

Exhibit A to Complaint

U.S. Right to Know. v. National Institutes of Health

N.D. Cal. (June 15, 2023)



November 5, 2021

Gorka Garcia-Malene
Building 31 Room 5B35
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20892

Via email: nihfoia@mail.nih.gov

RE: Freedom of Information Act request

Dear Mr. Garcia-Malene:

This is a two-part request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, et seq., to the National Institutes of Health (“NIH”) seeking the production of documents. We request a complete and thorough search for records about Dr. Erik Stemmy, DPCC Project Officer, and Human Coronavirus, Rhinovirus Research Program Officer, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); Dr. Michael Lauer, NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research; Jenny Greer, Grants Management Specialist, NIH; and Philip Smith, Grants Management Specialist, NIH.

Part I. We request records of all email correspondence to or from Dr. Stemmy, Dr. Michael Lauer, Jenny Greer, and Philip Smith, (including attachments, CC and BCC) with the following email domains or organizations:

1. @ecohealthalliance.org OR “EcoHealth Alliance”
2. @wh.iov.cn OR “Wuhan Institute of Virology”

Part II. We request records of all email correspondence to or from Dr. Stemmy-- including attachments, CC and BCC -- and the following individuals or email addresses:

1. wil2001@columbia.edu
2. linfa.wang@duke-nus.edu.sg
3. rbaric@email.unc.edu
4. rsbaric@gmail.com
5. dcarroll008@gmail.com
6. KGA1978@gmail.com
7. Dr. Amy Sims OR sims0018@email.unc.edu

The date range for both parts of the request is from 11/1/2013 to 1/1/2018.

We request that you disclose these documents and materials as they become available to you, without waiting until all the documents have been assembled. If documents are denied

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in whole or in part, please specify which exemption(s) is (are) claimed for each passage or whole document denied. Give the number of pages in each document and the total number of pages pertaining to this request and the dates of documents withheld. We request that excised material be "blacked out" rather than "whited out" or cut out and that the remaining non-exempt portions of documents be released as provided under the Freedom of Information Act.

Please advise of any destruction of records and include the date of and authority for such destruction. As we expect to appeal any denials, please specify the office and address to which an appeal should be directed.

REQUEST FOR FEE WAIVER

FOIA was designed to provide citizens a broad right to access government records. FOIA's basic purpose is to "open agency action to the light of public scrutiny," with a focus on the public's "right to be informed about what their government is up to." *NARA v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157, 171 (2004) quoting *U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 773-74 (1989) (internal quotation and citations omitted). In order to provide public access to this information, FOIA's fee waiver provision requires that "[d]ocuments shall be furnished without any charge or at a [reduced] charge," if the request satisfies the standard. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). FOIA's fee waiver requirement is "liberally construed." *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1310 (D.C. Cir. 2003); *Forest Guardians v. U.S. Dept. of Interior*, 416 F.3d 1173, 1178 (10th Cir. 2005).

The 1986 fee waiver amendments were designed specifically to provide non-profit organizations such as U.S. Right to Know access to government records without the payment of fees. Indeed, FOIA's fee waiver provision was intended "to prevent government agencies from using high fees to discourage certain types of requesters and requests," which are "consistently associated with requests from journalists, scholars, and *non-profit public interest groups*." *Ettlinger v. FBI*, 596 F. Supp. 867, 872 (D. Mass. 1984) (emphasis added). As one Senator stated, "[a]gencies should not be allowed to use fees as an offensive weapon against requesters seeking access to Government information" 132 Cong. Rec. S. 14298 (statement of Senator Patrick Leahy).

I. U.S. Right to Know Qualifies for a Fee Waiver.

Under FOIA, a party is entitled to a fee waiver when "disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the [Federal] government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).

Thus, the NIH must consider six factors to determine whether a request is in the public interest: (1) whether the subject of the requested records concerns "the operations or activities of the Federal government," (2) whether the disclosure is "likely to contribute" to an understanding of government operations or activities, (3) whether the disclosure "will

contribute to public understanding” of a reasonably broad audience of persons interested in the subject, (4) whether the disclosure is likely to contribute “significantly” to public understanding of government operations or activities. *Id.* § 2.107(1)(2), (5) whether a commercial interest exists and its magnitude, and (6) the primary interest in disclosure. As shown below, U.S. Right to Know meets each of these factors.

A. The Subject of This Request Concerns “The Operations and Activities of the Government.”

The subject matter of this request concerns the NIH’s funding of potentially dangerous coronavirus research. This request asks for records associated with NIH’s funding of experiments that could have led to increased pathogenicity of coronaviruses.

This FOIA will provide U.S. Right to Know and the public with crucial insight into NIH’s knowledge of potentially dangerous coronavirus research that was being conducted with NIH funding. It is clear that a federal agency’s oversight of health, safety and security threats, both foreign and in the U.S. is a specific and identifiable activity of the government, and in this case, it is the executive branch agency of the NIH. *Judicial Watch*, 326 F.3d at 1313 (“[R]easonable specificity is all that FOIA requires with regard to this factor”) (internal quotations omitted). Thus, U.S. Right to Know meets this factor.

B. Disclosure is “Likely to Contribute” to an Understanding of Government Operations or Activities.

The requested records are meaningfully informative about government operations or activities and will contribute to an increased understanding of those operations and activities by the public.

Disclosure of the requested records will allow U.S. Right to Know to convey to the public information about the NIH’s activities and funding of research with coronaviruses and other potentially pathogenic viruses. Once the information is made available, U.S. Right to Know will analyze it and present it to the general public in a manner that will meaningfully enhance the public’s understanding of this topic.

Thus, the requested records are likely to contribute to an understanding of the NIH’s activities and operations in relation to understanding and mitigating pandemics.

C. Disclosure of the Requested Records Will Contribute to a Reasonably Broad Audience of Interested Persons’ Understanding of the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic

The requested records will contribute to public understanding of whether the NIH’s funding and oversight of research with potentially dangerous pathogens are consistent with its mission and purpose “to develop, maintain, and renew scientific human and

physical resources that will ensure the Nation's capability to prevent disease." As explained above, the records will contribute to public understanding of this topic.

Activities of the NIH generally, and specifically its oversight of research with viruses of pandemic and spillover potential are areas of interest to a reasonably broad segment of the public. U.S. Right to Know will use the information it obtains from the disclosed records to educate the public at large about this topic. *See W. Watersheds Proj. v. Brown*, 318 F. Supp.2d 1036, 1040 (D. Idaho 2004) (finding that "WWP adequately specified the public interest to be served, that is, educating the public about the ecological conditions of the land managed by the BLM and also how ... management strategies employed by the BLM may adversely affect the environment").

Through U.S. Right to Know's synthesis and dissemination (by means discussed in Section II, below), disclosure of information contained in and gleaned from the requested records will contribute to a broad audience of persons who are interested in the subject matter. *Ettlinger v. FBI*, 596 F. Supp. at 876 (benefit to a population group of some size distinct from the requester alone is sufficient); *Carney v. Dept. of Justice*, 19 F.3d 807, 815 (2d Cir. 1994), *cert. denied*, 513 U.S. 823 (1994) (applying "public" to require a sufficient "breadth of benefit" beyond the requester's own interests); *Cnty. Legal Servs. v. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev.*, 405 F. Supp.2d 553, 557 (E.D. Pa. 2005) (in granting fee waiver to community legal group, court noted that while the requester's "work by its nature is unlikely to reach a very general audience," "there is a segment of the public that is interested in its work").

Indeed, the public does not currently have an ability to easily evaluate the requested records, which are not currently in the public domain. *See Cnty. Legal Servs.*, 405 F. Supp.2d at 560 (because requested records "clarify important facts" about agency policy, "the CLS request would likely shed light on information that is new to the interested public."). As the Ninth Circuit observed in *McClellan Ecological Seepage Situation v. Carlucci*, 835 F.2d 1282, 1286 (9th Cir. 1987), "[FOIA] legislative history suggests that information [has more potential to contribute to public understanding] to the degree that the information is new and supports public oversight of agency operations...".^{1[1]}

Disclosure of these records is not only "likely to contribute," but is certain to contribute, to public understanding of NIH's funding of research with potentially pathogenic organisms and mitigating the risks to the public. The public is always well served when it knows how the government conducts its activities, particularly matters touching on legal questions. Hence, there can be no dispute that disclosure of the requested records to the public will educate the public about this pressing issue.

¹ In this connection, it is immaterial whether any portion of U.S. Right to Know's request may currently be in the public domain because U.S. Right to Know requests considerably more than any piece of information that may currently be available to other individuals. *See Judicial Watch*, 326 F.3d at 1315.

II. Disclosure is Likely to Contribute Significantly to Public Understanding of Government Operations or Activities.

U.S. Right to Know is not requesting these records merely for their intrinsic informational value. Disclosure of the requested records will significantly enhance the public's understanding of what the NIH knows about bat-associated pathogens with pandemic potential, as compared to the level of public understanding that exists prior to the disclosure. Indeed, public understanding will be *significantly* increased as a result of disclosure because the requested records will help reveal more about this subject matter.

The records are also certain to shed light on the NIH's compliance with its own mission and purpose. Such public oversight of agency action is vital to our democratic system and clearly envisioned by the drafters of the FOIA. Thus, U.S. Right to Know meets this factor as well.

III. Obtaining the Requested Records is of No Commercial Interest to U.S. Right to Know

Access to government records, disclosure forms, and similar materials through FOIA requests is essential to U.S. Right to Know's role of educating the general public. Founded in 2014, U.S. Right to Know is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit public interest, public health organization (EIN: 46-5676616). U.S. Right to Know has no commercial interest and will realize no commercial benefit from the release of the requested records.

IV. U.S. Right to Know's Primary Interest in Disclosure is the Public Interest.

As stated above, U.S. Right to Know has no commercial interest that would be furthered by disclosure. Although even if it did have an interest, the public interest would far outweigh any pecuniary interest.

U.S. Right to Know is a non-profit organization that informs, educates, and counsels the public regarding corporate wrongdoing and government failures that threaten the integrity of our food system, our environment and our health. U.S. Right to Know has been substantially involved in the activities of numerous government agencies for over five years, and has consistently displayed its ability to disseminate information granted to it through FOIA.

In granting U.S. Right to Know's fee waivers, agencies have recognized: (1) that the information requested by U.S. Right to Know contributes significantly to the public's understanding of the government's operations or activities; (2) that the information enhances the public's understanding to a greater degree than currently exists; (3) that U.S. Right to Know possesses the expertise to explain the requested information to the public; (4) that U.S. Right to Know possesses the ability to disseminate the requested information to the general public; (5) and that the news media recognizes U.S. Right to Know as an established expert in the field of public health. U.S. Right to Know's track record of active

participation in oversight of governmental activities and decision making, and its consistent contribution to the public's understanding of those activities as compared to the level of public understanding prior to disclosure are well established.

U.S. Right to Know intends to use the records requested here similarly. U.S. Right to Know's work appears frequently in news stories online and in print, radio and TV, including reporting in outlets such as *The New York Times* and *The Guardian*, as well as medical and public health journals such as the *BMJ*. Many media outlets have reported about the food and chemical industries using information obtained by U.S. Right to Know from federal agencies. Thus far in 2020, more than 700,000 people visited U.S. Right to Know's extensive website, and viewed pages a total of 1.6 million times. More than 8,500 people follow U.S. Right to Know on Facebook, and there are regular postings about transparency in issues of public health and the environment. U.S. Right to Know and its staff regularly tweet to a combined following of more than 44,000 on Twitter. U.S. Right to Know intends to use any or all of these media outlets to share with the public information obtained as a result of this request.

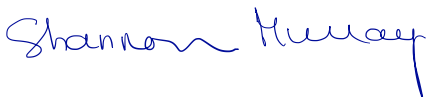
Public oversight and enhanced understanding of the NIH's duties is absolutely necessary. In determining whether disclosure of requested information will contribute significantly to public understanding, a guiding test is whether the requester will disseminate the information to a reasonably broad audience of persons interested in the subject. *Carney*, 19 F.3d 807. U.S. Right to Know need not show how it intends to distribute the information, because "[n]othing in FOIA, the [agency] regulation, or our case law require[s] such pointless specificity." *Judicial Watch*, 326 F.3d at 1314. It is sufficient for U.S. Right to Know to show how it distributes information to the public generally. *Id.*

Please send the documents electronically in PDF format to Shannon Murray at shannon@usrtk.org.

If you need additional information please call, rather than write, Shannon Murray. She can be reached at (954) 560-0798.

Thank you so much for your help in filling this request.

Sincerely,



Shannon Murray, PhD
Staff Scientist



Gary Ruskin
Executive Director