

from Plaintiff or from anyone acting on his behalf. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, Declaration of Joanne Roman Stump ("Stump Decl."), ¶¶ 5-8.

Standard of Review

Under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, summary judgment is appropriate if the pleadings on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed.R.Civ.P. 56 (c). Material facts are those that "might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment bears the initial burden of demonstrating an absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986); *Tao v. Freeh*, 27 F.3d 635, 638 (D.C. Cir. 1994).

In considering whether there is a triable issue of fact, the Court must draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255; *see also Washington Post Co. v. United States Dep't of Health and Human Servs.*, 865 F.2d 320, 325 (D.C. Cir. 1989). The party opposing a motion for summary judgment, however, "may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of his pleading, but . . . must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. The non-moving party must do more than simply "show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts." *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). Moreover, "any factual assertions in the movant's affidavits will be accepted as being true unless [the opposing party] submits his own affidavits or other documentary evidence contradicting the assertion." *Neal v. Kelly*, 963 F.2d 453, 456 (D.C. Cir. 1992) (quoting *Lewis v. Faulkner*, 689 F.2d 100, 102 (7th Cir. 1982)).

The mere existence of a factual dispute by itself, however, is not enough to bar summary judgment. The party opposing the motion must show that there is a genuine issue of *material* fact. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 247-48. To be material, the fact must be capable of affecting the outcome of the litigation; to be genuine, the issue must be supported by admissible evidence sufficient for a reasonable trier of fact to find in favor of the nonmoving party. *See id.*; *Laningham v. United States Navy*, 813 F.2d 1236, 1242-43 (D.C. Cir. 1987).

Discussion

Defendant contends that summary judgment should be granted because Plaintiff has failed to exhaust administrative remedies. Generally, a party must exhaust the available administrative remedies under FOIA prior to seeking relief in federal court. *Oglesby v. Dept' of the Army*, 920 F.2d 57, 61-62 (D.C. Cir. 1990); *Nurse v. Sec'y of Air Force*, 231 F.Supp.2d 323, 327 (D.D.C. 2002). FOIA's exhaustion requirement, however, is not jurisdictional. *Hidalgo v. FBI*, 344 F.3d 1256, 1258 (D.C. Cir. 2003).

It is undisputed that Plaintiff did not file an appeal of Defendant's failure to respond to his FOIA request and that Plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies. Plaintiff's claim rests on the fact that Defendant did not respond to his FOIA request within the 20-day statutory requirement. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A). If an agency does not comply with the FOIA's time requirements, a plaintiff has constructively exhausted his administrative remedies and may file suit. *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1310 (D.C.Cir. 2003). These statutory deadlines, however, are triggered by the agency's *receipt* of the FOIA request. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A).

Plaintiff has presented a genuine issue of material fact as to whether his request was, or should have been, received by the United States Customs Service. Accordingly, the Court will deny

