

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
STATE OF LOUISIANA

WILLIAM MOST ,

Plaintiff

v.

KEVIN W. REEVES, in his
official capacity as Custodian of Records
for the Louisiana State Police,

Defendant

Civil Action No. _____

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF UNDER THE LOUISIANA PUBLIC RECORDS ACT**

NOW INTO COURT, comes William Most, who respectfully requests, pursuant to Article XII, Section 3 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 and La. R.S. 44:31, *et seq.*, and other applicable law cited herein, that this Court issue a Writ of Mandamus directing Defendant Kevin W. Reeves in his official capacity as Custodian of Records, to provide Plaintiff with public records in his possession. Plaintiff respectfully requests an expedited hearing within ten days of service of this petition, as required by La. C. C. P. art. 3782.

Specifically, Mr. Most seeks a document entitled “full list of antifa.docx”—purportedly supplied by a Confidential Informant—that has been circulated amongst high-level Louisiana State Police employees and other state agencies. On information and belief, the document—which claims to identify the full membership of a non-existent organization—is based on a document that first appeared on a far-right conspiracy theory website called “8Chan” in August 2017. *See* Ethel Chiel, *Meet the Man Keeping 8chan, the World’s Most Vile Website, Alive*, SPLINTERNEWS, April 19, 2016, at goo.gl/6yrDk1; Mark Bray, ANTIFA: THE ANTI-FASCIST HANDBOOK (2017) (providing leading scholarly account of range of political tendencies commonly grouped as “antifa”). After months of back-and-forth in which Louisiana State Police arbitrarily and capriciously refused to disclose hundreds of other emails containing words like “n****r,” “white genocide,” and “race traitor,”¹ the agency continues to deny access to the “full list of antifa.docx” record. In so doing, Louisiana State Police claims that it “reasonably anticipate[s]” that “criminal litigation” pertaining to this document will be forthcoming, and that

¹ Upon threat of litigation, the agency relented and agreed on August 28, 2018 to begin providing these records. *See infra* note 4.

there is no way to redact the document to protect the identity of the “confidential source.” Neither of these justifications is supportable.

The Louisiana State Police’s refusal to disclose the “full list of antifa.docx” record indicates that one of two troubling scenarios is likely true. The first possibility is that Louisiana State Police genuinely believes that the “full list of antifa.docx” pertains to a criminal case it anticipates the State of Louisiana will initiate in the foreseeable future. If true, Louisiana State Police’s reliance on such a patently bogus dossier raises grave First Amendment concerns and questions about the competency of those charged with keeping Louisianans safe from harm. The second is that Louisiana State Police recognizes that the “full list of antifa.docx” is a farcical (although dangerous) compendium of law-abiding citizens who have no connection to any criminal activity in Louisiana. If so, in order to avoid embarrassment, the Louisiana State Police has cynically invoked important and worthy exceptions to the Public Record Act (La. R.S. 44:3(A)(1) and La. R.S. 44:3(A)(2)) to avoid the embarrassment of confirming that Louisiana State Police’s investigatory work is based on such shoddy sources.

Both are unhappy options. But neither justifies the ongoing refusal to disclose the public records in question.

In support of this petition, Plaintiff states the following:

1.

Plaintiff is William Most, a natural person over the age of eighteen, domiciled in the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana.

2.

Defendant is Col. Kevin Reeves, the Superintendent of and Custodian of Records maintained by the Louisiana State Police.

3.

On May 25, 2018, pursuant to Louisiana Public Records Law, Plaintiff sent the Louisiana State Police a written Public Records Act request for all correspondence (including emails), containing fifteen (15) specified words or catchphrases. *See* Ex. A (“PRA Request”). The request was emailed to the Louisiana State Police attorney, Faye Morrison, who serves as the Custodian of Records for the Office of Legal Affairs and is an attorney who assists the Louisiana State Police records custodians with requests.

4.

After three days, exclusive of weekends and holidays, Mr. Most had not received any reply. By law, “[i]n any case in which a record is requested and a question is raised by the custodian of the record as to whether it is a public record, such custodian shall within three days . . . of the receipt of the request, in writing for such record, notify in writing the person making such request of his determination and the reasons therefor.” La. R.S. 44:32(D).

5.

After a follow-up email sent by Mr. Most on June 4, 2018—noting that the Louisiana State Police was in violation of the time requirements set forth by La. R.S. 44:32—Ms. Morrison responded that she “did not see [the] 5/25 email to me that was sent after hours” but would now “route your request for handling.” Ex. B.

6.

On June 12, 2018, the Louisiana State Police sent another letter indicating it would not move forward on Mr. Most’s request because he is a civil rights attorney currently involved as counsel in a separate federal lawsuit in which the Louisiana State Police is a party, *Imani v. City of Baton Rouge*. See Ex. C. But see *Heath v. City of Alexandria*, 11 So.3d 569 (La. App. 3 Cir. 2009) (holding Defendant violated Public Records Act by not immediately making available records despite the fact requestor was involved in ongoing litigation against City).

7.

Immediately upon receipt of this letter, Mr. Most responded (1) that the request was unrelated to *Imani*; (2) even if it were related, the federal court overseeing *Imani* had expressly held that written discovery was not stayed; and (3) that the federal Fifth Circuit had rejected the proposition that pending litigation forecloses public records requests. See Ex. D.

8.

On July 17, 2018, the federal court in which *Imani v. City of Baton Rouge* dismissed a “Motion for Order to Show Cause Why Plaintiffs’ Attorney Has Not Violated the Stay Order”; the court’s ruling left no ambiguity that Mr. Most’s public records requests should be promptly addressed. See Ex. E. Mr. Most immediately wrote to Louisiana State Police: “Based on Judge Wilder-Doomes ruling this morning, I presume that LSP will provide documents responsive to the Public Records request. Is that right? Can your clients provide an estimate of when

that will be?” See Ex. F. Later that day, the Louisiana State Police assured Mr. Most in writing “we will resume efforts on conducting the search.” See *id.*

9.

Contrary to Louisiana State Police assurances of July 17, 2018, it appears no substantive action was taken on the Public Records Act request on the following work days: July 17-July 20; July 23-July 27; July 30-August 3; August 3-August 6.

10.

On August 6, 2018, having heard nothing from the Louisiana State Police, Mr. Most sent an email inquiring as to the status of his Public Records Act request. More than two months had transpired since the initial request and still no responsive records had been made available. See Ex. G.

11.

Louisiana State Police responded on August 6, 2018. See *id.* This email disclosed that the search for records had not even started. *Id.* (“Once the search starts . . . I will advise”). Indeed, the email did not even promise to begin the search at any fixed time; rather, Louisiana State Police wrote “I *hope* that it will get started this week.” *Id.* (emphasis added). The language of this email is, at best, in tension with the Louisiana State Police’s July 17, 2017 representation that it was “resum[ing] efforts on conducting the search.”

12.

A week later, on August 13, 2018, Louisiana State Police wrote that the agency had segregated all of the responsive records. Louisiana State Police provided a detailed table indicating the number of segregated records that it had identified corresponding with each of the racial slurs or far-right catchphrases requested. Specifically, Louisiana State Police answered that it had identified the following records:

Keyword	Hits	Mailboxes
LYNCH	144469	2122
MONKEY	60670	1691
WATERMELON	9512	965
"ALT RIGHT"	6948	1240
ALT-RIGHT	6948	1240
PEPE	2042	417
"RED PILL"	1739	220

NIGGER	1456	263
CHIMP	557	157
CHIMPANZEE	550	165
"WHITE GENOCIDE"	57	26
"LOVE YOUR FACE"	26	17
"RACE TRAITOR"	21	17
"WE WUZ KANGS"	7	4

See Ex. H. However, having identified, located, and segregated the records responsive to Mr. Most's request, the Louisiana State Police then denied Mr. Most access to any of the records, claiming that "to complete the review necessary to protect non public portions of these emails is too overly burdensome [*sic*] to complete." *Id.*

13.

Mr. Most wrote back later on August 13, 2018, offering to compromise by narrowing his request to 3% of the responsive records (i.e., to seek access only to a subset of those emails containing the racial slurs and catchphrases of greatest interest to him). Specifically, Mr. Most offered to limit his request to those emails containing the words "Pepe," "red pill," "nigger," "chimp," "chimpanzee," "white genocide," "love your face," "race traitor," and "we wuz kangs." The resulting request limited the scope of the records Mr. Most sought to review to mere hundreds of records (as opposed to the many thousands of records segregated in response to Mr. Most's request of May 25, 2018). Ex. I.

14.

On August 14, 2018, Louisiana State Police Responded: "William: The fact that you have reduced an unreasonably request does not transform it to reasonable or not burdensome . . . Your request is denied." *Id.*

15.

Mr. Most responded later on August 14, 2018 as follows:

Faye,

In that case, will you please review and send me the emails from "white genocide" and down? (Surely reviewing 111 [mailboxes] will not 'shut your office down.')

And then we'll do some research on our end about burden and figure out whether a lawsuit will be needed for the remainder. . . .

Thank you, William.²

² Mr. Most actually overstated the size of the modest request. Although the requested terms appeared 111 times in the requested records, in fact there were only 64 records containing the

See Ex. J. In asking for “the emails from ‘white genocide’ and down,” this August 14, 2018 email asked Louisiana State Police to begin producing records containing four (4) of the nine (9) words/catchphrases contained in the already limited August 13, 2018 request.

16.

That afternoon, the Louisiana State Police wrote: “William: I can live with that request Will get someone on this review ASAP. fdm.” *Id.*

17.

Having heard nothing the following week, Mr. Most wrote to Louisiana State Police on August 20, 2018: “Faye, What’s the ETA on those emails? Thank you! William.” Ex. K

18.

Louisiana State Police responded on August 22, 2018, indicating that the records from the 64 mailboxes identified in Mr. Most’s August 14, 2018 email were copied to a flash-drive and would be mailed to Mr. Most. Importantly, despite Louisiana State Police claims that “protecting[ing] non public portions of the emails [would be] too overly burdensome,” there was not a single piece of non-public / private information redacted from any of the records 64 that was intentionally redacted. Ex. L.

19.

On August 27, 2018, Mr. Most inspected the disclosed records. Included in the 64 records were five (5) emails with a Subject Line reading “Emailing: full list of antifa.docx” or “FW: Emailing: full list of antifa.docx”. See Ex. M. The emails all contained no text in the body of the correspondence, but attached to each of the emails was a Microsoft Word document entitled “full list of antifa.docx”. The emails in question are as follows:

FROM:	Troy Dupuis
TO:	Steven McGovern
DATE:	Aug 21, 2017, 10:07AM
FROM:	Steven McGovern
TO:	Rock Schexnaydre; Chuck McNeal
CC:	Lamar Davis
DATE:	Aug. 21, 2017, 11:16AM
FROM:	Rock Schexnaydre
TO:	Steve Woodring

four phrases “white genocide,” “love your face,” “we wuz kangs,” or “race traitor.” Some records contained multiple iterations of the same phrase. Additionally, some of the records appeared, in duplicate, in multiple mailboxes, so in fact there were fewer than 64 unique records.

DATE: Aug. 21, 2017, 11:28AM

FROM: Steve McGovern
TO: shawn.poirot@lafayettesheriff.com
DATE: Aug. 21, 2017 11:51AM

FROM: Steve McGovern
TO: Erin Vaugh
DATE: Aug 21, 2017 12:37PM

See Ex. M. The records provided to Mr. Most did not include the actual document attached to the emails (despite the fact that the requested far-right catchphrase was contained in the attachment, not the body of the email). *Id.*

20.

The omission of the five attachments was apparently inadvertent. Mr. Most immediately wrote Louisiana State Police on August 27, 2018 and asked for the record. Despite the purportedly detailed review that had delayed the disclosure of the records, Louisiana State Police responded: “I will positively look into the antifa.docx. I have no idea what it is but I will find out.” *See* Ex. N.

21.

Later in the day, Louisiana State Police responded: “the information I am getting on the document is that it was provided to LSP by a CI during an investigation. I have looked at it and appears to be from an outside source. I am trying to justify release to you but do not want to jeopardize an investigation. I am working on getting additional information and will do what I can do legally to let you have a peek at it. the other part is making certain that release does not tend to identify a confidential source. Those are my two concerns. I’d like to work through them with you. Thanks. fdm” *See* Ex. O.

22.

Because there were significant quantities of other records responsive to Mr. Most’s initial request that Louisiana State Police was still refusing to disclose,³ undersigned counsel began

³ Because it bears on the question of whether Louisiana State Police has acted improperly in response to Mr. Most’s Public Records Act request, *see* La. R.S. 44:35(E)(1) (providing \$100 per day damages for certain violations), the court should be aware of the ongoing difficulty securing other records responsive to Mr. Most’s initial request.

Specifically, after the Louisiana State Police agreed to provide the first 64 records (including the “full list of antifa.docx” attachment that still has not been provided) on August 14, 2018 (*see* ¶¶ 15, 16), discussion turned to disclosure of records containing the next five (5) requested search terms (approx. 800 records). Louisiana State Police initially insisted, on August 22, 2018, that it was “overly burdensome” to review just these records. *But see Johnson v. City*

handling communications with Louisiana State Police as counsel for Mr. Most on August 27, 2018. In an email to undersigned counsel on August 28, 2018, Louisiana State Police clarified that it was no longer interested in “let[ting] [Mr. Most] have a peek at [the ‘full list of antifa.docx’ record].” Specifically, Louisiana State Police wrote:

I have since learned that the document at issue is part of an ongoing criminal investigation. It was provided by a Confidential Informant and release of the document would have the potential to undermine the investigation and may potentially identify the Confidential Informant. As such, this document is not considered public under La. R.S. 44:3(A)(1)(2) and (A)(3).

See Ex. Q.

23.

On August 29, 2018, in an effort to avoid litigation over the issue, undersigned counsel wrote Louisiana State Police to clarify whether some compromise might be possible.

Undersigned counsel wrote:

[C]an you please state the legal basis for denying Mr. Most's request for the record containing the requested search terms that appears to be the "list of antifa.docx" attachment? Is it your position that no amount of redaction would allow us to view the document?

See Ex. U.

24.

Louisiana State Police responded on August 29, 2018 this time clarifying that (contrary to its earlier assertion) the record was not exempt from disclosure under La. R.S. 44:3(A)(3):

With respect to the antifa.doc, as I advised yesterday [via telephone], the document at issue is part of an ongoing criminal investigation. It was provided by a Confidential Informant and release of the document would have the potential to undermine the investigation and may potentially identify the Confidential Informant. As such, this document is not considered public under La. R.S. 44:3(A)(1) and (2). Yesterday, I was thinking (3) as well but 1 and 2 are applicable. It was sent among LSP investigators for law enforcement

of Pineville, 9 So.3d 313 (La. App. 3 Cir. 2009) (granting relief in case involving request for 13,574 requested emails); *Vandenweghe v. Parish of Jefferson*, 70 So.3d 51, 53 (La. App. 5 Cir.) (rejecting suggestion that request for over 25,000 emails was overbroad); *Esman v. Cannizzaro*, Case No. 17-4661 “D,” Civ. Dist. Ct., Orleans Parish (Order, July 11, 2017) (rejecting “unduly burdensome” argument in “fake subpoena” case wherein search has now cost \$118,656 and required more than 4,000 man-hours by over 100 employees).

Then, when Mr. Most offered to reduce his request even further, Louisiana State Police refused to say whether it was accepting Mr. Most’s compromise or denying his request despite repeated emails soliciting a “yes” or “no” answer, despite at least four (4) emails expressly requesting such an answer. The game of cat-and-mouse continued until Mr. Most retained outside counsel and threatened to file suit, at which time Louisiana State Police immediately changed its position and announced it would not be “unduly burdensome” to process Mr. Most’s request. See Exs. P, Q, R, S, T. Despite the Louisiana State Police’s earlier insistence that it could not possibly process Mr. Most’s compromise request, the agency now represents it will have little trouble completing its review of the documents within two weeks.

purposes. The fact of its existence and that we have it is protected at this time. No redaction will cure that.

See Ex. V.

25.

Undersigned counsel made one final attempt to avoid litigation later that afternoon:

I do have a concern with respect to the "complete list of antifa.docx". As you are aware, there is no "ongoing criminal investigation" exception to the PRA. The question is whether the record pertains to "criminal litigation that is reasonably anticipated." We are relatively certain we know what the document is: a supposed "list of Antifa" first posted on the conspiracy theory website 8Chan in August 2017, the day before [*sic*] the emails you've previously disclosed. (Here's the Neo-Nazi website "Stormfront" promoting the document shortly before your LSP emails begin; perhaps that's where your confidential informant found it <https://www.stormfront.org/forum/t1223841/>).

If the LSP is actually using this for a criminal investigation wherein "criminal litigation is reasonably anticipated," I am truly horrified, because it suggests LSP takes this kind of thing seriously. But I suspect that is not at all the case: I suspect your "Confidential Informant" is more likely just a far-right sympathizer with connections to LSP who forwarded it on to people that he/she knows on LSP. The fact that it is making the rounds amongst high-ranking LSP officials is noteworthy, itself, but I would ask you to strongly reconsider whether it is truly impossible to redact this information so as not to reveal the identity of your "Confidential Informant" or whether LSP is really claiming it is going to use this for reasonably anticipated criminal litigation. My sense is that it would definitely not be in LSP's interest to take that stance in any official capacity.

See Ex. W.

26.

As of 24 hours later, Louisiana State Police has not revisited its denial of Mr.

Most's request.

27.

The email to Louisiana State Police quoted *supra* (¶ 25) includes an informed guess as to the provenance of the list the release of which Louisiana State Police insists "ha[s] the potential to undermine" forthcoming criminal litigation. To be clear, Mr. Most does not know exactly what is in the withheld record, but he seeks confirmation of his suspicion (based on strong circumstantial evidence) that Louisiana State Police's purported "full list of antifa" is nothing more than a bogus dossier promoted by Neo-Nazi conspiracy theorists targeting private citizens for lawful First Amendment activity.

On August 14, 2017, days after the "Unite the Right" rally in Charlottesville, VA during which anti-fascist protestor Heather Heyer was murdered, the far-right conspiracy theory website "8Chan" (www.8ch.net) published what was purported to be a "Full list of Antifa members." See

<https://8ch.net/pol/res/10404804.html> (Aug. 14, 2017). The list included thousands of names of regular Americans with no connection whatsoever to any political organization; most of the names on the list were simply signatories of a public, online anti-Trump petition. Ali Breland, *Trump Supporters Dig Up Personal Information on Thousands of Trump Opponents*, Sept. 21, 2017, THE HILL, at goo.gl/tqBm9C. In the ensuing days, however, far-right websites promoted the fictitious unmasking of “Antifa.” For instance, the poster “SISwaffen” on the popular Neo-Nazi website STORMFRONT (www.stormfront.org) announced that “8chan just started doxing Antifa members” on August 18, 2017, prompting dozens of enthusiastic racist replies over the coming days. See <https://www.stormfront.org/forum/t1223841/>.⁴ The website ORDER15 (www.order15.com), which promotes National Socialist fraternity, promoted the story the following week. See “Leaked ANTIFA Membership list! Lots of School Teachers! And assorted degenerates,” at <http://www.order15.com/2017/08/24/leaked-antifa-membership-list-lots-of-school-teachers-and-assorted-degenerates>. In September 2017, BUZZFEED NEWS published a partial chronology of how the bogus document initially came into existence, “began traveling around the dark corners of the internet around April [2017]”, and eventually surfaced in its present form. See Ryan Broderick, *Trump Supporters Quietly Built a Massive List With the Personal Information of Thousands of People*, BUZZFEED NEWS Sept. 21, 2017, at goo.gl/J9wH8u; see also Ali Breland, *Trump Supporters Dig Up Personal Information on Thousands of Trump Opponents*, Sept. 21, 2017, THE HILL, at goo.gl/tqBm9C.

The first Louisiana State Police emails with the “full list of antifa.docx” attachment began circulating the morning of August 21, 2017, three days of the Neo-Nazi website STORMFRONT began promoting the 8Chan “Full list of antifa members.”

Another reason Mr. Most believes that the Louisiana State Police “full list of antifa.docx” report is, in fact, based on the 8Chan “Full list of antifa members” dossier is that it surfaced within Louisiana State Police’s email server in response to a search query for four far-right catchphrases: “white genocide,” “love your face,” “race traitor,” and “we wuz kangas.” None of

⁴ A sampling of the STORMFRONT responses includes:

- “We are definitely in a race war now. We are also at war with inferior, crazy, R selected communist whites.”
- “All anti-white racist domestic terrorist should be identified. They should have Federal charges.”
- “Reads like names from a Jewish telephone book.”

these phrases appear in the body of the emails turned over to Mr. Most, meaning that at least one of the catchphrases appears within the “full list of antifa.docx” attachment itself. Conspicuously, the term “white genocide” appear as a comment on the 8Chan “Full list of antifa members” posted on August 18, 2017. *See* <https://8ch.net/pol/res/10404804.html#10404804> (“All these (((people))) were to be sacrificed by the jews to be massacred by heavily armed militia . . . , all to get Trump out of office and to continue white genocide.”). This is consistent with Mr. Most’s informed belief that the Louisiana State Police intelligence report—supposedly supplied by a Confidential Informant and now circulating amongst high-level Louisiana State Police investigators—is simply a modified version of the 8Chan dossier.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

1.

The right to examine public documents is constitutionally protected under the guaranteed “right to direct participation” under Article 12 section 3 of the Louisiana Constitution. Under this provision, “[n]o person shall be denied the right to observe the deliberation of public bodies and examine public documents, except in cases established by law.”

2.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has repeatedly and emphatically adopted a broad reading of Article 12 section 3:

Th[is] provision of the constitution must be construed liberally in favor of free and unrestricted access to the records, *and that access can be denied only when a law, specifically and unequivocally, provides otherwise*. Whenever there is doubt as to whether the public has the right of access to certain records, the doubt must be resolved in favor of the public's right to see. To allow otherwise would be an improper and arbitrary restriction on the public's constitutional rights.

In Re Matter Under Investigation, 15 So.3d 972, 989 (La. 2009) (emphasis in original) (internal citations omitted); *see also Capital City Press v. East Baton Rouge Parish Metropolitan Council*, 696 So.2d 562, 564 (La. 1997); *Title Research Corporation v. Rausch*, 450 So.2d 933, 936 (La. 1984).

3.

The provisions of the Public Records Act, La. R.S. 44:1 *et seq.*, implement this constitutional right and create an enforcement mechanism to ensure compliance. In enacting these provisions, the legislature did not intend to qualify or limit the constitutional right of access. *Landis v. Moreau*, 779 So.2d 691, 694-95 (La. 2001); *see also Treadway v. Jones*, 583

So.2d 119, 121 (La. App. 4 Cir. 1990) (“The Public Records Law must be liberally interpreted to enlarge rather than restrict the public's access to public records.”) On the contrary, “[t]he legislature, by the public records statutes, sought to guarantee, in the most expansive and unrestricted way possible, the right of the public to inspect and reproduce those records which the laws deem to be public.” *Landis v. Moreau*, 779 So.2d at 936 (quoting *Title Research Corp. v. Rausch*, 450 So.2d at 695). As with its constitutional counterpart, all doubts regarding public records under the statute “must be resolved in favor of the right of access.” *Id.*⁵

4.

Defendant has completely withheld access to hundreds of records responsive to the Plaintiff's initial and modified request, but this lawsuit deals only with the inspection of five (5) specific records, the attachments to the five emails identified in ¶19 of this Petition. Defendant has withheld these records after months of arbitrary and capricious stalling and delay; first negligently, apparently, then intentionally; despite multiple offers by Mr. Most to accept redacted portions of the record; and notwithstanding good-faith pre-litigation efforts by Mr. Most to explain to Louisiana State Police why the records are not exempt from disclosure.

5.

The Louisiana State Police first claims that the records are exempt from disclosure under La. R.S. 44:3(A)(2), which provides an exemption for “Records containing the identity of a confidential source of information or records which would tend to reveal the identity of a confidential source of information.” *See* La. R.S. 44:3(A)(2). Louisiana State Police has said there is no way to redact the records to eliminate this concern.

⁵ It is precisely because the right of public access is deemed so fundamental that requests like this one are treated with urgency:

In any case in which a record is requested and a question is raised by the custodian of the record as to whether it is a public record, such custodian shall within three days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays, of the receipt of the request, in writing for such record, notify in writing the person making such request of his determination and the reasons therefor. Such written notification shall contain a reference to the basis under law which the custodian has determined exempts a record, or any part thereof, from inspection, copying, or reproduction.

La. R.S. 44:32(D). After five days, a person who has been denied the right to inspect or copy records, either by the agency's final determination or by the passage of time, may institute expedited proceedings for the issuance of a writ of mandamus and attorney's fees and costs. La. R.S. 44:35(A). Any lawsuit instituted under these provisions must be “tried by preference and in a summary manner.” La. R.S. 44:35(C). This lawsuit, therefore, must be “conducted with rapidity,” and “by preference over ordinary proceedings.” La. C.C. P. art. 2591, 2595.

Louisiana courts subject to careful scrutiny claims under La. R.S. 44:3(A)(2) that records are exempt from the Public Records Act to protect confidential informants. In the leading case on the topic, the Louisiana Supreme Court explained:

[W]e feel compelled to make the further observation that access to such reports may not be blocked by a simple statement from one of the investigators that persons furnishing information were assured of confidentiality. To permit such actions by the Attorney General or any other official would be, in effect, to allow bureaucratic procedures to abrogate the intent and purpose of the Public Records Act. We repeat that the act protects the identity of the confidential informant. **We define a “confidential informant” as one who has or claims to have knowledge of a particular criminal matter or event and is only willing to give such information to representatives of a law enforcement agency provided his identity is kept secret or in confidence.**

Fryar v. Guste, 371 So.2d 742, 745 (La. 1979) (emphasis added) (ordering disclosure of records); *see also Freeman v. Guaranty Broadcasting Corp.*, 498 So.2d 218, 224 (La. App. 1 Cir. 1986) (holding that La. 44:3(A)(2) does not exempt records from disclosure “when the law enforcement agency or informant [has already] publicly release[d] the identity of the informant”).⁶

Here, the Louisiana State Police has not asserted that the source of the “full list of antifa.docx” is an individual who (1) has or claims to have knowledge of a particular criminal matter or event; (2) was only willing to give such information to representatives of a law enforcement agency provided his identity is kept secret. Indeed, it seems highly unlikely that such a privilege would protect the source of the withheld record, because there does not appear to be any “particular criminal matter or event” referenced by the document. If the Louisiana State Police asserts that the source of the document meets the legal definition of a “Confidential Informant” established in *Fryar v. Guste* for Public Records Act purposes, that claim should be subject to careful scrutiny at an adversarial proceeding.

6.

The other basis Louisiana State Police has cited for withholding the record is that it is exempt pursuant to La. R.S. 44:3(A), which exempts from disclosure “[r]ecords pertaining to pending criminal litigation or any criminal litigation which can be reasonably anticipated.”

⁶ It is not entirely clear whether the Louisiana State Police has already publicly identified the informant. The first email containing the list was sent by Troy Dupuis; if that is the individual whose identity Louisiana State Police is ostensibly protecting, *Freeman v. Guaranty Broadcasting Corp.* makes clear that the defendant cannot rely on La. R.S. 44:3(A)(2) to justify its non-disclosure.

Again, Louisiana courts have made clear that a record is not exempt from disclosure under R.S. 44:3(A) merely because, as Louisiana State Police claims here, it may be somehow connected with an ongoing criminal investigation. Rather, whether a record “pertain[s] to . . . any criminal litigation which can be reasonably anticipated” is a fact-specific determination that “requires more than a judicial acceptance of an assertion of privilege by the [state actor].” *Cormier v. In re: Public Records Request of Giulio*, 553 So.2d 806, 807 (La. 1989). “Criminal litigation” means “an adversarial contest begun by formal accusation and waged in judicial proceedings in the name of the State, by the district attorney against the defendant.” *Nix v. Daniel*, 669 So.2d 573 (La. App. 1 Cir. 1996). The determination “must be made on a case-by-case basis in the context of a contradictory hearing wherein the opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses is present.” *In re Matter Under Investigation*, 15 So.3d 972, 992 (La. 2009). At this contradictory hearing, the court must be guided by “objective factors” including:

whether criminal litigation may still be initiated given the prescriptive period of the offense to be charged; the temporal and procedural posture of each case; whether criminal litigation has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled; the assertion of the prosecutorial authority as to its intent or lack thereof to initiate criminal litigation; whether the prosecutorial authority has taken objective, positive and verifiable steps to preserve its ability to initiate criminal litigation, including, but not limited to, preserving evidence, maintaining contact with witnesses, and continuing an investigation; the time it would take to appropriately investigate and try an offense; the prosecutor's inherent authority to determine whom, when and how he will prosecute, La.C.Cr.P. art. 61; the severity of the crime; the availability of witnesses, victims and defendants; the spoilation of evidence; the reasonable likelihood that a missing witness or an absconded defendant might be found; and the reasonable likelihood that additional witnesses might be willing to come forward with the passage of time. As always, the burden of proving that the record is not subject to inspection, copying, or reproduction by a member of the public rests with the custodian. La. R.S. 44:31(3).

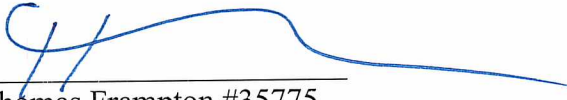
Id.

If the “full list of antifa.docx” remotely resembles the document it is suspected to be, there is no way it pertains to “reasonably anticipated” criminal litigation. The document does not identify any criminal offenses or anyone known to be a Louisiana person. Indeed, it claims to identify the membership of an organization (“Antifa”) that does not exist. It is a dossier of private citizens who have committed no offense other than to engage in core First Amendment activity and have been targeted by neo-Nazis; now, it appears, they are being targeted by the Louisiana State Police as well.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays:

1. That a writ of mandamus be issued directing Defendant to disclose the records requested, or show cause why they should not be ordered to do so;
2. Declaratory relief that the Defendant's conduct in this case violated the Public Records Act, and injunctive relief ordering prospective compliance with the same;
3. For an award of attorney's fees and other costs of litigation.
4. Civil penalties not to exceed one hundred dollars per day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays for each day the custodian arbitrarily or capriciously has withheld the requested record or unreasonably or arbitrarily failed to respond to Mr. Most's request as required by La. R.S. 44:32. *See* La. R.S. 44:35(E)(1).
5. All other general and equitable relief this Honorable Court deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,



Thomas Frampton #35775
Climenko Fellow & Lecturer on Law
Harvard Law School
Griswold Hall 106
Cambridge, MA 02138
tframpton@law.harvard.edu
202.352.8341
Affiliation for identification only

PLEASE SERVE:

Kevin W. Reeves
Custodian of Records
Louisiana State Police
7919 Independence Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
STATE OF LOUISIANA

WILLIAM MOST ,

Plaintiff

v.

KEVIN W. REEVES, in his
official capacity as Custodian of Records
for the Louisiana State Police,

Defendant

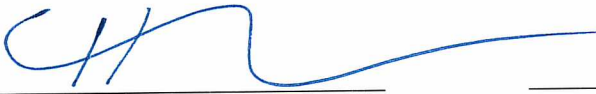
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Civil Action No. _____

Before me, the undersigned Notary Public, personally came and appeared:

Thomas W. Frampton

who, after being duly sworn, did depose and say that he is currently representing William Most in the above captioned civil action, that he has read the foregoing Petition for Writ of Mandamus, and that all of the allegations contained therein are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.



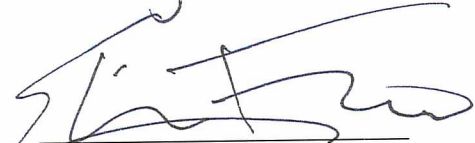
Thomas Frampton

Date

Aug. 30, 2018

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned Notary Public, on the 30th day of

August, 2018.



Notary Public
commission for life



NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
STATE OF LOUISIANA

WILLIAM MOST ,

Plaintiff

v.

KEVIN W. REEVES, in his
official capacity as Custodian of Records
for the Louisiana State Police,

Defendant

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Civil Action No. _____

**RULE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY DEFENDANT SHOULD NOT BE ORDERED TO
PRODUCE PUBLIC RECORDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PUBLIC RECORDS**

ACT

Considering the foregoing Petition for Writ of Mandamus, Declaratory, and Injunctive Relief:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant show cause on the ____ day of _____, 2018 at _____.m., why he should not be ordered to provide the records sought by Plaintiff in this matter;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant further show cause on the above stated date and time why judgment should not be rendered against him for attorney's fees and costs of this civil action, as well as any civil penalties provided for by law.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this ____ day of _____, 2018.

District Judge

Competency

EXHIBITS

Ex. A (PRA Request, May 25, 2018)
Ex. B (Emails, June 4, 2018)
Ex. C (Letter, June 12, 2018)
Ex. D. (Email, June 12, 2018)
Ex. E (Report and Order, June 17, 2018)
Ex. F (Emails, July 17, 2018)
Ex. G (Emails, August 6, 2018)
Ex. H (PRA Search Results / Denial, August 13, 2018)
Ex. I (Emails, August 13-14, 2018)
Ex. J (Emails, August 14, 2018)
Ex. K (Email, August 20, 2018)
Ex. L (Email, August 22, 2018)
Ex. M. (Public Records Disclosed, originally sent August 21, 2017)
Ex. N (Email, August 27, 2018)
Ex. O (Email, August 27, 2018)
Ex. P (Email, August 27, 2018)
Ex. Q (Email, August 28, 2018)
Ex. R (Email, August 28, 2018)
Ex. S (Email, August 28, 2018)
Ex. T (Email, August 28, 2018)
Ex. U (Email, August 29, 2018)
Ex. V (Email, August 29, 2018)
Ex. W (Email, August 29, 2018)

Ex. A (PRA Request, May 25, 2018)

Law Office of William Most

201 St. Charles Ave., Ste. 114, # 101 ♦ New Orleans, LA 70170

(504) 509-5023

williammost@gmail.com

Louisiana State Police
Via email Faye.Morrison@la.gov

May 25, 2018

Re: Public Records Act Request

To Whom It May Concern,

Pursuant the Louisiana Public Records Act, La. R.S.44:1, *et seq.*, I am writing to request the following categories of documents:

1. Any correspondence, including emails, from, to, or between employees of the Louisiana State Police that include one or more of the following words or phrases:

- "Alt-right"
- "Alt right"
- "Watermelon"
- "Love your race"
- "Lynch"
- "Pepe"
- "Safari"
- "Nigger"
- "Race traitor"
- "Red pill"
- "Monkey"
- "We wuz kangas"
- "Chimp"
- "Chimpanzee"
- "White genocide"

Under the provisions of R.S. 44:32, if you raise a question as to whether the record requested is a public record, you are required to notify in writing the person making the request of your determination and the reasons, including the legal basis, therefor. Said notice shall be made within three days of the receipt of the request, exclusive of weekends and public holidays. Under the provisions of R.S. 44:33, if the public record is not immediately available you are required to certify this in writing promptly, and in your certificate fix a day and hour within three days, exclusive of weekends and public holidays.

If all or part of the request is denied, please provide the name, address, and telephone number of the agency official responsible for the denial, and the official responsible for the appeals of denied requests. Also, if portions of the requested records are exempt from release, I request that all reasonably segregable, nonexempt portions of those records be released. In addition, if records are withheld, I request that you specifically identify those records by providing a list of records being withheld with an accompanying explanation of the exemptions being used to withhold the requested records. This list should include the title and brief description of each of the withheld records, any date or dates associated with each of the

withheld records, and a list of attachments, appendices, amendments or other materials included with each of the withheld records.

If your search fails to identify the requested records, I ask that you (1) describe in detail the search procedure, including the information about the files that were searched, (2) identify the person or persons who conducted the search, and (3) explain why a more comprehensive search of your offices would be unreasonable.

Per RS 44:32(C)(1)(a), I request a waiver of any and all costs associated with the satisfaction of this request. Please advise me of any informational or other procedural requirements that you may have in order for this request to qualify for a fee waiver. If you are unable to provide a fee waiver, please notify me in advance of any payment required before incurring the cost.

I am requesting electronic copies of any of the above-referenced documents. Upon identifying the records, please contact me at williammost@gmail.com or (504) 509-5023 to make plans to inspect and copy the records. Thank you for your help and cooperation with this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'William Most', followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

William Most

Ex. B (Emails, June 4, 2018)

On Mon, Jun 4, 2018 at 11:47 AM, Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov> wrote:
I did not see your 5/25 email to me that was sent after hours. I apologize for the delay in responding.

I am not the custodian of the records you seek. I assist the records custodians with requests but I am not the custodian of the records you seek. The only records over which I am custodian are those maintained by the office of legal affairs.

That being said, I will route your request for handling. Based on what I see, it appears that you are asking for all LSP employees' emails to be searched for an indefinite amount of time for the search terms. Is that correct? fdm

From: M. Sqawsan Barner [<mailto:m.sqawsan.b@gmail.com>]
Sent: Monday, June 04, 2018 11:39 AM
To: Faye Morrison
Cc: William Most
Subject: Re: PRA Request

Hello Faye,

I hope you're well this morning. I am emailing to follow up on this PRA request. As you know, a public entity has three days to respond to a PRA request if the entity has any reason to believe the records in question are not public records. R.S. 44:32. It has been four full business days since the request was made.

When can we expect a response to the request? Feel free to call me if necessary: 615-612-8020.

Best,

Meghsha Barner
Law Office of William Most, LLC

Ex. C (Letter, June 12, 2018)



JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

KEVIN W. REEVES, COLONEL
DEPUTY SECRETARY

State of Louisiana
Department of Public Safety and Corrections
Public Safety Services

June 12, 2018
OLA/FDM/18-21263

Mr. William Most

Via Email: williammost@gmail.com

RE: May 25, 2018 public records request to JB Slaton

OLA File No. 058281

Dear Mr. Most:

This letter is in response to your public records request for any correspondence, including emails, from, to, or between employees of the LSP that include one or more of the following words or phrases: alt-right, alt right, watermelon, love your race, lynch, pepe, safari, nigger, race traitor, red pill, monkey, we wuz kangs, chimp, chimpanzee, white genocide.

It has come to my attention that you represent Blair Imani, Blair Imani, et al v. City of Baton Rouge, et al, 3:17-cv-00439, in the lawsuit against LSP pending in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana. Your public records request appears directly related to the subject matter of that litigation.

My first concern is that LSP is represented by counsel, Mr. Dennis Phayer and that direct contact with LSP related to the litigation may be inappropriate. Additionally, it is my understanding that discovery in the litigation is being controlled/overseen by Judge DeGravelles and I am concerned that providing litigation related information outside his oversight might be considered an attempt to circumvent the discovery process.

I ask that you direct any further inquiries related to the litigation to Dennis Phayer.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (225) 925-6103, or via email at faye.morrison@la.gov.

With kindest professional regards, I am,

Sincerely,


Faye Morrison, Assistant Secretary
DPS, Office of Legal Affairs

Cc: Dennis Phayer

COURTESY • LOYALTY • SERVICE
"An Equal Opportunity Employer"
P.O. BOX 66614, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70896

Ex. D. (Email, June 12, 2018)

From: William Most [mailto:williammost@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, June 12, 2018 11:19 AM

To: Gaytha Christmas

Cc: Dennis Phayer; Faye Morrison; JB Slaton; John Adcock; M. Sqawsan Barner; Michelle Rutherford

Subject: Re: Emailing: William Most LSP emails

Mr. Phayer and Ms. Morrison,

I appreciate you reaching out to me with your concerns. I am confident, however, that this Public Records Act request is not barred by *Imani* for three reasons.

First, the PRA request isn't relevant to any claims in *Imani*. The PRA request asks for emails containing specific white supremacist and racist terminology. *Imani*, however, has no claim for discrimination on the basis of race. You may be thinking of some of the MacArthur Justice Center's cases, which do have racial discrimination claims; our case does not. (Frankly, if we were to request these documents in discovery in *Imani*, I would expect you to object on the basis of relevance.)

Second, while you are correct that the judges in *Imani* are "overseeing" discovery, they explicitly ruled that written discovery between plaintiffs and LSP may proceed. *Imani*, R. Doc. 118 at 13 ("the court will allow such written discovery to proceed.") So even if this were related to the litigation, it would not be barred.

And third, the Fifth Circuit has explicitly rejected the idea that litigation stops a party from conducting public records requests. *RSR Corp. v. Brock*, 764 F. 2d 355 (5th Cir. 1985) ("We certainly did *not* hold in *Murdock*, however, that the existence of the discovery provision of the Federal Rules precluded resort to the FOIA as an alternative means of obtaining the documents."); see also the Seventh Circuit's broad survey in *American Bank v. City of Menasha*, 627 F. 3d 261 (7th Cir. 2010) ("The case law uniformly refuses to define requests for access to federal or state public records under public records laws (such as the federal Freedom of Information Act and state public records laws — including Wisconsin's) as discovery demands, even when as in this case the request is made for the purpose of obtaining information to aid in a litigation and is worded much like a discovery demand.")

Finally, you alluded to the idea that me sending a public records request to Mr. Slaton might be inappropriate. As you know, Louisiana Rule of Professional Conduct 4.2 only bars contact with an employee of a represented entity if the employee (1) supervises, directs or regularly consults with the organization's lawyer concerning the matter; (2) has the authority to obligate the organization with respect to the matter; or (3) whose act or omission in connection with the matter may be imputed to the organization for purposes of civil or criminal liability. I think it unlikely that Lt. Slaton meets those criteria; however, I am happy to defer to your assessment if you disagree. Please just let me know what officer I should send public records requests in the future.

I am happy to discuss with you the scope and intent of the public records request, so we can ensure it is fulfilled it while also minimizing the burden on the State Police. I look forward to the prompt execution of this Public Records request.

Please let us know if you have any other concerns or other questions.

Thank you,

William

Ex. E (Report and Order, June 17, 2018)

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

BLAIR IMANI, ET AL.

CIVIL ACTION

VERSUS

NO. 17-439-JWD-EWD

CITY OF BATON ROUGE, ET AL.

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE REPORT AND ORDER

A telephone conference was held before Magistrate Judge Erin Wilder-Doomes on July 17, with the following participants:

PRESENT: William B. Most

John Adcock

Michelle M. Rutherford

Counsel for plaintiff,

Blair Imani, *et al.*¹

Catherine St. Pierre

Counsel for defendants,

Sid J. Gautreaux, III, *et al.*

Courtney Humphrey

Counsel for defendants,

City of Baton Rouge, *et al.*

Dennis J. Phayer

Counsel for Louisiana

State Police defendants

Craig E. Frosch

Counsel for Louisiana

Sheriffs' Association

Defendants

The parties discussed the Motion for Order to Show Cause Why Plaintiffs' Attorney Has Not Violated the Stay Order (the "Motion")² filed by defendants, Sheriff Sid J. Gautreaux, III, in his official capacity as Sheriff of East Baton Rouge Parish and AIX Group, doing business as Nova Casualty Company, ("EBRSO Defendants").

¹ Meghsha Barner also participated in the call on behalf of plaintiffs; however, Ms. Barner has not enrolled as counsel in this matter.

² R. Doc. 121.

On May 14, 2018, this Court entered an Order staying all discovery between Plaintiffs and the EBRSO Defendants (the “Stay Order”).³ Per their Motion, the EBRSO Defendants assert that after entry of the Stay Order, counsel for Plaintiffs sent a public records request to the East Baton Rouge Sheriff’s Office “requesting correspondence, including e-mails that are directly relevant to the Plaintiffs’ claims in this case.”⁴

During the telephone conference, counsel for Plaintiffs argued that the documents sought via the public records request were not particularly relevant to the instant lawsuit and that the weight of authority treats public records requests as separate and apart from discovery requests issued pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Counsel for the EBRSO Defendants asserted that the information sought via the public records request could be relevant to Plaintiff’s claims of racist policies and procedures and that the request was meant to circumvent the Stay Order. Following additional discussion, counsel for the EBRSO Defendants agreed that if someone who was not involved in this lawsuit had sent the public records request, the request would be proper. Counsel for the EBRSO Defendants stated that if counsel for Plaintiffs agreed to not use the documents produced in response to the public records request in this litigation, the East Baton Rouge Sheriff’s Office would not object to responding to the request.

Plaintiffs and the EBRSO Defendants agreed that the East Baton Rouge Sheriff’s Office would respond to the public records request and would label documents produced in response to the public records request to so indicate. The parties further agreed that should Plaintiffs wish to use documents produced in response to the public records request in this lawsuit, Plaintiffs would

³ R. Doc. 118, p. 1 (“IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that discovery in this matter, with the exception of written discovery between Plaintiffs and the non-moving defendants (*i.e.*, parties other than EBRSO Defendants), is STAYED pending resolution of the issues raised in the Motion to Dismiss.”).

⁴ R. Doc. 121, p. 1.

make a discovery request for such documents pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure if and when discovery is opened.

Based on the agreement of the parties, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for Order to Show Cause Why Plaintiffs' Attorney Has Not Violated the Stay Order⁵ is DENIED AS MOOT.

Signed in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on July 17, 2018.



ERIN WILDER-DOOMES
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

⁵ R. Doc. 121.

Ex. F (Emails, July 17, 2018)



Thomas Frampton <tframpton@gmail.com>

Fwd: Imani PRA request

William Most <williammost@gmail.com>
To: Thomas Frampton <tframpton@gmail.com>

Tue, Aug 28, 2018 at 8:27 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Faye Morrison** <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>
Date: Tue, Jul 17, 2018 at 12:05 PM
Subject: RE: Imani PRA request
To: William Most <williammost@gmail.com>
Cc: "Dennis Phayer (DPhayer@burglass.com)" <DPhayer@burglass.com>

William: we will resume efforts on conducting the search. Will advise if we need to narrow scope. fdm

From: William Most [mailto:williammost@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 11:31 AM
To: Dennis Phayer
Cc: M. Sqawsan Barner; Faye Morrison; John Adcock; Michelle Rutherford

Subject: Re: Imani PRA request

Dennis,

Based on Judge Wilder-Doomes ruling this morning, I presume that LSP will provide documents responsive to the Public Records request. Is that right? Can your clients provide an estimate of when that will be?

We will honor with LSP the same agreement as with EBRSO - that any documents that plaintiffs intend to use in *Imani*, they will separately make discovery requests for.

If the search turns up an excessive number of documents, I'm happy to discuss modifying the scope of the PRA.

Thank you,

William

[Quoted text hidden]

Ex. G (Emails, August 6, 2018)

From: William Most [mailto:williammost@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 9:17 AM

To: Faye Morrison

Cc: M. Sqawsan Barner

Subject: Re: PRA Request

Faye,

Under the public records law, if a record is not immediately available, it is to be provided within three business days. R.S. 44:33. And after five business days, if a requestor has not been provided "an estimate of the time reasonably necessary for collection, segregation, redaction, examination, or review of a records request," the requestor can immediately file suit and receive penalties and attorneys fees. R.S. 44:35 (A).

It's been three weeks since the judge issued her ruling, and you haven't even *begun* searching? And all you can do is "hope" that the search will begin this week? I am generally pretty forgiving about PRA schedules, but that strikes me as not even making a good faith attempt to comply with the law.

Please give me an estimate of when the records will be available for review.

Thank you,

William

On Mon, Aug 6, 2018 at 9:06 AM, Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov> wrote:

We were not gathering during the interim that I objected to the request as being part of the lawsuit you have against us. At this point, due to the ruling of the judge on the City's objection, we are going to gather. Once the search starts and we see what it is returning, I will advise. I hope that it will get started this week.

From: William Most [mailto:williammost@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, August 06, 2018 5:40 AM

To: Faye Morrison

Cc: M. Sqawsan Barner

Subject: Re: PRA Request

Faye,

Where do we stand with this PRA? You told us you needed sixty days from June 5, and that time is up.

Thank you,

William

Ex. H (PRA Search Results / Denial, August 13, 2018)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Faye Morrison** <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>

Date: Mon, Aug 13, 2018 at 1:58 PM

Subject: RE: PRA Request

To: William Most <williammost@gmail.com>

Cc: "M. Sqawsan Barner" <m.sqawsan.b@gmail.com>, JB Slaton <JB.Slaton@la.gov>

William: The search has been conducted and the result is very large. (32 GB) To complete the review necessary to protect non public portions of these emails is too overly burdensome to complete. I am providing you the preliminary results of each query below to demonstrate the volume of your request. We are denying your request at this time as overly burdensome. Fdm

Keyword	Hits	Mailboxes
LYNCH	144469	2122
MONKEY	60670	1691
WATERMELON	9512	965
"ALT RIGHT"	6948	1240
ALT-RIGHT	6948	1240
PEPE	2042	417
"RED PILL"	1739	220
NIGGER	1456	263
CHIMP	557	157
CHIMPANZEE	550	165
"WHITE GENOCIDE"	57	26
"LOVE YOUR FACE"	26	17
"RACE TRAITOR"	21	17
"WE WUZ KANGS"	7	4

Ex. I (Emails, August 13-14, 2018)

On Tue, Aug 14, 2018 at 8:52 AM, Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov> wrote:

William: The fact that you have reduced an unreasonable request does not transform it to reasonable or not burdensome. The volume is still huge. It will shut down my office to review what you are asking me to review.

Your request is not a request for a particular identifiable document under the public records act. It is a fishing expedition. I do not believe that the Public Records Act requires an agency to perform this type of search and review under the circumstances. We performed the search you requested and provided you with the preliminary results for your reference. However, the review necessary to make certain no non public documents are released is overly burdensome.

The Public Records Act does foresee and allow for segregation of records where public records contain non-public information. La. R.S. 44:32(B); La. R.S. 44:33(A)(1)(2); *Association for Rights of Citizens, Inc. v. Parish of St. Bernard*, 557 So. 2d 714. Under the parameters of your request, the work necessary to review and redact the emails so that you may review them, is considered overly burdensome for the agency to perform. Please see *Beckett v. Serpas*, 112 So. 3d 348. Your request is denied. fdm

From: William Most [<mailto:williammost@gmail.com>]

Sent: Monday, August 13, 2018 7:06 PM

To: Faye Morrison

Cc: M. Sqawsan Barner; JB Slaton

Subject: Re: PRA Request

Actually, how about Pepe down plus any emails containing both "monkey" and "watermelon." That should narrow it substantially.

Thank you!

William

On Mon, Aug 13, 2018 at 5:10 PM, William Most <williammost@gmail.com> wrote:
I agree that it would be overburdensome to review all of those. Perhaps there are people named Lynch, which is generating all those hits.

Why don't we just do from Pepe down? That's a 97% reduction in the work for you.

Ex. J (Emails, August 14, 2018)

On Tue, Aug 14, 2018 at 1:02 PM, Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov> wrote:
William: I can live with that request. I respectfully disagree with your timing objection. Will get someone on this review ASAP. fdm

From: William Most [<mailto:williammost@gmail.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, August 14, 2018 9:20 AM
To: Faye Morrison

Cc: M. Sqawsan Barner; JB Slaton
Subject: Re: PRA Request

Faye,

In that case, will you please review and send me the emails from "white genocide" and down? (Surely reviewing 111 emails will not "shut your office down.") And then we'll do some research on our end about burden and figure out whether a lawsuit will be needed for the remainder.

While it is true that documents can be withheld if not public, you missed the deadline for raising that argument several months ago.

Thank you,

William

Ex. K (Email, August 20, 2018)

From: William Most [mailto:williammost@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, August 20, 2018 8:28 PM

To: Faye Morrison

Cc: M. Sqawsan Barner; JB Slaton

Subject: Re: PRA Request

Faye,

What's the ETA on those emails?

Thank you!

William

Ex. L (Email, August 22, 2018)

On Wed, Aug 22, 2018 at 11:58 AM, Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov> wrote:
They are ready. Do you want to come view them in person? No redactions. fdm

From: William Most [<mailto:williammost@gmail.com>]

Sent: Monday, August 20, 2018 8:28 PM

To: Faye Morrison

Cc: M. Sqawsan Barner; JB Slaton

Subject: Re: PRA Request

Faye,

What's the ETA on those emails?

Thank you!

William

Ex. M. (Public Records Disclosed, originally sent August 21, 2017)

Faye Morrison

From: Steven McGovern
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2017 12:37 PM
To: Erin Vaughn
Subject: FW: Emailing: full list of antifa.docx
Attachments: full list of antifa.docx

-----Original Message-----

From: Troy Dupuis
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2017 10:07 AM
To: Steven McGovern
Subject: Emailing: full list of antifa.docx

Your message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:

full list of antifa.docx

Note: To protect against computer viruses, e-mail programs may prevent sending or receiving certain types of file attachments. Check your e-mail security settings to determine how attachments are handled.

Faye Morrison

From: Steven McGovern
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2017 11:51 AM
To: shawn.poirot@lafayettesheriff.com
Subject: FW: Emailing: full list of antifa.docx
Attachments: full list of antifa.docx

-----Original Message-----

From: Troy Dupuis
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2017 10:07 AM
To: Steven McGovern
Subject: Emailing: full list of antifa.docx

Your message is ready to be sent with the following file or link attachments:

full list of antifa.docx

Note: To protect against computer viruses, e-mail programs may prevent sending or receiving certain types of file attachments. Check your e-mail security settings to determine how attachments are handled.

Faye Morrison

From: Rock Schexnaydre
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2017 11:27 AM
To: Steve Woodring
Subject: FW: Emailing: full list of antifa.docx
Attachments: full list of antifa.docx

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven McGovern
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2017 11:16 AM
To: Rock Schexnaydre; Chuck McNeal
Cc: Lamar Davis
Subject: FW: Emailing: full list of antifa.docx

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Ex. N (Email, August 27, 2018)



Thomas Frampton <tframpton@gmail.com>

Public Records Compromise

William Most <williammost@gmail.com>
To: Thomas Frampton <tframpton@gmail.com>

Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at 12:40 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Faye Morrison** <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>
Date: Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at 12:06 PM
Subject: RE: Public Records Compromise
To: William Most <williammost@gmail.com>

I will positively look into the antifa.docx. I have no idea what it is but I will find out.

I am only the custodian for Office of Legal Affairs. The Colonel is the official custodian of all else DPS but he relies on the heads of the sections to maintain and gather. The emails are actually not housed at LSP, they are actually OTS office of technology services which is the entity that ran the search for me. They belong to the Division of Administration. I am happy to get you what you need on that part.

Thanks. fdm

From: William Most [mailto:williammost@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, August 27, 2018 9:33 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

Ex. O (Email, August 27, 2018)



Thomas Frampton <tframpton@gmail.com>

Public Records Compromise

William Most <williammost@gmail.com>
To: Thomas Frampton <tframpton@gmail.com>

Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at 1:26 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Faye Morrison** <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>
Date: Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at 1:11 PM
Subject: RE: Public Records Compromise
To: William Most <williammost@gmail.com>

William: the information I am getting on the document is that it was provided to LSP by a CI during an investigation. I have looked at it and appears to be from an outside source. I am trying to justify release to you but do not want to jeopardize an investigation. I am working on getting additional information and will do what I can do legally to let you have a peek at it. the other part is making certain that release does not tend to identify a confidential source. Those are my two concerns. I'd like to work through them with you. Thanks. fdm

From: William Most [mailto:williammost@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, August 27, 2018 9:33 AM

[Quoted text hidden]

Ex. P (Email, August 27, 2018)

Most PRA Request

Frampton, Thomas Ward

Mon 8/27/2018 6:35 PM

Sent Items

To: Faye.Morrison@la.gov <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>;

Dear Ms. Morrison:

I am attorney retained by Mr. Most to handle his pending PRA request, originally dated May 25, 2018 and most recently updated ("Proposed Compromise") as of August 23, 2018. I am writing to clarify that Louisiana State Police has denied Mr. Most's request for records as modified on August 23, 2018. So there is no ambiguity:

- On August 23, 2018, Mr. Most offered to limit his (already reduced) request to "emails from 'red pill' and down." Based on your previous August 22, 2018 production, which I understand to include all responsive records from "white genocide" and down, the request of August 23 was for the following records:

	Hits	Mailboxes
"Red Pill"	1739	220
Nigger	1456	263
Chimp	557	157
Chimpanzee	550	165

Your response of August 24, 2018 (which consisted, in its entirety, of "Please review the return and then we can discuss further") did not expressly state that you were denying the request, but nor did you provide immediate access to the requested records.

- On August 24, 2018, Mr. Most responded: "This has been going on for three months. If you are denying my request as modified, please state so. If you're unwilling to state that you will produce the request records and when, I can only interpret that as a denial."

Yet again, your response (of August 24, 2018) did not expressly state that you were denying the request, but nor did you provide immediate access to the requested records.

- On August 27, 2018, Mr. Most yet again wrote "Please let me know by close of business if Louisiana State Police would accept this compromise; I will take no response as a reiteration of your denial of the PRA."

Yet again, your response (of August 27, 2018) did not expressly state that you were denying the request, but nor did you provide immediate access to the requested records.

If it was *not* your intent to deny Mr. Most's request (as modified on August 23) on behalf of the Louisiana State Police in your August 23, August 24, and August 27 communications, can you please let me know by noon tomorrow (August 28, 2018). If you are, in fact, denying the request, I would also appreciate a clear statement as much and the address where the proper custodian of records for the responsive records can be served. You can reach me at my cell number provided below.

Thank you,

Thomas Frampton
Attorney for William Most

Thomas Frampton

Climenko Fellow and Lecturer on Law

Harvard Law School

Griswold Hall 106

Cambridge, MA 02138

c - 202.352.8341

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For Identification Purposes Only

Ex. Q (Email, August 28, 2018)

RE: Most PRA Request

Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>

Tue 8/28/2018 10:27 AM

To: Frampton, Thomas Ward <tframpton@law.harvard.edu>;

Mr. Frampton: You are correct that I did not outright deny Mr. Most's attempt to compromise and resolve this PRR. My goal is to get people what they need when they make a request. We have never conducted this type of search/request before. We do not maintain the emails here at LSP. They are maintained by the Division of Administration. Because they belong to our employees, we were able to ask them to conduct the search. When I agreed to do the short list of emails, I did not know what the documents would look like or if they would be deemed responsive. When I asked Mr. Most to look at the response first, my goal was to determine if the search we conducted was adequate prior to agreeing to review another 4000 emails at the taxpayers cost.

Yesterday I replied twice to Mr. Most's representation that he would compromise the request and both times I indicated that I would do what I could to identify the document he requested and determine whether it was public.

I have since learned that the document at issue is part of an ongoing criminal investigation. It was provided by a Confidential Informant and release of the document would have the potential to undermine the investigation and may potentially identify the Confidential Informant. As such, this document is not considered public under La. R.S. 44:3(A)(1)(2) and (A)(3).

This is a perfect example of why we need to review and potentially redact documents prior to release. Our emails include both clearly public matters but also non-public matters such as what occurred above. I remain open to moving forward to try to resolve this PRR with you and Mr. Most. fdm

From: Frampton, Thomas Ward [mailto:tframpton@law.harvard.edu]

Sent: Monday, August 27, 2018 5:35 PM

To: Faye Morrison

Subject: Most PRA Request

Dear Ms. Morrison:

I am attorney retained by Mr. Most to handle his pending PRA request, originally dated May 25, 2018 and most recently updated ("Proposed Compromise") as of August 23, 2018. I am writing to clarify that Louisiana State Police has denied Mr. Most's request for records as modified on August 23, 2018. So there is no ambiguity:

- On August 23, 2018, Mr. Most offered to limit his (already reduced) request to "emails from 'red pill' and down." Based on your previous August 22, 2018 production, which I understand to include all responsive records from "white genocide" and down, the request of August 23 was for the following records:

	Hits	Mailboxes
"Red Pill"	1739	220
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Ex. R (Email, August 28, 2018)

Re: Most PRA Request

Frampton, Thomas Ward

Tue 8/28/2018 12:23 PM

Sent Items

To: Faye.Morrison@la.gov <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>;

Dear Ms. Morrison:

This email is to memorialize the phone conversation we just completed. I asked for clarification as to whether LSP was willing to accept the compromise discussed in the last several emails; you said you were unable to answer at this time. I asked for you to give me a time definite when you could answer "yes" or "no"; you were unable to give me a response. You emphasized there were other decision-makers with whom you needed to consult, but did not state when we would have an answer.

We concluded our conversation by you saying you would respond to me today by noon with a definite "yes" or "no" answer as to whether you were accepting Mr. Most's compromise.

Please let me know if there's anything substantive that this summary omits. I look forward to hearing from you and sincerely hope we are able to resolve this promptly.

Thank you,

Thomas

On Aug 27, 2018, at 5:35 PM, Frampton, Thomas Ward <tframpton@law.harvard.edu> wrote:

Dear Ms. Morrison:

I am attorney retained by Mr. Most to handle his pending PRA request, originally dated May 25, 2018 and most recently updated ("Proposed Compromise") as of August 23, 2018. I am writing to clarify that Louisiana State Police has denied Mr. Most's request for records as modified on August 23, 2018. So there is no ambiguity:

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"Red Pill"	1739	220
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Your response of August 24, 2018 (which consisted, in its entirety, of "Please review the return and then we can discuss further") did not expressly state that you were denying the request, but nor did you provide immediate access to the requested records.

Ex. S (Email, August 28, 2018)

Re: Most PRA Request

Frampton, Thomas Ward

Tue 8/28/2018 12:46 PM

Sent Items

To: Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>;

Ms. Morrison:

Yet again, can you please say "yes" or "no" whether you are accepting Mr. Most's proposed compromise? If the answer is anything other than "yes" (and hence that you are withdrawing your former position that the request was unduly burdensome) I am afraid I have no other option than to seek mandamus relief. If the answer is "yes," I would appreciate a firm date by which you anticipate the records being copied.

Thank you,

Thomas

Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 28, 2018, at 11:21 AM, Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov> wrote:

Thomas: We are going to review the search results below as requested. Please confirm receipt. I will try to make it happen this week. Thank you. fdm

From: Frampton, Thomas Ward [mailto:tframpton@law.harvard.edu]

Sent: Monday, August 27, 2018 5:35 PM

To: Faye Morrison

Subject: Most PRA Request

Dear Ms. Morrison:

I am attorney retained by Mr. Most to handle his pending PRA request, originally dated May 25, 2018 and most recently updated ("Proposed Compromise") as of August 23, 2018. I am writing to clarify that Louisiana State Police has denied Mr. Most's request for records as modified on August 23, 2018. So there is no ambiguity:

- On August 23, 2018, Mr. Most offered to limit his (already reduced) request to "emails from 'red pill' and down." Based on your previous August 22, 2018 production, which I understand to include all responsive records from "white genocide" and down, the request of August 23 was for the following records:

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Chimpanzee	550	165

Ex. T (Email, August 28, 2018)

RE: Most PRA Request

Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>

Tue 8/28/2018 1:02 PM

To: Frampton, Thomas Ward <tframpton@law.harvard.edu>;

Yes.

From: Frampton, Thomas Ward [mailto:tframpton@law.harvard.edu]

Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 11:46 AM

To: Faye Morrison

Subject: Re: Most PRA Request

Ms. Morrison:

Yet again, can you please say "yes" or "no" whether you are accepting Mr. Most's proposed compromise? If the answer is anything other than "yes" (and hence that you are withdrawing your former position that the request was unduly burdensome) I am afraid I have no other option than to seek mandamus relief. If the answer is "yes," I would appreciate a firm date by which you anticipate the records being copied.

Thank you,

Thomas

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Thomas: We are going to review the search results below as requested. Please confirm receipt. I will try to make it happen this week. Thank you. fdm

From: Frampton, Thomas Ward [mailto:tframpton@law.harvard.edu]

Sent: Monday, August 27, 2018 5:35 PM

To: Faye Morrison

Subject: Most PRA Request

Dear Ms. Morrison:

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- On August 23, 2018, Mr. Most offered to limit his (already reduced) request to "emails from 'red pill' and down." Based on your previous August 22, 2018 production, which I understand to include all responsive records from "white genocide" and down, the request of August 23 was for the following records:

Ex. U (Email, August 29, 2018)

Re: Most PRA Request

Frampton, Thomas Ward

Wed 8/29/2018 12:45 PM

Sent Items

To: Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>;

Dear Ms. Morrison:

Thank you for responding and clarifying that they will be made. We have waited quite a while and I think an additional two weeks should suffice. Please let me know if you think that is unreasonable, particularly in light of the lengthy delays to this point.

Additionally, I would like to request that we receive these records in digital form. There is quite a bit of information that is lost when the records are supplied in the format that was previously shared (e.g., the actual email addresses from which the emails are sent, whether those are LSP email addresses or external addresses, etc.). I believe we are entitled to these electronic records in the format in which they are stored. *See, e.g., Johnson v. City of Pineville*, 9 So.3d 313, 319 (La. App. 3 Cir. 2009) ("We live in an age of technology in which private individuals, as well as government, can use information technology to create astronomical numbers of documents. To allow [the defendant] to create such voluminous records using information technology and then deny the use of that same technology to the public reviewing those records would strike directly at the heart of the public's fundamental right of access to public records that is guaranteed by the Louisiana Constitution. When confronted with public records of goliath proportions, the average citizen's fundamental right of access would prove illusive if he is denied the opportunity to use the very technology which helped create the overwhelming amount of information. To reproduce over 13,000 e-mails on paper, when other safe, efficient, and reasonable means are available, is unnecessarily laborious, costly, wasteful, and conflicts with the legislative intent of making public records as available as possible."). If your position is that it is impossible to provide the records in that format, can you please let me know what efforts you've made to discuss the issue with IT professionals concerning the issue?

Finally, can you please state the legal basis for denying Mr. Most's request for the record containing the requested search terms that appears to be the "list of antifa.docx" attachment? Is it your position that no amount of redaction would allow us to view the document?

Thanks kindly,

Thomas

Thomas Frampton

Climenko Fellow and Lecturer on Law

Harvard Law School

Griswold Hall 106

Cambridge, MA 02138

c - 202.352.8341 w - 617.496.4660

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Ex. V (Email, August 29, 2018)

RE: Most PRA Request

Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>

Wed 8/29/2018 2:18 PM

To: Frampton, Thomas Ward <tframpton@law.harvard.edu>;

Thanks Mr. Frampton.

Two weeks should be plenty of time barring something unforeseen that closes my office (hurricane season and all). We have the data files in my office. They are being printed out as I write this. In printing out the emails, my assistant noted that there were certain attachments that were well over 800 pages and simply contained numerical information. Nothing that I can decipher. Moving forward, we are going to print the email bodies, review, redact if necessary and provide to you as I did previously to Mr. Most on a thumb drive. To the extent there are attachments that you want to review, I would like to ask that you follow up on a case by case basis. If you have a better idea, I am open to it. I hate to be printing out thousands of pages that are of no use to you. Additionally, that may be something we can facilitate, case by case via email.

The emails are going to be provided to you electronically. Unfortunately, for me to do so, I need to print them. I have discussed with IT and at this point, we do not have another way to convert email data to a pdf file.

With respect to the antifa.doc, as I advised yesterday, the document at issue is part of an ongoing criminal investigation. It was provided by a Confidential Informant and release of the document would have the potential to undermine the investigation and may potentially identify the Confidential Informant. As such, this document is not considered public under La. R.S. 44:3(A)(1) and (2). Yesterday, I was thinking (3) as well but 1 and 2 are applicable. It was sent among LSP investigators for law enforcement purposes. The fact of its existence and that we have it is protected at this time. No redaction will cure that.

Thanks. I truly hope to have a response moving out of here by end of week. We may even roll out partial returns if possible. fdm

From: Frampton, Thomas Ward [mailto:tframpton@law.harvard.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 11:45 AM

To: Faye Morrison

Subject: Re: Most PRA Request

Dear Ms. Morrison:

Thank you for responding and clarifying that they will be made. We have waited quite a while and I think an additional two weeks should suffice. Please let me know if you think that is unreasonable, particularly in light of the lengthy delays to this point.

Additionally, I would like to request that we receive these records in digital form. There is quite a bit of information that is lost when the records are supplied in the format that was previously shared (e.g., the actual email addresses from which the emails are sent, whether those are LSP email addresses or external addresses, etc.). I believe we are entitled to these electronic records in the format in which they are stored. *See, e.g., Johnson v. City of Pineville*, 9 So.3d 313, 319 (La. App. 3 Cir. 2009) ("We live in an age of technology in which private individuals, as well as government, can use information technology to create astronomical numbers of documents. To allow [the defendant] to create such voluminous records using information technology and then deny the use of that same technology to the public reviewing those records would strike directly at the heart of

Ex. W (Email, August 29, 2018)

Re: Most PRA Request

Frampton, Thomas Ward

Wed 8/29/2018 2:43 PM

Sent Items

To: Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>;

Dear Ms. Morrison:

This all sounds fine. Out of curiosity, what email system do you use? If it's Outlook, there is certainly a way to have the emails batched and forwarded, and I'm happy to have my IT folks help. But thank you for getting the ball moving on this promptly.

I do have a concern with respect to the "complete list of antifa.docx". As you are aware, there is no "ongoing criminal investigation" exception to the PRA. The question is whether the record pertains to "criminal litigation that is reasonably anticipated." We are relatively certain we know what the document is: a supposed "list of Antifa" first posted on the conspiracy theory website 8Chan in August 2017, the day before the emails you've previously disclosed. (Here's the Neo-Nazi website "Stormfront" promoting the document shortly before your LSP emails begin; perhaps that's where your confidential informant found it <https://www.stormfront.org/forum/t1223841/>).

8chan just started doxxing antifa members - Stormfront

www.stormfront.org

It's a list of first and last names. What can be done with that? I bet you a lot of them have a hard time getting & keeping a job anyway. Many of them are crazy and lazy I think.

If the LSP is actually using this for a criminal investigation wherein "criminal litigation is reasonably anticipated," I am truly horrified, because it suggests LSP takes this kind of thing seriously. But I suspect that is not at all the case: I suspect your "Confidential Informant" is more likely just a far-right sympathizer with connections to LSP who forwarded it on to people that he/she knows on LSP. The fact that it is making the rounds amongst high-ranking LSP officials is noteworthy, itself, but I would ask you to strongly reconsider whether it is truly impossible to redact this information so as not to reveal the identity of your "Confidential Informant" or whether LSP is really claiming it is going to use this for reasonably anticipated criminal litigation. My sense is that it would definitely not be in LSP's interest to take that stance in any official capacity.

Thanks,

Thomas

Thomas Frampton
Climenko Fellow and Lecturer on Law
Harvard Law School
Griswold Hall 106
Cambridge, MA 02138

c - 202.352.8341 w - 617.496.4660

SSRN / Faculty Page

From: Faye Morrison <Faye.Morrison@la.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 2:18:39 PM
To: Frampton, Thomas Ward
Subject: RE: Most PRA Request

Thanks Mr. Frampton.

Two weeks should be plenty of time barring something unforeseen that closes my office (hurricane season and all). We have the data files in my office. They are being printed out as I write this. In printing out the emails, my assistant noted that there were certain attachments that were well over 800 pages and simply contained numerical information. Nothing that I can decipher. Moving forward, we are going to print the email bodies, review, redact if necessary and provide to you as I did previously to Mr. Most on a thumb drive. To the extent there are attachments that you want to review, I would like to ask that you follow up on a case by case basis. If you have a better idea, I am open to it. I hate to be printing out thousands of pages that are of no use to you. Additionally, that may be something we can facilitate, case by case via email.

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Thanks. I truly hope to have a response moving out of here by end of week. We may even roll out partial returns if possible. fdm

From: Frampton, Thomas Ward [mailto:tframpton@law.harvard.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 11:45 AM
To: Faye Morrison
Subject: Re: Most PRA Request

Dear Ms. Morrison:

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