REQUEST UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

February 22, 2016

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Records, FOIA and Privacy Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (2822T)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Email: hq.foia@epa.gov

Re: Request for Certain Agency Records — Social Cost of Carbon Emails to or from alex.marten.work@gmail.com

To EPA Freedom of Information Officer,

On behalf of the Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI), please consider this request pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552 *et seq*. CEI is a non-profit public policy institute organized under section 501(c)3 of the tax code and with research, investigative journalism and publication functions, as well as a transparency initiative seeking public records relating to environmental and energy policy and how policymakers use public resources, all of which include broad dissemination of public information obtained under open records and freedom of information laws.

Please provide us, within twenty working days,[1] copies of **all EPA-related emails sent to or from EPA's Alex Marten's account,** alex.marten.work@gmail.com**, the**

[1] *See Citizens for Responsible Ethics in Washington v. Federal Election Commission*, 711 F.3d 180, 186 (D.C. Cir. 2013), and discussion, *infra*.

"local part" of which is self-explanatory, which emails a) contain, in the To or From, cc: and/or bcc: fields, the Subject field, and/or the email body, any of the terms or parties: "SCC", "SC" (as such, not as used in e.g., "miscellaneous", but freestanding), "social cost", Maureen Cropper, Richard Newell, William Pizer and/ or John Weyant[2], b) which were sent or received during 2015, through the date you process this request.

We request the entire thread in which any email responsive to the above description appears regardless if portions of the thread(s) pre-date 2015.

We have specifically described the records sought in a fashion that will allow EPA to identify and locate them. No confusion should arise as to the records being sought. Requesters ask that all records be provided in electronic form, as the records sought, being emails, exist in searchable electronic form. We agree to pay up to $150.00 for responsive records in the event EPA denies our fee waiver request detailed, *infra*.

Relevant Background to this Request and the Public Interest

This request arises in the context of EPA's policy regarding employee use of personal email. EPA has long indicated its policy has required the use of official email accounts and that personal email addresses can only be used by employees for work in extenuating circumstances. EPA policy further indicates that in such circumstances the work email sent to the personal email address must be forwarded to official email

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[2] That is, an email is responsive if it is to, from, copies *or* references any of the parties anywhere. This includes referencing a party, for example Maureen Cropper, in a To, From or cc:/bcc: field if her address (e.g., cropper@econ.umd.edu) appears therein, or the party's name appears in any form, e.g., "Cropper, Maureen" or "Maureen Cropper".

addresses immediately. However, questions have arisen regarding EPA's enforcement of its policy. This request will inform on the degree to which EPA policy was followed and enforced.

This request seeks certain EPA correspondence on a GMail account whose local part makes plain it is that it is for work emails. The request specifically seeks those that are relevant to a panel established by the National Academies of Science — specifically, by its contract, research consulting firm the National Research Council — on Assessing Approaches to Updating the Social Cost of Carbon. The Social Cost of Carbon is a term for claims of the cumulative damage allegedly inflicted by an incremental ton of carbon dioxide emitted in a particular year (and only damage, not benefits of affordable energy or the social costs of carbon mitigation, although the economic and social costs of carbon mitigation likely and vastly exceed the social costs of carbon (dioxide)).

The SCC is a product of speculative climatology combined with speculative economics and is an unknown quantity, discernible in neither meteorological nor economic data. Regardless, government regulators have assigned a figure that appears to be designed to support a conclusion rather than reflect one. By fiddling with inputs in complex computer models, SCC analysts can obtain just about any result they desire. However interesting as an academic exercise, when used to guide policy, SCC has a political function of making fossil fuels look unaffordable no matter how cheap, and renewable energy — which remains uneconomic in most applications after as much as 125 years of competition (e.g., wind, solar) with more reliable sources of energy — appear to be a bargain at any price. (For example, PAGE model creator Chris Hope

argues the discount rate should be 1%, which yields an SCC in 2010 of $266, which implies that replacing existing coal generation with new solar photovoltaic is "economically efficient").

Correspondence discussing this issue, including with and/or about outside parties tasked with evaluating the government's assigned figure, is of public interest because regulators including EPA, and allies among other climate campaigners, desire ever-bigger SCC values to justify ever-more costly anti-carbon (dioxide) regulations. Further, if panelists selected for this *post facto* review of the government's SCC have indicated their minds are already made up on the issue or on key elements of the analysis, this, too, is of great public interest in evaluating the utility of any panel conclusions.

Regardless, FOIA requests require no demonstration of wrongdoing, and the public interest prong of a FOIA response is the only aspect to which these factors are relevant; we address the public interest in the issue as relates to CEI's request for fee waiver in detail, *infra*, and respectfully remind EPA that federal agencies acknowledge CEI is a representative of the news media such that, at most, CEI can be charged the costs of copying these records (for electronic records, those costs should be *de minimis*).

EPA Owes Requesters a Reasonable Search, Which Includes a Non-Conflicted Search

FOIA requires an agency to make a reasonable search of records, judged by the specific facts surrounding each request. *See, e.g., Itrurralde v. Comptroller of the Currency*, 315 F.3d 311, 315 (D.C. Cir. 2003); *Steinberg v. DOJ*, 23 F.3d 548, 551 (D.C. Cir. 1994).

It is well-settled that Congress, through FOIA, "sought 'to open agency action to the light of public scrutiny.'" *DOJ v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of Press*, 498 U.S. 749, 772 (1989) (*quoting Dep't of Air Force v. Rose*, 425 U.S. 353, 372 (1976)). The legislative history is replete with reference to the "'general philosophy of full agency disclosure'" that animates the statute. *Rose*, 425 U.S. at 360 (*quoting* S.Rep. No. 813, 89th Cong., 2nd Sess., 3 (1965)). The act is designed to "pierce the veil of administrative secrecy and to open agency action to the light of scrutiny." *Department of the Air Force v. Rose*, 425 U.S. 352 (1976). It is a transparency-forcing law, consistent with "the basic policy that disclosure, not secrecy, is the dominant objective of the Act." *Id.*

A search must be "reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents." *See, e.g., Nation Magazine v. U.S. Customs Serv.*, 71 F.3d 885, 890 (D.C. Cir. 1995). In determining whether or not a search is "reasonable," courts have been mindful of the purpose of FOIA to bring about the broadest possible disclosure. *See Campbell v. DOJ*, 164 F.3d 20, 27 (D.C. Cir. 1999) ("reasonableness" is assessed "consistent with congressional intent tilting the scale in favor of disclosure").

The reasonableness of the search activity is determined ad hoc but there are rules, including that the search must be conducted free from conflict of interest. (In searching for relevant documents, agencies have a duty "to ensure that abuse and conflicts of interest do not occur." *Cuban v. S.E.C.*, 744 F.Supp.2d 60, 72 (D.D.C. 2010). *See also Kempker-Cloyd v. Department of Justice*, No. 97-cv-253, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4813, at *12, *24 (W.D. Mich. Mar. 12, 1999) (holding that the purpose of FOIA is defeated if employees can simply assert that records are personal without agency review; faulting the

Department of Justice for the fact that it "was aware that employee had withheld records as 'personal' but did not require that 'he submit those records for review' by the Department.).

Whether the Agency has these emails presently in their system is not the controlling factor whether they are "records" for purposes of FOIA, and we request EPA inform us whether its search extended beyond its own system, to GMail. Finally, we refer the Agency to recent oral argument in *CEI v. OSTP,* (Jan. 14, 2016, No. 15-5128 D.C. Cir.).[3]

EPA Must Err on the Side of Disclosure

It is well-settled that Congress, through FOIA, "sought 'to open agency action to the light of public scrutiny.'" *DOJ v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of Press*, 498 U.S. 749, 772 (1989) (*quoting Dep't of Air Force v. Rose*, 425 U.S. 353, 372 (1976)). The legislative history is replete with reference to the, "'general philosophy of full agency disclosure'" that animates the statute. *Rose*, 425 U.S. at 360 (*quoting* S.Rep. No. 813, 89th Cong., 2nd Sess., 3 (1965)). Accordingly, when an agency withholds requested documents, the burden of proof is placed squarely on the agency, with all doubts resolved in favor of the requester. *See, e.g., Federal Open Mkt. Comm. v. Merrill*, 443 U.S. 340, 352 (1979). This burden applies across scenarios and regardless of whether the agency is claiming an exemption under FOIA in whole or in part. *See, e.g., Tax Analysts*, 492 U.S.

[3] See e.g., Josh Gerstein, "Appeals court could complicate Clinton email litigation", Politico, January 14, 2016, http://www.politico.com/story/2016/01/hillary-clinton-email-appeals-court-217766.

136, 142 n. 3 (1989); *Consumer Fed'n of America v. Dep't of Agriculture*, 455 F.3d 283, 287 (D.C. Cir. 2006); *Burka*, 87 F.3d 508, 515 (D.C. Cir. 1996).

These disclosure obligations are to be accorded added weight in light of the recent Presidential directive to executive agencies to comply with FOIA to the fullest extent of the law. *Presidential Memorandum For Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies*, 75 F.R. § 4683, 4683 (Jan. 21, 2009). As the President emphasized, "a democracy requires accountability, and accountability requires transparency," and "the Freedom of Information Act… is the most prominent expression of a profound national commitment to ensuring open Government." Accordingly, the President has directed that FOIA "be administered with a clear presumption: In the face of doubt, openness prevails" and that a "presumption of disclosure should be applied to all decisions involving FOIA."

Request for Fee Waiver

This discussion through page 21 is detailed as a result of previous experiences of federal agencies improperly using denial of fee waivers to impose an economic barrier to access, an improper means of delaying or otherwise denying access to public records to groups whose requests are, apparently, unwelcome, including and particularly CEI. This is also despite our history of regularly obtaining fee waivers. It is only relevant if EPA considers denying our fee waiver request.

Disclosure would substantially contribute to the public at large's understanding of governmental operations or activities, on a matter of demonstrable public interest.

CEI's principal request for waiver or reduction of all costs is pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) ("Documents shall be furnished without any charge... if 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 government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester").

CEI does not seek these records for a commercial purpose. Requester is organized and recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as 501(c)3 educational organization. As such, requester also has no commercial interest possible in these records. If no commercial interest exists, an assessment of that non-existent interest is not required in any balancing test with the public's interest.

As a non-commercial requester, CEI is entitled to liberal construction of the fee waiver standards. 5 U.S.C.S. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii), *Perkins v. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs*, 754 F. Supp. 2d 1 (D.D.C. Nov. 30, 2010).

The public interest fee waiver provision "is to be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters." *McClellan Ecological Seepage Situation v. Carlucci*, 835 F. 2d 1284, 2184 (9th Cir. 1987). The Requester need not demonstrate that the records would contain any particular evidence, such as of misconduct. Instead, the question is whether the requested information is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, period. *See Judicial Watch v. Rosotti*, 326 F. 3d 1309, 1314 (D.C. Cir 2003).

FOIA is aimed in large part at promoting active oversight roles of watchdog public advocacy groups. "The legislative history of the fee waiver provision reveals that it was added to FOIA 'in an attempt to prevent government agencies from using high fees to discourage certain types of requesters, and requests,' in particular those from

journalists, scholars and nonprofit public interest groups." *Better Government Ass'n v. State*, 780 F.2d 86, 88-89 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (fee waiver intended to benefit public interest watchdogs), citing to *Ettlinger v. FBI*, 596 F. Supp. 867, 872 (D.Mass. 1984); S. COMM. ON THE JUDICIARY, AMENDING the FOIA, S. REP. NO. 854, 93rd Cong., 2d Sess. 11-12 (1974)).[4]

"This is in keeping with the statute's purpose, which is 'to remove the roadblocks and technicalities which have been used by… agencies to deny waivers.'" *Citizens for Responsibility & Ethics in Washington v. U.S. Dep't of Educ.*, 593 F. Supp. 261, 268 (D.D.C. 2009), citing to *McClellan Ecological Seepage Situation v. Carlucci*, 835 F.2d 1282, 1284 (9th. Cir. 1987) (quoting 132 Cong. Rec. S16496 (Oct. 15, 1986) (statement of Sen. Leahy).

Requester's ability — as well as many nonprofit organizations, educational institutions and news media that will benefit from disclosure — to utilize FOIA depends on their ability to obtain fee waivers. For this reason, "Congress explicitly recognized the importance and the difficulty of access to governmental documents for such typically under-funded organizations and individuals when it enacted the 'public benefit' test for

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[4] This was grounded in the recognition that the two plaintiffs in that merged appeal were, like Requester, public interest non-profits that "rely heavily and frequently on FOIA and its fee waiver provision to conduct the investigations that are essential to the performance of certain of their primary institutional activities -- publicizing governmental choices and highlighting possible abuses that otherwise might go undisputed and thus unchallenged. These investigations are the necessary prerequisites to the fundamental publicizing and mobilizing functions of these organizations. Access to information through FOIA is vital to their organizational missions." *Better Gov't v. State*. They therefore, like Requester, "routinely make FOIA requests that potentially would not be made absent a fee waiver provision", requiring the court to consider the "Congressional determination that such constraints should not impede the access to information for appellants such as these." *Id.*

FOIA fee waivers. This waiver provision was added to FOIA 'in an attempt to prevent government agencies from using high fees to discourage certain types of requesters and requests,' in a clear reference to requests from journalists, scholars and, most importantly for our purposes, nonprofit public interest groups. Congress made clear its intent that fees should not be utilized to discourage requests or to place obstacles in the way of such disclosure, forbidding the use of fees as '"toll gates" on the public access road to information.'" *Better Government Ass'n v. State*, 780 F.2d 86, 88-89 (D.C. Cir. 1986).

As the *Better Government* court also recognized, public interest groups employ FOIA for activities "essential to the performance of certain of their primary institutional activities -- publicizing governmental choices and highlighting possible abuses that otherwise might go undisputed and thus unchallenged. These investigations are the necessary prerequisites to the fundamental publicizing and mobilizing functions of these organizations. Access to information through FOIA is vital to their organizational missions." *Id.*

Congress enacted FOIA clearly intending that "fees should not be used for the purpose of discouraging requests for information or as obstacles to disclosure of requested information." *Ettlinger v. F.B.I.*, 596 F. Supp. 867, 872 (D. Mass. 1984), citing Conf. Comm. Rep., H.R. Rep. No. 1380, 93d Cong., 2d Sess. 8 (1974) at 8. Refusal of fees as a means of withholding records from a FOIA requester constitutes improper withholding. *Id.* at 874.

Therefore, "insofar as… [agency] guidelines and standards in question act to discourage FOIA requests and to impede access to information for precisely those groups

Congress intended to aid by the fee waiver provision, they inflict a continuing hardship on the non-profit public interest groups who depend on FOIA to supply their lifeblood -- information." *Better Gov't v. State* (internal citations omitted). The courts therefore will not permit such application of FOIA requirements that "'chill' the ability and willingness of their organizations to engage in activity that is not only voluntary, but that Congress explicitly wished to encourage." *Id.* As such, agency implementing regulations may not facially or in practice interpret FOIA's fee waiver provision in a way creating a fee barrier for Requester.

Courts have noted FOIA's legislative history to find that a fee waiver request is likely to pass muster "if the information disclosed is new; supports public oversight of agency operations, including the quality of agency activities and the effects of agency policy or regulations on public health or safety; or, otherwise confirms or clarifies data on past or present operations of the government." *McClellan Ecological Seepage Situation v. Carlucci*, 835 F.2d at 1284-1286 (9th Cir. 1987).

This information request meets that description, for reasons both obvious and specified.

1) **The subject matter of the requested records specifically concerns identifiable operations or activities of the government**. Potentially responsive records reflect EPA involvement with EPA on high-profile, highly controversial regulations as part of what is colloquially known as the administration's "war on coal",

particularly its efforts to regulate greenhouse gases (GHGs) under the Clean Air Act,[5] the costs and benefits (EPA's domain) and how agencies are seemingly attempting to finesse them having become one of the rules' more contentious aspects.[6] Further, EPA's involvement in constructing the "social cost of carbon" figure has impacts on rules throughout the federal government, including but by no means limited to the Department of Energy.

Release of these records also directly relates to high-level promises by the President and the Attorney General to be "the most transparent administration in history."[7] This transparency promise, in its serial incarnations, demanded and spawned widespread media coverage, and study which prompted further media and public interest as well as congressional oversight (*see e.g.*, an internet search of "study Obama transparency").

The Department of Justice Freedom of Information Act Guide concedes that this threshold is easily met. There can be no question that it is met here and, for that potentially responsive records unquestionably reflect "identifiable operations or activities of the government" with a connection that is direct and clear, not remote.

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[5] For a timeline of this rule making *see e.g.*, http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/Downloads/endangerment/EndangermentFinding_Timeline.pdf.

[6] *See e.g.*, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Institute for Energy Research on this at https://www.uschamber.com/blog/epa-pumps-benefits-proposed-carbon-regulation and http://instituteforenergyresearch.org/analysis/epas-absurd-justifications-power-plant-regulations/, respectively.

[7] Jonathan Easley, *Obama says his is 'most transparent administration' ever*, THE HILL, Feb. 14, 2013, http://thehill.com/blogs/blog-briefing-room/news/283335-obama-this-is-the-mst-transparent-administration-in-history.

2) **Requester intends to broadly disseminate responsive information**. As demonstrated herein requester has both the intent and the ability to convey any information obtained through this request to the public.

CEI regularly publishes works and are regularly cited in newspapers and trade and political publications, representing a practice of broadly disseminating public information obtained under FOIA, which practice requester intends to continue in the instant matter.[8]

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[8] Print examples include *e.g.*, Stephen Dinan, *Do Text Messages from Feds Belong on Record? EPA's Chief's Case Opens Legal Battle*, WASHINGTON TIMES, Apr. 30, 2011, at A1; Peter Foster, *More Good News for Keystone*, NATIONAL POST, Jan. 9, 2013, at 11; Juliet Eilperin, *EPA IG Audits Jackson's Private E-mail Account*, WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 19, 2013, at A6; James Gill, *From the Same Town, But Universes Apart*, NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, Jan. 2, 2013, at B1; Kyle Smith, *Hide & Sneak*, NEW YORK POST, Jan. 6, 2013, at 23; Dinan, *EPA Staff to Retrain on Open Records; Memo Suggests Breach of Policy*, WASHINGTON TIMES, Apr. 9, 2013, at A4; Dinan, *Suit Says EPA Balks at Release of Records; Seeks Evidence of Hidden Messages*, WASHINGTON TIMES, Apr. 2, 2013, at A1, Dinan, "Researcher: NASA hiding climate data", WASHINGTON TIMES, Dec. 3, 2009, at A1, Dawn Reeves, *EPA Emails Reveal Push To End State Air Group's Contract Over Conflict*, INSIDE EPA, Aug. 14, 2013; Dinan, *EPA's use of secret email addresses was widespread: report*, WASHINGTON TIMES, Feb. 13, 2014. *See also*, Christopher C. Horner, *EPA administrators invent excuses to avoid transparency*, WASHINGTON EXAMINER, Nov. 25, 2012, http://washingtonexaminer.com/epa-administrators-invent-excuses-to-avoid-transparency/article/2514301#.ULOaPYf7L9U; *EPA Circles Wagons in 'Richard Windsor' Email Scandal*, BREITBART, Jan. 16, 2013, http://www.breitbart.com/Big-Government/2013/01/16/What-s-in-a-Name-EPA-Goes-Full-Bunker-in-Richard-Windsor-EMail-Scandal; *EPA Circles Wagons in 'Richard Windsor' Email Scandal*, BREITBART, Jan. 16, 2013; *The FOIA coping response in climate scientists*, WATTS UP WITH THAT, Jan. 21, 2014; *Nothing to See Here! Shredding Parties and Hiding the Decline in Taxpayer-Funded Science*, WATTS UP WITH THAT, Feb. 17, 2014; *The Collusion of the Climate Crowd*, WASHINGTON EXAMINER, Jul. 6, 2012; *Obama Admin Hides Official IPCC Correspondence from FOIA Using Former Romney Adviser John Holdren*, BREITBART, Oct. 17, 2013; *Most Secretive Ever? Seeing Through 'Transparent' Obama's Tricks*, WASHINGTON EXAMINER, Nov. 3, 2011; *NOAA releases tranche of FOIA documents -- 2 years later*, WATTS UP WITH THAT (two-time "science blog of the year"), Aug. 21, 2012; *The roadmap less traveled*, WATTS UP WITH THAT, Dec. 18, 2012; *EPA Doc Dump: Heavily redacted emails of former chief released*, BREITBART, Feb. 22, 2013; *EPA Circles Wagons in 'Richard Windsor' Email Scandal*, BREITBART, Jan. 16, 2013, *DOJ to release secret emails*, BREITBART, Jan. 16, 2013; *EPA administrators invent excuses to avoid transparency*, WASHINGTON EXAMINER, Nov. 25, 2012; *Chris Horner responds to the EPA statement today on the question of them running a black-ops program*, WATTS UP WITH THAT, Nov. 20, 2012; *FOIA and the coming US Carbon Tax via the US Treasury*, WATTS UP WITH THAT, Mar. 22, 2013; *Today is D-Day -- Delivery Day -- for Richard Windsor Emails*, WATTS UP WITH THAT, Jan. 14, 2013; *EPA Doubles Down on 'Richard Windsor' Stonewall*, WATTS UP WITH THAT, Jan. 15, 2013; *Treasury evasions on carbon tax email mock Obama's 'most transparent administration ever' claim*, WASHINGTON EXAMINER, Oct. 25, 2013.

3) **Disclosure is "likely to contribute" to an understanding of specific government operations or activities because the releasable material will be meaningfully informative in relation to the subject matter of the request.** Requester intends to broadly disseminate responsive information. The requested records have an informative value and are "likely to contribute to an understanding of Federal government operations or activities," just as did requester's other FOIA requests of EPA, and just as with those requests this SCC issue is of significant and increasing public interest. An internet search for the social cost of carbon affirms that this is not subject to reasonable dispute.

However, **the Department of Justice's Freedom of Information Act Guide makes it clear that, in the DoJ's view, the "likely to contribute" determination hinges in substantial part on whether the requested documents provide information that is not already in the public domain**. It cannot be denied that, to the extent the requested information is available to any parties, this is information held only by EPA or EPA, is therefore clear that the requested records are "likely to contribute" to an understanding of your agency's decisions because they are not otherwise accessible other than through a FOIA request.

Thus, disclosure and dissemination of this information will facilitate meaningful public participation in the policy debate, therefore fulfilling the requirement that the documents requested be "meaningfully informative" and "likely to contribute" to an understanding of your agency's dealings with interested parties outside the agency and interested -- but not formally involved -- employees who may nonetheless be having an

impact on the federal permitting process, state and local processes and/or activism on the issue.

4) **The disclosure will contribute to the understanding of the public at large, as opposed to the understanding of the requester or a narrow segment of interested persons.** Requester has an established practice of utilizing FOIA to educate the public, lawmakers, and news media about the government's operations and, in particular and as illustrated in detail above, have brought to light important information about policies grounded in energy and environmental policy. CEI intends to continue this effort in the context of and using records responsive to this request, as debate, analysis and publication continue on these regulations.

CEI is dedicated to and has a documented record of promoting the public interest, advocating sensible policies to protect human health and the environment, broadly disseminating public information, and routinely receiving fee waivers under FOIA.

With a demonstrated interest and record in the relevant policy debates and expertise in the subject of energy- and environment-related regulatory policies, CEI unquestionably has the "specialized knowledge" and "ability and intention" to disseminate the information requested in the broad manner, and to do so in a manner that contributes to the understanding of the "public-at-large."

5) **The disclosure will contribute "significantly" to public understanding of government operations or activities**. *We repeat and incorporate here by reference the arguments above from the discussion of how disclosure is "likely to contribute" to an understanding of specific government operations or activities*.

There is no publicly available information on the discussions this request seeks. Because there is no such information or any such analysis in existence, any increase in public understanding of this issue is a significant contribution to this increasingly important issue as regards the operation and function of government.

Because CEI has no commercial interests of any kind, disclosure can only result in serving the needs of the public interest.

Other Considerations

EPA must consider four conditions to determine whether a request is in the public interest and uses four factors in making that determination. We have addressed all factors, but add the following additional considerations relevant to factors 2 and 4.

Factor 2

FOIA requires the Requester to show that the disclosure is likely to contribute to an understanding of government operations or activities. Under this factor, agencies assess the "informative value" of the records and demands "an increase" in understanding. This factor 2 has a fatal logical defect. Agencies offer no authority for requiring an "increase" in understanding, nor does it provide a metric by which to measure an increase. And, agencies offer no criteria by which to determine under what conditions information that is in the records and is already somewhere in the public domain would be likely to contribute to public understanding.

Agencies typically argue that they evaluate Factor 2 (and all others) on a case by case basis. In doing so, it "must pour 'some definitional content' into a vague statutory term by 'defining the criteria it is applying.'" *PDK Labs. v. United States DEA*, 438 F.3d

1184, 1194, (D.C. Cir. 2006)(citations omitted). "To refuse to define the criteria it is applying is equivalent to simply saying no without explanation." *Id.* "A substantive regulation must have sufficient content and definitiveness as to be a meaningful exercise in agency lawmaking. It is certainly not open to an agency to promulgate mush." *Paralyzed Veterans of Am. V. D.C. Arena LP*, 117 F.3d 579, 584 (D.C. Cir. 1997). Agency failure to pour any definitional content into the term "increase" does not even rise to the level of mush.

Despite the lack of any metric on what would constitute a sufficient increase in public understanding, the Requester meets the requirement because for the information we seek there is no public information. The information we seek will be used to increase the public' understanding of a current EPA's employee's role in the EPA's endangerment regulations. There is no public information available on this issue Any information on that would increase the public's knowledge.

The public has no other means to secure information on these government operations other than through the Freedom of Information Act. Absent access to the public record, the public cannot learn about these governmental activities and operations.

Factor 4

Agencies requires the Requester to show how the disclosure is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of government operations or activities.

Once again, we note that agencies have not provided any definitional content into the vague statutory term "significantly," offering no criteria or metric by which to measure the significance of the contribution to public understanding CEI will provide.

Nevertheless, as previously explained, the public has no source of information on the issue. Any increase in public understanding of this issue is a significant contribution to this highly visible and politically important issue as regards the operation and function of government, especially at a time when agency transparency is (rightly) so controversial.

As such, requester has stated "with reasonable specificity that their request pertains to operations of the government," that they intend to broadly disseminate responsive records. "[T]he informative value of a request depends not on there being certainty of what the documents will reveal, but rather on the requesting party having explained with reasonable specificity how those documents would increase public knowledge of the functions of government." *Citizens for Responsibility & Ethics in Washington v. U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Services*, 481 F. Supp. 2d 99, 107-109 (D.D.C. 2006).

We note that federal agencies regularly waive requester CEI's fees for substantial productions arising from requests expressing the same intention, even using the same language as used in the instant request.[9] This request is unlikely to yield substantial document production.

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[9] *See, e.g.*, no fees required by other agencies for processing often substantial numbers of records on the same or nearly the same but less robust waiver-request language include: **DoI** OS-2012-00113, OS-2012-00124, OS-2012-00172, FWS-2012-00380, BLM-2014-00004, BLM-2012-016, BLM: EFTS 2012-00264, CASO 2012-00278, NVSO 2012-00277; **NOAA** 2013-001089, 2013-000297, 2013-000298, 2010-0199, and "Peterson-Stocker letter" FOIA (August 6, 2012 request, no tracking number assigned, records produced); **DoL** (689053, 689056, 691856 (all from 2012)); **FERC** 14-10; **DoE** HQ-2010-01442-F, 2010-00825-F, HQ-2011-01846, HQ-2012-00351-F, HQ-2014-00161-F, HQ-2010-0096-F, GO-09-060, GO-12-185, HQ-2012-00707-F; **NSF** (10-141); **OSTP** 12-21, 12-43, 12-45, 14-02.; **EPA** HQ-2013-000606, HQ-FOI-01087-12, HQ-2013-001343, R6-2013-00361, R6-2013-00362, R6-2013-00363, HQ-FOI-01312-10, R9-2013-007631, HQ-FOI-01268-12, HQ-FOI-01269, HQ-FOI-01270-12, HQ-2014-006434. These latter examples involve EPA either waiving fees, not addressing the fee issue, or denying fee waiver but dropping that posture when requester sued.

For all of these reasons, CEI's fees should be waived in the instant matter.

Alternately, CEI qualifies as a media organization for purposes of fee waiver

The provisions for determining whether a requesting party is a representative of the news media, and the "significant public interest" provision, are not mutually exclusive. Again, as CEI is a non-commercial requester, it is entitled to liberal construction of the fee waiver standards. 5 U.S.C.S. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii), *Perkins v. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs*. Alternately and only in the event EPA/EPA refuses to waive our fees under the "significant public interest" test, which we would then appeal while requesting EPA proceed with processing on the grounds that we are a media organization, we request a waiver or limitation of processing fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)("fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when records are not sought for commereial use and the request is made by.... a representative of the news media…").

However, we note that as documents (emails) are requested and available electronically, there are no copying costs.

Requester repeats by reference the discussion as to its publishing practices, reach and intentions to broadly disseminate, all in fulfillment of CEI's mission, set forth *supra*.

Also, the federal government has already acknowledged that CEI qualifies as a media organization under FOIA.[10]

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[10] *See e.g.*, Treasury FOIA Nos. 2012-08-053, 2012-08-054.

The key to "media" fee waiver is whether a group publishes, as CEI most surely does. *See supra*. In *National Security Archive v. Department of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1381 (D.C. Cir. 1989), the D.C. Circuit wrote:

> The relevant legislative history is simple to state: because one of the purposes of FIRA is to encourage the dissemination of information in Government files, as Senator Leahy (a sponsor) said: "It is critical that the phrase `representative of the news media' be broadly interpreted if the act is to work as expected.... If fact, *any person or organization which regularly publishes or disseminates information to the public ... should qualify for waivers as a `representative of the news media.'*"

Id. at 1385-86 (emphasis in original).

As the court in *Electronic Privacy Information Center v. Department of Defense*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5 (D.D.C. 2003) noted, this test is met not only by outlets in the business of publishing such as newspapers; instead, citing to the *National Security Archives* court, it noted one key fact is determinative, the "*plan to act, in essence, as a publisher*, both in print and other media." *EPIC v. DOD,* 241 F.Supp.2d at 10 (*emphases* added). "In short, the court of appeals in National Security Archive held that '[a] representative of the news media is, in essence, a person or entity 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.'" *Id.* at 11. *See also, Media Access Project v. FCC*, 883 F.2d 1063, 1065 (D.C. Cir. 1989).

For these reasons, CEI plainly qualifies as a "representative of the news media" under the statutory definition, because it routinely gathers information of interest to the public, uses editorial skills to turn it into distinct work, and distributes that work to the public.

The information is of critical importance to the nonprofit policy advocacy groups engaged on these relevant issues, news media covering the issues, and others concerned with EPA/EPA activities in this controversial area, or as the Supreme Court once noted, what their government is up to.

For these reasons, requester qualifies as a "representative[] of the news media" under the statutory definition, because it routinely gathers information of interest to the public, uses editorial skills to turn it into distinct work, and distributes that work to the public. *See EPIC v. Dep't of Defense*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5 (D.D.C. 2003)(non-profit organization that gathered information and published it in newsletters and otherwise for general distribution qualified as representative of news media for purpose of limiting fees). Courts have reaffirmed that non-profit requesters who are not traditional news media outlets can qualify as representatives of the new media for purposes of the FOIA, particularly after the 2007 amendments to FOIA. *See ACLU of Washington v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, No. C09-0642RSL, 2011, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26047 at *32 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 10, 2011). *See also Serv. Women's Action Network v. DOD*, 2012 U.S. Dist. Lexis 45292 (D. Conn., Mar. 30, 2012).

Accordingly, any fees charged must be limited to duplication costs. The records requested are available electronically and are requested in electronic format, so there should be no costs.

Conclusion

We expect EPA to release within the statutory period all responsive records and any segregable portions of responsive records containing properly exempt information, to

disclose records possibly subject to exemptions to the maximum extent permitted by FOIA's discretionary provisions and otherwise proceed with a bias toward disclosure, consistent with the law's clear intent, judicial precedent affirming this bias, and President Obama's directive to all federal agencies on January 26, 2009. Memo to the Heads of Exec. Offices and Agencies, Freedom of Information Act, 74 Fed. Reg. 4683 (Jan. 26, 2009) ("The Freedom of Information Act should be administered with a clear presumption: in the face of doubt, openness prevails. The Government should not keep information confidential merely because public officials might be embarrassed by disclosure, or because of speculative or abstract fears").

We expect all aspects of this request including the search for responsive records be processed free from conflict of interest. We request EPA provide particularized assurance that it is reviewing some quantity of records with an eye toward production on some estimated schedule, so as to establish some reasonable belief that it is processing our request. 5 U.S.C.A. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i). EPA must at least inform us of the scope of potentially responsive records, including the scope of the records it plans to produce and the scope of documents tbat it plans to withhold under any FOIA exemptions; FOIA specifically requires EPA to immediately notify CEI with a particularized and substantive determination, and of its determination and its reasoning, as well as CEI's right to appeal; further, FOIA's unusual circumstances safety valve to extend time to make a determination, and its exceptional circumstances safety valve providing additional time for a diligent agency to complete its review of records, indicate that responsive documents must be collected, examined, and reviewed in order to

constitute a determination. *See Citizens for Responsible Ethics in Washington v. Federal Election Commission*, 711 F.3d 180, 186 (D.C. Cir. 2013). *See also*, *Muttitt v. U.S. Central Command*, 813 F. Supp. 2d 221; 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 110396 at *14 (D.D.C. Sept. 28, 2011)(addressing "the statutory requirement that [agencies] provide estimated dates of completion").

We request a rolling production of records, such that the agency furnishes records to my attention as soon as they are identified, preferably electronically, but as needed then to my attention, at the address below. We inform EPA of our intention to protect our appellate rights on this matter at the earliest date should EPA not comply with FOIA per, *e.g.*, *CREW v. Fed. Election Comm'n*, 711 F.3d 180 (D.C. Cir. 2013).

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to your timely response.

Sincerely,

Christopher C. Horner
Competitive Enterprise Institute
1899 L Street, NW, 12th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036
202.262.4458 (M)
chris.horner@cei.org