



SECOND JOINT REPORT

Description

Case 4:21-cv-01058-P Document 20 Filed 11/15/21

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL
PROFESSIONALS FOR TRANSPARENCY,

Plaintiff,

-against-

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,

Defendant.

Civil

SECOND JOINT REPORT

Plaintiff, Public Health and Medical Professionals for Transparency, through its attorneys, and Defendant, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”), by and through its attorney, hereby submit this Second Joint Report to the Court in response to the Court’s Order of November 10, 2021, ECF No. 19 (the “Order”).

1. The Order asked the parties to “appraise the Court of the need for a conference is needed” and if not to “propose[] deadlines for a conference if necessary.”

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resources are finite. Increasing the volume to more than 80 requests per month (even possible – and it likely is not), as Plaintiff requests, would consume essentially all of FDA’s resources and leaving little resource for other requests. Indeed, the D.C. Circuit has recognized that another agency’s “80 requests per month ‘serves to promote efficient responses to requests.’” *Sec. Counselors v. Dep’t of Justice*, 848 F.3d 467, 471–72 (D.C. 2017). In *Info. Ctr. v. Dep’t of Justice*, 15 F. Supp. 3d 32, 47 (D.D.C. 2014), the court denied an injunction requesting immediate production of documents because “that allowing the plaintiff ‘to jump to the head of the line would be detrimental to the other expedited requesters’”; *Daily Caller v. Dep’t of Justice*, “the plaintiff’s effort to jump to the head of the FOIA process would impose a burden on both the agency and numerous interested parties.”

Third, the Court should flatly reject Plaintiff’s speculation that reviewing Pfizer’s Biologics License Application could delay the review of other government information specialists should be able to do so.

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approved. When read in context, it is clear that FDA's regulation that a biological product file is held in strict confidence by the agency and is not released to the public, for instance in response to standard procedures under the Freedom of Information Act. *See generally* 21 C.F.R. § 601.51. These regulations establish the point in time when records that may be subject to public disclosure lose their status as confidential and thus become "immediately" upon occurrence of the triggering event. Specifically, the existence of a biological product file will not be disclosed to the public unless it has been previously disclosed or acknowledged, and is then available for public disclosure. 21 C.F.R. § 601.51(b, c). If a biological product file has been acknowledged before a license has been issued, then the information and data in the file are available for public disclosure. 21 C.F.R. § 601.51(d). Once a license has been issued, the information in the biological product file becomes "publicly available" for disclosure. 21 C.F.R. § 601.51(e). That means that if a biological product file is received for data and information listed in 21 C.F.R. § 601.51,

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6299966, at *3 (D.D.C. Sept. 3, 2018) (permitting a process of 71,000 responsive records). FDA has invited Plaintiff to name the records it no longer wants FDA to process and release, and Plaintiff has decided to request fewer records, then FDA will be able to complete the process by the date.

Finally, this case is not about a vaccine mandate or whether the vaccine is a FOIA case where the only relevant issue at this stage is the processing schedule. FDA's proposed schedule of 500 records is consistent with schedules set by courts across the country, including in cases of national significance. It adequately balances the interests of the public with the interests of the vaccine sponsor in the protection of the interests of clinical trial participants in the protection of the interests of other FOIA requesters whose requests are being processed.

3. **Plaintiff's Position:** Plaintiff agrees with the

may enter a production schedule based on the argument

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responsive to its FOIA request no later than March 3, 2021, the amount of time it took the FDA to review the responsive documents of licensing Pfizer's Covid-19 vaccine (the "**Pfizer vaccine**").

Plaintiff is an organization comprised of over 30 accomplished scientists from the medical schools and related departments including Yale, Harvard, UCLA, and Brown. These academic experts represent a cross-section of every discipline relevant to the licensure of the Pfizer vaccine, the best our country has to offer when it comes to reviewing and evaluating the validity of the FDA's decision-making in licensing this product.

The ability of a majority of Americans to participate in their basic liberty rights, are now contingent on receiving this product. The recent Covid-19 Action Plan⁵ and executive orders⁶ have made the availability of employment⁷ for more than 6 million federal workers and professionals,⁹ 84 million private sector employees,¹⁰ and the

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armed forces.¹¹ There are few whose livelihood, education, so
are not contingent on a government requirement to receive the
liberty and government transparency demand that the document
license this product be made available to Plaintiff and the public
by federal regulations.¹²

The acute need for transparency regarding this product
secretary of Health and Human Services (“HHS”), the FDA
Pfizer complete immunity from financial liability for any injury
-- including suffering one of the injuries even federal health
product -- the injured individual effectively has no recourse
secretary of HHS, Pfizer cannot be sued by anyone receiving
§ 247d-6d. Pfizer also cannot be sued for willful misconduct
which has been promoting this product, agrees to bring such
It should not be that the public is deprived accessing the document
to license this product when at the same time the public are b

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appropriate analysis by the independent scientists that are
Would the FDA agree to review and license this product without
not. These independent, world-renowned scientists should be

The entire purpose of the FOIA is to assure government transparency. I
imagine a greater need for transparency than immediate disclosure
by the FDA to license a product that is now being mandated with
penalty of losing their careers, their income, their military service

It took the FDA precisely 108 days from when Pfizer submitted
licensure on May 7, 2021,¹⁴ to when the product was licensed
as the FDA has stated, that it conducted an intense, robust
analysis of those documents in order to assure that the Pfizer
licensure. The FDA now has an equally important task of
the Plaintiff in this case and the public at large in at least the

The FDA's own regulations envision and reflect the release of
information public as soon as a vaccine is licensed. Its regulations

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licensure, the FDA has not released a single document submitted for the Covid-19 vaccine. Not one page.

Mandates of this liability-free product are ongoing and increasing. Report. School-age children are now being mandated to take the vaccine today to produce is far too long, hence Plaintiff respectfully requests an absolute outside date by which the FDA be compelled to produce an organization comprised of more than 18,000 people¹⁷ with the FDA said that there is nothing more important than the licensure of the vaccine about this vaccine. This request is precisely why the need for Congress enacted FOIA. If the FDA claims its obligation to the public should take its complaints to Congress – not this Court.

For the Americans that will lose their job, income, and health, or worse, for refusing a federal mandate requiring this product, it is burdensome to comply with federal law. That is not an excuse

a federal law requires them to do something. The FDA should

harbor. Certainly not on an issue this important. Again, if

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and taken such an absurd and unconscionable position of w
the production further heightens the grave need to have thes

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter an
all documents and data submitted by Pfizer on a rolling basis
on or before March 3, 2022, which is 108 days from today.
meaningless, the FDA's promise of transparency a lie, and to
while the federal executive branch is shielding Pfizer from an
and requiring employers, schools, hospitals and the military
product, it is protecting the very documents Pfizer provided
to obtain licensure to be able to sell this product. That sim
FOIA and equity demand the relief Plaintiff requests herein

Dated: November 15, 2021

SIRI & GLIMSTAD

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Elizabeth A. Brehm

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requestor. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B). Once a case is filed and a complaint, the parties usually negotiate a schedule by which the requestor will process, and produce records responsive to the plaintiff's FOIA request. To agree upon a schedule, courts typically enter a processing schedule for each party's proposed schedule that were presented in a conference.

A processing schedule is necessary because many different exemptions from the FOIA, such that the government must redact that information from records to the plaintiff. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1)–(b)(9). The process of exempt information is a time-consuming process that often requires specialists to review each page line-by-line. When a party requests records, Plaintiff did here, courts typically set a schedule whereby the production of non-exempt portions of records is made on a rolling basis.

After the government has completed processing and

responsive records to the plaintiff, the parties typically confer

challenge the adequacy of the government's search for records

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merits of the case. Summary judgment briefing in a FOIA case typically sets a schedule for the release of records.¹

In this case, FDA has assessed that there are no records responsive to Plaintiff's FOIA request. (This page contains records responsive to the request, as it does not include certain types of records, such as data captured in spreadsheets that contain information that parties have conferred in good faith concerning a processing agreement for the reasons set forth in the parties' Joint Report.)

Defendant respectfully requests a scheduling conference to set a schedule for the processing of documents. Defendant proposes the following schedule for the processing of documents. Defendant proposes the Joint Report and resubmits it here for ease of reference. FDA proposes to release non-exempt portions of the following records by the following schedule:

- November 17:
 - From Section 5.2 of the Biologics License Application

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- December 1: remainder of section 5.2 of the

After the December 1 production, FDA proposes to work with Plaintiff to produce the responsive records. Plaintiff requested FDA prioritize for production in order of non-exempt portions of those records to Plaintiff on a rolling basis. FDA proposes to produce the non-exempt portions of responsive records at a rate that is consistent with processing schedules entered by courts across the country.

Plaintiff's request (as set forth below) that FDA produce non-exempt portions of more than 329,000 pages in four months would require producing approximately 82,250 pages per month. Undersigned counsel is not aware of any court orders requiring a similar production schedule. Court should decline to enter Plaintiff's schedule for numerous reasons.

First, "[r]equiring the agency to process and produce responsive records by a fixed deadline raises a significant risk of inadvertent disclosure of responsive records under FOIA." *Daily Caller v. Dep't of State*, 152 F. Supp. 3d 111, 124 (D.D.C. 2017). Plaintiff requested records that comprise information submitted by the agency to the FDA.

From FDA's experience with other FOIA requests, such requests are typically processed within 60 days of receipt.

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confidential business and trade secret information of Pfizer
information of patients who participated in clinical trials.
information under the law and this type of information is ex
See 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4), (b)(6); *F.B.I. v. Abramson*, 456 U.S.
that legitimate governmental and private interests could be
information and provided nine specific exemptions under
To ensure protection of this information, and other informa
FOIA exemptions, FDA must carefully review and, if neces
line-by-line basis. *See Daily Caller*, 152 F. Supp. 3d at 1
“responsibility” when processing FOIA requests to
information”). This type of review for more than 329,000
the agency is going to be able to perform the careful an
information.

Second, the FDA does not have the personnel or re

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