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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
FOR THE NORTHERN DIS	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
]
THE MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION, INC.; JOSIAH THOMPSON; and GARY AGUILAR,	No. 3:22-cv-06176-RS
Plaintiffs, v.	ADDENDUM TO REPLY BRIEF AND REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS' OF JUNE 30, 2023 PRESIDENTIAL
President of the United States; and NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION,	MEMORANDUM
Defendants.	
<i>III</i>	
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	Attorney at Law 528 Grand Avenue Oakland, CA 94610 Telephone: (415) 542-6809 bsimpich@gmail.com Lawrence P. Schnapf Schnapf LLC 55 E.87 th Street #8N New York, New York 10128 Telephone: (212) 876-3189 Larry@schnapflaw.com UNITED STATES I FOR THE NORTHERN DIS THE MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION, INC.; JOSIAH THOMPSON; and GARY AGUILAR, Plaintiffs, v. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, in his official capacity as President of the United States; and NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, Defendants.

Plaintiffs' Addendum, et al. Case No. 3:22-cv-06176-RS

Addendum to Reply Brief and Request for Judicial Notice.

The Plaintiffs respond to the latest order by the President, issued on June 30, 2023 and submitted to this court, citing several points for the record.

1. The Plaintiffs state that President Biden has no right to halt his responsibilities under the JFK Records Act, as he states in paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 of his 6/30/23 executive order. This order constitutes another *ultra vires* act.

The JFK Records Collection Act states that the President must disclose "each assassination record" after a "periodic review", unless continued postponement is made necessary by an "identifiable harm". 5(g)(C); 5(g)(D).

Thousands of postponed documents remain to be fully released, and all of them are subject to periodic review by NARA and the originating agencies, as has been the case since NARA took over for the ARRB in 1998. Section 9(d)(1) states that the President has the "sole and non-delegable authority to require the disclosure or postponement of such record or information under the standards set by section 6."

- 2. More documents will continue to enter the Collection, due to the actions of NARA under 5(c)(2)(H) or the other agencies under 5(c)(2)(F) of the JFK Records Act. What if the agencies or NARA feel that postponement of release is necessary? Again, under 9(d)(1) only the President has the "sole and non-delegable authority".
- 3. The court is asked to take judicial notice of RIF #124-10185-10099 redacted in 2018, attached as Exhibit 1. Note that section 6(1)(B) was used by the redaction team as the basis for the redaction. All redactions must be described in this manner, which constitutes an "unclassified written description of the reason for such continued postponement" as mandated in 5(g)(2)(B).

4. For example, additional records that need to be transmitted to NARA and released to the public are certain records of the Foreign Relations of the United States, issued more than 30 years ago by the US State Department.. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, after reviewing the website of James Johnston, who served on the Church Committee in the 1970s, that many documents involving the historical record in the days after the assassination were withheld by the CIA even though they were as the basis for the records contained in the FRUS. See Mr. Johnston's website at https://murderincbook.blogspot.com/

The court is asked to take note of 22 USC 4351, which requires the Secretary of State to ensure publication of all copies of the Foreign Relations of the United States issued not later than 30 years after the event. Pursuant to the JFK Records Act, these deletions must be released unless the President issues a certification under 5(g)(D).

22 USC 4351(b) contains language that must be harmonized with the JFK Records

Collection Act: "Editing principles. The editing of records for preparation of the FRUS series shall be guided by the principles of historical objectivity and accuracy. Records shall not be altered and deletions shall not be made without indicating in the published text that a deletion has been made. The published record shall omit no facts which were of major importance in reaching a decision, and nothing shall be omitted for the purpose of concealing a defect of policy."

(emphasis added)

The FRUS records illustrate yet another reason why additional records must be reviewed by NARA, and why the President cannot abandon his authority to certify under the JFK Records Collection Act.

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1	Furthermore, Section 11 of the Act mandates that records transmitted to NARA or
2	released to the public "take precedence over any other law".
3	This cannot be the President's "final certification". His duty to monitor the release of the
4	Assassination Records is clear, mandatory, and unambiguous under the standards of the JFK
5	Records Collection Act—no matter how much the Defendants want the Act to go away. The
6 7	President – not the NDC – must be the watchdog. The Plaintiffs ask the court to watch the
8	watchdog.
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10	
11	Dated: July 6, 2023
12	/s/
13	William M. Simpich Lawrence P. Schnapf
14	Attorneys for Plaintiffs
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EXHIBIT 1

