

- 4) The records Plaintiff seeks in this case are central to a matter of timely, current political and legal deliberations, and are of great public interest and policy and legal significance. Specifically, the records relate to the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Wuhan Institute of Virology.
- 5) A true and correct copy of the FOIA request that is at issue is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 6) Plaintiff requested fee waiver on multiple bases, but Defendant has not made any determination relating to the Plaintiff's fee waiver request(s) or to properly and timely process the Plaintiff's request.
- 7) Defendant's failure to timely provide Plaintiff with the requested records or to timely make a determination relating to the Plaintiff's FOIA request within the 20-day time limit established under, *inter alia*, 5 U.S.C.S. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i), violates FOIA. This violation is made plain in precedent from the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals in *Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) v. Federal Election Commission*, 711 F.3d 180 (D.C. Cir. 2013). In an opinion authored by then-Judge Brett Kavanaugh, that Court explained that a FOIA "determination" requires more than a mere letter acknowledging the existence of a request and that the failure to timely make a "determination" renders a case ripe for judicial review.
- 8) Defendant's failure to respond in any meaningful way, whatsoever, to Plaintiff's FOIA request, despite the passage of more than twenty business days, has constructively exhausted all of Plaintiff's administrative remedies, leaving Plaintiff no choice but to file this lawsuit to compel Defendant to comply with the law regarding release of agency records and the making of a determination.

- 9) In this context, Plaintiff asks this Court to compel Defendant to search for and release records responsive to its FOIA request, and to provide an index of any claimed exempt material for purposes of further judicial review.

PARTIES

- 10) Plaintiff USRTK is a nonprofit investigative research group focusing on promoting transparency for public health. It works globally to expose corporate wrongdoing and government failures that threaten the integrity of health, the environment, and the food system. Since 2015, it has obtained, posted online, and shared with the media, thousands of industry and government documents, including many obtained through judicial enforcement of open records laws. Tens of thousands of pages of documents obtained by USRTK are now available for free public access.
- 11) Defendant Office of the Director of National Intelligence is an “agency” within the meaning of the Freedom of Information Act. It is headquartered at the Liberty Crossing Intelligence Campus in McLean, Virginia, which is located in the geographic boundaries of the Eastern District of Virginia.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 12) This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B), because this action is brought in the Eastern District of Virginia and because, on information and belief “the agency records are situated” in the Eastern District of Virginia. Specifically, the agency records are likely situated at the Liberty Crossing Intelligence Campus in McLean, Virginia.
- 13) Alternatively, on information and belief, the agency records are situated in multiple locations throughout the United States and perhaps also in offices abroad, but are

managed from the headquarters of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, which is located in the Eastern District of Virginia.

14) Further, this Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because the resolution of disputes under FOIA presents a federal question.

15) Venue is proper in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because the records are either within the Eastern District of Virginia or are likely managed from within the Eastern District of Virginia (insofar as any records may be housed on servers located outside the Eastern District or may be in the possession of federal officers outside the Eastern District).

16) Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 3 (C), this case must be brought in the Alexandria Division because:

- a) ODNI is headquartered in Fairfax County.
- b) The acts and omissions of the defendant took place in or were substantially managed from Fairfax County.

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

17) FOIA provides that a requesting party is entitled to a substantive agency response within twenty working days, including a determination of whether the agency intends to comply with the request. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i). Within that deadline, the agency must also “determine and communicate the scope of the documents it intends to produce and withhold, and the reasons for withholding any documents,” and “inform the requester that it can appeal whatever portion of” the agency’s “determination” is adverse to the requestor. *CREW v. FEC*, 711 F.3d 180, 188 (D.C. Cir. 2013); accord *Shermco Industries v. Secretary of U.S. Air Force*, 452 F. Supp. 306, 317 (N.D. Tex. 1978).

- 18) 5 U.S.C.S. § 552(a)(6)(A) prescribes that the 20-day time limit shall not be tolled by the agency except in two narrow scenarios: The agency may make one request to the requester for information and toll the 20-day period while it is awaiting such information that it has reasonably requested from the requester, § 552(a)(6)(A)(ii)(I), and agencies may also toll the statutory time limit if necessary to clarify with the requester issues regarding fee assessment. § 552(a)(6)(A)(ii)(II). In either case, the agency's receipt of the requester's response to the agency's request for information or clarification ends the tolling period.
- 19) Regardless of whether the Plaintiff's July 7, 2023 request is viewed as a clarification of its earlier June 26, 2023 request or as a separate request in its own right, the time for Defendant to respond has elapsed and was not subject to tolling past July 7, 2023.
- 20) Defendant owed USRTK responses to their FOIA request(s), including a "determination" as that term is defined in *CREW v. FEC*, 711 F.3d 180, 188 (D.C. Cir. 2013), by no later than August 4, 2023. To date, however, Defendant has provided no substantive response or "determination" with respect to the FOIA request at issue.
- 21) In *Bensman v. National Park Service*, 806 F. Supp. 2d 31 (D.D.C. 2011), this Court noted: "[The effect of] the 2007 Amendments was to impose consequences on agencies that do not act in good faith or otherwise fail to comport with FOIA's requirements. See S. Rep. No. 110-59. To underscore Congress's belief in the importance of the statutory time limit, the 2007 Amendments declare that '[a]n agency shall not assess search fees... if the agency fails to comply with *any time limit*' of FOIA" (*emphasis added*).
- 22) Defendant is now past the statutory period for issuing a determination(s) with respect to the above-described request.

- 23) Among the consequences of Defendant's violation(s) of the statutory time limits of FOIA, including their failure to timely respond to Plaintiff, is that Defendant cannot now seek fees.
- 24) As of the date of this filing, on information and belief, Defendant is improperly failing to search for records or inadequately searching for records which would be responsive to Plaintiff's request.
- 25) As a result, Defendant has failed to produce records to Plaintiff or to make a "determination" with respect to when Plaintiff might expect to receive records or what records might be withheld.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Duty to Produce Records

- 26) Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-25 as if fully set out herein.
- 27) On information and belief, records responsive to Plaintiff's FOIA request(s) at issue in this action exist and are in the possession of the Defendant or its employees.
- 28) Plaintiff has sought and been constructively denied production of responsive records reflecting the conduct of official business.
- 29) Plaintiff has a statutory right to the information it seeks and that Defendant has unlawfully withheld or failed to produce.
- 30) Plaintiff is not required to further pursue administrative remedies, or alternatively has constructively exhausted such remedies.
- 31) Plaintiff asks this Court to enter a judgment declaring that:
- a. Plaintiff is entitled to records responsive to its FOIA request described above, and any attachments thereto, but Defendant failed to provide them; and that

- b. Defendant's processing of Plaintiff's FOIA request described above is not in accordance with the law, and does not satisfy Defendant's obligations under FOIA; and that
- c. Defendant must now produce records responsive to Plaintiff's request and must do so at no cost to the Plaintiff.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

- 32) Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-31 as if fully set out herein.
- 33) Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief compelling Defendant to search for and produce the records responsive to the FOIA request described in this pleading.
- 34) Plaintiff asks the Court to enter an injunction ordering Defendant to search for and produce to Plaintiff, within 10 business days of the date of the order, the requested records sought in Plaintiff's FOIA request(s) described above, and any attachments thereto.
- 35) Plaintiff asks the Court to order the parties to consult regarding withheld documents and to file a status report to the Court within 30 days after plaintiff receives the last of the produced documents, addressing Defendant's preparation of a *Vaughn* log and a briefing schedule for resolution of remaining issues associated with Plaintiff's challenges to Defendant's withholdings, if any, and any other remaining issues.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF **Costs And Fees**

- 36) Plaintiff re-allege paragraphs 1-35 as if fully set out herein.
- 37) Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E), the Court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in any case under this section in which the complainant has substantially prevailed.

38) This Court should enter an injunction or other appropriate judgment or order requiring the Defendant to pay reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in this case.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests the declaratory and injunctive relief herein sought, and an award for its attorney fees and costs and such other and further relief as the Court shall deem proper.

Respectfully submitted this 10th day of August, 2023,

US RIGHT TO KNOW
By Counsel:

/s/Matthew D. Hardin
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U.S. RIGHT TO KNOW

Pursuing truth and transparency for public health

July 7, 2023

Gregory Koch
Director, Information Management Office
ATTN: FOIA/PA
Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20511

Via email: dni-foia@dni.gov

RE: Freedom of Information Act request

Dear Mr. Koch:

This is a four-part request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, et seq., to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) related to intelligence about the origins of COVID-19. This request supersedes U.S. Right to Know's Freedom of Information Act request filed on June 26, 2023 to the ODNI.

Public Law No. 118-2 (COVID-19 Origin Act of 2023) requires ODNI to "declassify any and all information relating to potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the origin of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)." The deadline for such was June 18, 2023. Accordingly, we interpret all records requested below (except for those necessary to protect ODNI's sources and methods) as declassified, and not subject to exemption under 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(1).

Part I. We seek the production of all records showing activities performed by the Wuhan Institute of Virology with or on behalf of the People's Liberation Army.

The time frame covered by Part I of this request is January 1, 2017 to January 1, 2020.

Part II. We seek all records that refer to coronavirus research (non-COVID 19) or other related activities performed at the Wuhan Institute of Virology between January 1, 2017 and January 1, 2020.

Part III. We seek records of intelligence referring to researchers at the Wuhan Institute of Virology who fell ill in autumn 2019. This includes, of any such researcher: (i) the researcher's name; (ii) the researcher's symptoms; (iii) the date of the onset of the researcher's symptoms; (iv) the researcher's role at the Wuhan Institute of Virology; (v) whether the researcher was involved with or exposed to coronavirus research at the Wuhan Institute of Virology; (vi) whether the researcher visited a hospital while they were ill; and (vii) a description of any other

actions taken by the researcher that may suggest they were experiencing a serious illness at the time.

The time frame covered by Part III of this request is August 1, 2019 to the present.

Part IV. We seek all other records of intelligence not captured in Parts 1-3 of this FOIA, which are properly declassified under Public Law No. 118-2, relating to potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the origin of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The time frame covered by Part IV of this request is January 1, 2017 to the present.

We request that you disclose these documents and materials as they become available to you, without waiting until all the documents have been assembled. If documents are denied in whole or in part, please specify which exemption(s) is (are) claimed for each passage or whole document denied. Give the number of pages in each document and the total number of pages pertaining to this request and the dates of documents withheld. We request that excised material be "blacked out" rather than "whited out" or cut out and that the remaining non-exempt portions of documents be released as provided under the Freedom of Information Act.

Please advise of any destruction of records and include the date of and authority for such destruction. As we expect to appeal any denials, please specify the office and address to which an appeal should be directed.

REQUEST FOR FEE WAIVER

FOIA was designed to provide citizens a broad right to access government records. FOIA's basic purpose is to "open agency action to the light of public scrutiny," with a focus on the public's "right to be informed about what their government is up to." *NARA v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157, 171 (2004) quoting *U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 773-74 (1989) (internal quotation and citations omitted). In order to provide public access to this information, FOIA's fee waiver provision requires that "[d]ocuments shall be furnished without any charge or at a [reduced] charge," if the request satisfies the standard. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). FOIA's fee waiver requirement is "liberally construed." *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1310 (D.C. Cir. 2003); *Forest Guardians v. U.S. Dept. of Interior*, 416 F.3d 1173, 1178 (10th Cir. 2005).

The 1986 fee waiver amendments were designed specifically to provide non-profit organizations such as U.S. Right to Know access to government records without the payment of fees. Indeed, FOIA's fee waiver provision was intended "to prevent government agencies from using high fees to discourage certain types of requesters and requests," which are "consistently associated with requests from journalists, scholars, and *non-profit public interest groups*." *Ettlinger v. FBI*, 596 F. Supp. 867, 872 (D. Mass. 1984) (emphasis added). As one Senator stated,

“[a]gencies should not be allowed to use fees as an offensive weapon against requesters seeking access to Government information” 132 Cong. Rec. S. 14298 (statement of Senator Patrick Leahy).

I. U.S. Right to Know Qualifies for a Fee Waiver.

Under FOIA, a party is entitled to a fee waiver when “disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the [Federal] government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).

Thus, the ODNI must consider six factors to determine whether a request is in the public interest: (1) whether the subject of the requested records concerns “the operations or activities of the Federal government,” (2) whether the disclosure is “likely to contribute” to an understanding of government operations or activities, (3) whether the disclosure “will contribute to public understanding” of a reasonably broad audience of persons interested in the subject, (4) whether the disclosure is likely to contribute “significantly” to public understanding of government operations or activities. *Id.* § 2.107(1)(2), (5) whether a commercial interest exists and its magnitude, and (6) the primary interest in disclosure. As shown below, U.S. Right to Know meets each of these factors.

A. The Subject of This Request Concerns “The Operations and Activities of the Government.”

The subject matter of this request concerns the operations and activities of the United States Intelligence Community (IC), which the ODNI oversees. This request is about potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the origin of the COVID-19, which Congress required ODNI to declassify.

This FOIA will provide U.S. Right to Know and the public with crucial insight into the activities of the ODNI in relation to the US Government’s efforts to understand the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is clear that a federal agency’s oversight of health, safety and security threats, both foreign and in the U.S. is a specific and identifiable activity of the government, and in this case it is the executive branch agency of the ODNI. *Judicial Watch*, 326 F.3d at 1313 (“[R]easonable specificity is all that FOIA requires with regard to this factor”) (internal quotations omitted). Thus, U.S. Right to Know meets this factor.

B. Disclosure is “Likely to Contribute” to an Understanding of Government Operations or Activities.

The requested records are meaningfully informative about government operations or activities and will contribute to an increased understanding of those operations and activities by the public.

Disclosure of the requested records will allow U.S. Right to Know to convey to the public information about the ODNI’s activities in relation to the Intelligence Community’s investigations into the origins of COVID-19, as well the extent of its compliance with federal law. Once the information is made available, U.S. Right to Know will analyze it and present it to the general public in a manner that will meaningfully enhance the public’s understanding of this topic.

Thus, the requested records are likely to contribute to an understanding of the ODNI’s operations and activities.

C. Disclosure of the Requested Records Will Contribute to a Reasonably Broad Audience of Interested Persons’ Understanding of the origins of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The requested records will contribute to public understanding of whether the ODNI’s actions relating to concerns about origins of COVID-19 were consistent with its mission to “lead the IC in intelligence integration, forging a community that delivers the most insightful intelligence possible”. As explained above, the records will contribute to public understanding of this topic.

Activities of the ODNI generally, and specifically its activities to investigate the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic are areas of interest to a reasonably broad segment of the public. U.S. Right to Know will use the information it obtains from the disclosed records to educate the public at large about this topic. *See W. Watersheds Proj. v. Brown*, 318 F. Supp.2d 1036, 1040 (D. Idaho 2004) (finding that “WWP adequately specified the public interest to be served, that is, educating the public about the ecological conditions of the land managed by the BLM and also how ... management strategies employed by the BLM may adversely affect the environment”).

Through U.S. Right to Know’s synthesis and dissemination (by means discussed in Section II, below), disclosure of information contained in and gleaned from the requested records will contribute to a broad audience of persons who are interested in the subject matter. *Ettlinger v. FBI*, 596 F. Supp. at 876 (benefit to a population group of some size distinct from the requester alone is sufficient); *Carney v. Dept. of Justice*, 19 F.3d 807, 815 (2d Cir. 1994), *cert. denied*, 513 U.S. 823 (1994) (applying “public” to require a sufficient “breadth of benefit” beyond the requester’s own interests); *Cnty. Legal Servs. v. Dep’t of Hous. & Urban Dev.*, 405 F. Supp.2d 553, 557 (E.D. Pa. 2005) (in granting fee waiver to community legal group, court noted that

while the requester's "work by its nature is unlikely to reach a very general audience," "there is a segment of the public that is interested in its work").

Indeed, the public does not currently have an ability to easily evaluate the requested records, which are not currently in the public domain because information contained in the ODNI report titled "The Potential Links Between the Wuhan Institute of Virology and the Origin of the COVID-19 Pandemic", released June 23, 2023, was incomplete and failed to comply with requirements set forth by Congress to release "any and all" information on the topic. See *Cnty. Legal Servs.*, 405 F. Supp.2d at 560 (because requested records "clarify important facts" about agency policy, "the CLS request would likely shed light on information that is new to the interested public."). As the Ninth Circuit observed in *McClellan Ecological Seepage Situation v. Carlucci*, 835 F.2d 1282, 1286 (9th Cir. 1987), "[FOIA] legislative history suggests that information [has more potential to contribute to public understanding] to the degree that the information is new and supports public oversight of agency operations... ."1[1]

Disclosure of these records is not only "likely to contribute," but is certain to contribute, to public understanding of ODNI's activities toward finding the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic. The public is always well served when it knows how the government conducts its activities, particularly matters touching on legal questions. Hence, there can be no dispute that disclosure of the requested records to the public will educate the public about this pressing issue.

II. Disclosure is Likely to Contribute Significantly to Public Understanding of Government Operations or Activities.

U.S. Right to Know is not requesting these records merely for their intrinsic informational value. Disclosure of the requested records will significantly enhance the public's understanding of what the ODNI knows about the origins of SARS-CoV-2 and of institutions that conducted coronavirus research in Wuhan, China. The records are also certain to shed light on the ODNI's compliance with its own mission and purpose, as well as its compliance with federal law. Such public oversight of agency action is vital to our democratic system and clearly envisioned by the drafters of the FOIA. Thus, U.S. Right to Know meets this factor as well.

III. Obtaining the Requested Records is of No Commercial Interest to U.S. Right to Know

Access to government records, disclosure forms, and similar materials through FOIA requests is essential to U.S. Right to Know's role of educating the general public. Founded in 2014, U.S. Right to Know is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit public interest, public health organization (EIN: 46-5676616). U.S. Right to Know has no commercial interest and will realize no commercial benefit from the release of the requested records.

IV. U.S. Right to Know's Primary Interest in Disclosure is the Public Interest.

As stated above, U.S. Right to Know has no commercial interest that would be furthered by disclosure. Although even if it did have an interest, the public interest would far outweigh any pecuniary interest¹.

U.S. Right to Know is a non-profit organization that informs, educates, and counsels the public regarding corporate wrongdoing and government failures that threaten the integrity of our food system, our environment and our health. U.S. Right to Know has been substantially involved in the activities of numerous government agencies for over eight years, and has consistently displayed its ability to disseminate information granted to it through FOIA.

In granting U.S. Right to Know's fee waivers, agencies have recognized: (1) that the information requested by U.S. Right to Know contributes significantly to the public's understanding of the government's operations or activities; (2) that the information enhances the public's understanding to a greater degree than currently exists; (3) that U.S. Right to Know possesses the expertise to explain the requested information to the public; (4) that U.S. Right to Know possesses the ability to disseminate the requested information to the general public; (5) and that the news media recognizes U.S. Right to Know as an established expert in the field of public health. U.S. Right to Know's track record of active participation in oversight of governmental activities and decision making, and its consistent contribution to the public's understanding of those activities as compared to the level of public understanding prior to disclosure are well established.

U.S. Right to Know intends to use the records requested here similarly. U.S. Right to Know's work appears frequently in news stories online and in print, radio and TV, including reporting in outlets such as *The New York Times* and *The Guardian*, as well as medical and public health journals such as the *BMJ*. Many media outlets have reported about the food and chemical industries using information obtained by U.S. Right to Know from federal agencies. In 2022, more than 725,000 people visited U.S. Right to Know's extensive website, and viewed pages more than one million times. U.S. Right to Know and its staff regularly tweet to a combined following of nearly 50,000 on Twitter, and more than 9,600 people follow U.S. Right to Know on Facebook. U.S. Right to Know intends to use any or all of these media outlets to share with the public information obtained as a result of this request.

Public oversight and enhanced understanding of the ODNI's duties is absolutely necessary. In determining whether disclosure of requested information will contribute significantly to public understanding, a guiding test is whether the requester will disseminate the information to a reasonably broad audience of persons interested in the subject. *Carney*, 19 F.3d 807. U.S. Right to Know need not show how it intends to distribute the information, because "[n]othing in FOIA, the [agency] regulation, or our case law require[s] such pointless specificity." *Judicial*

¹ In this connection, it is immaterial whether any portion of U.S. Right to Know's request may currently be in the public domain because U.S. Right to Know requests considerably more than any piece of information that may currently be available to other individuals. See *Judicial Watch*, 326 F.3d at 1315.

Watch, 326 F.3d at 1314. It is sufficient for U.S. Right to Know to show how it distributes information to the public generally. *Id.*

Please send the documents electronically in PDF format to hana@usrtk.org. If you need additional information please write Hana at the email address above.

Thank you so much for your help in filling this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Hana' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Hana Mensendiek
Investigator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Gary' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Gary Ruskin
Executive Director

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

US Right to Know

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Oakland CA
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Hardin Law Office, 1725 I Street NW, Suite 300,
Washington DC 20006

DEFENDANTS

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

| CONTRACT | TORTS | FORFEITURE/PENALTY | BANKRUPTCY | OTHER STATUTES | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise | PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice | PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions | <input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609 | <input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes |
| REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property | CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education | PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement | | | |

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
5 USC 552 et seq.Brief description of cause:
Failure to provide determination or records in response to FOIA request

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Aug. 10, 2023

/s/ Matthew D. Hardin

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.