), https://perma.cc/YC9M-LUAD; James Rosen, *New Institute Aspires To Protect First Amendment in Digital Era*, McClatchy DC (May 20, 2016), https://perma.cc/ZS2K-FPED.

[2] *Trump Defends Immigration Restrictions, Wants People 'Who Love Our Country,'* Chi. Trib. (Feb. 6, 2017), http://trib.in/2vIQeuw.

[3] *See, e.g.*, Mark Berman, *To Argue for Stricter Vetting of Immigrants, Trump Invokes Attacks Carried Out by U.S. Citizens*, Wash. Post (Feb. 28, 2017), https://perma.cc/PA4P-9KPP; Lauren Gambino & Tom McCarthy, *Trump Pressing Ahead with 'Extreme Vetting' in Spite of Court Battles*, The Guardian (June 6, 2017), https://perma.cc/Q6WT-XCRX; Jonathan E. Meyer, *The Consequences of Extreme Vetting*, Politico (May 5, 2017), https://perma.cc/9F5P-65PQ; S.A. Miller & Dave Boyer, *Trump Signs New Extreme Vetting Order*, Wash. Times (Mar. 6, 2017), https://perma.cc/2XME-QKFH; Michael Price, *Does the President's Immigration Order Violate the Rule Against Ideological Exclusion?*, Lawfare (Feb. 1, 2017), https://perma.cc/9BKA-X86L; Yeganeh Torbati, *State Department Proposes Collecting Immigrants' Social Media Handles in Move Toward 'Extreme Vetting,'* Bus. Insider (May 4, 2017), https://perma.cc/H4Q9-648S; *Trump Administration's Threat To Impose Ideological Test for Immigrants Evokes Dark Chapter in U.S. History, Says PEN America*, PEN America (Jan. 27, 2017), https://perma.cc/BVS8-8AV4.

meaningful debate over the form that the new "extreme vetting" policies may take.

The public's interest in the records is even greater because current practices may violate constitutional rights. The First Amendment encompasses the right "to receive suitable access to social, political, esthetic, moral, and other ideas and experiences," *Red Lion Broad. v. FCC*, 395 U.S. 367, 390 (1969), and this "right to receive information" is implicated where the government excludes a non-citizen from the United States based on her speech or beliefs, *Kleindiest v. Mandel*, 408 U.S. 753, 763–65 (1972). At present, the public can neither determine the degree to which its First Amendment rights are being abridged under existing policies, nor assess how proposed policies could further curtail these rights moving forward.

For these reasons, the Knight Institute is entitled to expedited processing of this request.

IV. Application for Waiver or Limitation of Fees

The Knight Institute requests a waiver of document search, review, and duplication fees on the grounds that disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest and that disclosure is "likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). For the reasons explained above, disclosure of the records would be in the public interest. Moreover, disclosure would not further the Knight Institute's commercial interest. The Institute will make any disclosed information available to the public at no cost. Thus, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress's legislative intent in amending FOIA to ensure "that it be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters." *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (citation omitted).

In addition, the Knight Institute requests a waiver of search and review fees on the ground that it qualifies as an "educational . . . institution" whose purposes include "scholarly . . . research" and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). The Institute has a substantial educational mission. Situated within a prominent academic research university, the Institute will perform scholarly research on the application of the First Amendment in the digital era. The Institute is in the midst of inaugurating a research program that will bring together academics and practitioners of different disciplines to study contemporary First Amendment issues and offer informed, non-partisan commentary and solutions. It will publish that commentary in many forms — in scholarly publications, in long-form reports, and in short-form essays.

Finally, the Knight Institute requests a waiver of search and review fees on the ground that it is a "representative of the news media" within the

meaning of FOIA and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). The Institute qualifies as a "representative of the news media" because it is an "entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii); *see Nat'l Sec. Archive v. DOD*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (finding that an organization that gathers information, exercises editorial discretion in selecting and organizing documents, "devises indices and finding aids," and "distributes the resulting work to the public" is a "representative of the news media" for purposes of FOIA); *Serv. Women's Action Network v. DOD*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 282, 287–88 (D. Conn. 2012); *ACLU*, 321 F. Supp. 2d at 30 n.5. Courts have found other non-profit organizations with research and public education missions similar to that of the Knight Institute to be representatives of the news media. *See, e.g.*, *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. DOD*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5, 10–15 (D.D.C. 2003) (finding non-profit group that disseminated an electronic newsletter and published books was a "representative of the news media" for purposes of FOIA); *Nat'l Sec. Archive*, 880 F.2d at 1387; *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. DOJ*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 52, 53–54 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding Judicial Watch, self-described as a "public interest law firm," a news media requester).

For these reasons, the Knight Institute is entitled to a fee waiver.

* * *

Thank you for your attention to our request. We would be happy to discuss its terms with you over the phone or via email to clarify any aspect of the request or, where reasonable, to narrow it.

I certify that the foregoing is true and correct.

Sincerely,

/s/ Caroline M. DeCell

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EXHIBIT B

Freedom of Information Act Office

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
500 12th St SW, Stop 5009
Washington, DC 20536

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

September 28, 2017

Caroline DeCell
Knight First Amendment Institute
314 Low Library
535 West 116th Street
New York, NY 10027

RE: ICE FOIA Case Number 2017-ICFO-43023

Dear Ms. DeCell:

This letter is the final response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), dated August 07, 2017, for 1. All directives, memoranda, guidance, emails, or other communications sent by the White House to any federal agency since January 19, 2017, regarding consideration of individuals' speech, beliefs, or associations in connection with immigration determinations, including decisions to exclude1 or remove individuals from the United States (please see request for more details).

ICE has considered your request under both the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552.

A search of the ICE Office of Policy and Office of The Principal Legal Advisor for records responsive to your request produced 1666 pages that are responsive to your request. After review of those documents, ICE has determined that 13 pages will be released in their entirety. Portions of 1653 pages will be withheld pursuant to Exemptions of the FOIA as described below.

ICE has applied Exemption 5 to protect from disclosure intra-agency documents that contain the recommendations, opinions, and conclusions of agency employees. The disclosure of these communications would discourage the expression of candid opinions and inhibit the free and frank exchange of information and opinions among agency personnel on important agency decision-making by having a chilling effect on the agency's deliberative process.

FOIA Exemption 5 protects from disclosure those inter- or intra-agency documents that are normally privileged in the civil discovery context. The three most frequently invoked privileges are the deliberative process privilege, the attorney work-product privilege, and the attorney-client privilege. After carefully reviewing the responsive documents, I have determined that portions of the responsive documents qualify for protection under the deliberative process privilege, the attorney-client privilege, and the attorney work-product privilege. The deliberative process privilege protects the integrity of the deliberative or decision-making processes within the agency by exempting from mandatory disclosure opinions, conclusions, and recommendations included within inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters. The release of this internal

information would discourage the expression of candid opinions and inhibit the free and frank exchange of information among agency personnel. The attorney work-product privilege protects documents and other memoranda prepared by an attorney in contemplation of litigation. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications between an attorney and his client relating to a legal matter for which the client has sought professional advice. It applies to facts divulged by a client to his attorney, and encompasses any opinions given by an attorney to his client based upon, and thus reflecting, those facts, as well as communications between attorneys that reflect client-supplied information. The attorney-client privilege is not limited to the context of litigation.

ICE has applied FOIA Exemptions 6 and 7(C) to protect from disclosure the names, e-mail addresses, and phone numbers of DHS employees contained within the documents.

FOIA Exemption 6 exempts from disclosure personnel or medical files and similar files the release of which would cause a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This requires a balancing of the public's right to disclosure against the individual's right to privacy. The privacy interests of the individuals in the records you have requested outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into the aforementioned balancing test.

FOIA Exemption 7(C) protects records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes that could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This exemption takes particular note of the strong interests of individuals, whether they are suspects, witnesses, or investigators, in not being unwarrantably associated with alleged criminal activity. That interest extends to persons who are not only the subjects of the investigation, but those who may have their privacy invaded by having their identities and information about them revealed in connection with an investigation. Based upon the traditional recognition of strong privacy interest in law enforcement records, categorical withholding of information that identifies third parties in law enforcement records is ordinarily appropriate. As such, I have determined that the privacy interest in the identities of individuals in the records you have requested clearly outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Please note that any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into this determination.

ICE has applied FOIA Exemption 7(E) to protect from disclosure internal agency case numbers contained within the document.

FOIA Exemption 7(E) protects records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the release of which would disclose techniques and/or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law. I have determined that disclosure of certain law enforcement sensitive information contained within the responsive records could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law. Additionally, the techniques and procedures at issue are not well known to the public.

If you are not satisfied with the response to this request, you have the right to appeal following the procedures outlined in the DHS regulations at 6 C.F.R. § 5.9. Should you wish to do so, you must send your appeal and a copy of this letter, within 90 days of the date of this letter, to:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
500 12th Street,, S.W., Mail Stop 5900
Washington, D.C. 20536-5900

Your envelope and letter should be marked "FOIA Appeal." Copies of the FOIA and DHS regulations are available at www.dhs.gov/foia.

Provisions of the FOIA and Privacy Act allow us to recover part of the cost of complying with your request. In this instance, because the cost is below the $14 minimum, there is no charge.[1]

If you need any further assistance or would like to discuss any aspect of your request, please contact the FOIA office refer to FOIA case number **2017-ICFO-43023**. You may send an e-mail to ice-foia@ice.dhs.gov, call toll free (866) 633-1182, or you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison, Fernando Pineiro, in the same manner. Additionally, you have a right to right to seek dispute resolution services from the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) which mediates disputes between FOIA requesters and Federal agencies as a non-exclusive alternative to litigation. If you are requesting access to your own records (which is considered a Privacy Act request), you should know that OGIS does not have the authority to handle requests made under the Privacy Act of 1974. You may contact OGIS as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

Michael Johnson For

Catrina M. Pavlik-Keenan
FOIA Officer

Enclosure(s): 1666 page(s)

[1] 6 CFR § 5.11(d)(4).