

Farm Fire & Cas. Co., 563 F.3d 141, 147 (5th Cir. 2009) (citing *Gregson v. Zurich Am. Ins. Co.*, 322 F.3d 883, 885 (5th Cir. 2003) (additional citations omitted)).

A plaintiff must plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. The allegations must “raise the right to relief above the speculative level.” *Id.* at 555. “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief . . . [is] a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1950 (2009).

It is well established that the FOIA only applies to the actions of federal agencies and that the Act does not apply to the actions of state or local agencies or any individual defendant. *Dean v. City of New Orleans*, No. 11-2209, 2012 WL 2564954, at *14 (July 2, 2012) (collecting cases). Therefore, the plaintiff cannot maintain a cause of action under the FOIA against either defendant.⁴

Lake Charles, Louisiana, this 4 day of May, 2015.


PATRICIA MINALDI
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

⁴ There is question as to whether the Internal Affairs Office is even a juridical person capable of being sued. However, because an action cannot be supported under the FOIA regardless, it is irrelevant to examine this issue.