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Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request - 5 ILCS 140 / 1

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Tue, Oct 14, 2025 at 2:33 AM

W (AACL) Date.: October 14th 2025
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Request for Records

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Hello,

This is Michael A. Ayele sending this message though I now go by W and I prefer to be referred to as such. I am writing this letter for the purpose of filing a request for records with your office.^[i] The bases for this records request are [1] the decision of the United States government to designate the month of October as “*Cybersecurity Awareness Month*,”^[ii] [2] the February 25th 2025 glowing articles (of CNN and NBC) heaping praise on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for their good-faith efforts to have the medical license of Joel Le Scouarnec revoked in Calendar Year 2005 (approximately twenty years ago);^[iii] [3] Michael A. Ayele (a.k.a) W correspondence with Michigan State University (MSU) on matters pertaining to cybersecurity at that university.^[iv]

Please find attached to this email the content of my records request as well as information explaining my request for a fee waiver and expedited processing. Thank you.^[v]

Michael A. Ayele (a.k.a) W
Anti-Racist Human Rights Activist
Audio-Visual Media Analyst
Anti-Propaganda Journalist

Work Cited

[i] Please be advised that I have previously disseminated a vast number of documents obtained through records request using the means of various digital publishing platforms. As a representative of the media, I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that the records you disclose to me could be made available to the general public at no financial expense to them. This records request is being filed for non-commercial purposes to inform members of the general public / representatives of the media [who may be interested in the written content of Michael A. Ayele (a.k.a) W – Association for the Advancement of Civil Liberties (AACL)] about the activities, the engagements and the priorities of the U.S government at the local, state and federal level.

[ii] *Since 2004, the President of the United States and Congress have declared October to be Cybersecurity Awareness Month, time dedicated for the public and private sectors to work together to raise awareness about the importance of cybersecurity. Over the years it has grown into a collaborative effort between government and industry to enhance cybersecurity awareness, encourage actions by the public to reduce online risk, and generate discussion on cyber threats on a national and global scale. October 2024 Statement of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on the occasion of Cybersecurity Awareness Month.*

October is National Cyber Security Awareness Month, administered by the Department of Homeland Security. This is the perfect time of year for individuals, businesses, and other organizations to reflect on the universe of cyber threats and to do their part to protect their networks, their devices, and their data from those threats.

Consider this:

Within the past year, personally identifiable information has been stolen in a number of significant cyber data breaches, impacting industries like health care, government, finance, corporate, and retail.

The use of malware by online criminals continues unabated, and of the available intrusion devices, the “bot” is particularly pervasive, allowing attackers to take control remotely of compromised computers. Once in place, these “botnets” can be used in distributed denial-of-service attacks, proxy and spam services, additional malware distribution, and other organized criminal activity.

Cyber criminals perpetrate a wide variety of crimes online, including theft of intellectual property, Internet fraud, identity fraud, and any number of financial fraud schemes.

Sexual predators use the Internet and social media to target the youngest and most vulnerable victims.

And many criminals use the so-called “dark web” or “dark market” websites that offer a range of illegal goods and services for sale on a network designed to conceal the true IP

addresses of the computers on it.

The FBI—working in conjunction with its many partners at the local, state, federal, and international levels, as well as with industry—takes its own role in cyber security very seriously. That role involves operational efforts—including investigating and disrupting cyber-related national security threats and cyber crimes and collecting, analyzing, and disseminating cyber threat intelligence. It also involves outreach efforts to industry.

Here are just a few examples of how we're doing all of that:

- *The FBI-led **National Cyber Joint Investigative Task Force** serves as the national focal point for coordinating cyber threat investigations. The work of the NCJITF includes a national public/private initiative to mitigate the use of botnets and malware by criminals, which has emerged as a global cyber security threat.*
- ***Cyber task forces** in all 56 field offices coordinate domestic cyber threat investigations in local communities through information sharing, incident response, and joint enforcement and intelligence actions.*
- ***InfraGard**—an information-sharing and analysis effort with private sector partners who own, operate, and hold key positions within some 85 percent of the nation's critical infrastructure—equips its members to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities, develop incident response plans, and enact security best practices.*
- *The **Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3)** accepts online submissions for Internet-related crime complaints, often involving fraudulent claims to consumers. These complaints can not only lead to culprits getting caught, but also help identify regional, national, or international trends to educate the public about constantly evolving cyber threats and scams.*
- *The FBI's **Safe Online Surfing website**, an online program that promotes cyber citizenship by educating young students in the essentials of online security in an effort to help protect them from child predators, cyber bullies, malware, a multitude of schemes, and other dangers on the Internet.*

The Bureau will continue to work jointly with our national security and law enforcement partners to address threats to the nation's cyber security from nation-states, terrorist organizations, transnational criminal enterprises, and child predators. But government can't do it alone—assistance and vigilance from the public is vital.

Stay tuned to this website during the month of October—we'll be providing you with tips that will help keep your families and your businesses safe from cyber criminals. October 01st 2015 Statement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on the Occasion of Cybersecurity Awareness Month.: <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/national-cyber-security-awareness-month>

[iii] *The numbers involved in France's largest child abuse trial are staggering: 299 alleged victims, sexually abused in 10 hospitals and clinics over 25 years – all by one doctor, prosecutors say. Joel Le Scouarnec, a retired gastrointestinal surgeon accused of decades of abuse, told the opening of his trial in Morbihan, Brittany, that the harm he has caused is*

“beyond repair.” “I have committed despicable acts,” Le Scouarnec told the court Monday, Reuters reported, in a trial many hoped would mark a turning point in France’s reckoning with child abuse. (...)

From 1986 to 2014, the former surgeon, now 74 and serving a 15-year prison sentence for a prior conviction for the rape and abuse of children, subjected hospital patients as young as two to early adulthood to sexual abuse including rape across the Brittany region of France, court documents allege. Le Scouarnec was employed in private and public institutions despite being convicted of possession of child abuse imagery in 2005. The documents alleged that Le Scouarnec told investigators that “he did not remember (the alleged assaults) individually,” but “he had been able to commit sexual touching as well as penetrations on some of his patients, and in particular children.” Beyond the trial, he was convicted in 2020 of abusing his nieces and a neighbor outside a hospital. More than a dozen of his patients sought to join the current case against him, but were barred by French law as their claims exceeded the 30-year statute of limitations. (...)

Many hope that this child abuse trial will serve a similar purpose, helping to bring about a painful reckoning with the issue in France and the institutions and culture that may have helped such crimes go unchecked for so long. “Why are some of my victims speaking out in the press?” lawyer Francesca Satta, who is representing several of the alleged victims, told CNN, “It’s because they’re part of this movement that silence is no longer an option.” The oldest alleged victims are now nearly 50 while the youngest is 17. Such is the scale of the trial, a university lecture hall near the courthouse has been requisitioned to accommodate 400 people, including alleged victims, their families, lawyers and media.

It’s not the first time Le Scouarnec has been before a court on child abuse-related charges. In 2005, he was convicted of possession of child abuse imagery, following a tip off from the FBI when he signed up to a pedophilia-sharing website. His four-month prison sentence was suspended. Le Scouarnec was convicted in 2020 in west France of rape of a minor and possession of child abuse imagery, receiving a 15-year sentence, after sexually abusing his neighbors’ daughter through their backyard fence. He has been imprisoned since that trial. Searches of his property and hospital office turned up his diaries and some 70 child-sized dolls, with which investigators believe he “shared his daily life” before his arrest, naming, dressing and using them for his sexual pleasure. (...) Following Le Scouarnec’s 2005 conviction, Thierry Bonvalot, a psychiatrist also working at Quimperlé hospital in Brittany with Le Scouarnec, said he confronted him. “I told him that he was dangerous and that his place wasn’t at the hospital. I asked him to resign,” he told CNN. After a long silence, his head in his hands, Le Scouarnec responded, “You can’t make me.”

The evidence at the center of the latest case will be Le Scouarnec’s own diaries, prosecutors say depict actual events in which children were abused. (...) So comprehensive are they, that a journal discovered during the 2020 trial – often noting the time and place of the rapes, the victim’s identity and even their address – helped investigators to identify the dizzying number of his alleged rapes. Court documents submitted by the prosecution note that he admitted he started the journal in 1990, writing regularly right up until 2016, a year before his retirement, with 40 to more than 100 pages of entries per year. The entries describe abuse, typically during a supposed medical exam, playing on false medical pretexts to not alarm his patients, the documents show. The intimate tone of his writings is especially chilling, addressing entries to the children by name, “Little Marie, you were once again alone in your

room” begins one account, speaking directly to them and ending many entries – descriptions of sexual acts on a child - with, “I love you.” (...) In multiple diary entries included in the court documents, Le Scouarnec admits to being a pedophile. For the survivors of Le Scouarnec’s alleged abuse, the years since have been traumatic. Although many of the children were under sedation during the alleged abuse, the effect on their lives has been all too tangible, per court documents. The documents describe psychological analyses of the alleged victims often showing persistent troubles, notably in their later sexual relations and on their self-confidence, following their hospitalizations under Le Scouarnec. (...) As justice runs its course, one question swirls around the case: How was this man allegedly able to prey on so many young people for so long? Retired surgeon admits ‘despicable acts’ in France’ largest child abuse trial. Cable News Network (CNN).: <https://www.cnn.com/2025/02/24/europe/france-scouarnec-child-abuse-trial-intl>

A retired surgeon accused of raping and sexually assaulting 299 people admitted in court that he committed “hideous” acts, as France’s largest ever child sexual abuse case got underway on Monday, February 24th 2025. “If I am appearing before it’s because one day, when most of these people were just children, I committed hideous acts,” Joel Le Scouarnec said in a sober voice after Judge Aude Buresi, the president of a five-judge panel hearing the case, asked if he had a statement to make. Le Scouarnec, who was wearing a black coat and glasses added that he was prepared to take responsibility for his actions “and the consequences they may have had and may have for the rest of their lives.” (...) The trial, expected to last four months, will put a spotlight on the French medical system, which allowed him to continue working despite many warning signs, including a 2005 conviction for possessing images depicting child abuse that he downloaded from an internet site monitored by the FBI. Some of the victims’ lawyers have said the once-respected local doctor should have been stripped of his medical privileges. Instead, Le Scouarnec, a father of three, moved on to other public hospitals and private clinics in five regions of France, where he specialized in appendectomies, abdominal and gynecological surgery. **“If it wasn’t for the FBI, we wouldn’t have traced this back to Joel Le Scouarnec,” said Francesca Satta, a lawyer for several of the victims.** Retired surgeon admits to ‘hideous acts’ as France’s largest child sexual abuse trial gets underway. National Broadcasting Company (NBC).: <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/france-child-sexual-abuse-case-retired-surgeon-joel-le-scouarnec-rcna193403>

[iv] Excerpt of the March 30th 2023 Email Sent by Michael A. Ayele (a.k.a) W to Michigan State University (MSU) President Emerita Teresa Woodruff and Rebecca Nelson: Director and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer at MSU

Hello, (...)

I am writing this letter in response to your correspondence from March 27th 2023. Please be advised that I have several concerns with the way that you have gone on to process my FOIA request submitted about the July 2021 report published by the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Inspector General (OIG) with regards to sex-offender Lawrence Gerard Nassar.

One of my major concerns with your processing of my records request is your failure to make clear the exact nature of Michigan State University (MSU) relationship with the Department of Education (DoED) and the Department of Justice (DOJ). As you are likely aware, the July 2021 report published by the DOJ (OIG) recommended for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to *“reassess its policies to [1] more precisely describe for FBI employees when they are required to promptly contact and coordinate with applicable state and local law enforcement and social service agencies after receiving allegations of crimes against children that potentially fall under state jurisdiction, even when the allegations also potentially fall within the FBI’s jurisdiction; [2] require FBI employees to confirm receipt of transfers between field offices of certain categories of complaints, such as complaints of serious or multi-victim sexual abuse; [3] clarify when interviews by Child/Adolescent Forensic Interviewers (CAFI) should be conducted of children and adults reporting allegations of abuse they experienced as children; [4] describe the circumstances under which victim services should be offered during Pre-Assessment of Assessment activities, such as when these phases take longer than expected when a victim is interviewed as part of these phases, or when an initial complaint is transferred field offices.”*

In your correspondence from March 27th 2023, you have failed to make clear whether MSU (staff and legal representatives) engaged in discussions with the DOJ (OIG) and the DOJ (FBI) about the sexual abuse perpetrated by Lawrence Gerard Nassar (on the campus of MSU). You have also failed to make clear whether your FOIA Office searched for responsive records detailing the discussions that were had between MSU (staff and legal representatives) and the DOJ (OIG) as well as the DOJ (FBI). Please be advised that if ever in the future, I decide to file a complaint against MSU for your processing of my FOIA request, I will stress to the judicial branch of the U.S government (the court of my choosing) that your processing of my FOIA request failed to [1] take into account the DOJ (OIG) recommendation to the DOJ (FBI); [2] make clear the exact nature of MSU relationship with the DOJ (FBI) as well as the DOJ (OIG); [3] make clear what search MSU performed for my FOIA request before extending the deadline for my FOIA request and then issuing what very much looked like a copy paste response that is provided to any member of the general public and representative of the media, who may incidentally mention the name of sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar to the FOIA Office at MSU (when for example inquiring about your obligations to prevent in the future similar type of sexual violence committed against women); [4] make clear the FOIA request(s), which were submitted to MSU about sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar; [5] make clear the responses provided by MSU to the FOIA request(s) submitted about sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar; [6] make clear whether discussions were had between MSU and the DOJ (FBI) as well as the DOJ (OIG) about sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar.

In addition to the specific concerns I have listed above, please be advised that I have other concerns with the way that you have gone on to process my FOIA request because of the search that was executed at sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar place of residence on September 20th 2016 by the Michigan State University Police Department (MSUPD). In your correspondence from March 27th 2023, I noticed that you have disclosed some responsive records of the search, which was executed on September 20th 2016 at the place of residence of sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar. However, your disclosures failed to make clear if

discussions were had at MSU either internally or with the DOJ (OIG) and/or the DOJ (FBI) and/or the Department of Education (DoED) about the child pornography found at sexual offender Lawrence Gerard Nassar's place of residence. Specifically, your disclosure from March 27th 2023 fails to make clear if MSU has engaged in earnest discussions with the DOJ (OIG), the DOJ (FBI) and the Department of Education (DoED) about the real possibility of Lawrence Gerard Nassar downloading child pornography using the Wi-Fi network of MSU. If ever in the future, I decide to file a complaint against MSU with the judicial branch of the U.S government (the court of my choosing), I will stress to them that [1] MSU disclosed on March 27th 2023 redacted records detailing the sexual abuse perpetrated by sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar on the campus of MSU; [2] MSU disclosed limited records of the September 20th 2016 search effectuated by the MSUPD at Lawrence Gerard Nassar place of residence; [3] MSU failed to make clear whether discussions were had between themselves, the DOJ and the DoED about the real possibility that sexual offender Lawrence Gerard Nassar downloaded child pornography using the Wi-Fi network of MSU; [4] MSU failed to disclose the conversations they have had with the DoED before the DoED decision to fine MSU \$4.5 million (four and a half million U.S dollars) on (or around) September 06th 2019; [5] MSU failed to disclose the conversations they have had with the DoED since that unprecedented fine was imposed upon MSU by the DoED.

For the purpose of avoiding unpleasant litigation (in court) about very unpleasant matters, I would ask that you perform a more thorough search for responsive records detailing [1] the formal/informal ties that exist between MSU, the DOJ and the DoED since the Lawrence Gerard Nassar case came to national and international prominence; [2] the discussions that were had between MSU, the DOJ and the DoED about sexual predator Lawrence Gerard Nassar; [3] the discussions that were had between MSU, the DOJ and the DoED about the real possibility that (sexual predator) Lawrence Gerard Nassar downloaded child pornography images and videos from the Internet using the Wi-Fi network of MSU; [4] the discussions that were had between MSU, the DOJ and the DoED about cybersecurity given the real possibility that (sexual predator) Lawrence Gerard Nassar downloaded child pornography using the Wi-Fi network of MSU; [5] the discussions that were had at MSU before terminating the employment of (sexual predator) Lawrence Gerard Nassar at MSU; [6] the termination of employment letter (including any compensation package) sent by MSU to (sexual predator) Lawrence Gerard Nassar; [7] the discussions that were had between MSU and the DoED before the decision of the DoED to issue a \$4.5 million fine against MSU; [8] the discussion that were had between MSU and the DoED about after the decision of the DoED to fine MSU \$4.5 million; [9] the FOIA request(s) submitted by members of the general public/representatives of the media to MSU about (sexual predator) Lawrence Gerard Nassar; [10] the response(s) issued by MSU to members of the general public/representatives of the media, who have filed (a) FOIA request(s) with MSU.

In short, I hope you will reconsider your response. Be well. Take care. Keep yourselves at arms distance.

Michael A. Ayele (a.k.a) W
Anti-Racist Human Rights Activist
Audio-Visual Media Analyst
Anti-Propaganda Journalist

[v] In my judgment, the facts presented in my request for a fee waiver and expedited processing will not bolster public confidence in the activities, the engagements and the priorities of internet search engines (ISE) such as AOL, Bing/MSN, Google and Yahoo because they have previously filtered and distorted Michael A. Ayele (a.k.a) W's correspondence with agencies of the United States government on matters pertaining to cybersecurity. Furthermore, the facts presented in my request for a fee waiver and expedited processing will not bolster public confidence in the activities, the engagements, and the priorities of Michigan State University (MSU), the Department of Justice (DOJ) overall, and the U.S. Department of Education (DoED) because the criminal proceedings against Lawrence Gerard Nassar are officially closed, and members of the general public—including representatives of the media and myself—are entitled under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to obtain records from closed cases. However, in my prior correspondence with MSU, Rebecca Nelson and Teresa Woodruff (representing MSU) have refused to confirm or deny the very strong possibility that Lawrence Gerard Nassar had downloaded child-pornography images and videos using the university's own Wi-Fi network. This very coy ambiguity of MSU stands in stark contrast to the very clear February 25th 2025 CNN and NBC articles describing how sex-offender Joel Le Scouarnec was caught downloading child-pornography content from a website actively monitored by the FBI, a case in which U.S. federal authorities successfully traced illicit online activity. Indeed, MSU March 2023 response to my FOIA request offered no clarification of whether such activity was investigated or whether records of related discussions transpired with the FBI or the DoED even though these agencies have a legal obligation to investigate and prevent the online sexual exploitation of children. To date, the question of whether Lawrence Gerard Nassar downloaded child-pornography content using MSU Wi-Fi network remains unresolved not for lack of inquiry (on my part), but because MSU, the DOJ and the DoED have provided incomplete and facetious responses to my FOIA requests (on the DOJ July 2021 report entitled "*Investigation and Review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Handling of Allegations of Sexual Abuse by Former USA Gymnastics Physician Lawrence Gerard Nassar*").

The decision of MSU to refuse to confirm or deny the very strong possibility that Lawrence Gerard Nassar downloaded child pornography images and videos using the university's own Wi-Fi network was a little bit shocking to me because I felt that this decision gravely undermined public confidence in the university's commitment to transparency for closed cases that raise significant cybersecurity related concerns. On a personal level, as a Black Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) graduate of Westminster College (Fulton, Missouri), I do question why there is not a greater level of clarity regarding the very strong possibility that Lawrence Gerard Nassar—already known to possess tens of thousands of child-pornography images and videos—unsettlingly accessed these illicit materials through MSU Wi-Fi network. If U.S. federal authorities could track and intercept Joel Le Scouarnec's online crimes across international borders (from the opposite side of the Atlantic Ocean where they are located), it is troubling that no comparable federal or state detection appears to have occurred in the State of Michigan, where Lawrence Gerard Nassar lived and worked (and obtained tens of thousands of child pornography images and videos).

Regardless of how anyone looks at these two cases, it's impossible not to conclude that discrepancies exist between the case of Joel Le Scouarnec and the case of Lawrence Gerard Nassar. It's also impossible not to conclude that these discrepancies are indicative of a profoundly foul cover-up at play in the case of Lawrence Gerard Nassar unlike the case of Joel Le Scouarnec where people spoke out against his despicable and hideous acts early on (like in Calendar Year 2005 for instance). For me, these unresolved discrepancies between the case of Lawrence Gerard Nassar and the case of Joel Le Scouarnec naturally raise concern about whether internet-service providers in Michigan and relevant law-enforcement agencies exercised professional and responsible diligence to hold Lawrence Gerard Nassar accountable at an earlier date than he was ultimately held accountable. Additionally, these unresolved discrepancies between the case of Lawrence Gerard Nassar and the case of Joel Le Scouarnec raise concern (at least for me) about the systemic gaps and oversight failures that enabled Lawrence Gerard Nassar's criminal online activity to go unchecked. Therefore, prompt and expedited disclosure of the requested cybersecurity and inter-agency coordination records is essential to address these unresolved matters and to begin restoring public confidence in the federal and state institutions charged with protecting children and policing internet-based sexual exploitation.

Because the issues raised in this records request reveal serious lapses in transparency and enforcement, the prompt disclosure of responsive records (that are in your possession) is essential to assure the public that the U.S federal government and their institutional partners at the local and state level have corrected these failures. Incidentally, the 2025 national theme for Cybersecurity Awareness Month – *"Building a Cyber Strong America"* – underscores the relevance and urgency of this request. The irrefutable fact of the matter is that a *"cyber strong"* nation cannot be achieved in America while important questions about Lawrence Gerard Nassar use of MSU Wi-Fi network to access child pornography content remain unanswered. In other words, strengthening America's cyber resilience will require confronting past cybersecurity lapses (that were very likely to have been motivated by racism and sexism), so I recommend that you treat the issues presented in this records request and my previously published works on cybersecurity related matters (i.e: *"Cybersecurity at Michigan State University After Extensive Links with the Child-Pornography of Sex Offender Lawrence Gerard Nassar"*) with serious earnestness. On my end, I do hope that when you examine my Calendar Year 2023 correspondence with MSU (on matters pertaining to cybersecurity at that university), you will take into consideration the February 25th 2025 CNN and NBC articles heaping praise on the FBI for their good-faith efforts to have the medical license of Joel Le Scouarnec revoked (as a direct consequence of his criminal online activities). I also hope that my correspondence with MSU (on matters pertaining to cybersecurity) will inspire you to raise your own questions on the existing discrepancies between the case of Joel Le Scouarnec and the case of Lawrence Gerard Nassar. Lastly, I hope that my correspondence with MSU will inspire you to ask the right questions as to why my correspondence with that university (on cybersecurity related matters) was first subjected to frenzy before it was afterwards filtered, distorted and suppressed on internet search engines (ISE) such as AOL, Bing/MSN, Google and Yahoo

(even though the February 25th 2025 NBC and CNN articles were neither subjected to frenzy, nor filtered, nor distorted nor suppressed).

The public has a compelling interest in this information because:

- 1) It directly relates to the 2025 Cybersecurity Awareness Month theme, “*Building a Cyber Strong America*,” which underscores the need to confront past cybersecurity lapses to strengthen national resilience.
- 2) The Lawrence Gerard Nassar criminal case is officially closed, so releasing records cannot compromise any ongoing investigation, and the public (as well as representatives of the media) have the right to examine government performance in closed cases.
- 3) Michigan State University (MSU) released only redacted records and refused to clarify whether it ever conferred with the DOJ (FBI) or the U.S. Department of Education (DoED) about the very strong possibility that Lawrence Gerard Nassar downloaded child-pornography images and videos using the university’s Wi-Fi network.
- 4) The requested records would reveal how federal and state agencies coordinate—or fail to coordinate—on cybersecurity enforcement and child-protection obligations, matters of clear national and international cruciality.

For these reasons, expedited processing is warranted because:

- 1) October is Cybersecurity Awareness Month, and timely disclosure during this internationally recognized period will inform current public-education efforts and policy discussions.
- 2) There is an urgency to inform the public about very real gaps in federal and state government detection of child-pornography activity, highlighted by the contrast between the FBI’s success in monitoring Joel Le Scouarnec’s online crimes and the lack of similar detection in Michigan for the Lawrence Gerard Nassar case.
- 3) The prompt disclosure of responsive records (that are in your possession) is necessary to help bolster public confidence particularly given how MSU, the DOJ (FBI), and the DoED have addressed prior failures (some of which they have recognized and admitted to publicly as evidenced by the DOJ July 2021 report entitled “*Investigation and Review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Handling of Allegations of Sexual Abuse by Former USA Gymnastics Physician Lawrence Gerard Nassar*”).
- 4) The preamble of Michigan’s Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) decrees as follows: “*It is the public policy of this state that all persons, except those persons incarcerated in state or local correctional facilities, are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and public employees, consistent with this act. The people shall be informed so that they may fully participate in the democratic process.*”

5) This records request raises legitimate questions about the preamble of Michigan's FOIA particularly given the many discrepancies in the carceral issues between the case of Lawrence Gerard Nassar and that of Joel Le Scouarnec.

6) This records request seeks to ascertain if your local/state government agency has held conversations on whether the preamble of Michigan's FOIA is actually consistent with the Eighth (8th) Amendment of the United States Constitution which decrees as follows: "*Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.*"

7) This records request raises legitimate questions on whether the preamble of Michigan's FOIA is actually consistent with the 8th Amendment of the United States Constitution which decrees as follows: "*Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.*"

2 attachments



W (AACL) Edtd Oct 14th 2025 Rec Req on Impediments to Building a Cyber Strong America.pdf
1539K



Cybersecurity at Michigan State University After September 20th 2016 by Michael A. Ayele (a.k.a) W.pdf
2512K