July 26, 2017

Via Certified U.S. Mail (with enclosures) and Electronic Mail to:

Michael Toland, Ph.D.
Departmental FOIA Officer
Office of Privacy and Open Government
Department of Commerce
14th and Constitution Avenue NW
Mail Stop 52010FB
Washington, DC 20230
Email: mtoland@doc.gov

Re: FOIA Request for Records Regarding Department of Commerce Determination of Compliance for New Jersey Summer Flounder Fishery

Dear FOIA Officer:

I write on behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) to request disclosure of records pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552 (2012), and applicable Department of Commerce (Department) regulations at 15 C.F.R. §§ 4.1-4.11 (2017).

I. Description of Records Sought

Please produce all records[1] in the Department's possession, custody, or control that support, explain, or otherwise relate to the Secretary of Commerce's (Secretary's) decision dated July 10, 2017, and final notice published on July 20, 2017,[2] determining that the state of New Jersey was in compliance with regard to management of its recreational summer flounder fishery under the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (ACFCMA), 16 U.S.C. §§ 5101-5108 (2012). Requested records include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

[1] "Records" means anything denoted by the use of that word or its singular form in the text of FOIA and includes correspondence, minutes of meetings, memoranda, notes, emails, notices, facsimiles, charts, tables, presentations, orders, filings, and other writings (handwritten, typed, electronic, or otherwise produced, reproduced, or stored). This request seeks responsive records in the custody of any Department of Commerce office, including, but not limited to, Department of Commerce Headquarters offices, the Office of the Secretary, the Office of General Counsel, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA"), and all of NOAA's subsidiary offices.

[2] National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Dept. of Commerce, *Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provisions; Summer Flounder Fishery*, *Notice of Determination of Compliance for the State of New Jersey*, 82 Fed. Reg. 33,481 (July 20, 2017).

1. Decision memoranda, letters, emails, situation summaries, discussion documents, or briefing documents that discuss summer flounder and New Jersey's 2017 recreational season;
2. Communications pertaining to New Jersey's recreational management of summer flounder during the 2017 season, including communications within the Department or any of its subdivisions, and communications between Department staff (or staff of any Department subdivision) and any outside entity;
3. Proposals, recommendations, or factual information submitted to the Department or any of its subdivisions regarding New Jersey's recreational management of summer flounder during the 2017 season;
4. Technical analysis, including projections or estimates of harvest, discard mortality, overages, and "conservation equivalency," submitted to or produced by the Department or any of its subdivisions, regarding New Jersey's recreational management of summer flounder during the 2017 season; and
5. Scientific research or studies that support or explain the Secretary's decision.

The temporal scope of this request is limited to records created or obtained on or after February 2, 2017.

II. Request for a Fee Waiver

NRDC requests that the Department waive any fee it would otherwise charge for search and production of the records described above. FOIA dictates that requested records be provided without 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 the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); *see also* 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(1). The requested disclosure would meet both of these requirements. In addition, NRDC qualifies as "a representative of the news media" entitled to a reduction of fees under FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II); *see also* 15 C.F.R. §§ 4.11 (b)(6), (d)(1).

A. NRDC Satisfies the First Fee Waiver Requirement

The disclosure requested here would be "likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(1)(i). Each of the four factors used by the Department to evaluate the first fee waiver requirement indicates that a fee waiver is appropriate for this request. *See* 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(2)(i)-(iv).

1. Subject of the request

The records requested here relate to an issue of regional and national impact: conservation and management of the summer flounder fishery, one of the most recreationally and commercially important fisheries along the Atlantic coast. Summer flounder is currently subject to overfishing and at risk of becoming overfished if effective catch limits are not implemented. The records also relate to the Department's understanding of what actions are needed to conserve summer flounder, and the Department's role in carrying out the cooperative management duties of the ACFCMA, *see* 16 U.S.C. § 5106. The Department of Commerce (including its subdivisions) is a government

agency. The requested records thus directly concern "the operations or activities of the [g]overnment." 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(2)(i).

2. Informative value of the information to be disclosed

The requested records are "likely to contribute to" the public's understanding of government operations and activities, *id.* § 4.11(l)(2)(ii). The public does not currently possess comprehensive information regarding the Department's evaluation of compliance for New Jersey's management of summer flounder, or the Department's ultimate decision that New Jersey was in compliance pursuant to the ACFCMA. As noted above, the Department's decision has regional and national impacts. The issue of summer flounder management has been elevated to a point of broad public interest, as demonstrated by extensive media coverage in state, regional, and national media outlets. Thus, there is more than a reasonable likelihood that records regarding the Department's decision have informative value to the public. *See Citizens for Responsibility & Ethics in Washington v. U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 481 F. Supp. 2d 99, 109 (D.D.C. 2006).

To the best of our knowledge, the records requested are not currently in the public domain. Their disclosure would thus meaningfully inform public understanding with respect to the Department's actions and understanding of what actions are needed to conserve summer flounder, as further discussed below. However, if the Department were to conclude that some of the requested records are publicly available, NRDC would like to discuss that conclusion and might agree to exclude such records from this request.

3. Contribution to an understanding of the subject by the public is likely to result from disclosure.

Because NRDC is a "representative of the news media," as explained in Part II.C below, the Department must presume that this disclosure is likely to contribute to public understanding of its subject. *See* 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(2)(iii). However, even if NRDC were not a media requester, NRDC's expertise in fisheries management and marine conservation, extensive communications capabilities, and proven history of dissemination of information of public interest—including information obtained from FOIA records requests—indicate that NRDC has the ability and will to use disclosed records to reach a broad audience of interested persons with any relevant and newsworthy information the records reveal. There is a strong likelihood that disclosure of the requested records will increase public understanding of the subject matter. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1314 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (finding that a requester that specified multiple channels of dissemination and estimated viewership numbers demonstrated a likelihood of contributing to public understanding of government operations and activities).

NRDC intends to disseminate any newsworthy information in the released records and its analysis of such records to its member base and to the broader public, through one or more of the many communications channels referenced below. NRDC has frequently disseminated newsworthy information to the public for free, and does not intend to resell the information requested here. NRDC's more than two million members and online activists are "a broad audience of persons interested in the subject[s]" of preventing overfishing and protecting marine resources, and when combined with NRDC's communications to the public at large, the likely audience of interested persons to be reached is certainly "reasonably broad." 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(2)(iii). As NRDC's long

history of incorporating information obtained through FOIA into reports, articles, and other communications illustrates, NRDC is well prepared to convey to the public any relevant information it obtains through this records request.

NRDC has the ability to disseminate information collected from this FOIA request through many channels. As of June 2016, these include, but are not limited to the following:

- NRDC's website, available at http://www.nrdc.org (homepage at Att. 1), is updated daily and draws approximately 1.3 million page views and 510,000 unique visitors per month. The new NRDC.org launched in late March 2016 and features NRDC staff blogs, original reporting of environmental news stories, and more.
- NRDC's Activist email list includes more than 2.5 million members and online activists who receive regular communications on urgent environmental issues (sample email at Att. 2). This information is also made available through NRDC's online Action Center at https://www.nrdc.org/actions (Att. 3).
- *NRDC This Week* is a weekly electronic environmental newsletter distributed by email to more than 86,700 subscribers, at http://www.nrdc.org/newsletter (Att. 4).
- NRDC updates and maintains several social media accounts: Facebook (565,530 followers) (Att. 5), Twitter (195,426 followers) (Att. 6), Instagram (37,868 followers) (Att. 7), YouTube (19,518 subscribers) (Att. 8), and LinkedIn (9,108 followers) (Att. 9). We also use Medium as another distribution channel for our content (1,478 followers).

NRDC issues press releases, issue papers, and reports; directs and produces movies, such as *Sonic Sea*, *Stories from the Gulf*, and *Acid Test*, narrated by Rachel McAdams, Robert Redford, and Sigourney Weaver, respectively; participates in press conferences and interviews with reporters and editorial writers; distributes content on Huffington Post (Att. 10); and has more than fifty staff members dedicated to communications work.

NRDC employees provide Congressional testimony; appear on television, radio, and web broadcasts and at conferences; and contribute to numerous national newspapers, magazines, academic journals, other periodicals, and books. A few examples are provided below:

- Research article, "The requirement to rebuild US fish stocks: Is it working?" *Marine Policy*, July 2014 (co-authored by NRDC Oceans Program Senior Scientist Lisa Suatoni and Senior Attorney Brad Sewell) (Att. 11);
- Issue brief, "The Untapped Potential of California's Water Supply: Efficiency, Reuse, and Stormwater," June 2014 (co-authored by NRDC Water Program Senior Attorney Kate Poole and Senior Policy Analyst Ed Osann) (Att. 12); *see also* "Saving Water in California," *N.Y. Times*, July 9, 2014 (discussing the report's estimates) (Att. 13);
- Article, "Waves of phony charges over new clean water safeguards," *The Hill*, June 17, 2014 (by NRDC Executive Director Peter Lehner) (Att. 14);
- Article, "Don't Buy the Smear of the EPA," *L.A. Times,* June 3, 2014 (by NRDC President Frances Beinecke) (Att. 15);
- Transcript, "Conservationists Call For Quiet: The Ocean Is Too Loud!" Nat'l Pub. Radio, *All Things Considered*, July 28, 2013 (featuring NRDC Marine Mammal Protection Program Director Michael Jasny) (Att. 16);

- Testimony of David Doniger, NRDC Climate and Air Program Policy Director and Senior Attorney, before the United States House Subcommittee on Energy and Power, June 19, 2012 (Att. 17);
- Article, "Pollution Still a Hazard to U.S. Beaches," CBS, *CBS NEWS*, July 29, 2009 (featuring former NRDC Water Program Co-Director Nancy Stoner) (Att. 18);
- Conference brochure, "World Business Summit on Climate Change," May 24-26, 2009 (featuring former NRDC Director for Market Innovation Rick Duke at 9) (Att. 19);
- Article, "Is there a 'proper level' of compliance with environmental law?" *Trends: ABA Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources Newsletter,* Jan./Feb. 2008 (authored by NRDC Senior Attorney Michael Wall) (Att. 20);
- NRDC Document Bank, http://docs.nrdc.org/ (Att. 21).

NRDC routinely uses FOIA to obtain information from federal agencies that NRDC legal and scientific experts analyze in order to inform the public about a variety of issues, including energy policy, climate change, wildlife protection, nuclear weapons, pesticides, drinking water safety, and air quality. Some specific examples are provided below:

(1) In April 2014, NRDC relied on FOIA documents for a report on potentially unsafe chemicals added to food, without the safety oversight of the Food and Drug Administration or the notification of the public. The report, titled *Generally Recognized as Secret: Chemicals Added to Food in the United States*, reveals concerns within the agency about several chemicals used as ingredients in food that manufacturers claim are "generally recognized as safe" (Att. 22). *See also* Kimberly Kindy, "Are secret, dangerous ingredients in your food?" *Wash. Post*, Apr. 7, 2014 (discussing NRDC's report) (Att. 23).

(2) NRDC obtained, through FOIA, FDA review documents on the nontherapeutic use of antibiotic additives in livestock and poultry feed. In January 2014, NRDC published a report, titled *Playing Chicken with Antibiotics*, which is based on the documents obtained, and reveals decades of hesitancy on FDA's part to ensure the safety of these drug additives (Att. 24). *See also* P.J. Huffstutter and Brian Grow, "Drug critic slams FDA over antibiotic oversight in meat production," *Reuters*, Jan. 27, 2014 (discussing NRDC's report) (Att. 25).

(3) NRDC has used White House documents obtained through FOIA and from other sources to inform the public about EPA's decision not to protect wildlife and workers from the pesticide atrazine in the face of industry pressure to keep atrazine on the market. *See Still Poisoning the Well: Atrazine Continues to Contaminate Surface Water and Drinking Water in the United States*, http://www.nrdc.org/health/atrazine/files/atrazine10.pdf (Apr. 2010) (update to 2009 report) (Att. 26); *see also* William Souder, "It's Not Easy Being Green: Are Weed-Killers Turning Frogs Into Hermaphrodites?" *Harper's Bazaar*, Aug. 1, 2006 (referencing documents obtained and posted online by NRDC) (Att. 27).

(4) NRDC incorporated information obtained through FOIA into a report, available at http://www.nrdc.org/wildlife/marine/sound/contents.asp, on the impacts of

military sonar and other industrial noise pollution on marine life. *See Sounding the Depths II: The Rising Toll of Sonar, Shipping and Industrial Ocean Noise on Marine Life* (Nov. 2005) (update to 1999 report) (Att. 28). The report also relied upon and synthesized information from other sources. Since the report's publication, the sonar issue has continued to attract widespread public attention. *See, e.g.*, "Protest Raised over New Tests of Naval Sonar," Nat'l Pub. Radio, *All Things Considered*, July 24, 2007 (transcript at Att. 29).

(5) NRDC scientists have used information obtained through FOIA to publish analyses of the United States' and other nations' nuclear weapons programs. In 2004, for example, NRDC scientists incorporated information obtained through FOIA into a feature article on the United States' plans to deploy a ballistic missile system and the implications for global security. *See* Hans M. Kristensen, Matthew G. McKinzie, and Robert S. Norris, "The Protection Paradox," *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, Mar./Apr. 2004 (Att. 30).

(6) NRDC obtained through FOIA, and made public, records of the operations of the Bush administration's Energy Task Force, along with analysis of selected excerpts and links to the administration's index of withheld documents (Att. 31). NRDC's efforts cast light on an issue of considerable public interest. *See, e.g.*, Elizabeth Shogren, "Bush Gets One-Two Punch on Energy," *L.A. Times*, Mar. 28, 2002, at A22 (Att. 32).

(7) Through FOIA, NRDC obtained a memorandum by ExxonMobil, advocating the replacement of the sitting head of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and used the document to help inform the public about what may have been behind the Bush administration's decision to replace Dr. Robert Watson. *See* NRDC Press Release and attached Exxon memorandum, "Confidential Papers Show Exxon Hand in White House Move to Oust Top Scientist from International Global Warming Panel," Apr. 3, 2002 (Att. 33); Elizabeth Shogren, "Charges Fly Over Science Panel Pick," *L.A. Times*, Apr. 4, 2002, at A19 (Att. 34).

(8) Through FOIA and other sources, NRDC obtained information on nationwide levels of arsenic in drinking water and used it in a report, *Arsenic and Old Laws* (2000), available in print and online at http://www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/arsenic/aolinx.asp (Att. 35). The report guided interested members of the public on how to learn more about arsenic in their own drinking water supplies. *Id.*; *see also* Steve LaRue, "EPA Aims to Cut Levels of Arsenic in Well Water," *San Diego Union-Tribune*, June 5, 2000, at B1 (referencing NRDC report) (Att. 36). [3]

[3] There are numerous other examples of national news articles that were based in part on documents NRDC obtained through FOIA. S*ee, e.g.*, Felicity Barringer, "Science Panel Issues Report on Exposure to Pollutant," *N.Y. Times*, Jan. 11, 2005 (Att. 37); Katharine Q. Seelye, "Draft of Air Rule is Said to Exempt Many Old Plants," *N.Y. Times*, Aug. 22, 2003 (Att. 38); Don Van Natta, Jr., "E-Mail Suggests Energy Official Encouraged Lobbyist on Policy," *N.Y. Times*, Apr. 27, 2002 (Att. 39).

As these examples demonstrate, NRDC has a proven ability to digest, synthesize, and quickly disseminate information gleaned from FOIA requests to a broad audience of interested persons. Therefore, the requested records disclosure is likely to contribute to the public's understanding of the subject.

4. Significance of the contribution to public understanding

The records requested shed light on a matter of considerable public interest and concern: conservation and management of the summer flounder fishery, and agency views on what management measures are necessary to achieve conservation of this important species. Recent overfishing of the summer flounder stock, and subsequent coastwide catch reductions implemented by NOAA and the Department of Commerce have received significant media coverage in 2016 and 2017. In recent weeks, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's (ASMFC) noncompliance finding for the State of New Jersey, and the Department's determination of compliance, have also received significant coverage regional and national media outlets and other public forums. Examples of recent media coverage on this issue include:

(1) Staff Report, *Recreational summer flounder season runs through Sept. 5*, NJToday.Net (July 21, 2017) (Exhibit A).
(2) Dave Monti, *Fishing Report: U.S., fisheries panel disagrees on flounder targets*, Providence Journal (July 20, 2017) (Exhibit B).
(3) *ASMFC Blasts Secretary Ross Decision on Summer Flounder in Favor of New Jersey's Recreational Sector*, Saving Seafood (Republished from Seafood News) (July 18, 2017) (Exhibit C).
(4) Blog: Charles Witek, *Commerce Department's Summer Flounder Decision Undermines ASMFC's Authority To Manage Fish Stocks*, Marine Fish Conservation Network (July 18, 2017) (Exhibit D).
(5) Associated Press, *Group: Trump Official's Fish Ruling Could Harm Conservation*, New York Times (July 17, 2017) (Exhibit E).
(6) Associated Press, *Fish fight: managers say NJ flounder flap harms conservation,* Washington Post July 17, 2017) (Exhibit F).
(7) David Madden, *NJ Prevails In Fish Fight with Federal Government,* CBS Philly (July 15, 2017) (Exhibit G).
(8) Press Release, *Department of Commerce Decision May Impact ASMFC's Ability to Conserve Atlantic Coastal Fisheries*, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (July 14, 2017) (Exhibit H).
(9) Kate King, *New Jersey Wins in Effort to Ease Summer Flounder Quotas*, Wall Street Journal (July 12, 2017) (Exhibit I).
(10) Daniel Radel*, NJ's fluke season saved after US secretary approves regulations*, App.com (part of USA Today Network) (July 11, 2017) (Exhibit J).
(11) Claire Lowe, *New Jersey ruled out of compliance on summer flounder, moratorium possible*, Press of Atlantic City (June 2, 2017) (Exhibit K)
(12) Daniel Hampton, *Summer flounder season begins in N.J., but there's a catch this year*, NJ.com (May 25, 2017) (Exhibit L).
(13) Blog: John McMurray, *The Hard Truth About Summer Flounder*, Marine Fish Conservation Network (Exhibit M).

Public understanding of the Department's opinion of what actions are needed to conserve summer flounder and its role in carrying out the cooperative management duties of the ACFCMA, would be significantly enhanced by disclosure of the requested records concerning the Secretary's compliance decision. *See* 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(2)(iv). Disclosure would help the public to more effectively evaluate the Department's conclusion that the management measures New Jersey declined to implement are not necessary for conservation of the summer flounder fishery. Disclosure would also help the public to better understand and evaluate the Department's actions on summer flounder conservation and management, particularly with respect to its decision that a moratorium in New Jersey state waters was not warranted.

B. NRDC Satisfies the Second Fee Waiver Requirement

Disclosure in this case would also satisfy the second prerequisite of a fee waiver request because NRDC does not have any commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(l)(3). NRDC is a not-for-profit organization and does not act as a middleman to resell information obtained under FOIA. "Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters." *Rossotti*, 326 F.3d at 1312 (internal citation omitted); *see Natural Res. Def. Council v. United States Envtl. Prot. Agency*, 581 F. Supp. 2d 491, 498 (S.D.N.Y. 2008). NRDC wishes to serve the public by reviewing, analyzing, and disclosing newsworthy and presently non-public information about conservation and management of the summer flounder fishery. As noted at Part II.A, any work done by the Department on summer flounder management relates to a matter of considerable public interest and concern. Disclosure of the requested records will contribute significantly to public understanding of summer flounder management and associated implications for marine conservation.

C. NRDC Is a Media Requester

Even if the Department denies a public interest waiver of all costs and fees, NRDC is a representative of the news media entitled to a reduction of fees under FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii), and the Department's FOIA regulations, 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(d)(1); *see also* 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(b)(6) (defining "[r]epresentative of the news media"). A representative of the news media is "any person or 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 also Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. Dep't of Def.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5, 6, 11-15 (D.D.C. 2003) (a "non-profit public interest organization" qualifies as a representative of the news media under FOIA where it publishes books and newsletters on issues of current interest to the public); Letter from Alexander C. Morris, FOIA Officer, United States Dep't of Energy, to Joshua Berman, NRDC (Feb. 10, 2011) (Att. 40) (granting NRDC media requester status).

NRDC is in part organized and operated to gather and publish or transmit news to the public. As described earlier in this request, NRDC publishes original reporting of environmental news stories on its website, http://www.nrdc.org. Previously, NRDC published stories like these in its magazine, *OnEarth*, which has won numerous news media awards, including the Independent Press Award for Best Environmental Coverage and for General Excellence, a Gold Eddie Award for editorial excellence among magazines, and the Phillip D. Reed Memorial Award for Outstanding Writing on the Southern Environment. NRDC also publishes a regular newsletter for its more than

two million members and online activists; issues other electronic newsletters, action alerts, public reports and analyses; and maintains free online libraries of these publications. *See* 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(b)(6) ("Examples of news-media entities are . . . publishers of periodicals."). NRDC maintains a significant additional communications presence on the internet through its staff blogs on http://www.nrdc.org, which are updated regularly and feature writing about current environmental issues, through daily news messaging on "Twitter" and "Facebook," and through content distributed to outlets such as Medium. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii) (clarifying that "as methods of news delivery evolve . . . such alternative media shall be considered to be news-media entities"). The aforementioned publications and media sources routinely include information about current events of interest to the readership and the public. To publish and transmit this news content, NRDC employs more than fifty staff members dedicated full-time to communications with the public, including accomplished journalists and editors. These staff members rely on information acquired under FOIA and through other means. Public interest organizations meeting the requirements "are regularly granted news representative status." *Serv. Women's Action Network v. Dep't of Def.*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 282, 287-88 (D. Conn. 2012) (according media requester status to the American Civil Liberties Union).[4]

Information obtained as a result of this request will, if appropriately newsworthy, be synthesized with information from other sources and used by NRDC to create and disseminate unique articles, reports, analyses, blogs, tweets, emails, and/or other distinct informational works through one or more of NRDC's publications or other suitable media channels. NRDC staff gather information from a variety of sources—including documents provided pursuant to FOIA requests—to write original articles and reports that are featured on its website, in its newsletters and blogs, and on other media outlets. *See Cause of Action v. Fed. Trade Comm'n*, 961 F. Supp. 2d 142, 163 (D.D.C. 2013) (explaining that an organization can qualify for media-requester status if it "distributes work to an audience and is especially organized around doing so"). NRDC seeks the requested records to aid its own news-disseminating activities by obtaining, analyzing, and distributing information likely to contribute significantly to public understanding, not to resell the information to other media organizations.

III. Request for Expedited Processing

NRDC requests expedited processing of this request. FOIA and relevant Department regulations allow for an expedited response, of less than 20 days, in cases where the requester is "primarily engaged in disseminating information" and demonstrates that there is an "urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(I), (II); 15 C.F.R. § 4.6(f)(1)(iv). The following explains NRDC's basis for requesting expedited processing, based on information that we certify to be true and correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

As explained in Part II.C above, NRDC is a "representative of the news media," *see* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii); 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(b)(6), and a key purpose of the organization's work is to gather

[4] To be a representative of the news media, an organization need not *exclusively* perform news gathering functions. If that were required, major news and entertainment entities like the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) would not qualify as representatives of the news media. This country has a long history, dating back to its founding, of news organizations engaging in public advocacy.

and publish or transmit current and accurate news to the public. *See Leadership Conference on Civil Rights v. Gonzales*, 404 F. Supp. 2d 246, 260 (D.D.C. 2005) (holding that organization was "primarily engaged in disseminating information" where its mission involved serving as site of record for relevant and up-to-the minute civil rights news and information). Information obtained as a result of this request will, if appropriately newsworthy, be synthesized with information from other sources and used by NRDC to create and disseminate unique articles, reports, analyses, blogs, tweets, emails, and/or other distinct informational works through one or more of NRDC's publications or other suitable media channels. Further, as discussed in Part II.A.3 above, NRDC has the ability and will to use disclosed records to reach a broad audience of interested persons with any relevant and newsworthy information the records reveal. Dissemination of information need not be an organization's "sole occupation" in order to meet this first requirement. 15 C.F.R. § 4.6(f)(1)(iv). Thus, it is appropriate to conclude that NRDC is "primarily engaged in disseminating information" with regard to this request.

This is also a case that presents an urgency to inform the public regarding activities of the Federal Government. *See* 15 C.F.R. § 4.6(f)(1)(iv). The Secretary's July 2017 decision is unprecedented in that it is the first time in the existence of the ACFCMA that the Department of Commerce has rejected a noncompliance finding by the ASMFC. By allowing New Jersey to use management measures that are noncompliant with the coastal management plan, the decision is likely to result in the fishery exceeding its coastwide recreational harvest limit and increase the risk of the summer flounder stock becoming overfished. Importantly, the Secretary's final decision was not accompanied with any publically available technical analysis or projections that support the conclusion that the management measures New Jersey failed to implement were not necessary for the conservation of summer flounder. Given that the recreational summer flounder season is currently underway and will end in just over one month (on September 5, 2017), it is critical that the public be informed about the Department's opinion of what actions are (or are not) needed to achieve conservation of summer flounder in the 2017 fishing season. This information has important implications for the conservation of the summer flounder stock and management approaches in other states. As discussed in Part II.A.4 above, significant public attention and media coverage of the initial noncompliance finding for New Jersey, and the Secretary's determination of compliance, indicates the public is closely following this issue and wants to better understand the basis for the Secretary's decision. *See infra* p. 7; Exhibits A-M.

IV. Willingness to Pay Fees Under Protest

Please provide the records requested above regardless of your fee waiver decision. In order to expedite a response, NRDC will, if necessary and under protest, pay fees in accordance with the Department's FOIA regulations at 15 C.F.R. § 4.11(c) for all or a portion of the requested records. *See* 15 C.F.R. §4.11(l)(4). Please contact me before doing anything that would cause the fee to exceed $500. NRDC reserves its rights to seek administrative or judicial review of any fee waiver denial.

IV. Conclusion

Please email or (if it is not possible to email) mail the requested records to me at the NRDC office address listed below. Please send them on a rolling basis; the Department's search for—or deliberations concerning—certain records should not delay the production of others that the

Department has already retrieved and elected to produce. *See generally* 15 C.F.R. § 4.6. If the Department concludes that any of the records requested here are publicly available, please let me know.

Please do not hesitate to call or email with questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Molly A. Masterton
Oceans Project Attorney
Natural Resources Defense Council
40 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
Tel.: 212-727-4451
Fax: 212-727-1773
Email: mmasterton@nrdc.org

cc: Mark H. Graff, FOIA Officer, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Bobbie Parsons**,** Immediate Office of the Secretary, Office of Privacy and Open Government, Department of Commerce

Enclosures (sent via Certified U.S. Mail on CD):

Attachments 1 through 40 (single .pdf file)

Exhibits A through M (single .pdf file)