

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

US RIGHT TO KNOW
4096 Piedmont Avenue, # 963
Oakland, CA 94611-5221

Plaintiff,

v.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, DC 20505

Defendant.

Case No. 1:25-cv-3465

COMPLAINT UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Plaintiff US RIGHT TO KNOW (“USRTK”) for its complaint against Defendant CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (“CIA”) alleges as follows:

1. This is an action under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, *et seq.* Plaintiff seeks all available statutory relief, including but not limited to declaratory, injunctive and other relief, as well as an order directing Defendant to immediately process, on an “expedited” basis, and release agency records responsive to one FOIA request submitted by Plaintiff on June 30, 2025.
2. This action is filed following CIA’s failure to comply with the express terms of FOIA including but not limited to its failure to provide any response at all to the request at issue.
3. CIA’s failure to comply with FOIA includes but is not limited to its failure to fulfill its obligation to make determinations, its failure to respond to Plaintiff’s request and its constructive or actual withholding of responsive information and/or documents in violation of CIA’s obligations.
4. Notwithstanding the CIA’s complete failure to respond let alone comply with the terms of FOIA, Plaintiff’s request pertains to records central to a critical and ongoing political and public

debate over the origins of COVID-19. For instance, a scientific advisory group for the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a report on June 27, 2025, that found the origins of the pandemic remain inconclusive, prompting further and widespread news coverage. For instance in July of 2025, U.S. Senator Rand Paul also requested the U.S. Department of Justice to investigate Dr. Anthony Fauci, the former director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, for perjury based on Fauci's 2021 testimony before the Senate where he denied that the National Institutes of Health had funded gain-of-function research at the Wuhan Institute of Virology; more recently on September 12, 2025, Senator Rand Paul formally called for Dr. Anthony Fauci to testify before the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC), regarding same.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff USRTK is a nonprofit newsroom and public health research group. It works globally to expose corporate wrongdoing and government failures and/or malfeasance that threaten public health, the environment or 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. It is a member of the Institute for Nonprofit News¹ and received a 2025 James Madison Freedom of Information Award from the Society of Professional Journalists, Northern California chapter, for its work investigating and reporting on the origins of COVID-19.²
6. Defendant CIA is a federal "agency" within the meaning of the Freedom of Information Act. The CIA's headquarters is in Langley, Virginia and it has offices in Washington, DC. CIA has

¹ See <https://usrtk.org/about-u-s-right-to-know/>. (Last electronically accessed on September 25, 2025).

² See <https://spjnorcal.org/2025/02/12/spj-norcal-honors-transparency-champions-in-james-madison-freedom-of-information-awards-3/>. (Last electronically accessed on September 25, 2025).

possession and control over the records Plaintiff seeks.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) to review the CIA's failure to comply with the statutory deadline for making a determination in response to Plaintiff's FOIA request.
8. As regards Plaintiff's request for expedited processing of its FOIA request, the failure to make a lawful "determination" or to timely respond to a request for expedited processing is treated as a denial of expedited processing and subject to judicial review, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(E)(iii). This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(iii) to review that denial.
9. Venue is proper in this Court under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e).
10. As regards Plaintiff's FOIA request, Plaintiff is not required to further exhaust administrative remedies before seeking relief in this Court because the Defendant has neither produced records nor made a timely "determination" as that term is defined in *Citizens for Responsibility & Ethics in Wash. (CREW) v. Federal Election Commission*, 711 F.3d 180, 188 (D.C. Cir. 2013).
11. With respect to Plaintiff's request for "expedited processing" of their FOIA request, Plaintiff has no obligation to further exhaust administrative remedies. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(6)(E)(iii) (failure to timely respond to a request for expedited processing is treated as a denial and subject to judicial review). *See also ACLU v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 28 (D.D.C. 2004) (judicial review appropriate at time of denial of expedited processing).

PLAINTIFF'S FOIA REQUEST

12. On June 30, 2025, Plaintiff submitted a FOIA request via facsimile to Defendant, seeking specific records from the CIA's East Asia Pacific Mission Center and Weapons Counterproliferation Mission Center. The request targeted records containing certain keyword and name combinations within a defined time period. These records may reveal the timeline of

the CIA's knowledge regarding the origins of COVID-19. They may also underpin the CIA's recently revised assessment of COVID-19's origins, which CIA Director John Ratcliffe stated in January 2025 the agency intended to share publicly.³

13. Plaintiff's FOIA request at issue in this suit is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as **Exhibit A**. Fax confirmation of Plaintiff's FOIA request is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as **Exhibit B**.
14. Plaintiff's FOIA request sought a fee waiver on the multiple bases including its status as a member of the news media.
15. Plaintiff's FOIA request also sought expedited processing of its request and extensively described its basis for same including, *inter alia*, the fact that Plaintiff is, as an award-winning member of the news media and thus primarily engaged in disseminating information and that the records sought pertain definitively to CIA's official government activities.
16. Plaintiff's request for expedited processing further explained that it had a demonstrable, compelling and urgent need for expedited processing because the records sought go to the still unanswered questions surrounding the CIA's knowledge of the origins of COVID-19; because there was demonstrable and great public interest in the records sought; because this great public interest has been underscored by relentless, recent and ongoing media interest in the records sought. Plaintiff extensively documented this media interest in their FOIA request citing over fifty recent news articles that relate to the unanswered questions which it seeks to address through its FOIA request. *See Oversight v. U.S. Dep't of Just.*, 292 F. Supp. 3d 501, 508 (D.D.C.

³ See Matthew Boyle, *Exclusive -- CIA Director Ratcliffe: "Day-One Thing" to Get to Bottom of Chinese "Origins of COVID," Wuhan Lab Leak*, Breitbart News, Jan. 24, 2025, available electronically at <https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2025/01/24/exclusive-cia-director-ratcliffe-day-one-thing-chinese-origins-covid-wuhan-lab-leak/> (last electronically accessed September 25, 2025); See also Michael R. Gordon and Dustin Volz, *CIA Now Favors Lab Leak Theory on Origins of COVID-19*, The Wall Street Journal, Jan. 25, 2025, available electronically at <https://www.wsj.com/politics/national-security/cia-now-favors-lab-leak-theory-on-origins-of-covid-19-eff4e67c> (last electronically accessed September 25, 2025).

2018) (start and end with media interest). *See also Brennan Ctr. for Just. at NYU Sch. of L. v. Dep't of Com.*, 498 F. Supp. 3d 87, 97 (D.D.C. 2020) (fifty articles more than sufficient to show exceptional media interest).

17. While Defendant has failed to respond in any way to the request at issue Defendant has recently acknowledged that another of Plaintiff's FOIA requests made on June 10, 2025, also regarding the origins of COVID-19 met its standards for expedited processing.⁴ Defendant's grant of expedited processing is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as **Exhibit C**.
18. As of this filing, Plaintiff has still received no responses whatsoever regarding its FOIA request, leaving it with no choice but to bring suit.
19. 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*, 711 F.3d 180 at 188.
20. 5 U.S.C. § 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, 5 U.S.C. § 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. 5 U.S.C. § 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

⁴ *See USRTK v Central Intelligence Agency*, Civ.A. No. 25-2307 (CKK), ECF at No. 6 at ¶3 acknowledging fact that the Central Intelligence Agency granted Plaintiff's right to expedited processing in response to another June 9, 2025, FOIA request that also sought records related to the government's knowledge of the origins of COVID-19.

period. Neither apply here because the CIA has not responded in any way let alone sought additional information from Plaintiff regarding the request at issue in this suit.

21. Defendant received USRTK's request for "expedited processing" on June 30, 2025, and thus owed USRTK a "determination" with respect to same by July 16, 2025. *See* 32 CFR § 1900.34 ("Within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of a request for expedited processing, the Agency will decide whether to grant expedited processing and will notify the requester of its decision.").
22. Defendant received USRTK's FOIA request on June 30, 2025, and thus owed USRTK a "determination," regarding that request, as that term is defined in *CREW*, 711 F.3d 180 at 188, by July 30, 2025.
23. To date, however, CIA has provided no determination as to either the FOIA request or the request for expedited processing contained within it.
24. In *Bensman v. National Park Service*, 806 F. Supp. 2d 31 (D.D.C. 2011), this Court noted: "[a]n additional 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." (cleaned up).
25. Defendant is now past its statutory period for issuing lawful determinations with respect to the above-described request. Further, that time has elapsed without the Defendant having provided any response to Plaintiff's request whatsoever. Among the consequences of Defendant's violation(s) of the statutory time limits of FOIA is that Defendant cannot now seek fees.
26. In sum, Defendant is improperly: failing to search for records, failing to produce records, failing to issue determinations, failing to grant a fee waiver, and failing to grant expedited processing to the Plaintiff.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Duty to Produce Records – Declaratory Judgment

27. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
28. Plaintiff has sought and been denied production of responsive records reflecting the conduct of official government business.
29. Plaintiff has a statutory right to the information it seeks and that Defendant has unlawfully withheld the information.
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 CIA failed to provide the records;
 - b. CIA's processing of Plaintiff's FOIA request described above is not in accordance with the law, and does not satisfy CIA's obligations under FOIA;
 - c. CIA must now produce records responsive to Plaintiff's requests and must do so at no cost to the Plaintiff.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Duty to Produce Records – Injunctive Relief

32. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth 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 described above, and any attachments thereto.

35. Plaintiff asks the Court to order 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
Duty to Provide Expedited Processing

36. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
37. Plaintiff sought expedited processing of its request pursuant to FOIA and Defendant's expedited processing regulations and were wrongfully denied both expedited processing and also the required determination thereon.
38. Plaintiff has established that it is a news media outlet for FOIA purposes and that it is primarily engaged in the dissemination of information.
39. The information requested has more value at the present moment than it will in the future for many reasons including: because media attention to the origins of COVID-19 is currently high, and because it is also part of an ongoing political and public debate over the government's knowledge of the origins of COVID-19, response to it, and responsibility for it.
40. Plaintiff has established that their request pertains to Government activity.
41. Plaintiff has established that there is an urgency to inform the public about this Government activity and that Plaintiff, as a news media outlet, is in a position to do so.
42. Plaintiff has already provided the CIA with the requisite specificity regarding their ability to inform the public and need not do more.⁵

⁵ See e.g., *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1314 (D.C. Cir. 2003) ("the government points to nothing

43. Defendant's constructive denial of Plaintiff's request for expedited processing was not in accordance with the law and does not satisfy CIA's obligations under FOIA.
44. Plaintiff is not required to pursue administrative remedies as pertains to its request for expedited processing.
45. Plaintiff therefore asks this court to enter a mandatory injunction ordering that the Defendant process the request at issue herein on an expedited basis.
46. Plaintiff asks this Court to enter a judgment declaring that:
- a. Plaintiff are entitled to have their FOIA request, as described above, processed under the CIA's expedited track;
 - b. CIA's denial of Plaintiffs' request for expedited processing was not in accordance with the law and does not satisfy the CIA's obligation under FOIA;
 - c. CIA must now place Plaintiffs request, as described above, in their expedited processing track.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Costs And Fees – Injunctive Relief

47. Plaintiff restates and incorporates by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
48. 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.
49. 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.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff respectfully requests this Court:

1. Assume jurisdiction in this matter, and maintain jurisdiction until the Defendant complies with FOIA and every order of this Court;
2. Declare Defendant has violated FOIA by failing to provide Plaintiff with the requested records on an expedited basis and by failing to notify Plaintiff of final determinations within the statutory time limits;
3. Declare that the documents sought by the requests, as described in the foregoing paragraphs, are public records under 5 U.S.C. § 552 *et seq.* and must be disclosed;
4. Order Defendant to expeditiously provide the requested records to Plaintiff within 20 business days of the Court's order and without cost to the Plaintiff;
5. Award Plaintiff's attorneys their fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E); and
6. Grant such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 29th day of September 2025,

US RIGHT TO KNOW

By Counsel:

/s/ Nathaniel M. Lindzen

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