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14 *Counsel for Plaintiffs*

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16
17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
18 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
19 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

20 CAROLYN JEWEL, TASH HEPTING,
21 YOUNG BOON HICKS, as executrix of the
estate of GREGORY HICKS, ERIK KNUTZEN
22 and JOICE WALTON, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, *et al.*,

26 Defendants.

) CASE NO. 08-CV-4373-JSW

)
)
) **PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF EX PARTE**
) **MOTION AND EX PARTE MOTION**
) **FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING**
) **ORDER TO PREVENT THE**
) **GOVERNMENT FROM DESTROYING**
) **EVIDENCE**

) Date: March 10, 2014
) Time: 1:30 p.m.
) Courtroom 11, 19th Floor
) The Honorable Jeffrey S. White

27 **IMMEDIATE RELIEF REQUESTED**
28 **CRITICAL DATE: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 2014**

1 this evidence is contrary to the Court's November 16, 2009 evidence preservation order (ECF
2 No. 51) or otherwise contrary to the government defendants' discovery obligations.

3 The purpose of a TRO is to preserve the status quo and prevent irreparable harm "just so
4 long as is necessary to hold a hearing, and no longer." *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood*
5 *of Teamsters*, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974). This is exactly what is needed here.

6 There has been litigation challenging the lawfulness of the government's telephone
7 metadata collection activity, Internet metadata collection activity, and upstream collection activity
8 pending in the Northern District of California continuously since 2006. The government has been
9 under evidence preservation orders in those lawsuits continuously since 2007.

10 The first-filed case was *Hepting v. AT&T*, No. 06-cv-0672 (N.D. Cal). It became the lead
11 case in the MDL proceeding in this district, *In Re: National Security Agency Telecommunications*
12 *Records Litigation*, MDL No. 06-cv-1791-VRW (N.D. Cal). On November 6, 2007, this Court
13 entered an evidence preservation order in the MDL proceeding. ECF No. 393 in MDL No. 06-cv-
14 1791-VRW. One of the MDL cases, *Virginia Shubert, et al., v. Barack Obama, et al.* No. 07-cv-
15 0603-JSW (N.D. Cal.), remains in litigation today before this Court, and the MDL preservation
16 order remains in effect today as to that case.

17 In 2008, movants filed this action—*Jewel v. NSA*—and this Court related it to the *Hepting*
18 action. This Court entered an evidence preservation order in *Jewel*. ECF No. 51. The *Jewel*
19 evidence preservation order remains in effect as of today.

20 The government has never sought to seek clarification of its preservation obligations
21 regarding telephone metadata records from this Court or raised the issue with plaintiffs. Instead,
22 the government defendants chose to raise the issue of preservation of telephone metadata records in
23 an ex parte proceeding before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, without any notice to
24 plaintiffs and without mentioning its obligations with regard to the same telephone records in *Jewel*
25 *v. NSA* and *Shubert v. Obama*. Plaintiffs learned of the government's motion by reading the news
26 media, and asked counsel for the government defendants to explain why they had not told the FISC
27 about the *Jewel* evidence preservation order. See Cohn Decl, Exh. E.

28 Indeed, the government is aware and has acknowledged that destruction of the information

1 in question may conflict with the preservation orders issued in this and related cases: “While the
2 Court’s Primary Order requires destruction of the BR metadata no longer than five years (60
3 months) after its initial collection, such destruction could be inconsistent with the Government’s
4 preservation obligations in connection with civil litigation pending against it. Accordingly, to
5 avoid the destruction of the BR metadata, the Government seeks an amendment to the Court’s
6 Primary Order that would allow the NSA to preserve and/or store the BR metadata for non-analytic
7 purposes until relieved of its preservation obligations, or until further order of this Court under the
8 conditions described below.” Government’s Motion for Second Amendment to Primary Order,
9 FISC No. BR 14-01 (February 25, 2014). Although the government’s motion in the FISC did not
10 discuss the preservation order in *Jewel*, this preservation order includes *the same* records at issue in
11 *First Unitarian*.

12 LEGAL STANDARD FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

13 “A plaintiff seeking a [TRO] must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that
14 he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of
15 equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Network Automation, Inc.*
16 *v. Advanced Sys. Concepts*, 638 F.3d 1137, 1144 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Winter v. Natural Res.*
17 *Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7 (2008)).

18 A. Likelihood of Success

19 The *Jewel* preservation order required the Government to “preserve evidence that may be
20 relevant to this action.” The *Jewel* complaint alleged unlawful and unconstitutional acquisition of
21 call-detail records, including the “call-detail records collected under the National Security Agency
22 (NSA) bulk telephony metadata program” that the Government proposed to destroy.

23 Plaintiffs sought, among other relief, an injunction “requiring Defendants to provide to
24 Plaintiffs and the class an inventory of their communications, records, or other information that
25 was seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment.” Complaint, Prayer for Relief. This would be
26 impossible if the records are destroyed. While the Plaintiff ultimately want the call-detail records
27 destroyed at the conclusion of the case, there is no doubt the call-records “may be relevant” in the
28 interim.

1 The Jewel order also required the Government to cease “destruction, recycling, relocation,
2 or mutation of such materials.” Thus, the proposed destruction would be in direct violation of the
3 Jewel preservation order.

4 **B. Irreparable Harm**

5 If the government proceeds with its planned destruction of evidence, the evidence will be
6 gone. This is by definition irreparable.

7 **C. Balance of Equities**

8 While the Government contends it is required by the FISC to destroy the records
9 immediately, the FISC order belies this assertion. The FISC denied the government's motion
10 without prejudice to bringing another motion with additional facts and the FISC plainly was not
11 informed of the preservation order in Jewel or even of its existence. The FISC clearly
12 contemplated that the evidence destruction could wait while the government prepared and filed
13 another motion, and continue until the Court considered and ruled on the motion.

14 **D. Public Interest**

15 These records are both an affront to the rights of millions of Americans and proof of their
16 violation. Plaintiffs have no objection to severe restrictions on the Government's right to access
17 and use the information, which will address the public interest in the documents being destroyed.
18 However, it remains in the public interest to wait a short period of time before taking action, so that
19 the fate of the documents can be addressed in an orderly fashion.

20 The necessity for this ex parte application could have been easily avoided had the
21 government defendants followed the discovery and evidence preservation practices customary in
22 this District. They could have, but did not, raised the issue of preserving telephone metadata
23 records in the CMC statement meet-and-confer process in September 2013 (three months after the
24 government defendants publicly acknowledged the phone records program), or at the Case
25 Management Conference itself on September 27, 2013. They could have, but did not, raised this
26 issue in the CMC statement meet-and-confer process in the related *First Unitarian* action during
27 October 2013, or at the *First Unitarian* Case Management Conference itself on November 8, 2013.

28 Thereafter, at any point between November 8 and now the government defendants could

1 have raised the issue with plaintiffs by the meet-and-confer process, but they did not. They could
2 have sought a further Case Management Conference before the Court or proceeded to raise the
3 issue by noticed motion. Any of these manifold alternatives would have permitted the Court and
4 the parties to address the issue in an orderly manner. By failing to pursue any of these alternatives,
5 the government has made a temporary restraining order essential. Plaintiffs believe that no security
6 is necessary under the circumstances. Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court issue the order
7 pending further proceedings on this issue.

8 DATE: March 10, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

9
10 s/ Cindy Cohn
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LEE TIEN
11 KURT OPSAHL
JAMES S. TYRE
12 MARK RUMOLD
ANDREW CROCKER
13 ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION

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17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
18 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
19 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

20 CAROLYN JEWEL, TASH HEPTING,
21 YOUNG BOON HICKS, as executrix of the
22 estate of GREGORY HICKS, ERIK KNUTZEN
and JOICE WALTON, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, *et al.*,

26 Defendants.
27

) Case No.: 08-cv-4373-JSW

) **DECLARATION OF CINDY COHN**

) Courtroom 11, 19th Floor
) The Honorable Jeffrey S. White

1 I, CINDY COHN, hereby declare:

2 1. I am a lawyer duly licensed to practice law in the State of California and before this
3 district. I am the Legal Director of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, counsel of record for the
4 plaintiffs.

5 2. I have attached to this Declaration true and correct copies of the following
6 documents:

- 7 • **Exhibit A:** Complaint for Constitutional and Statutory Violations, Seeking
8 Damages, Declaratory and Injunctive Relief in *Carolyn Jewel, et al., v. National*
9 *Security Agency, et al.*, No. 08-cv-4373-JSW (N.D. Cal.) filed September 18, 2008;
- 10 • **Exhibit B:** First Amended Complaint for Constitutional and Statutory
11 Violations, Seeking Declaratory and Injunctive Relief in *First Unitarian Church of*
12 *Los Angeles, et al. v. National Security Agency, et al.*, Case No. 13-cv-3287-JSW
13 (N.D. Cal.) filed on March 7, 2014;
- 14 • **Exhibit C:** Evidence Preservation Order in *Carolyn Jewel, et al., v. National*
15 *Security Agency, et al.*, No. 08-cv-4373-JSW (N.D. Cal.) filed November 16, 2009;
- 16 • **Exhibit D:** Evidence Preservation Order in *In Re: National Security Agency*
17 *Telecommunications Records Litigation*, MDL No. 06-cv-1791-VRW (N.D. Cal.)
18 dated November 6, 2007; and
- 19 • **Exhibit E:** Emails between plaintiffs and defendants regarding preservation
20 issues.

21 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is
22 true and correct. Executed on March 10, 2014, at San Francisco, California.

23
24 /s/ Cindy Cohn
25 CINDY COHN
26
27
28

Exhibit A

Exhibit A

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

15 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

16 CAROLYN JEWEL, TASH HEPTING, GREGORY HICKS,
ERIK KNUTZEN and JOICE WALTON, on behalf of
17 themselves and all others similarly situated,

18 Plaintiffs,

19 vs.

20 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY and KEITH B.
ALEXANDER, its Director, in his official and personal
21 capacities; MICHAEL V. HAYDEN, in his personal capacity;
the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; GEORGE W. BUSH,
22 President of the United States, in his official and personal
capacities; RICHARD B. CHENEY, in his personal capacity;
23 DAVID S. ADDINGTON, in his personal capacity;
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and MICHAEL B.
24 MUKASEY, its Attorney General, in his official and personal
capacities; ALBERTO R. GONZALES, in his personal
25 capacity; JOHN D. ASHCROFT, in his personal capacity;
JOHN M. MCCONNELL, Director of National Intelligence, in
26 his official and personal capacities; JOHN D. NEGROPONTE,
in his personal capacity; and DOES #1 - 100, inclusive,

27 Defendants.
28

ORIGINAL
FILED

SEP 18 2008

RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

E-mailing

CASE NO:

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL AND
STATUTORY
VIOLATIONS, SEEKING
DAMAGES,
DECLARATORY, AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

DEMAND FOR JURY
TRIAL

CRB

1 7. In addition to eavesdropping on or reading specific communications, Defendants
2 have indiscriminately intercepted the communications content and obtained the communications
3 records of millions of ordinary Americans as part of the Program authorized by the President.

4 8. The core component of the Program is Defendants' nationwide network of
5 sophisticated communications surveillance devices, attached to the key facilities of
6 telecommunications companies such as AT&T that carry Americans' Internet and telephone
7 communications.

8 9. Using this shadow network of surveillance devices, Defendants have acquired and
9 continue to acquire the content of a significant portion of the phone calls, emails, instant messages,
10 text messages, web communications and other communications, both international and domestic,
11 of practically every American who uses the phone system or the Internet, including Plaintiffs and
12 class members, in an unprecedented suspicionless general search through the nation's
13 communications networks.

14 10. In addition to using surveillance devices to acquire the domestic and international
15 communications content of millions of ordinary Americans, Defendants have unlawfully solicited
16 and obtained from telecommunications companies such as AT&T the complete and ongoing
17 disclosure of the private telephone and Internet transactional records of those companies' millions
18 of customers (including communications records pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members),
19 communications records indicating who the customers communicated with, when and for how long,
20 among other sensitive information.

21 11. This non-content transactional information is analyzed by computers in conjunction
22 with the vast quantity of communications content acquired by Defendants' network of surveillance
23 devices, in order to select which communications are subjected to personal analysis by staff of the
24 NSA and other Defendants, in what has been described as a vast "data-mining" operation.
25
26
27
28

1 claims on the NSA and the Department of Justice on December 19, 2007, and over six months have
2 passed since the filing of that notice.

3 **PARTIES**

4 20. Plaintiff Tash Hepting, a senior systems architect, is an individual residing in
5 Livermore, California. Hepting has been a subscriber and user of AT&T's residential long distance
6 telephone service since at least June 2004.

7
8 21. Plaintiff Gregory Hicks is an individual residing in San Jose, California. Hicks, a
9 retired Naval Officer and systems engineer, has been a subscriber and user of AT&T's residential
10 long distance telephone service since February 1995.

11 22. Plaintiff Carolyn Jewel is an individual residing in Petaluma, California. Jewel, a
12 database administrator and author, has been a subscriber and user of AT&T's WorldNet dial-up
13 Internet service since approximately June 2000.

14 23. Plaintiff Erik Knutzen is an individual residing in Los Angeles, California. Knutzen,
15 a photographer and land use researcher, was a subscriber and user of AT&T's WorldNet dial-up
16 Internet service from at least October 2003 until May 2005. Knutzen is currently a subscriber and
17 user of AT&T's High Speed Internet DSL service.

18
19 24. Plaintiff Joice Walton is an individual residing in San Jose, California. Walton, a
20 high technology purchasing agent, is a current subscriber and user of AT&T's WorldNet dial-up
21 Internet service. She has subscribed to and used this service since around April 2003.

22 25. Defendant National Security Agency (NSA) is an agency under the direction and
23 control of the Department of Defense that collects, processes and disseminates foreign signals
24 intelligence. It is responsible for carrying out the Program challenged herein.

25 26. Defendant Lieutenant General Keith B. Alexander is the current Director of the NSA,
26 in office since April 2005. As NSA Director, defendant Alexander has ultimate authority for
27 supervising and implementing all operations and functions of the NSA, including the Program.

28

1 27. Defendant Lieutenant General (Ret.) Michael V. Hayden is the former Director of
2 the NSA, in office from March 1999 to April 2005. While Director, Defendant Hayden had ultimate
3 authority for supervising and implementing all operations and functions of the NSA, including the
4 Program.

5 28. Defendant United States is the United States of America, its departments, agencies,
6 and entities.

7 29. Defendant George W. Bush is the current President of the United States, in office
8 since January 2001. Mr. Bush authorized and continues to authorize the Program.

9 30. Defendant Richard B. Cheney is the current Vice President of the United States, in
10 office since January 2001. Defendant Cheney was personally involved in the creation, development
11 and implementation of the Program.

12 31. Defendant David S. Addington is currently the chief of staff to Defendant Cheney,
13 in office since October 2005. Previously, Defendant Addington served as legal counsel to the Office
14 of the Vice President. Defendant Addington was personally involved in the creation, development
15 and implementation of the Program. On information and belief, Defendant Addington drafted the
16 documents that purportedly authorized the Program.

17 32. Defendant Department of Justice is a Cabinet-level executive department in the
18 United States government charged with law enforcement, defending the interests of the United States
19 according to the law, and ensuring fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

20 33. Defendant Michael B. Mukasey is the current Attorney General of the United States,
21 in office since November 2007. As Attorney General, Defendant Mukasey approves and authorizes
22 the Program on behalf of the Department of Justice.

23 34. Defendant Alberto R. Gonzales is the former Attorney General of the United States,
24 in office from February 2005 to September 2007, and also served as White House Counsel to
25 President George W. Bush from January 2001 to February 2005. Defendant Gonzales was
26 personally involved in the creation, development and implementation of the Program. As Attorney
27

1 General, Defendant Gonzales authorized and approved the Program on behalf of the Department of
2 Justice.

3 35. Defendant John D. Ashcroft is the former Attorney General of the United States, in
4 office from January 2001 to February 2005. As Attorney General, Defendant Ashcroft authorized
5 and approved the Program on behalf of the Department of Justice.
6

7 36. Defendant Vice Admiral (Ret.) John M. McConnell is the Director of National
8 Intelligence (“DNI”), in office since February 2007. Defendant McConnell has authority over the
9 activities of the U.S. intelligence community, including the Program.

10 37. Defendant John D. Negroponte was the first Director of National Intelligence, in
11 office from April 2005 to February 2007. As DNI, Defendant Negroponte had authority over the
12 activities of the U.S. intelligence community, including the Program.

13 38. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants Doe Nos. 1-100, inclusive (the “Doe
14 defendants”), whose actual names Plaintiffs have been unable to ascertain notwithstanding
15 reasonable efforts to do so, but who are sued herein by the fictitious designation “Doe # 1” through
16 “Doe # 100,” were agents or employees of the NSA, the DOJ, the White House, or were other
17 government agencies or entities or the agents or employees of such agencies or entities, who
18 authorized or participated in the Program. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to allege their true
19 names and capacities when ascertained. Upon information and belief each fictitiously named
20 Defendant is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged and the injuries to
21 Plaintiffs and class members herein alleged were proximately caused in relation to the conduct of
22 Does 1-100 as well as the named Defendants.

23 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS RELATED TO ALL COUNTS**

24 **THE PRESIDENT’S AUTHORIZATION OF THE PROGRAM**

25 39. On October 4, 2001, President Bush, in concert with White House Counsel Gonzales,
26 NSA Director Hayden, Attorney General Ashcroft and other Defendants, issued a secret presidential
27 order (the “Program Order”) authorizing a range of surveillance activities inside of the United States
28

1 without statutory authorization or court approval, including electronic surveillance of Americans'
2 telephone and Internet communications (the "Program").

3 40. This Program of surveillance inside the United States began at least by October 6,
4 2001, and continues to this day.

5 41. The President renewed and, on information and belief, renews his October 4, 2001
6 order approximately every 45 days.

7 42. The Program of domestic surveillance authorized by the President and conducted by
8 Defendants required and requires the assistance of major telecommunications companies such as
9 AT&T, whose cooperation in the Program was and on information and belief is obtained based on
10 periodic written requests from Defendants and/or other government agents indicating that the
11 President has authorized the Program's activities, and/or based on oral requests from Defendants
12 and/or other government agents.

13 43. The periodic written requests issued to colluding telecommunications companies,
14 including AT&T, have stated and on information and belief do state that the Program's activities
15 have been determined to be lawful by the Attorney General, except for one period of less than sixty
16 days.

17 44. On information and belief, at some point prior to March 9, 2004, the Department of
18 Justice concluded that certain aspects of the Program were in excess of the President's authority and
19 in violation of criminal law.

20 45. On Tuesday, March 9, 2004, Acting Attorney General James Comey advised the
21 Administration that he saw no legal basis for certain aspects of the Program. The then-current
22 Program authorization was set to expire March 11, 2004.

23 46. On Thursday, March 11, 2004, the President renewed the Program Order without a
24 certification from the Attorney General that the conduct it authorized was lawful.

25 47. On information and belief, the March 11 Program Order instead contained a
26 statement that the Program's activities had been determined to be lawful by Counsel to the President
27 Alberto Gonzales, and expressly claimed to override the Department of Justice's conclusion that the
28

1 Program was unlawful as well as any act of Congress or judicial decision purporting to constrain the
2 President's power as commander in chief.

3 48. For a period of less than sixty days, beginning on or around March 11, 2004, written
4 requests to the telecommunications companies asking for cooperation in the Program stated that the
5 Counsel to the President, rather than the Attorney General, had determined the Program's activities
6 to be legal.

7 49. By their conduct in authorizing, supervising, and implementing the Program,
8 Defendants, including the President, the Vice-President, the Attorneys General and the Directors of
9 NSA since October 2001, the Directors of National Intelligence since 2005 and the Doe defendants,
10 have aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured the commission of all Program
11 activities herein alleged, and proximately caused all injuries to Plaintiffs herein alleged.

12 **THE NSA'S DRAGNET INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTED**
13 **THROUGH AT&T FACILITIES**

14 50. AT&T is a provider of electronic communications services, providing to the public
15 the ability to send or receive wire or electronic communications.

16 51. AT&T is also a provider of remote computing services, providing to the public
17 computer storage or processing services by means of an electronic communications system.

18 52. Plaintiffs and class members are, or at pertinent times were, subscribers to and/or
19 customers of AT&T's electronic communications services and/or computer storage or processing
20 services.

21 53. AT&T maintains domestic telecommunications facilities over which millions of
22 Americans' telephone and Internet communications pass every day.

23 54. These facilities allow for the transmission of interstate and/or foreign electronic voice
24 and data communications by the aid of wire, fiber optic cable, or other like connection between the
25 point of origin and the point of reception.

26 55. One of these AT&T facilities is located at on Folsom Street in San Francisco, CA
27 (the "Folsom Street Facility").

28

1 56. The Folsom Street Facility contains a “4ESS Switch Room.” A 4ESS switch is a
2 type of electronic switching system used to route long-distance telephone communications transiting
3 through the facility.

4 57. The Folsom Street Facility also contains a “WorldNet Internet Room” containing
5 large routers, racks of modems for AT&T customers’ WorldNet dial-up services, and other
6 telecommunications equipment through which wire and electronic communications to and from
7 AT&T’s dial-up and DSL Internet service subscribers, including emails, instant messages, Voice-
8 Over-Internet-Protocol (“VOIP”) conversations and web browsing requests, are transmitted.

9 58. The communications transmitted through the WorldNet Internet room are carried as
10 light signals on fiber-optic cables that are connected to routers for AT&T’s WorldNet Internet
11 service and are a part of AT&T’s Common Backbone Internet network (“CBB”), which comprises
12 a number of major hub facilities such as the Folsom Street Facility that are connected by a mesh of
13 high-speed fiber optic cables and that are used for the transmission of interstate and foreign
14 communications.

15 59. The WorldNet Internet Room is designed to route and transmit vast amounts of
16 Internet communications that are “peered” by AT&T between AT&T’s CBB and the networks of
17 other carriers, such as ConXion, Verio, XO, Genuity, Qwest, PAIX, Allegiance, Abovenet, Global
18 Crossing, C&W, UUNET, Level 3, Sprint, Telia, PSINet, and MAE-West. “Peering” is the process
19 whereby Internet providers interchange traffic destined for their respective customers, and for
20 customers of their customers.

21 60. Around January 2003, the NSA designed and implemented a program in
22 collaboration with AT&T to build a surveillance operation at AT&T’s Folsom Street Facility, inside
23 a secret room known as the “SG3 Secure Room”.

24 61. The SG3 Secure Room was built adjacent to the Folsom Street Facility’s 4ESS
25 switch room.

26 62. An AT&T employee cleared and approved by the NSA was charged with setting up
27 and maintaining the equipment in the SG3 Secure Room, and access to the room was likewise
28 controlled by those NSA-approved AT&T employees.

1 63. The SG3 Secure Room contains sophisticated computer equipment, including a
2 device know as aNarus Semantic Traffic Analyzer (the Narus STA”), which is designed to analyze
3 large volumes of communications at high speed, and can be programmed to analyze the contents and
4 traffic patterns of communications according to user-defined rules.

5 64. By early 2003, AT&T—under the instruction and supervision of the NSA—had
6 connected the fiber-optic cables used to transmit electronic and wire communications through the
7 WorldNet Internet Room to a “splitter cabinet” that intercepts a copy of all communications
8 transmitted through the WorldNet Internet Room and diverts copies of those communications to the
9 equipment in the SG3 Secure Room. (Hereafter, the technical means used to receive the diverted
10 communications will be referred to as the “Surveillance Configuration.”)

11 65. The equipment in the SG3 Secure Room is in turn connected to a private high-speed
12 backbone network separate from the CBB (the “SG3 Network”).

13 66. NSA analysts communicate instructions to the SG3 Secure Room’s equipment,
14 including theNarus STA, using the SG3 Network, and the SG3 Secure Room’s equipment transmits
15 communications based on those rules back to NSA personnel using the SG3 Network.

16 67. The NSA in cooperation with AT&T has installed and is operating a nationwide
17 network of Surveillance Configurations in AT&T facilities across the country, connected to the SG3
18 Network.

19 68. This network of Surveillance Configurations includes surveillance devices installed
20 at AT&T facilities in Atlanta, GA; Bridgeton, MO; Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA; San Jose CA;
21 and/or Seattle, WA.

22 69. Those Surveillance Configurations divert all peered Internet traffic transiting those
23 facilities into SG3 Secure Rooms connected to the secure SG3 Network used by the NSA, and
24 information of interest is transmitted from the equipment in the SG3 Secure Rooms to the NSA
25 based on rules programmed by the NSA.

26 70. This network of Surveillance Configurations indiscriminately acquires domestic
27 communications as well as international and foreign communications.

28

1 71. This network of Surveillance Configurations involves considerably more locations
2 than would be required to capture the majority of international traffic.

3 72. This network of Surveillance Configurations acquires over half of AT&T's purely
4 domestic Internet traffic, representing almost all of the AT&T traffic to and from other providers,
5 and comprising approximately 10% of all purely domestic Internet communications in the United
6 States, including those of non-AT&T customers.

7 73. Through this network of Surveillance Configurations and/or by other means,
8 Defendants have acquired and continue to acquire the contents of domestic and international wire
9 and/or electronic communications sent and/or received by Plaintiffs and class members, as well as
10 non-content dialing, routing, addressing and/or signaling information pertaining to those
11 communications.

12 74. In addition to acquiring all of the Internet communications passing through a number
13 of key AT&T facilities, Defendants and AT&T acquire all or most long-distance domestic and
14 international phone calls to or from AT&T long-distance customers, including both the content of
15 those calls and dialing, routing, addressing and/or signaling information pertaining to those calls,
16 by using a similarly nationwide network of surveillance devices attached to AT&T's long-distance
17 telephone switching facilities, and/or by other means.

18 75. The contents of communications to which Plaintiffs and class members were a party,
19 and dialing, routing, addressing, and/or signaling information pertaining to those communications,
20 were and are acquired by Defendants in cooperation with AT&T by using the nationwide network
21 of Surveillance Configurations, and/or by other means.

22 76. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
23 class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without judicial,
24 statutory, or other lawful authorization, in violation of statutory and constitutional limitations, and
25 in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.

26 77. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs'
27 and class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without
28

1 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs or class members have
2 committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any terrorist activity.

3 78. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
4 class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without probable
5 cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs or class members are foreign powers or agents
6 thereof.

7 79. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
8 class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without any reason
9 to believe that the information is relevant to an authorized criminal investigation or to an authorized
10 investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

11 80. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
12 class members' communications contents and non-content information was directly performed,
13 and/or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured, by Defendants.

14 81. On information and belief, Defendants will continue to directly acquire, and/or aid,
15 abet, counsel, command, induce or procure the above-described acquisition in cooperation with
16 AT&T, the communications contents and non-content information of Plaintiffs and class members.

17 **THE NSA'S DRAGNET COLLECTION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECORDS FROM**
18 **AT&T DATABASES**

19 82. Defendants have since October 2001 continuously solicited and obtained the
20 disclosure of all information in AT&T's major databases of stored telephone and Internet records,
21 including up-to-the-minute updates to the databases that are disclosed in or near real-time.

22 83. Defendants have solicited and obtained from AT&T records concerning
23 communications to which Plaintiffs and class members were a party, and continue to do so.

24 84. In particular, Defendants have solicited and obtained the disclosure of information
25 managed by AT&T's "Daytona" database management technology, which includes records
26 concerning both telephone and Internet communications, and continues to do so.
27
28

1 85. Daytona is a database management technology designed to handle very large
2 databases and is used to manage "Hawkeye," AT&T's call detail record ("CDR") database, which
3 contains records of nearly every telephone communication carried over its domestic network since
4 approximately 2001, records that include the originating and terminating telephone numbers and the
5 time and length for each call.

6
7 86. The Hawkeye CDR database contains records or other information pertaining to
8 Plaintiffs' and class members' use of AT&T's long distance telephone service and dial-up Internet
9 service.

10 87. As of September 2005, all of the CDR data managed by Daytona, when
11 uncompressed, totaled more than 312 terabytes.

12 88. Daytona is also used to manage AT&T's huge network-security database, known as
13 "Aurora," which has been used to store Internet traffic data since approximately 2003. The Aurora
14 database contains huge amounts of data acquired by firewalls, routers, honeypots and other devices
15 on AT&T's global IP (Internet Protocol) network and other networks connected to AT&T's network.

16
17 89. The Aurora database managed by Daytona contains records or other information
18 pertaining to Plaintiffs' and class members' use of AT&T's Internet services.

19 90. Since October 6, 2001 or shortly thereafter, Defendants have continually solicited
20 and obtained from AT&T disclosure of the contents of the Hawkeye and Aurora communications
21 records databases and/or other AT&T communications records, including records or other
22 information pertaining to Plaintiffs' and class members' use of AT&T's telephone and Internet
23 services.

24 91. The NSA and/or other Defendants maintain the communications records disclosed
25 by AT&T in their own database or databases of such records.

26
27 92. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
28 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without

1 judicial, statutory, or other lawful authorization, in violation of statutory and constitutional
2 limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.

3 93. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
4 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without
5 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs' or class members have
6 committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any terrorist activity.

7
8 94. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
9 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without
10 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs' or class members are foreign
11 powers or agents thereof.

12 95. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
13 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without any
14 reason to believe that the information is relevant to an authorized criminal investigation or to an
15 authorized investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence
16 activities.

17 96. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
18 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is directly
19 performed, and/or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured, by Defendants.

20 97. On information and belief, Defendants will continue to directly solicit and obtain
21 AT&T's disclosure of its communications records, including records pertaining to Plaintiffs and
22 class members, and/or will continue to aid, abet, counsel, command, induce or procure that conduct.

23 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

24 98. Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23(b)(2), Plaintiffs Hepting,
25 Hicks, Jewel, Knutzen, and Walton bring this action on behalf of themselves and a class of similarly
26 situated persons defined as:
27

28

1 All individuals in the United States that are current residential subscribers or
2 customers of AT&T's telephone services or Internet services, or that were residential
3 telephone or Internet subscribers or customers at any time after September 2001.

4 99. The class seeks certification of claims for declaratory, injunctive and other equitable
5 relief pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2520, 18 U.S.C. §2707 and 5 U.S.C. § 702, in addition to declaratory
6 and injunctive relief for violations of the First and Fourth Amendments. Members of the class
7 expressly and personally retain any and all damages claims they individually may possess arising
8 out of or relating to the acts, events, and transactions that form the basis of this action. The
9 individual damages claims of the class members are outside the scope of this class action.

10 100. Excluded from the class are the individual Defendants, all who have acted in active
11 concert and participation with the individual Defendants, and the legal representatives, heirs,
12 successors, and assigns of the individual Defendants.

13 101. Also excluded from the class are any foreign powers, as defined by 50 U.S.C.
14 § 1801(a), or any agents of foreign powers, as defined by 50 U.S.C. § 1801(b)(1)(A), including
15 without limitation anyone who knowingly engages in sabotage or international terrorism, or
16 activities that are in preparation therefore.

17 102. This action is brought as a class action and may properly be so maintained pursuant
18 to the provisions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23. Plaintiffs reserve the right to
19 modify the class definition and the class period based on the results of discovery.
20

21 103. **Numerosity of the Class:** Members of the class are so numerous that their
22 individual joinder is impracticable. The precise numbers and addresses of members of the class are
23 unknown to the Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs estimate that the class consists of millions of members. The
24 precise number of persons in the class and their identities and addresses may be ascertained from
25 Defendants' and AT&T's records.
26
27
28

1 104. **Existence of Common Questions of Fact and Law**: There is a well-defined
2 community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the members of the class.

3 These common legal and factual questions include:

4 (a) Whether Defendants have violated the First and Fourth Amendment rights of
5 class members, or are currently doing so;

6 (b) Whether Defendants have subjected class members to electronic surveillance,
7 or have disclosed or used information obtained by electronic surveillance of the class members, in
8 violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1809, or are currently doing so;

9 (c) Whether Defendants have intercepted, used or disclosed class members'
10 communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, or are currently doing so;

11 (d) Whether Defendants have solicited and obtained the disclosure of the
12 contents of class members' communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(a) or (b), or are
13 currently doing so;

14 (e) Whether Defendants have solicited or obtained the disclosure of non-content
15 records or other information pertaining to class members in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c), or are
16 currently doing so;

17 (f) Whether Defendants have violated the Administrative Procedures Act, 5
18 U.S.C. §§ 701 *et seq.*, or are currently doing so;

19 (g) Whether the Defendants have violated the constitutional principle of
20 separation of powers, or are currently doing so;

21 (h) Whether Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to injunctive, declaratory,
22 and other equitable relief against Defendants;

23 (i) Whether Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to an award of reasonable
24 attorneys' fees and costs of this suit.

25 105. **Typicality**: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the class
26 because Plaintiffs are or were subscribers to the Internet and telephone services of Defendants.
27
28

1 of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of
2 Plaintiffs' and class members' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining
3 to their communications transmitted, collected, and/or stored by AT&T, without judicial or other
4 lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in violation of statutory and
5 constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.
6

7 111. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
8 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition,
9 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications,
10 contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications transmitted, collected,
11 and/or stored by AT&T, without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or
12 individualized suspicion.
13

14 112. At all relevant times, Defendants committed, knew of and/or acquiesced in all of the
15 above-described acts, and failed to respect the Fourth Amendment rights of Plaintiffs and class
16 members by obtaining judicial or other lawful authorization and by conforming their conduct to the
17 requirements of the Fourth Amendment.
18

19 113. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' and class members'
20 reasonable expectations of privacy and denied Plaintiffs and class members their right to be free
21 from unreasonable searches and seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution
22 of the United States.
23

24 114. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct has proximately caused harm to
25 Plaintiffs and class members.
26

27 115. Defendants' conduct was done intentionally, with deliberate indifference, or with
28 reckless disregard of, Plaintiffs' and class members' constitutional rights.

1 of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of
2 Plaintiffs' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their
3 communications transmitted, collected, and/or stored by AT&T without judicial or other lawful
4 authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in violation of statutory and
5 constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.
6

7 121. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
8 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition,
9 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications, contents of
10 communications, and records pertaining to their communications transmitted, collected, and/or
11 stored by AT&T without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized
12 suspicion.
13

14 122. At all relevant times, Defendants committed, knew of and/or acquiesced in all of the
15 above-described acts, and failed to respect the Fourth Amendment rights of Plaintiffs by obtaining
16 judicial or other lawful authorization and conforming their conduct to the requirements of the Fourth
17 Amendment.
18

19 123. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' reasonable
20 expectations of privacy and denied Plaintiffs their right to be free from unreasonable searches and
21 seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
22

23 124. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct has proximately caused harm to
24 Plaintiffs.
25

26 125. Defendants' conduct was done intentionally, with deliberate indifference, or with
27 reckless disregard of, Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.
28

126. Plaintiffs seek an award of their actual damages and punitive damages against the
Count II Defendants, and such other or further relief as is proper.

COUNT III

Violation of First Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief

(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants United States, National Security Agency, Department of Justice, Bush (in his official and personal capacities), Alexander (in his official and personal capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)

127. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

128. Plaintiffs and class members use AT&T's services to speak or receive speech anonymously and to associate privately.

129. Defendants directly performed, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in violation of statutory and constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.

130. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling, contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications transmitted, collected, and/or stored by AT&T without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion.

131. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants violated Plaintiffs' and class members' rights to speak and to receive speech anonymously and associate privately under the First Amendment.

1 138. Defendants directly performed, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced,
2 procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled,
3 contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission of the
4 above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs'
5 communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications
6 without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in
7 violation of statutory and constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional
8 authority.
9

10 139. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants violated Plaintiffs' rights to speak and receive
11 speech anonymously and associate privately under the First Amendment.
12

13 140. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct proximately caused harm to
14 Plaintiffs.

15 141. Defendants' conduct was done intentionally, with deliberate indifference, or with
16 reckless disregard of, Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.

17 142. Plaintiffs seek an award of their actual damages and punitive damages against the
18 Count IV Defendants, and for such other or further relief as is proper.
19

20 COUNT V

21 **Violation of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act—Declaratory, Injunctive and Other Equitable Relief**

22 **(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal
23 capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official
and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

24 143. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
25 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.
26

27 144. In relevant part, 50 U.S.C. § 1809 provides that:

28 (a) Prohibited activities—A person is guilty of an offense if he intentionally—(1) engages in electronic surveillance under color of law

1 except as authorized by this chapter, chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or
2 any express statutory authorization that is an additional exclusive means for
3 conducting electronic surveillance under section 1812 of this title; or (2)
4 discloses or uses information obtained under color of law by electronic
5 surveillance, knowing or having reason to know that the information was
6 obtained through electronic surveillance not authorized by this chapter,
7 chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or any express statutory authorization
8 that is an additional exclusive means for conducting electronic surveillance
9 under section 1812 of this title.

10 145. In relevant part 50 U.S.C. § 1801 provides that:

11 (f) “Electronic surveillance” means – (1) the acquisition by an electronic,
12 mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire or radio
13 communication sent by or intended to be received by a particular, known
14 United States person who is in the United States, if the contents are acquired
15 by intentionally targeting that United States person, under circumstances in
16 which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would
17 be required for law enforcement purposes; (2) the acquisition by an
18 electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any
19 wire communication to or from a person in the United States, without the
20 consent of any party thereto, if such acquisition occurs in the United States,
21 but does not include the acquisition of those communications of computer
22 trespassers that would be permissible under section 2511(2)(i) of Title 18; (3)
23 the intentional acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance
24 device of the contents of any radio communication, under circumstances in
25 which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would
26 be required for law enforcement purposes, and if both the sender and all
27 intended recipients are located within the United States; or (4) the installation
28 or use of an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device in the United
 States for monitoring to acquire information, other than from a wire or radio
 communication, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable
 expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement
 purposes.

146. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this
chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive*
means by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act,
and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.”

(Emphasis added.)

147. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which

1 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
2 electronic communications may be conducted.

3 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
4 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

5 (Emphasis added.)

6 148. Defendants intentionally acquired, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded,
7 induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in,
8 enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission
9 of such acquisition, by means of a surveillance device, the contents of one or more wire
10 communications to or from Plaintiffs and class members or other information in which Plaintiffs or
11 class members have a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the consent of any party thereto,
12 and such acquisition occurred in the United States.

14 149. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
15 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition
16 of Plaintiffs' communications.

17 150. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants acting in excess of their statutory authority
18 and in violation of statutory limitations have intentionally engaged in, or aided, abetted, counseled,
19 commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused,
20 participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in
21 the commission of, electronic surveillance (as defined by 50 U.S.C. § 1801(f)) under color of law,
22 not authorized by any statute, to which Plaintiffs and class members were subjected in violation of
23 50 U.S.C. § 1809.

24 151. Additionally or in the alternative, by the acts alleged herein, Defendants acting in
25 excess of their statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations have intentionally
26 disclosed or used information obtained under color of law by electronic surveillance, knowing or
27
28

1 having reason to know that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance not
2 authorized by statute, including information pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members, or aided,
3 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
4 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
5 or conspired in the commission of such acts.
6

7 152. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the above-described
8 electronic surveillance, disclosure, and/or use, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

9 153. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' electronic
10 surveillance, disclosure, and/or use of their wire communications.

11 154. On information and belief, the Count V Defendants are now engaging in and will
12 continue to engage in the above-described acts resulting in the electronic surveillance, disclosure,
13 and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire communications, acting in excess of the Count V
14 Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations, including 50 U.S.C. § 1809
15 and 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f), and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs and class members.
16 Plaintiffs and class members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count V Defendants'
17 continuing unlawful conduct, and the Count V Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' and
18 class members' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.
19

20 155. Pursuant to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682 (1949) and to 5 U.S.C. § 702,
21 Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their rights and the rights of the
22 class; enjoin the Count V Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and all those in active
23 concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' and class members' statutory
24 rights, including their rights under 50 U.S.C. §§ 1801 *et seq.*; and award such other and further
25 equitable relief as is proper.
26
27
28

COUNT VI

Violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1809, actionable under 50 U.S.C. § 1810—Damages

(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants United States, National Security Agency, Department of Justice, Alexander (in his official and personal capacities), Hayden (in his personal capacity), Cheney (in his personal capacity), Addington (in his personal capacity), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), Gonzales (in his personal capacity), Ashcroft (in his personal capacity), McConnell (in his official and personal capacities), and Negroponte (in his personal capacity), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)

156. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

157. In relevant part, 50 U.S.C. § 1809 provides that:

(a) Prohibited activities—A person is guilty of an offense if he intentionally—(1) engages in electronic surveillance under color of law except as authorized by this chapter, chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or any express statutory authorization that is an additional exclusive means for conducting electronic surveillance under section 1812 of this title; or (2) discloses or uses information obtained under color of law by electronic surveillance, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance not authorized by this chapter, chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or any express statutory authorization that is an additional exclusive means for conducting electronic surveillance under section 1812 of this title.

158. In relevant part 50 U.S.C. § 1801 provides that:

(f) “Electronic surveillance” means – (1) the acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire or radio communication sent by or intended to be received by a particular, known United States person who is in the United States, if the contents are acquired by intentionally targeting that United States person, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes; (2) the acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire communication to or from a person in the United States, without the consent of any party thereto, if such acquisition occurs in the United States, but does not include the acquisition of those communications of computer trespassers that would be permissible under section 2511(2)(i) of Title 18; (3) the intentional acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any radio communication, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes, and if both the sender and all intended recipients are located within the United States; or (4) the installation or use of an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device in the United States for monitoring to acquire information, other than from a wire or radio

1 communication, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable
2 expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement
purposes.

3 159. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this
4 chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive*
5 *means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act,
6 and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.”
7

8 (Emphasis added.)

9 160. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

10 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
11 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
12 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
electronic communications may be conducted.

13 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
14 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

15 (Emphasis added.)

16 161. Defendants intentionally acquired, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded,
17 induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in,
18 enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission
19 of such acquisition, by means of a surveillance device, the contents of one or more wire
20 communications to or from Plaintiffs or other information in which Plaintiffs have a reasonable
21 expectation of privacy, without the consent of any party thereto, and such acquisition occurred in
22 the United States.
23

24 162. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
25 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition
26 of Plaintiffs’ communications.
27
28

1 163. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally engaged in, or aided,
2 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
3 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
4 or conspired in the commission of, electronic surveillance (as defined by 50 U.S.C. § 1801(f)) under
5 color of law, not authorized by any statute, to which Plaintiffs were subjected in violation of 50
6 U.S.C. § 1809.

8 164. Additionally or in the alternative, by the acts alleged herein, Defendants have
9 intentionally disclosed or used information obtained under color of law by electronic surveillance,
10 knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance
11 not authorized by statute, including information pertaining to Plaintiffs, or aided, abetted, counseled,
12 commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused,
13 participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in
14 the commission of such acts.

16 165. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the above-described electronic surveillance,
17 disclosure, and/or use, nor did Plaintiffs consent to such.

18 166. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' electronic surveillance,
19 disclosure, and/or use of their wire communications.

20 167. Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. § 1810, which provides a civil action for any person who has
21 been subjected to an electronic surveillance or about whom information obtained by electronic
22 surveillance of such person has been disclosed or used in violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1809, Plaintiffs
23 seek from the Court VI Defendants for each Plaintiff their statutory damages or actual damages;
24 punitive damages as appropriate; and such other and further relief as is proper.

COUNT VII

Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief

(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)

168. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

169. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2511 provides that:

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who – (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication . . . (c) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . [or](d) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . shall be punished as provided in subsection (4) or shall be subject to suit as provided in subsection (5).

170. 18 U.S.C. § 2511 further provides that:

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person or entity providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not intentionally divulge the contents of any communication (other than one to such person or entity, or an agent thereof) while in transmission on that service to any person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient of such communication or an agent of such addressee or intended recipient.

171. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act, and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.”

(Emphasis added.)

172. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

1 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
2 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
3 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
4 electronic communications may be conducted.

5 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
6 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
7 as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
8 constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

9 (Emphasis added.)

10 173. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully intercepted,
11 endeavored to intercept, or procured another person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, Plaintiffs'
12 and class members' wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); and/or

13 174. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully disclosed, or
14 endeavored to disclose, to another person the contents of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or
15 electronic communications, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained
16 through the interception of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c);
17 and/or

18 175. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully used, or
19 endeavored to use, the contents of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications,
20 while knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception
21 of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d).

22 176. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully caused, or
23 aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated,
24 advised, participated in, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired to
25 cause AT&T's divulgence of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications to
26 Defendants while in transmission by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(3)(a).

27 177. Defendants have committed these acts of interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or
28 use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications directly or by aiding, abetting, counseling,

1 commanding, inducing, procuring, encouraging, promoting, instigating, advising, willfully causing
2 participating in, enabling, contributing to, facilitating, directing, controlling, assisting in, or
3 conspiring in their commission. In doing so, Defendants have acted in excess of their statutory
4 authority and in violation of statutory limitations.

5
6 178. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
7 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of interception, disclosure,
8 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications.

9 179. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the above-described
10 intentional interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic
11 communications, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

12 180. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' intentional
13 and willful interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic
14 communications.

15
16 181. On information and belief, the Count VII Defendants are now engaging in and will
17 continue to engage in the above-described acts resulting in the intentional and willful interception,
18 disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic
19 communications, acting in excess of the Count VII Defendants' statutory authority and in violation
20 of statutory limitations, including 18 U.S.C. § 2511, and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs
21 and class members. Plaintiffs and class members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count VII
22 Defendants' continuing unlawful conduct, and the Count VII Defendants will continue to violate
23 Plaintiffs' and class members' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.

24
25 182. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520, which provides a civil action for any person whose
26 wire or electronic communications have been intercepted, disclosed, divulged or intentionally used
27 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682 (1949), and to 5 U.S.C.
28

1 § 702, Plaintiffs and class members seek equitable and declaratory relief against the Count VII
2 Defendants.

3 183. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their rights and
4 the rights of the class; enjoin the Count VII Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and
5 all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' and class
6 members' statutory rights, including their rights under 18 U.S.C. § 2511; and award such other and
7 further equitable relief as is proper.
8

9 **COUNT VIII**

10 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 2520—Damages**

11 **(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants Alexander (in his personal capacity), Hayden (in his**
12 **personal capacity), Cheney (in his personal capacity), Addington (in his personal capacity),**
13 **Mukasey (in his personal capacity), Gonzales (in his personal capacity), Ashcroft (in his**
14 **personal capacity), McConnell (in his personal capacity), and Negroponte (in his personal**
15 **capacity), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

16 184. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
17 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

18 185. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2511 provides that:

19 (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who
20 – (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other
21 person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic
22 communication . . . (c) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to
23 any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication,
24 knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through
25 the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of
26 this subsection . . . [or](d) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents
27 of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to
28 know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire,
oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . shall be
punished as provided in subsection (4) or shall be subject to suit as provided
in subsection (5).

186. 18 U.S.C. § 2511 further provides that:

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person or
entity providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not
intentionally divulge the contents of any communication (other than one to

1 such person or entity, or an agent thereof) while in transmission on that
2 service to any person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient
of such communication or an agent of such addressee or intended recipient.

3 187. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this
4 chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive*
5 *means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act,
6 and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.”
7

8 (Emphasis added.)

9 188. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

10 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
11 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
12 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
electronic communications may be conducted.

13 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
14 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

15 (Emphasis added.)

16 189. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully intercepted,
17 endeavored to intercept, or procured another person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, Plaintiffs’
18 wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); and/or
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20 190. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully disclosed, or
21 endeavored to disclose, to another person the contents of Plaintiffs’ wire or electronic
22 communications, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the
23 interception of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c); and/or

24 191. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully used, or
25 endeavored to use, the contents of Plaintiffs’ wire or electronic communications, while knowing or
26 having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of wire or
27 electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d).
28

1 192. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully caused, or
2 aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated,
3 advised, participated in, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired to
4 cause AT&T's divulgence of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications to
5 Defendants while in transmission by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(3)(a).
6

7 193. Defendants have committed these acts of interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or
8 use of Plaintiffs' communications directly or by aiding, abetting, counseling, commanding, inducing,
9 procuring, encouraging, promoting, instigating, advising, willfully causing, participating in,
10 enabling, contributing to, facilitating, directing, controlling, assisting in, or conspiring in their
11 commission.
12

13 194. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
14 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of interception, disclosure,
15 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications.
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17 195. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the above-described intentional interception,
18 disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications, nor did Plaintiffs or
19 class members consent to such.
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21 196. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' intentional and willful
22 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications.
23

24 197. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520, which provides a civil action for any person whose
25 wire or electronic communications have been intercepted, disclosed, divulged or intentionally used
26 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, Plaintiffs seek from the Court VIII Defendants for each Plaintiff
27 their statutory damages or actual damages; punitive damages as appropriate; and such other and
28 further relief as is proper.

COUNT IX

Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 2712—Damages Against The United States

(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants United States, Department of Justice, and National Security Agency)

198. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

199. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2511 provides that:

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who – (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication . . . (c) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . [or](d) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . shall be punished as provided in subsection (4) or shall be subject to suit as provided in subsection (5).

200. 18 U.S.C. § 2511 further provides that:

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person or entity providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not intentionally divulge the contents of any communication (other than one to such person or entity, or an agent thereof) while in transmission on that service to any person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient of such communication or an agent of such addressee or intended recipient.

201. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act, and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.” (Emphasis added.)

202. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

1 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
2 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
3 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
4 electronic communications may be conducted.

5 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
6 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
7 as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
8 constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

9 (Emphasis added.)

10 203. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully intercepted,
11 endeavored to intercept, or procured another person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, Plaintiffs'
12 wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); and/or

13 204. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully disclosed, or
14 endeavored to disclose, to another person the contents of Plaintiffs' wire or electronic
15 communications, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the
16 interception of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c); and/or

17 205. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully used, or
18 endeavored to use, the contents of Plaintiffs' wire or electronic communications, while knowing or
19 having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of wire or
20 electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d).

21 206. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully caused, or
22 aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated,
23 advised, participated in, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired to
24 cause AT&T's divulgence of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications to
25 Defendants while in transmission by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(3)(a).

26 207. Defendants have committed these acts of interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or
27 use of Plaintiffs' communications directly or by aiding, abetting, counseling, commanding, inducing,
28 procuring, encouraging, promoting, instigating, advising, willfully causing, participating in,

1 enabling, contributing to, facilitating, directing, controlling, assisting in, or conspiring in their
2 commission.

3 208. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
4 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of interception, disclosure,
5 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications.
6

7 209. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the above-described intentional interception,
8 disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications, nor did Plaintiffs or
9 class members consent to such.

10 210. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' intentional and willful
11 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications.
12

13 211. Title 18 U.S.C. § 2712 provides a civil action against the United States and its
14 agencies and departments for any person whose wire or electronic communications have been
15 intercepted, disclosed, divulged or intentionally used in willful violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511.

16 Plaintiffs have complied fully with the claim presentment procedure of 18 U.S.C. § 2712. Pursuant
17 to 18 U.S.C. § 2712, Plaintiffs seek from the Court IX Defendants for each Plaintiff their statutory
18 damages or actual damages, and such other and further relief as is proper.

19 **COUNT X**

20 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(a) & (b)—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable**
21 **Relief**

22 **(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal**
23 **capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official**
24 **and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

25 212. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
26 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

27 213. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2703 provides that:
28

1 (a) Contents of Wire or Electronic Communications in Electronic Storage.— A
2 governmental entity may require the disclosure by a provider of electronic
3 communication service of the contents of a wire or electronic communication, that
4 is in electronic storage in an electronic communications system for one hundred
5 and eighty days or less, only pursuant to a warrant issued using the procedures
6 described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with jurisdiction
7 over the offense under investigation or equivalent State warrant. A governmental
8 entity may require the disclosure by a provider of electronic communications
9 services of the contents of a wire or electronic communication that has been in
10 electronic storage in an electronic communications system for more than one
11 hundred and eighty days by the means available under subsection (b) of this
12 section.

13 (b) Contents of Wire or Electronic Communications in a Remote Computing
14 Service.—

15 (1) A governmental entity may require a provider of remote computing
16 service to disclose the contents of any wire or electronic communication to
17 which this paragraph is made applicable by paragraph (2) of this subsection—

18 (A) without required notice to the subscriber or customer, if the
19 governmental entity obtains a warrant issued using the procedures
20 described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with
21 jurisdiction over the offense under investigation or equivalent State
22 warrant; or

23 (B) with prior notice from the governmental entity to the subscriber or
24 customer if the governmental entity—

25 (i) uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State
26 statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena; or

27 (ii) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this
28 section;

except that delayed notice may be given pursuant to section 2705 of this
title.

(2) Paragraph (1) is applicable with respect to any wire or electronic
communication that is held or maintained on that service—

(A) on behalf of, and received by means of electronic transmission from
(or created by means of computer processing of communications received
by means of electronic transmission from), a subscriber or customer of
such remote computing service; and

(B) solely for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing
services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized to
access the contents of any such communications for purposes of providing
any services other than storage or computer processing.

214. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided,
abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
or conspired in soliciting and obtaining from AT&T, the disclosure to Defendants of the contents

1 of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications while in electronic storage by an AT&T electronic
2 communication service, and/or while carried or maintained by an AT&T remote computing service,
3 in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2703(a) and/or (b). In doing so, Defendants have acted in excess of
4 their statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations.

5
6 215. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
7 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs'
8 and class members' communications.

9 216. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the disclosure of their
10 communications, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

11 217. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-
12 described soliciting and obtaining of disclosure of the contents of communications.

13
14 218. On information and belief, the Count X Defendants are now engaging in and will
15 continue to engage in the above-described soliciting and obtaining of disclosure of the contents of
16 class members' communications while in electronic storage by AT&T's electronic communication
17 service(s), and/or while carried or maintained by AT&T's remote computing service(s), acting in
18 excess of the Count X Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations,
19 including 18 U.S.C. § 2703(a) and (b), and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs and class
20 members. Plaintiffs and class members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count X
21 Defendants' continuing unlawful conduct, and the Count X Defendants will continue to violate
22 Plaintiffs' and class members' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.

23
24 219. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2707, which provides a civil action for any person aggrieved
25 by knowing or intentional violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703, to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682
26 (1949), and to 5 U.S.C. § 702, Plaintiffs and class members seek equitable and declaratory relief
27 against the Count X Defendants.
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(B) with prior notice from the governmental entity to the subscriber or customer if the governmental entity—
(i) uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena; or
(ii) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this section;
except that delayed notice may be given pursuant to section 2705 of this title.

(2) Paragraph (1) is applicable with respect to any wire or electronic communication that is held or maintained on that service—
(A) on behalf of, and received by means of electronic transmission from (or created by means of computer processing of communications received by means of electronic transmission from), a subscriber or customer of such remote computing service; and
(B) solely for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized to access the contents of any such communications for purposes of providing any services other than storage or computer processing.

223. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of the contents of Plaintiffs' communications while in electronic storage by an AT&T electronic communication service, and/or while carried or maintained by an AT&T remote computing service, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2703(a) and/or (b).

224. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling, contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs' communications.

225. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the disclosure of their communications, nor did Plaintiffs consent to such.

226. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-described soliciting and obtaining of disclosure of the contents of communications.

1 (ii) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of
2 this section;
3 except that delayed notice may be given pursuant to section 2705 of this
4 title.

5 (2) Paragraph (1) is applicable with respect to any wire or electronic
6 communication that is held or maintained on that service—
7 (A) on behalf of, and received by means of electronic transmission from
8 (or created by means of computer processing of communications received
9 by means of electronic transmission from), a subscriber or customer of
10 such remote computing service; and
11 (B) solely for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing
12 services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized to
13 access the contents of any such communications for purposes of providing
14 any services other than storage or computer processing.

15 230. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided,
16 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
17 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
18 or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to the NSA of the contents
19 of Plaintiffs' communications while in electronic storage by an AT&T electronic communication
20 service, and/or while carried or maintained by an AT&T remote computing service, in violation of
21 18 U.S.C. §§ 2703(a) and/or (b).

22 231. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
23 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs'
24 communications.

25 232. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the disclosure of their communications, nor
26 did Plaintiffs consent to such.

27 233. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-described soliciting and
28 obtaining of disclosure of the contents of communications.

29 234. Title 18 U.S.C. § 2712 provides a civil action against the United States and its
30 agencies and departments for any person whose communications have been disclosed in willful

1 violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703. Plaintiffs have complied fully with the claim presentment procedure
2 of 18 U.S.C. § 2712. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2712, Plaintiffs seek from the Court XII Defendants
3 for each Plaintiff their statutory damages or actual damages, and such other and further relief as is
4 proper.

5
6 **COUNT XIII**

7 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c)—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief**

8 **(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal**
9 **capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official**
10 **and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

11 235. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
12 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

13 236. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c) provides that:

14 (c) Records Concerning Electronic Communication Service or Remote
15 Computing Service.—

16 (1) A governmental entity may require a provider of electronic
17 communication service or remote computing service to disclose a record or
18 other information pertaining to a subscriber to or customer of such service
19 (not including the contents of communications) only when the governmental
20 entity—

21 (A) obtains a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal
22 Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with jurisdiction over the offense
23 under investigation or equivalent State warrant;

24 (B) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this
25 section;

26 (C) has the consent of the subscriber or customer to such disclosure;

27 (D) submits a formal written request relevant to a law enforcement
28 investigation concerning telemarketing fraud for the name, address, and
place of business of a subscriber or customer of such provider, which
subscriber or customer is engaged in telemarketing (as such term is
defined in section 2325 of this title); or

(E) seeks information under paragraph (2).

(2) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing
service shall disclose to a governmental entity the—

(A) name;

(B) address;

(C) local and long distance telephone connection records, or records of
session times and durations;

(D) length of service (including start date) and types of service utilized;

1 (E) telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or
2 identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and
3 (F) means and source of payment for such service (including any credit
4 card or bank account number),

5 of a subscriber to or customer of such service when the governmental entity
6 uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a
7 Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena or any means available under
8 paragraph (1).

9 (3) A governmental entity receiving records or information under this
10 subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.

11 237. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided,
12 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
13 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
14 or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of records or
15 other information pertaining to Plaintiffs' and class members' use of electronic communication
16 services and/or remote computing services offered to the public by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C.
17 § 2703(c). In doing so, Defendants have acted in excess of their statutory authority and in violation
18 of statutory limitations.

19 238. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
20 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs'
21 and class members' records or other information.

22 239. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the disclosure of these
23 records or other information pertaining to them and their use of AT&T services, nor did Plaintiffs
24 or class members consent to such.

25 240. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-
26 described acts of soliciting and obtaining disclosure by AT&T of records or other information
27 pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members.

28 241. On information and belief, the Count XIII Defendants are now engaging in and will
continue to engage in the above-described soliciting and obtaining disclosure by AT&T of records
or other information pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members, acting in excess of the Count XIII

1 Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations, including 18 U.S.C. §
2 2703(c), and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs and class members. Plaintiffs and class
3 members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count XIII Defendants' continuing unlawful
4 conduct, and the Count XIII Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' and class members' legal
5 rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.
6

7 242. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2707, which provides a civil action for any person aggrieved
8 by knowing or intentional violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703, to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682
9 (1949), and to 5 U.S.C. § 702, Plaintiffs and class members seek equitable and declaratory relief
10 against the Count XIII Defendants.

11 243. Plaintiffs seek that the Court declare that Defendants have violated their rights and
12 the rights of the class; enjoin the Count XIII Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and
13 all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' and class
14 members' statutory rights, including their rights under 18 U.S.C. § 2703; and award such other and
15 further equitable relief as is proper.
16

17 COUNT XIV

18 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c), actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 2707—Damages**

19 **(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants Alexander (in his personal capacity), Hayden (in his**
20 **personal capacity), Cheney (in his personal capacity), Addington (in his personal capacity),**
21 **Mukasey (in his personal capacity), Gonzales (in his personal capacity), Ashcroft (in his**
22 **personal capacity), McConnell (in his personal capacity), and Negroponte (in his personal**
23 **capacity), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

24 244. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
25 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

26 245. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c) provides that:

27 (c) Records Concerning Electronic Communication Service or Remote
28 Computing Service.—

(1) A governmental entity may require a provider of electronic
communication service or remote computing service to disclose a record or

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other information pertaining to a subscriber to or customer of such service (not including the contents of communications) only when the governmental entity—

(A) obtains a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with jurisdiction over the offense under investigation or equivalent State warrant;

(B) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this section;

(C) has the consent of the subscriber or customer to such disclosure;

(D) submits a formal written request relevant to a law enforcement investigation concerning telemarketing fraud for the name, address, and place of business of a subscriber or customer of such provider, which subscriber or customer is engaged in telemarketing (as such term is defined in section 2325 of this title); or

(E) seeks information under paragraph (2).

(2) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service shall disclose to a governmental entity the—

(A) name;

(B) address;

(C) local and long distance telephone connection records, or records of session times and durations;

(D) length of service (including start date) and types of service utilized;

(E) telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and

(F) means and source of payment for such service (including any credit card or bank account number),

of a subscriber to or customer of such service when the governmental entity uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena or any means available under paragraph (1).

(3) A governmental entity receiving records or information under this subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.

246. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of records or other information pertaining to Plaintiffs' use of electronic communication services and/or remote computing services offered to the public by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c).

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- (C) has the consent of the subscriber or customer to such disclosure;
 - (D) submits a formal written request relevant to a law enforcement investigation concerning telemarketing fraud for the name, address, and place of business of a subscriber or customer of such provider, which subscriber or customer is engaged in telemarketing (as such term is defined in section 2325 of this title); or
 - (E) seeks information under paragraph (2).
- (2) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service shall disclose to a governmental entity the—
- (A) name;
 - (B) address;
 - (C) local and long distance telephone connection records, or records of session times and durations;
 - (D) length of service (including start date) and types of service utilized;
 - (E) telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and
 - (F) means and source of payment for such service (including any credit card or bank account number),
- of a subscriber to or customer of such service when the governmental entity uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena or any means available under paragraph (1).
- (3) A governmental entity receiving records or information under this subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.

253. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of records or other information pertaining to Plaintiffs' use of electronic communication services and/or remote computing services offered to the public by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c).

254. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling, contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs' records or other information.

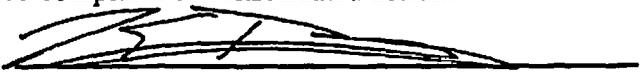
255. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the disclosure of these records or other information pertaining to them and their use of AT&T services, nor did Plaintiffs consent to such.

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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby request a jury trial for all issues triable by jury including, but not limited to, those issues and claims set forth in any amended complaint or consolidated action.

DATED: September 17, 2008



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Exhibit B

Exhibit B

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12
 13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 14 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
 15 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

16 FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS)
 ANGELES; ACORN ACTIVE MEDIA; BILL OF)
 17 RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE; CALGUNS)
 FOUNDATION, INC.; CALIFORNIA)
 ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL FIREARMS)
 18 LICENSEES, INC.; CHARITY AND SECURITY)
 NETWORK; COUNCIL ON AMERICAN)
 19 ISLAMIC RELATIONS-CALIFORNIA;)
 COUNCIL ON AMERICAN ISLAMIC)
 20 RELATIONS-OHIO; COUNCIL ON)
 AMERICAN ISLAMIC RELATIONS-)
 21 FOUNDATION, INC.; FRANKLIN ARMORY;)
 FREE PRESS; FREE SOFTWARE)
 22 FOUNDATION; GREENPEACE, INC.; HUMAN)
 RIGHTS WATCH; MEDIA ALLIANCE;)
 23 NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD; NATIONAL)
 ORGANIZATION FOR THE REFORM OF)
 24 MARIJUANA LAWS, CALIFORNIA CHAPTER;)
 PATIENT PRIVACY RIGHTS; PEOPLE FOR)
 25 THE AMERICAN WAY; PUBLIC)
 KNOWLEDGE; SHALOM CENTER;)
 26 STUDENTS FOR SENSIBLE DRUG POLICY;)
 TECHFREEDOM; and UNITARIAN)
 27 UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE,)
 28 **Plaintiffs.**)

Case No: 3:13-cv-03287 JSW

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY VIOLATIONS, SEEKING DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Hon. Jeffrey S. White
Courtroom 11 - 19th Floor

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY and KEITH B. ALEXANDER, its Director, in his official and individual capacities; the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and ERIC H. HOLDER, its Attorney General, in his official and individual capacities; Acting Assistant Attorney General for National Security JOHN P. CARLIN, in his official and individual capacities; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION and JAMES B. COMEY, its Director, in his official and individual capacities; ROBERT S. MUELLER, former Director of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, in his individual capacity; JAMES R. CLAPPER, Director of National Intelligence, in his official and individual capacities, and DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

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v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY and KEITH B. ALEXANDER, its Director, in his official and individual capacities; the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and ERIC H. HOLDER, its Attorney General, in his official and individual capacities; Acting Assistant Attorney General for National Security JOHN P. CARLIN, in his official and individual capacities; FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION and JAMES B. COMEY, its Director, in his official and individual capacities; ROBERT S. MUELLER, former Director of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, in his individual capacity; JAMES R. CLAPPER, Director of National Intelligence, in his official and individual capacities, and DOES 1-100,

Defendants.

1 19. Plaintiff Bill of Rights Defense Committee (BORDC) is a non-profit, advocacy
2 organization based in Northhampton, Massachusetts. BORDC supports an ideologically, politically,
3 ethnically, geographically, and generationally diverse grassroots movement focused on educating
4 Americans about the erosion of fundamental freedoms; increasing civic participation; and converting
5 concern and outrage into political action. BORDC brings this action on behalf of itself and its
6 adversely affected staff.

7 20. Plaintiff Calguns Foundation, Inc. (CGF) is a non-profit, membership organization
8 based in San Carlos, California. CGF works to support the California firearms community by
9 promoting education for all stakeholders about California and federal firearm laws, rights, and
10 privileges, and defending and protecting the civil rights of California gun owners. In particular, CGF
11 operates a hotline for those with legal questions about gun rights in California. Plaintiff CGF brings
12 this action on behalf of itself and on behalf of its adversely affected members and staff.

13 21. Plaintiff California Association of Federal Firearms Licensees, Inc. (CAL-FFL) is a
14 non-profit, industry association of, by, and for firearms manufacturers, dealers, collectors, training
15 professionals, shooting ranges, and others, advancing the interests of its members and the general
16 public through strategic litigation, legislative efforts, and education. CAL-FFL expends financial and
17 other resources in both litigation and non-litigation projects to protect the interests of its members
18 and the public at large. CAL-FFL brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected
19 members and staff.

20 22. Plaintiff Charity and Security Network's mission is to protect civil society's ability to
21 carry out peacebuilding projects, humanitarian aid, and development work effectively and in a
22 manner consistent with human rights principles and democratic values. To accomplish this, the
23 Network focuses on: coordinating advocacy by bringing together stakeholders from across the
24 nonprofit sector with policymakers to support needed changes in U.S. national security rules; and
25 raising awareness, dispelling myths and promoting awareness of the positive contribution civil
26 society makes to human security. CSN brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected
27 membership and staff.

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1 23. Plaintiffs Council on American Islamic Relations – California (CAIR-CA), Council on
2 American Islamic Relations-Ohio (CAIR-OHIO), and Council on American Islamic Relations-
3 Foundation, Inc. (CAIR-F) are non-profit, advocacy organization with offices in California, Ohio,
4 and Washington, D.C., respectively. CAIR-CA, CAIR-OHIO, and CAIR-F’s missions are to
5 enhance the understanding of Islam, encourage dialogue, protect civil liberties, empower American
6 Muslims, and build coalitions that promote justice and mutual understanding. CAIR-CA, CAIR-
7 OHIO, and CAIR-F bring this action on behalf of themselves and their adversely affected staffs.

8 24. Plaintiff Franklin Armory, a wholly owned subsidiary of CBE, Inc., is a state and
9 federally licensed manufacturer of firearms located in Morgan Hill, California. Franklin Armory
10 specializes in engineering and building products for restrictive firearms markets, such as California.
11 Franklin Armory is a member of CAL-FFL. Franklin Armory brings this suit on its own behalf.

12 25. Plaintiff Free Press is a non-profit, advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C.
13 Free Press’s mission is to build a nationwide movement to change media and technology policies,
14 promote the public interest, and strengthen democracy by advocating for universal and affordable
15 Internet access, diverse media ownership, vibrant public media, and quality journalism. Free Press
16 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

17 26. Plaintiff the Free Software Foundation (FSF) is a non-profit, membership organization
18 based in Boston, Massachusetts. FSF helped pioneer a worldwide free software movement and
19 provides an umbrella of legal and technical infrastructure for collaborative software development
20 internationally. FSF brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and
21 staff.

22 27. Plaintiff Greenpeace, Inc. (Greenpeace) is a non-profit, membership organization
23 headquartered in Washington, D.C. Through a domestic and international network of offices and
24 staff, Greenpeace uses research, advocacy, public education, lobbying, and litigation to expose
25 global environmental problems and to promote solutions that are essential to a green and peaceful
26 future. Greenpeace brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

27 28. Plaintiff Human Rights Watch (HRW) is a non-profit, advocacy organization, based in
28

1 New York, New York. Through its domestic and international network of offices and staff, HRW
2 challenges governments and those in power to end abusive practices and respect international human
3 rights law by enlisting the public and the international community to support the cause of human
4 rights for all. HRW brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected staff.

5 29. Plaintiff Media Alliance is a non-profit, membership organization based in Oakland,
6 California. Media Alliance serves as a resource and advocacy center for media workers, non-profit
7 organizations, and social justice activists to make media accessible, accountable, decentralized,
8 representative of society's diversity, and free from covert or overt government control and corporate
9 dominance. Media Alliance brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members
10 and staff.

11 30. Plaintiff National Lawyers Guild, Inc. is a non-profit corporation formed in 1937 as
12 the nation's first racially integrated voluntary bar association. For over seven decades the Guild has
13 represented thousands of Americans critical of government policies, from antiwar, environmental
14 and animal rights activists, to Occupy Wall Street protesters, to individuals accused of computer-
15 related offenses. From 1940-1975 the FBI conducted a campaign of surveillance, investigation and
16 disruption against the Guild and its members, trying unsuccessfully to label it a subversive
17 organization. The NLG brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected membership
18 and staff.

19 31. Plaintiff National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, California Chapter
20 (NORML, California Chapter) is a non-profit, membership organization located in Berkeley,
21 California. NORML, California Chapter is dedicated to reforming California's marijuana laws and
22 its mission is to establish the right of adults to use cannabis legally. NORML, California Chapter
23 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

24 32. Plaintiff Patient Privacy Rights (PPR) is a bipartisan, non-profit organization with
25 12,000 members in all 50 states. It works to give patients control over their own sensitive health
26 information in electronic systems, with the goal of empowering privacy and choices that protect jobs
27 and opportunities and ensure trust in the patient-physician relationship. The lack of privacy of health
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1 information causes millions of individuals every year to refuse or delay needed medical treatment or
2 hide information, putting their health at risk. PPR brings this action on behalf of itself and its
3 adversely affected members and volunteers.

4 33. Plaintiff People for the American Way (PFAW) is a non-profit, membership
5 organization based in Washington, D.C. With over 595,000 members, PFAW's primary function is
6 the education of its members, supporters, and the general public as to important issues that impact
7 fundamental civil and constitutional rights and freedoms, including issues concerning civil liberties,
8 government secrecy, improper government censorship, and First Amendment freedoms. PFAW
9 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

10 34. Plaintiff Public Knowledge is a non-profit, advocacy organization based in
11 Washington, D.C. Public Knowledge is dedicated to preserving the openness of the Internet and the
12 public's access to knowledge, promoting creativity through the balanced application of copyright
13 laws, and upholding and protecting the rights of consumers to use innovative technology lawfully.
14 Public Knowledge brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected staff.

15 35. Plaintiff the Shalom Center seeks to be a prophetic voice in Jewish, multireligious, and
16 American life. It connects the experience and wisdom of the generations forged in the social,
17 political, and spiritual upheavals of the last half-century with the emerging generation of activists,
18 addressing with special concern the planetary climate crisis and the power configurations behind that
19 crisis. The Shalom Center brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected membership
20 and staff.

21 36. Plaintiff Students for Sensible Drug Policy (SSDP) is a non-profit, membership
22 organization based in Washington, D.C. With over 3,000 members, SSDP is an international,
23 grassroots network of students who are concerned about the impact drug abuse has on our
24 communities, but who also know that the War on Drugs is failing our generation and our society.
25 SSDP creates change by bringing young people together and creating safe spaces for students of all
26 political and ideological stripes to have honest conversations about drugs and drug policy. SSDP
27 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected membership and staff.

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1 37. Plaintiff TechFreedom is a non-profit, think tank based in Washington, D.C.
2 TechFreedom's mission is promoting technology that improves the human condition and expands
3 individual capacity to choose by educating the public, policymakers, and thought leaders about the
4 kinds of public policies that enable technology to flourish. TechFreedom seeks to advance public
5 policy that makes experimentation, entrepreneurship, and investment possible, and thus unleashes
6 the ultimate resource: human ingenuity. TechFreedom brings this action on behalf of itself and its
7 adversely affected staff.

8 38. Plaintiff Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC) is a non-profit,
9 membership organization based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. UUSC advances human rights and
10 social justice around the world, partnering with those who confront unjust power structures and
11 mobilizing to challenge oppressive policies. Through a combination of advocacy, education, and
12 partnerships with grassroots organizations, UUSC promotes economic rights, advances
13 environmental justice, defends civil liberties, and preserves the rights of people in times of
14 humanitarian crisis. UUSC brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members
15 and staff.

16 39. All Plaintiffs make and receive telephone calls originating within the United States in
17 furtherance of their mission and operations. In particular, Plaintiffs make and receive telephone calls
18 to and from their members, staffs, and constituents, among other groups and individuals seeking to
19 associate with them, in furtherance of their mission and operations, including advancing their
20 political beliefs, exchanging ideas, and formulating strategy and messages in support of their causes.

21 40. Each of the Plaintiffs above is a membership organization and brings this action on
22 behalf of its members has members whose communications information has been collected as part of
23 the Associational Tracking Program.

24 41. Defendant NSA is an agency under the direction and control of the Department of
25 Defense that seizes, collects, processes, and disseminates signals intelligence. It is responsible for
26 carrying out at least some of the Associational Tracking Program challenged herein.

27 42. Defendant General Keith B. Alexander is the current Director of the NSA, in office
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1 since April of 2005. As NSA Director, General Alexander has authority for supervising and
2 implementing all operations and functions of the NSA, including the Associational Tracking
3 Program. General Alexander personally authorizes and supervises the Associational Tracking
4 Program.

5 43. Defendant United States is the United States of America, its departments, agencies,
6 and entities.

7 44. Defendant Department of Justice is a Cabinet-level executive department in the United
8 States government charged with law enforcement, defending the interests of the United States
9 according to the law, and ensuring fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

10 45. Defendant Eric H. Holder is the current Attorney General of the United States, in
11 office since February of 2009. Attorney General Holder personally approves, authorizes, supervises,
12 and participates in the Associational Tracking Program on behalf of the Department of Justice.

13 46. Defendant John B. Carlin is the current Acting Assistant Attorney General for
14 National Security. In that position, defendant Carlin participates in the Department of Justice's
15 implementation of the Associational Tracking Program.

16 47. Defendant Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a component of the Department of
17 Justice that conducts federal criminal investigation and collects domestic intelligence. FBI is
18 responsible for carrying out at least some of the Associational Tracking Program activities
19 challenged herein.

20 48. Defendant James B. Comey is the current Director of the FBI, in office since
21 September of 2013. As FBI Director, defendant Comey has ultimate authority for supervising and
22 implementing all operations and functions of the FBI, including its participation in the Associational
23 Tracking Program. Defendant Comey personally authorizes and supervises the FBI's participation in
24 the Associational Tracking Program.

25 49. Defendant Robert S. Mueller is the previous Director of the FBI, from September,
26 2001-September, 2013. As FBI Director, defendant Mueller had ultimate authority for supervising
27 and implementing all operations and functions of the FBI, including its participation in the
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1 Associational Tracking Program. Defendant Mueller personally authorized and supervised the FBI's
2 participation in the Associational Tracking Program.

3 50. Defendant Lieutenant General (Ret.) James R. Clapper is the Director of National
4 Intelligence (DNI), in office since August of 2010. Defendant Clapper participates in the activities of
5 the U.S. intelligence community, including the Associational Tracking Program.

6 51. Defendants DOES 1-100 are persons or entities who have authorized or participated in
7 the Associational Tracking Program. Plaintiffs will allege their true names and capacities when
8 ascertained. Upon information and belief each is responsible in some manner for the occurrences
9 herein alleged and the injuries to Plaintiffs herein alleged were proximately caused by the acts or
10 omissions of DOES 1-100 as well as the named Defendants.

11 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS RELATED TO ALL COUNTS**

12 **STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

13 52. 50 U.S.C § 1861, the codification of section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, as
14 amended, is entitled "Access to certain business records for foreign intelligence and surveillance
15 purposes." Section 1861 provides narrow and limited authority for the Foreign Intelligence
16 Surveillance Court (FISC) to issue orders for the production of "any tangible things (including
17 books, records, papers, documents, and other items) for an investigation to obtain foreign
18 intelligence information not concerning a United States person or to protect against international
19 terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities." The limitations on section 1861 orders include the
20 following:

- 21
- 22 • an order may be issued only upon "a statement of facts showing that there are
23 reasonable grounds to believe that the tangible things sought are relevant to an
24 authorized investigation;"
 - 25 • the tangible things sought to be produced by an order must be described "with
26 sufficient particularity to permit them to be fairly identified;" and
 - 27 • an order "may only require the production of a tangible thing if such thing can be
28 obtained with a *subpoena duces tecum* issued by a court of the United States in aid of

1 a grand jury investigation or with any other order issued by a court of the United
2 States directing the production of records or tangible things.”

3 **THE ASSOCIATIONAL TRACKING PROGRAM**

4 53. The Associational Tracking Program is electronic surveillance that collects and
5 acquires telephone communications information for all telephone calls transiting the networks of all
6 major American telecommunication companies, including Verizon, AT&T, and Sprint. Every day,
7 the Associational Tracking Program collects information about millions of telephone calls made by
8 millions of Americans. This includes information about all calls made wholly within the United
9 States, including local telephone calls, as well as communications between the United States and
10 abroad.

11 54. Defendants’ Associational Tracking Program collects and acquires call detail records
12 and comprehensive communications routing information about telephone calls. The collected
13 information includes, but is not limited to, session identifying information (*e.g.*, originating and
14 terminating telephone number, International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) number,
15 International Mobile station Equipment Identity (IMEI) number, etc.), trunk identifier, telephone
16 calling card numbers, and time and duration of call. Defendants acquire this information through the
17 use of a surveillance device.

18 55. Beginning in 2001, participating phone companies voluntarily provided telephone
19 communications information for the Associational Tracking program to Defendants. Since 2006, the
20 FISC, at the request of Defendants, has issued orders under 50 U.S.C. § 1861 purporting to compel
21 the production of communications information, including communications information not yet in
22 existence, on an ongoing basis, as part of the Associational Tracking Program.

23 56. As an example, attached hereto as Exhibit A, and incorporated herein by this
24 reference, is an Order issued under 50 U.S.C. § 1861 requiring the production of communications
25 information for use in the Associational Tracking Program.

26 57. DNI Clapper has admitted the Order is authentic, as indicated in Exhibit B, attached
27 hereto and incorporated by this reference.

28

1 58. The Order is addressed to Verizon Business Network Services Inc., on behalf of MCI
2 Communications Services Inc., d/b/a Verizon Business Services (individually and collectively
3 “Verizon”). Verizon is one of the largest providers of telecommunications services in the United
4 States with over 98 million subscribers. Through its subsidiaries and other affiliated entities that it
5 owns, controls, or provides services to, Verizon provides telecommunications services to the public
6 and to other entities. These subsidiaries and affiliated entities include Verizon Business Global,
7 LLC; MCI Communications Corporation; Verizon Business Network Services, Inc.; MCI
8 Communications Services, Inc.; and Verizon Wireless (Cellco Partnership).

9 **BULK SEIZURE COLLECTION, ACQUISITION, AND STORAGE**

10 59. The Associational Tracking Program seizes, collects and acquires telephone
11 communications information for all telephone calls transiting the networks of all major American
12 telecommunication companies, including Verizon, AT&T, and Sprint.

13 60. The telephone communications information Defendants seize, collect and acquire in
14 bulk as part of the Associational Tracking Program is retained and stored by Defendants in one or
15 more databases. These databases contain call information for all, or the vast majority, of calls wholly
16 within the United States, including local telephone calls, and calls between the United States and
17 abroad, for a period of at least five years. Defendants have indiscriminately obtained and stored the
18 telephone communications information of millions of ordinary Americans, including Plaintiffs, their
19 members, and staffs, as part of the Associational Tracking Program.

20 61. Defendants’ bulk seizure, collection and acquisition of telephone communications
21 information includes, but is not limited to, records indicating who each customer communicates
22 with, at what time, and for how long. The aggregation of this information discloses the expressive,
23 political, social, personal, private, and intimate associational connections among individuals and
24 groups, which ordinarily would not be disclosed to the public or the government.

25 62. Through the Associational Tracking Program, Defendants have seized, collected,
26 acquired, and retained, and continue to seize, collect, acquire, and retain, bulk communications
27 information of telephone calls made and received by Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs. This

1 information is otherwise private.

2 63. Because of the Associational Tracking Program, Plaintiffs have lost the ability to
3 assure confidentiality in the fact of their communications to their members and constituent.
4 Plaintiffs' associations and political advocacy efforts, as well as those of their members and staffs,
5 are chilled by the fact that the Associational Tracking Program creates a permanent record of all of
6 Plaintiffs' telephone communications with their members and constituents, among others.

7 64. Plaintiffs' associations and political advocacy efforts, as well as those of their
8 members and staffs, are chilled by Defendants' search and analysis of information obtained through
9 the Associational Tracking Program and Defendants' use and disclose of this information and the
10 results of their searches and analyses.

11 65. Plaintiffs' telephone communications information obtained, retained, and searched
12 pursuant to the Associational Tracking Program was at the time of acquisition, and at all times
13 thereafter, neither relevant to an existing authorized criminal investigation nor to an existing
14 authorized investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence
15 activities.

16 66. Defendants' bulk seizure, collection, acquisition, and retention of the telephone
17 communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs is done without lawful
18 authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion. It is done in violation of statutory and
19 constitutional limitations and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority. Any judicial,
20 administrative, or executive authorization (including any order issued pursuant to the business
21 records provision of 50 U.S.C. § 1861) of the Associational Tracking Program or of the acquisition
22 and retention of the communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs is
23 unlawful and invalid.

24 67. Defendants' bulk seizure, collection, acquisition, and retention of the telephone
25 communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs is done (a) without
26 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs have
27 committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any international terrorist activity; (b)

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1 without probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members, or their
2 staffs are foreign powers or agents of foreign powers; and (c) without probable cause or reasonable
3 suspicion to believe that the communications of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs contain or
4 pertain to foreign intelligence information, or relate to an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence
5 information.

6 68. Defendants, and each of them, have authorized, approved, supervised, performed,
7 caused, participated in, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, enabled,
8 contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the Associational Tracking
9 Program and in the seizure, collection, acquisition, and retention of the telephone communications
10 information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs. Defendants have committed these acts
11 willfully, knowingly, and intentionally. Defendants continue to commit these acts and will continue
12 to do so absent an order of this Court enjoining and restraining them from doing so.

13 SEARCH

14 69. Through the Associational Tracking Program, Defendants have searched and continue
15 to search communications information of telephone calls made and received by Plaintiffs, their
16 members, and their staffs. Defendants use the communications information acquired for the
17 Associational Tracking Program for a process known as “contact chaining” — the construction of an
18 associational network graph that models the communication patterns of people, organizations, and
19 their associates.

20 70. As part of the Associational Tracking Program, contact chains are created both in an
21 automated fashion and based on particular queries. Contact chain analyses are typically performed
22 for two degrees of separation (or two “hops”) away from an intended target. That is, an associational
23 network graph would be constructed not just for the target of a particular query, but for any number
24 in direct contact with that target, and any number in contact with a direct contact of the target.
25 Defendants sometimes conduct associational analyses up to three degrees of separation (“three
26 hops”) away.

27 71. The searches include Plaintiffs’ communications information even if plaintiffs are not
28

1 targets of the government and even if they are not one, two or more “hops” away from a target. All
2 telephone communications information is searched as part of the Associational Tracking Program.

3 72. Plaintiffs’ telephone communications information searched pursuant to the
4 Associational Tracking Program was, at the time of search and at all times thereafter, was neither
5 relevant to an existing authorized criminal investigation nor to an existing authorized investigation to
6 protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

7 73. Defendants’ searching of the telephone communications information of Plaintiffs is
8 done without lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion. It is done in
9 violation of statutory and constitutional limitations and in excess of statutory and constitutional
10 authority. Any judicial, administrative, or executive authorization (including any business records
11 order issued pursuant 50 U.S.C. § 1861) of the Associational Tracking Program or of the searching
12 of the communications information of Plaintiffs is unlawful and invalid.

13 74. Defendants’ searching of the telephone communications information of Plaintiffs is
14 done (a) without probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members, or
15 their staffs, have committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any international terrorist
16 activity; (b) without probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members,
17 or their staffs are foreign powers or agents of foreign powers; and (c) without probable cause or
18 reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs’, their members’, or their staffs’ communications
19 contain or pertain to foreign intelligence information or relate to an investigation to obtain foreign
20 intelligence information.

21 75. Defendants, and each of them, have authorized, approved, supervised, performed,
22 caused, participated in, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, enabled,
23 contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the Associational Tracking
24 Program and in the search or use of the telephone communications information of Plaintiffs, their
25 members, and their staff. Defendants have committed these acts willfully, knowingly, and
26 intentionally. Defendants continue to commit these acts and will continue to do so absent an order of
27 this Court enjoining and restraining them from doing so.

28

INJURY COMMON TO ALL PLAINTIFFS

1
2 76. Each and every Plaintiff is informed and believes that its associational activities have
3 been harmed since the existence of the Associational Tracking Program became publicly known.
4 Each Plaintiff has experienced a decrease in communications from members and constituents who
5 had desired the fact of their communication to Plaintiff to remain secret, especially from the
6 government and its various agencies, or has heard employees, members or associates express
7 concerns about the confidentiality of the fact of their communications with Plaintiffs. Those
8 Plaintiffs who operate hotlines have observed a decrease in calls to the hotlines and/or an increase in
9 callers expressing concern about the confidentiality of the fact of their communications. Since the
10 disclosure of the Associational Tracking Program, Plaintiffs have lost the ability to assure their
11 members and constituents, as well as all others who seek to communicate with them, that the fact of
12 their communications to Plaintiffs will be kept confidential, especially from the federal government,
13 including its various agencies. This injury stems not from the disclosure of the Associational
14 Tracking Program, but from the existence and operation of the program itself. Before the public
15 disclosure of the program, Plaintiffs' assurances of confidentiality were illusory.

16 77. For instance, these specific Plaintiffs experienced the following:

17 (a) Plaintiff First Unitarian has a proud history of working for justice and
18 protecting people in jeopardy for expressing their political views. In the 1950s, it resisted the
19 McCarthy hysteria and supported blacklisted Hollywood writers and actors, and fought California's
20 'loyalty oaths' all the way to the Supreme Court. And in the 1980s, it gave sanctuary to refugees from
21 civil wars in Central America. The principles of its faith often require the church to take bold stands
22 on controversial issues. Church members and neighbors who come to the church for help should not
23 fear that their participation in the church might have consequences for themselves or their families.
24 This spying makes people afraid to belong to the church community.

25 (b) Plaintiff Calguns Foundation runs a hotline for that allows the general public
26 to call to ask questions about California's byzantine firearms laws. It has members who would be
27 very worried about having their calls taped and stored by NSA/FBI when they're enquiring about
28

1 whether firearms and parts they possess are felonious in California. It has a phone number
2 specifically so people or their loved ones can call from jail because Californians are often arrested
3 for actually innocent possession or use of firearms.

4 (c) Plaintiff NLG notes that much of its work involves cases (some high profile)
5 involving individuals who have been charged with aiding terrorism or who have been monitored by
6 the FBI and Joint Terrorism Task Forces for their political activism. Knowledge that its email and
7 telephonic communications may likely be monitored has resulted in restricting what its employees
8 and members say over the telephone and in email about legal advocacy and work related to NLG
9 litigation or legal defense committees. In several instances, it has had to convene in-person meetings
10 to discuss sensitive matters. One example is its "Green Scare" hotline for individuals contacted by
11 the FBI, either as targets or in relation to environmental or animal rights cases. NLG immediately
12 advises Hotline callers that the line may not be secure, asks limited information before referring
13 callers to specific NLG attorneys in their geographic area, and does not keep notes or records of the
14 calls. One foundation funder asks for records of Hotline calls, but in response the NLG can only send
15 general examples of the types of calls it receives.

16 (d) Plaintiff Human Rights Watch conducts research and advocacy such that its
17 effectiveness and credibility depend heavily on being able to interview those with direct knowledge
18 of human rights abuses, be they victims, witnesses, perpetrators, or knowledgeable bystanders such
19 as government officials, humanitarian agencies, lawyers and other civil society partners. Because
20 this type of research and reporting can endanger people and organizations, our stakeholders—
21 including even our researchers and/or consultants--often require us to keep their identities or other
22 identifying information confidential. HRW has staff in these offices who talk to the above-
23 mentioned types of stakeholders by telephone to conduct research. HRW is concerned that many of
24 these stakeholders will have heightened concerns about contacting us through our offices now that
25 we are aware the NSA is logging metadata of these calls. This impairs HRW's research ability
26 and/or causes HRW to rely more on face-to-face encounters or other costly means of holding secure
27 conversations.

28

1 (e) Plaintiff Shalom Center’s Executive Director, Rabbi Arthur Waskow, was
2 subjected to COINTELPRO activity (warrantless searches, theft, forgery) by the FBI between 1968
3 and 1974. He took part in a suit against the FBI and the Washington DC police (*Hobson v. Wilson*)
4 for deprivation of the “right of the people peaceably to assemble.” Rabbi Waskow won in DC
5 Federal District Court and the part of the suit that focused on the FBI was upheld in the DC Circuit
6 Court of Appeals. The result of this experience is that he has been very troubled and frightened by
7 the revelations of warrantless mass searches of telephone and Internet communications by the NSA.
8 For several weeks, as the revelations continued, Rabbi Waskow realized the likelihood that the
9 organization he leads, the Shalom Center, and he were under illegitimate surveillance and —
10 because of its involvement in legal and nonviolent opposition to US government policy in several
11 fields — possibly worse. This realization made him rethink whether he wanted to continue in sharp
12 prophetic criticism and action in regard to disastrous public policies. Rabbi Waskow had trouble
13 sleeping, delayed some essays and blogs he had been considering, and worried whether his actions
14 might make trouble for nonpolitical relatives. Rabbi Waskow certainly felt a chill fall across his
15 work of peaceable assembly, association, petition, and the free exercise of his religious convictions.

16 **COUNT I**

17 **Violation of First Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief**
18 **(Against All Defendants)**

19 78. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate hercin by reference the allegations in the preceding
20 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

21 79. Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs use telephone calls to communicate and to
22 associate within their organization, with their members and with others, including to communicate
23 anonymously and to associate privately.

24 80. By their acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated and are violating the First
25 Amendment free speech and free association rights of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs,
26 including the right to communicate anonymously, the right to associate privately, and the right to
27 engage in political advocacy free from government interference.

28 81. By their acts alleged herein, Defendants have chilled and/or threaten to chill

1 the legal associations and speech of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs by, among other
2 things, compelling the disclosure of their political and other associations, and eliminating Plaintiffs'
3 ability to assure members and constituents that the fact of their communications with them will be
4 kept confidential.

5 82. Defendants are irreparably harming Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs by
6 violating their First Amendment rights. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for Defendants'
7 continuing unlawful conduct, and Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' legal rights unless
8 enjoined and restrained by this Court.

9 83. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated the First
10 Amendment rights of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs; enjoin Defendants, their agents,
11 successors, and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the
12 First Amendment to the United States Constitution; and award such other and further equitable relief
13 as is proper.

14 **COUNT II**

15 **Violation of Fourth Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Equitable Relief**
16 **(Against All Defendants)**

17 84. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1
18 through 66 of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

19 85. Plaintiffs have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their telephone communications,
20 including in their telephone communications information.

21 86. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' reasonable
22 expectations of privacy and denied Plaintiffs their right to be free from unreasonable searches and
23 seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, including,
24 but not limited to, obtaining *per se* unreasonable general warrants. Defendants have further violated
25 Plaintiffs' rights by failing to apply to a court for, and for a court to issue, a warrant prior to any
26 search and seizure as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment.

27 87. Defendants are now engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described
28 violations of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights, and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs.

1 Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' continuing unlawful conduct, and
2 Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this
3 Court.

4 88. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their Fourth
5 Amendment rights; enjoin Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and all those in active
6 concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' rights under the Fourth
7 Amendment to the United States Constitution; and award such other and further equitable relief as is
8 proper.

9 **COUNT III**

10 **Violation of Fifth Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Equitable Relief**
11 **(Against All Defendants)**

12 89. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1
13 through 66 of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

14 90. Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs have an informational privacy interest in
15 their telephone communications information, which reveals sensitive information about their
16 personal, political, and religious activities and which Plaintiffs do not ordinarily disclose to the
17 public or the government. This privacy interest is protected by state and federal laws relating to
18 privacy of communications records and the substantive and procedural right to due process
19 guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment.

20 91. Defendants through their Associational Tracking Program secretly seize, collect,
21 acquire, retain, search, and use the bulk telephone communications information of Plaintiffs, their
22 members, and their staff without providing notice to them, or process by which they could seek
23 redress. Defendants provide no process adequate to protect their interests.

24 92. Defendants seize, collect, acquire, retain, search, and use the bulk telephone
25 communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff without making any
26 showing of any individualized suspicion, probable cause, or other governmental interest sufficient or
27 narrowly tailored to justify the invasion of Plaintiffs' due process right to informational privacy.

28 93. Defendants seize, and acquire the bulk telephone communications information of

1 Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff under, *inter alia*, section 215 of the USA-PATRIOT Act (50
2 U.S.C. § 1861).

3 94. On information and belief, Defendants' information seizure, collection and acquisition
4 activities rely on a secret legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861 under which bulk telephone
5 communications information of persons generally is as a matter of law deemed a "tangible thing"
6 "relevant" to "an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence information not concerning a United
7 States person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities," even
8 without any particular reason to believe that telephone communications information is a "tangible
9 thing" or that the telephone communications information of any particular person, including
10 Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff, is relevant to an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence
11 information not concerning a U.S. person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine
12 intelligence activities.

13 95. This legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861 is not available to the general public,
14 including Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff, leaving them and all other persons uncertain
15 about where a reasonable expectation of privacy from government intrusion begins and ends and
16 specifically what conduct may subject them to electronic surveillance.

17 96. This secret legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861, together with provisions of the
18 FISA statutory scheme that insulate legal interpretations from public disclosure and adversarial
19 process, fails to establish minimal guidelines to govern law enforcement and/or intelligence seizure
20 and collection.

21 97. The secret legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861 used in the Associational Tracking
22 Program and related surveillance programs causes section 1861 to be unconstitutionally vague in
23 violation of the Fifth Amendment and the rule of law. The statute on its face gives no notice that it
24 could be construed to authorize the bulk seizure and collection of telephone communications
25 information for use in future investigations that do not yet exist.

26 98. By these and the other acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated and are
27 continuing to violate the right to due process under the Fifth Amendment of Plaintiffs, their
28

1 members, and their staff.

2 99. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct proximately caused harm to Plaintiffs.

3 100. On information and belief, Defendants are now engaging in and will continue to
4 engage in the above-described violations of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights, and are thereby
5 irreparably harming Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' continuing
6 unlawful conduct, and Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' legal rights unless enjoined and
7 restrained by this Court.

8 101. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their due process
9 rights under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution; enjoin Defendants, their agents,
10 successors, and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the
11 Plaintiffs' due process rights; and award such other and further equitable relief as is proper.

12 **COUNT IV**

13 **Violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861—Declaratory, Injunctive and Other Equitable Relief**
14 **(Against All Defendants)**

15 102. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in paragraph 1
16 through 66 of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

17 103. The business records order provision set forth in 50 U.S.C. § 1861 limits Defendants'
18 ability to seek telephone communications information. It does not permit the suspicionless bulk
19 seizure and collection of telephone communications information unconnected to any ongoing
20 investigation. It does not permit an order requiring the production of intangible things, including
21 telephone communications information not yet in existence.

22 104. Defendants' Associational Tracking Program and the seizure, collection, acquisition,
23 retention, searching, and use of the telephone communications records of Plaintiffs, their members,
24 and their staff exceed the conduct that may be lawfully authorized by an order issued under 50 U.S.C.
25 § 1861.

26 105. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants are acting in excess of their statutory authority
27 and in violation of the express statutory limitations and procedures Congress has imposed on them in
28 50 U.S.C. § 1861.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

1. Declare that the Program as alleged herein violates without limitation Plaintiffs' rights under the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution; and their statutory rights;
2. Award to Plaintiffs equitable relief, including without limitation, a preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments to the United States Constitution prohibiting Defendants' continued use of the Program, and a preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments requiring Defendants to provide to Plaintiffs an inventory of their communications, records, or other information that was seized in violation of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments, and further requiring the destruction of all copies of those communications, records, or other information within the possession, custody, or control of Defendants.
3. Award to Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs of suit to the extent permitted by law.
4. Order the return and destruction of their telephone communications information in the possession, custody, or control of Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with them.
5. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: September 10, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Cindy Cohn
 CINDY COHN
 LEE TIEN
 KURT OPSAHL
 MATTHEW ZIMMERMAN
 MARK RUMOLD
 DAVID GREENE
 JAMES S. TYRE
 ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION

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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby request a jury trial for all issues triable by jury including, but not limited to, those issues and claims set forth in any amended complaint or consolidated action.

DATED: September 10, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Cindy Cohn
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Exhibit C

Exhibit C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

CAROLYN JEWEL *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY *et al.*,

Defendants

Case No. C:08-cv-4373-VRW

Chief Judge Vaughn R. Walker

~~PROPOSED~~ ORDER

Upon consideration of the parties' joint motion for entry of an order regarding the preservation of evidence and good cause appearing, the Court hereby ENTERS the following order based on the Court's prior Order of November 6, 2007, in 06-cv-1791-VRW (Dkt. 393).

A. The Court reminds all parties of their duty to preserve evidence that may be relevant to this action. The duty extends to documents, data and tangible things in the possession, custody and control of the parties to this action, and any employees, agents, contractors, carriers, bailees or other non-parties who possess materials reasonably anticipated to be subject to discovery in this action. Counsel are under an obligation to exercise efforts to identify and notify such non-parties, including employees of corporate or institutional parties.

B. "Documents, data and tangible things" is to be interpreted broadly to include writings, records, files, correspondence, reports, memoranda, calendars, diaries, minutes, electronic messages, voicemail, e-mail, telephone message records or logs, computer and network activity logs, hard drives, backup data, removable computer storage media such as tapes, disks and cards, printouts, document image files, web pages, databases, spreadsheets, software, books, ledgers, journals, orders, invoices, bills, vouchers, checks, statements, worksheets,

1 summaries, compilations, computations, charts, diagrams, graphic presentations, drawings, films,
2 digital or chemical process photographs, video, phonographic, tape or digital recordings or
3 transcripts thereof, drafts, jottings and notes. Information that serves to identify, locate, or link
4 such material, such as file inventories, file folders, indices and metadata, is also included
5 in this definition.

6 C. "Preservation" is to be interpreted broadly to accomplish the goal of maintaining the
7 integrity of all documents, data and tangible things reasonably anticipated to be subject to
8 discovery under FRCP 26, 45 and 56(e) in this action. Preservation includes taking reasonable
9 steps to prevent the partial or full destruction, alteration, testing, deletion, shredding,
10 incineration, wiping, relocation, migration, theft, or mutation of such material, as well as
11 negligent or intentional handling that would make material incomplete or inaccessible.

12 D. Counsel are directed to inquire of their respective clients if the business or
13 government practices of any party involve the routine destruction, recycling, relocation, or
14 mutation of such materials and, if so, direct the party, to the extent practicable for the pendency
15 of this order, either to

- 16 (1) halt such business or government practices;
 - 17 (2) sequester or remove such material from the business or government practices; or
 - 18 (3) arrange for the preservation of complete and accurate duplicates or copies of such
- 19 material, suitable for later discovery if requested.

20 Counsel representing each party shall, not later than December 15, 2009, submit to the
21 Court under seal and pursuant to FRCP 11, a statement that the directive in paragraph D, above,
22 has been carried out.

23 IT IS SO ORDERED.

24 Dated: Nov. 13, 2009.

25
26 The Honorable
United States

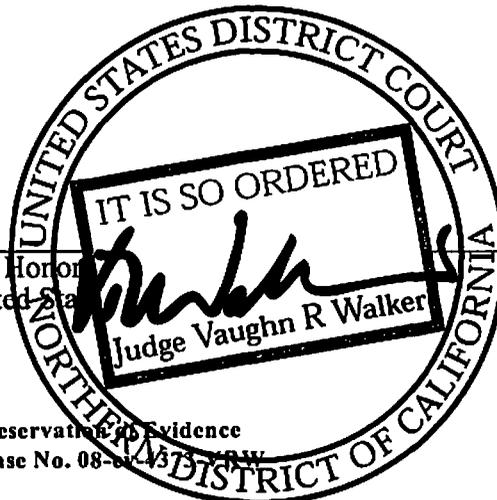


Exhibit D

Exhibit D

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE: MDL Docket No 06-1791 VRW
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ORDER
TELECOMMUNICATIONS RECORDS
LITIGATION

This Document Relates To:
ALL CASES

Plaintiffs have moved for an order prohibiting the alteration or destruction of evidence during the pendency of this action. MDL Doc # 384. The United States has filed papers opposing the motion, Doc # 386, and has prepared and lodged with the court a confidential submission designed for ex parte, in camera review. Doc # 387. Telephone company defendants AT&T, Cingular, Bellsouth, Sprint and Verizon have joined in the United States's opposition to plaintiffs' motion. Doc # 365, 388, 390.

Upon careful review of the non-confidential papers submitted in support of and in opposition to the motion, the court

1 has determined that (1) no hearing on the motion is necessary; (2)
2 an order requiring the preservation of evidence is appropriate; and
3 (3) an interim order shall forthwith enter requiring the parties to
4 take steps to prevent the alteration or destruction of evidence as
5 follows:

6 A. Until the issues in these proceedings can be further
7 refined in light of the guidance and directives anticipated to be
8 received upon appellate review of the court's decision in Hepting v
9 AT&T Corporation, 439 F Supp 974 (N D Cal 2006) and of the Oregon
10 district court's decision in Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, Inc v
11 Bush, 451 F Supp 2d 1215 (D Or 2006), the court reminds all parties
12 of their duty to preserve evidence that may be relevant to this
13 action. The duty extends to documents, data and tangible things in
14 the possession, custody and control of the parties to this action,
15 and any employees, agents, contractors, carriers, bailees or other
16 non-parties who possess materials reasonably anticipated to be
17 subject to discovery in this action. Counsel are under an
18 obligation to exercise efforts to identify and notify such non-
19 parties, including employees of corporate or institutional parties.

20 B. "Documents, data and tangible things" is to be
21 interpreted broadly to include writings, records, files,
22 correspondence, reports, memoranda, calendars, diaries, minutes,
23 electronic messages, voicemail, e-mail, telephone message records
24 or logs, computer and network activity logs, hard drives, backup
25 data, removable computer storage media such as tapes, disks and
26 cards, printouts, document image files, web pages, databases,
27 spreadsheets, software, books, ledgers, journals, orders, invoices,
28 bills, vouchers, checks, statements, worksheets, summaries,

1 compilations, computations, charts, diagrams, graphic
2 presentations, drawings, films, digital or chemical process
3 photographs, video, phonographic, tape or digital recordings or
4 transcripts thereof, drafts, jottings and notes. Information that
5 serves to identify, locate, or link such material, such as file
6 inventories, file folders, indices and metadata, is also included
7 in this definition.

8 C. "Preservation" is to be interpreted broadly to
9 accomplish the goal of maintaining the integrity of all documents,
10 data and tangible things reasonably anticipated to be subject to
11 discovery under FRCP 26, 45 and 56(e) in this action. Preservation
12 includes taking reasonable steps to prevent the partial or full
13 destruction, alteration, testing, deletion, shredding,
14 incineration, wiping, relocation, migration, theft, or mutation of
15 such material, as well as negligent or intentional handling that
16 would make material incomplete or inaccessible.

17 D. Counsel are directed to inquire of their respective
18 clients if the business practices of any party involve the routine
19 destruction, recycling, relocation, or mutation of such materials
20 and, if so, direct the party, to the extent practicable for the
21 pendency of this order, either to

22 (1) halt such business processes;

23 (2) sequester or remove such material from the business
24 process; or

25 (3) arrange for the preservation of complete and accurate
26 duplicates or copies of such material, suitable for later discovery
27 if requested.

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The most senior lawyer or lead trial counsel representing each party shall, not later than December 14, 2007, submit to the court under seal and pursuant to FRCP 11, a statement that the directive in paragraph D, above, has been carried out.

The clerk is directed to vacate the hearing now scheduled for November 15, 2007 in this matter.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



VAUGHN R WALKER
United States District Chief Judge

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

Exhibit E

Exhibit E

Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org>

March 10, 2014 8:35 AM



To: "Berman, Marcia (CIV)" <Marcia.Berman@usdoj.gov>

Cc: "Gilligan, Jim (CIV)" <James.Gilligan@usdoj.gov>, "wiebe@pacbell.net"

<wiebe@pacbell.net>, Stephanie Shattuck <steph@eff.org>, "Thomas E. Moore III

(tmoore@moorelawteam.com)" <tmoore@moorelawteam.com>, "Patton, Rodney (CIV)"

<Rodney.Patton@usdoj.gov>, "Dearing, Bryan (CIV)" <Bryan.Dearing@usdoj.gov>, "Ilann M.

Maazel" <imaazel@ecbalaw.com>

Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA and First Unitarian Church v. NSA

Security: Signed (cindy@eff.org)

Dear Marcy,

I am sorry that we did not hear from you after my message on Saturday asking for further clarification about how the government plans to ensure that it does not spoliage evidence. Unless we hear from you by noon California time today that the government does not intend to destroy evidence that may be likely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence under the claims raised in Jewel and First Unitarian cases, we intend to seek a TRO from Judge White.

Please call or email me if you'd like to discuss this further. My cellphone is 415-307-2148. We have no desire to elevate this into an emergency matter before the court but believe we have no choice based upon the government's actions and statements so far.

Cindy

On Mar 8, 2014, at 11:43 AM, Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org> wrote:

Dear Marcy,

Your response is confusing and troubling to us, as is your notice to the court in First Unitarian that you intend to begin to destroy call detail records on Tuesday, March 11, which is just two business days from now. To be clear, the only court that can relieve the government of its obligations to preserve evidence in our cases, regardless of the basis for those obligations, is the Northern District of California and it has not done so. This is true in Jewel and in First Unitarian.

As you know, both Jewel v. NSA and First Unitarian Church v. NSA arise from the ongoing bulk collection of telephone records, as did Hepting and the other MDL cases before that (along with additional information at issue in Jewel that must also be preserved). Neither the complaints nor the protective order mention the "President's Surveillance Program" so your reference to that program is confusing. The claims arise from the actual activity of bulk collection and state ongoing claims regardless of the legal or executive authority under which the government claims it conducts that activity at any point in time.

Duplicate

Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org>

March 8, 2014 11:43 AM



To: "Berman, Marcia (CIV)" <Marcia.Berman@usdoj.gov>

Cc: "Gilligan, Jim (CIV)" <James.Gilligan@usdoj.gov>, "wiebe@pacbell.net" <wiebe@pacbell.net>, "Stephanie Shattuck" <steph@eff.org>, "Thomas E. Moore III (tmoore@moorelawteam.com)" <tmoore@moorelawteam.com>, "Patton, Rodney (CIV)" <Rodney.Patton@usdoj.gov>, "Dearinger, Bryan (CIV)" <Bryan.Dearinger@usdoj.gov>, "Ilann M. Maazel" <imaazel@ecbalaw.com>

Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Security: ✉ Signed (cindy@eff.org)

Dear Marcy,

Your response is confusing and troubling to us, as is your notice to the court in First Unitarian that you intend to begin to destroy call detail records on Tuesday, March 11, which is just two business days from now. To be clear, the only court that can relieve the government of its obligations to preserve evidence in our cases, regardless of the basis for those obligations, is the Northern District of California and it has not done so. This is true in Jewel and in First Unitarian.

As you know, both Jewel v. NSA and First Unitarian Church v. NSA arise from the ongoing bulk collection of telephone records, as did Hepting and the other MDL cases before that (along with additional information at issue in Jewel that must also be preserved). Neither the complaints nor the protective order mention the "President's Surveillance Program" so your reference to that program is confusing. The claims arise from the actual activity of bulk collection and state ongoing claims regardless of the legal or executive authority under which the government claims it conducts that activity at any point in time.

Moreover, we do not understand how the preservation order in place in Jewel (and Shubert) does not also include the preservation of the records at issue in First Unitarian. We further do not understand why the government failed to inform the FISC of your duties in Jewel and Shubert since they require you to preserve the same records or why it waited until just before the deadline to seek clarity on this issue, resulting in an apparent emergency situation that could easily have been avoided.

We will seek clarification from Judge White on this but we urge you not to destroy any records relevant to our claims in either case until we can do so. Please do provide us with full information so that we can narrow the issues before the court. Frankly, your email to me yesterday and filing in the First Unitarian case yesterday raise more concerns, not less, that the government has not been fulfilling its duties to preserve relevant evidence in either case. Please note that we will seek all available remedies if it turns out that the government has not abided by its duties.

Cindy

On Mar 7, 2014, at 6:14 PM, "Berman, Marcia (CIV)" <Marcia.Berman@usdoj.gov> wrote:

Cindy -- In response to your questions regarding the preservation orders in Jewel (and the prior Hepting decision), the Government's motion to the FISC, and the FISC's decision today, addressed the recent litigation challenging the FISC-authorized telephony metadata collection under Section 215 -- litigation as to which there are no preservation orders. As we indicated last week, the Government's motion did not address the pending Jewel (and Shubert) litigation because the district court had previously entered preservation orders applicable to those cases. As we also indicated, since the entry of those orders the Government has complied with our preservation obligations in those cases. At the time the preservation issue was first litigated in the MDL proceedings in 2007, the Government submitted a classified ex parte, in camera declaration addressing in detail the steps taken to meet our preservation obligations. Because the activities undertaken in connection with the President's Surveillance Program (PSP) were not declassified until December 2013, we were not able to consult with you previously about the specific preservation steps that have been taken with respect to the Jewel litigation. However, the Government described for the district court in 2007 how it was meeting its preservation obligations, including with respect to the information concerning the PSP activities declassified last December. We have been working with our clients to prepare an unclassified summary of the preservation steps described to the court in 2007 so that we can address your questions in an orderly fashion with Judge White, if you continue to believe that is necessary.

Thanks -- Marcy

From: Berman, Marcia (CIV)

Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 6:14 PM

To: Cindy Cohn

Cc: Gilligan, Jim (CIV); wiebe@pacbell.net; Stephanie Shattuck; Thomas E. Moore III (tmcore@moorelawteam.com); Patton, Rodney (CIV); Dearing, Bryan (CIV); Ilann M. Maazel

Subject: FW: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Cindy -- we'll get back to you on this today, hopefully within an hour. Thanks -- Marcy

From: Dearing, Bryan (CIV)

Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 4:39 PM

To: Berman, Marcia (CIV)

Subject: FW: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

FYI ...

From: Cindy Cohn [<mailto:cindy@eff.org>]

Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 4:37 PM

To: Gilligan, Jim (CIV)

Cc: Rick Wiebe; Stephanie Shattuck; Thomas E. Moore III; Patton, Rodney (CIV); Dearing, Bryan (CIV); Ilann M. Maazel

Subject: Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Hi Jim,

I assume you've seen the FTSC Order. Can you please explain how the court could be under the misimpression that there are no preservation orders for the telephone records information in place given the history at Jewel and Hepting before it? As you might expect, this is quite alarming to us.

We will be filing something shortly and I want to be sure that we correctly state your position.

Cindy

Sent from my phone

On Feb 28, 2014, at 5:17 PM, Cindy Cohn <cindy@eff.org> wrote:

Hi Jim,

We'll wait a bit, assuming this doesn't drag on too long. Thanks for responding.

Cindy

Sent from my phone

On Feb 28, 2014, at 5:26 PM, "Gilligan, Jim (CIV)" <James.Gilligan@usdoj.gov> wrote:

Cindy,

We did receive your email about preservation, and I wanted to get back to you before the week ended to let you know that we will need a bit more time to prepare a more complete response than we will be able to do by Monday. So I would ask that you forbear from filing anything with the FISC, or Judge White, until we have further opportunity to confer. As you noted, *Jewel* and *Shubert* are not specifically mentioned in the motion we filed with the FISC, but as you also observed, the question of preservation has already been litigated in those cases, and the court issued separate preservation orders that govern there. Many of the details surrounding the intelligence programs in question remain classified, however, and so there remain limitations on our ability to confer with you concerning our compliance with those orders.

At this point I need to consult further with my clients to ascertain how much information I can convey to you about the Government's preservation efforts without revealing classified information. I simply won't be in a position to provide you with a detailed response to your

inquiry by Monday, as you request, in part because of the work that remains on our reply to your brief on the court's four questions, and in part because I will be out of the office on Monday and Tuesday for a family ski trip. (Also, as you observed, Marcy is presently diverted by another matter.) But we will do our best to address your questions by the middle of next week.

JG

James J. Gilligan
Special Litigation Counsel
Civil Division, Federal Programs Branch
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 883
Washington, D.C. 20044

Tel: 202-514-3358

From: Cindy Cohn [<mailto:cindy@eff.org>]
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 5:54 PM
To: Gilligan, Jim (CIV)
Cc: Rick Wiebe; Stephanie Shattuck; Thomas E. Moore III; Patton, Rodney (CIV); Dearing, Bryan (CIV); Ilann M. Maazel
Subject: Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Hi Jim, Rodney and Bryan,

I just wanted to confirm that you received this and learn when you will be responding.

We are planning to file something in the FISC and before Judge Walker early next week and I do want to be able to accurately convey your position.

Thanks,

Cindy

On Feb 26, 2014, at 4:08 PM, Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org> wrote:

Hi Jim,

Rick will write you separately about the scheduling, but I wanted to raise something that has confused us and to seek clarification.

We saw your filing in the FISC asking that the Court's current Primary Order be amended to authorize the preservation and/or storage of call detail records beyond five years based upon your duty to preserve evidence and mentioning the First Unitarian case specifically. We do agree that the government has a duty to preserve all reasonably anticipated to be subject to discovery in this action. We were surprised, however, that you did not approach us to discuss ways that this duty could be met short of the request you made, which we read as allowing you to preserve all of the metadata you have collected.

We also write because, as I think you know, the government has been under an obligation to preserve telephone records it has collected since 2006, when the cases that made up the MDL action *In Re NSA* were first filed. One of those cases, *Shubert v. Obama*, has remained ongoing since that time. That obligation was reinforced by an Order issued by Judge Walker in 2007 and order was specifically adopted by the court in *Jewel v. NSA* in 2009 by a joint request by the government and the plaintiffs (*Jewel v. NSA*, Doc. 51).

Thus my confusion. I'm not sure why the *Jewel* (and *Shubert*) cases were not mentioned or referenced in the request to the FISC since both of those also contain ongoing preservation obligations related to the bulk phone records collection by the NSA. Since they were not, it also raises the question of whether and how the government has been abiding by its obligation to preserve evidence in those two cases, since obviously both have been pending for more than five years.

I would appreciate a prompt response and clarification. I'm confident that the government takes seriously its obligation to preserve evidence that may be relevant to pending litigation, but given the situation, I would like a specific reaffirmation that bulk telephone records collected by the NSA have been preserved in the *Jewel* case and I suspect Ilann is concerned about the same for *Shubert*. I would also request some more specific information about how that preservation has occurred -- similar to the plan you suggested to the FISC in your motion.

I hope you can provide us with a thorough response before any additional phone records are destroyed and hopefully by Monday, March 3. While we're hopeful that we will receive a satisfactory response, but if not, we do intend to raise this question with both the FISC and the Judge White.

Thanks,

Cindy

PS: Has Marcy gone? I noticed that she's not on the pleadings you filed last week or on this message.

.....
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Legal Director
Electronic Frontier Foundation
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San Francisco, CA 94109
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---Cindy@eff.org
---www.eff.org

Join EFF! <https://supporters.eff.org/donate>

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This matter is before the Court on plaintiffs’ motion for a temporary restraining order to prevent defendants National Security Agency, United States of America, Department of Justice, Barack H. Obama, Keith B. Alexander, Eric H. Holder, Jr., and James R. Clapper, Jr. (in their official capacities) (collectively, the “government defendants”) and all those in active concert or participation with them from destroying any potential evidence relevant to the claims at issue in this action, including but not limited to prohibiting the destruction of any telephone metadata or “call detail” records. The government defendants have given notice that they will commence destroying call detail records on Tuesday morning, March 11, 2014. ECF No. 85 in *First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles v. NSA*, No. 13-cv-3287-JSW.

Plaintiffs contend that the Court’s prior evidence preservation order (ECF No. 51) as well as defendants’ obligations under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit destruction of this potential evidence. It is undisputed that the Court would be unable to afford effective relief to plaintiffs once the records are destroyed, and therefore the harm plaintiffs face is irreparable. A temporary restraining order is necessary and appropriate so that the Court may decide whether the evidence should be preserved with the benefit of full briefing and participation by all parties.

It is hereby ordered that defendants National Security Agency, United States of America, Department of Justice, Barack H. Obama, Keith B. Alexander, Eric H. Holder, Jr., and James R. Clapper, Jr. (in their official capacities), their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and all those in active concert or participation with them are prohibited, enjoined, and restrained from destroying any potential evidence relevant to the claims at issue in this action, including but not limited to prohibiting the destruction of any telephone metadata or “call detail” records, pending further order of the Court.

The Court sets the following briefing and hearing schedule in this matter:

- Plaintiffs’ opening brief _____
- Government defendants opposition brief _____
- Plaintiffs’ reply brief _____
- Hearing _____

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This order expires at _____.

Entered at ____ a.m./p.m. on March ____, 2014

IT IS SO ORDERED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

1 CINDY COHN (SBN 145997)
 2 cindy@eff.org
 3 LEE TIEN (SBN 148216)
 4 KURT OPSAHL (SBN 191303)
 5 MATTHEW ZIMMERMAN (SBN 212423)
 6 MARK RUMOLD (SBN 279060)
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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

17 FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS
 18 ANGELES, *et al.*,
 19
 20 Plaintiffs,
 21
 22 v.
 23 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, *et al.*,
 24
 25 Defendants.

Case No: 3:13-cv-03287 JSW

**PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF EX
 PARTE MOTION AND EX PARTE
 MOTION FOR A TEMPORARY
 RESTRAINING ORDER TO
 PREVENT THE GOVERNMENT
 FROM DESTROYING EVIDENCE**

Date: March 10, 2014
 Time: 1:30 p.m.
 Courtroom 11, 19th Floor
 The Honorable Jeffrey S. White

IMMEDIATE RELIEF REQUESTED
CRITICAL DATE: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 2014

1 this evidence is contrary to the Court's November 16, 2009 evidence preservation order (ECF
2 No. 51) or otherwise contrary to the government defendants' discovery obligations.

3 The purpose of a TRO is to preserve the status quo and prevent irreparable harm "just so long
4 as is necessary to hold a hearing, and no longer." *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of*
5 *Teamsters*, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974). This is exactly what is needed here.

6 There has been litigation challenging the lawfulness of the government's telephone metadata
7 collection activity, Internet metadata collection activity, and upstream collection activity pending in
8 the Northern District of California continuously since 2006. The government has been under
9 evidence preservation orders in those lawsuits continuously since 2007.

10 The first-filed case was *Hepting v. AT&T*, No. 06-cv-0672 (N.D. Cal). It became the lead
11 case in the MDL proceeding in this district, *In Re: National Security Agency Telecommunications*
12 *Records Litigation*, MDL No. 06-cv-1791-VRW (N.D. Cal). On November 6, 2007, this Court
13 entered an evidence preservation order in the MDL proceeding. ECF No. 393 in MDL No. 06-cv-
14 1791-VRW. One of the MDL cases, *Virginia Shubert, et al., v. Barack Obama, et al.* No. 07-cv-
15 0603-JSW (N.D. Cal.), remains in litigation today before this Court, and the MDL preservation order
16 remains in effect today as to that case.

17 In 2008, movants filed this action—*Jewel v. NSA*—and this Court related it to the *Hepting*
18 action. This Court entered an evidence preservation order in *Jewel*. ECF No. 51. The *Jewel*
19 evidence preservation order remains in effect as of today.

20 The government has never sought to seek clarification of its preservation obligations
21 regarding telephone metadata records from this Court or raised the issue with plaintiffs. Instead, the
22 government defendants chose to raise the issue of preservation of telephone metadata records in an
23 ex parte proceeding before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, without any notice to
24 plaintiffs and without mentioning its obligations with regard to the same telephone records in *Jewel*
25 *v. NSA* and *Shubert v. Obama*. Plaintiffs learned of the government's motion by reading the news
26 media, and asked counsel for the government defendants to explain why they had not told the FISC
27 about the *Jewel* evidence preservation order. See Cohn Decl, Exh. E.

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1 Indeed, the government is aware and has acknowledged that destruction of the information in
2 question may conflict with the preservation orders issued in this and related cases: “While the
3 Court’s Primary Order requires destruction of the BR metadata no longer than five years (60 months)
4 after its initial collection, such destruction could be inconsistent with the Government’s preservation
5 obligations in connection with civil litigation pending against it. Accordingly, to avoid the
6 destruction of the BR metadata, the Government seeks an amendment to the Court’s Primary Order
7 that would allow the NSA to preserve and/or store the BR metadata for non-analytic purposes until
8 relieved of its preservation obligations, or until further order of this Court under the conditions
9 described below.” Government’s Motion for Second Amendment to Primary Order, FISC No. BR
10 14-01 (February 25, 2014). Although the government’s motion in the FISC did not discuss the
11 preservation order in *Jewel*, this preservation order includes *the same* records at issue in *First*
12 *Unitarian*.

13 LEGAL STANDARD FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

14 “A plaintiff seeking a [TRO] must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he
15 is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities
16 tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Network Automation, Inc. v.*
17 *Advanced Sys. Concepts*, 638 F.3d 1137, 1144 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Winter v. Natural Res.*
18 *Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7 (2008)).

19 A. Likelihood of Success

20 The *Jewel* preservation order required the Government to “preserve evidence that may be
21 relevant to this action.” The *Jewel* complaint alleged unlawful and unconstitutional acquisition of
22 call-detail records, including the “call-detail records collected under the National Security Agency
23 (NSA) bulk telephony metadata program” that the Government proposed to destroy.

24 Plaintiffs sought, among other relief, an injunction “requiring Defendants to provide to
25 Plaintiffs and the class an inventory of their communications, records, or other information that was
26 seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment.” Complaint, Prayer for Relief. This would be
27 impossible if the records are destroyed. While the Plaintiff ultimately want the call-detail records
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1 destroyed at the conclusion of the case, there is no doubt the call-records “may be relevant” in the
2 interim.

3 The Jewel order also required the Government to cease “destruction, recycling, relocation, or
4 mutation of such materials.” Thus, the proposed destruction would be in direct violation of the
5 Jewel preservation order.

6 **B. Irreparable Harm**

7 If the government proceeds with its planned destruction of evidence, the evidence will be
8 gone. This is by definition irreparable.

9 **C. Balance of Equities**

10 While the Government contends it is required by the FISC to destroy the records
11 immediately, the FISC order belies this assertion. The FISC denied the government's motion
12 without prejudice to bringing another motion with additional facts and the FISC plainly was not
13 informed of the preservation order in Jewel or even of its existence. The FISC clearly contemplated
14 that the evidence destruction could wait while the government prepared and filed another motion,
15 and continue until the Court considered and ruled on the motion.

16 **D. Public Interest**

17 These records are both an affront to the rights of millions of Americans and proof of their
18 violation. Plaintiffs have no objection to severe restrictions on the Government’s right to access and
19 use the information, which will address the public interest in the documents being destroyed.
20 However, it remains in the public interest to wait a short period of time before taking action, so that
21 the fate of the documents can be addressed in an orderly fashion.

22 The necessity for this ex parte application could have been easily avoided had the
23 government defendants followed the discovery and evidence preservation practices customary in this
24 District. They could have, but did not, raised the issue of preserving telephone metadata records in
25 the CMC statement meet-and-confer process in September 2013 (three months after the government
26 defendants publicly acknowledged the phone records program), or at the Case Management
27 Conference itself on September 27, 2013. They could have, but did not, raised this issue in the CMC
28

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 3 LEE TIEN (SBN 148216)
 4 KURT OPSAHL (SBN 191303)
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14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 15 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
 16 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

18 **FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS**
 19 **ANGELES, et al.**
 20 **Plaintiffs,**
 21 **v.**
 22 **NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, et al.,**
 23 **Defendants.**

Case No: 3:13-cv-03287 JSW
DECLARATION OF CINDY COHN
 Courtroom 11, 19th Floor
 The Honorable Jeffrey S. White

1 I, CINDY COHN, hereby declare:

2 1. I am a lawyer duly licensed to practice law in the State of California and before this
3 district. I am the Legal Director of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, counsel of record for the
4 plaintiffs.

5 2. I have attached to this Declaration true and correct copies of the following
6 documents:

- 7 • **Exhibit A:** Complaint for Constitutional and Statutory Violations, Seeking
8 Damages, Declaratory and Injunctive Relief in *Carolyn Jewel, et al., v. National*
9 *Security Agency, et al.*, No. 08-cv-4373-JSW (N.D. Cal.) filed September 18, 2008;
- 10 • **Exhibit B:** First Amended Complaint for Constitutional and Statutory Violations,
11 Seeking Declaratory and Injunctive Relief in *First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles,*
12 *et al. v. National Security Agency, et al.*, Case No. 13-cv-3287-JSW (N.D. Cal.) filed
13 on March 7, 2014;
- 14 • **Exhibit C:** Evidence Preservation Order in *Carolyn Jewel, et al., v. National*
15 *Security Agency, et al.*, No. 08-cv-4373-JSW (N.D. Cal.) filed November 16, 2009;
- 16 • **Exhibit D:** Evidence Preservation Order in *In Re: National Security Agency*
17 *Telecommunications Records Litigation*, MDL No. 06-cv-1791-VRW (N.D. Cal)
18 dated November 6, 2007; and
- 19 • **Exhibit E:** Emails between plaintiffs and defendants regarding preservation
20 issues.

21 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is
22 true and correct. Executed on March 10, 2014, at San Francisco, California.

23
24 /s/ Cindy Cohn
25 CINDY COHN

Exhibit A

Exhibit A

1 ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION
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13 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
15 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

16 CAROLYN JEWEL, TASH HEPTING, GREGORY HICKS,
ERIK KNUTZEN and JOICE WALTON, on behalf of
17 themselves and all others similarly situated,

18 Plaintiffs,

19 vs.

20 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY and KEITH B.
ALEXANDER, its Director, in his official and personal
21 capacities; MICHAEL V. HAYDEN, in his personal capacity;
the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; GEORGE W. BUSH,
22 President of the United States, in his official and personal
capacities; RICHARD B. CHENEY, in his personal capacity;
23 DAVID S. ADDINGTON, in his personal capacity;
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and MICHAEL B.
24 MUKASEY, its Attorney General, in his official and personal
capacities; ALBERTO R. GONZALES, in his personal
25 capacity; JOHN D. ASHCROFT, in his personal capacity;
JOHN M. MCCONNELL, Director of National Intelligence, in
26 his official and personal capacities; JOHN D. NEGROPONTE,
in his personal capacity; and DOES #1-100, inclusive,

27 Defendants.
28

ORIGINAL
FILED

SEP 18 2008

RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

E-Filed

CASE NO:

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL AND
STATUTORY
VIOLATIONS, SEEKING
DAMAGES,
DECLARATORY, AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

DEMAND FOR JURY
TRIAL

CRB

1 7. In addition to eavesdropping on or reading specific communications, Defendants
2 have indiscriminately intercepted the communications content and obtained the communications
3 records of millions of ordinary Americans as part of the Program authorized by the President.

4 8. The core component of the Program is Defendants' nationwide network of
5 sophisticated communications surveillance devices, attached to the key facilities of
6 telecommunications companies such as AT&T that carry Americans' Internet and telephone
7 communications.

8 9. Using this shadow network of surveillance devices, Defendants have acquired and
9 continue to acquire the content of a significant portion of the phone calls, emails, instant messages,
10 text messages, web communications and other communications, both international and domestic,
11 of practically every American who uses the phone system or the Internet, including Plaintiffs and
12 class members, in an unprecedented suspicionless general search through the nation's
13 communications networks.

14 10. In addition to using surveillance devices to acquire the domestic and international
15 communications content of millions of ordinary Americans, Defendants have unlawfully solicited
16 and obtained from telecommunications companies such as AT&T the complete and ongoing
17 disclosure of the private telephone and Internet transactional records of those companies' millions
18 of customers (including communications records pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members),
19 communications records indicating who the customers communicated with, when and for how long,
20 among other sensitive information.

21 11. This non-content transactional information is analyzed by computers in conjunction
22 with the vast quantity of communications content acquired by Defendants' network of surveillance
23 devices, in order to select which communications are subjected to personal analysis by staff of the
24 NSA and other Defendants, in what has been described as a vast "data-mining" operation.
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1 claims on the NSA and the Department of Justice on December 19, 2007, and over six months have
2 passed since the filing of that notice.

3
4 **PARTIES**

5 20. Plaintiff Tash Hepting, a senior systems architect, is an individual residing in
6 Livermore, California. Hepting has been a subscriber and user of AT&T's residential long distance
7 telephone service since at least June 2004.

8 21. Plaintiff Gregory Hicks is an individual residing in San Jose, California. Hicks, a
9 retired Naval Officer and systems engineer, has been a subscriber and user of AT&T's residential
10 long distance telephone service since February 1995.

11 22. Plaintiff Carolyn Jewel is an individual residing in Petaluma, California. Jewel, a
12 database administrator and author, has been a subscriber and user of AT&T's WorldNet dial-up
13 Internet service since approximately June 2000.

14 23. Plaintiff Erik Knutzen is an individual residing in Los Angeles, California Knutzen,
15 a photographer and land use researcher, was a subscriber and user of AT&T's WorldNet dial-up
16 Internet service from at least October 2003 until May 2005. Knutzen is currently a subscriber and
17 user of AT&T's High Speed Internet DSL service.

18 24. Plaintiff Joice Walton is an individual residing in San Jose, California. Walton, a
19 high technology purchasing agent, is a current subscriber and user of AT&T's WorldNet dial-up
20 Internet service. She has subscribed to and used this service since around April 2003.

21 25. Defendant National Security Agency (NSA) is an agency under the direction and
22 control of the Department of Defense that collects, processes and disseminates foreign signals
23 intelligence. It is responsible for carrying out the Program challenged herein.

24 26. Defendant Lieutenant General Keith B. Alexander is the current Director of the NSA,
25 in office since April 2005. As NSA Director, defendant Alexander has ultimate authority for
26 supervising and implementing all operations and functions of the NSA, including the Program.
27
28

1 27. Defendant Lieutenant General (Ret.) Michael V. Hayden is the former Director of
2 the NSA, in office from March 1999 to April 2005. While Director, Defendant Hayden had ultimate
3 authority for supervising and implementing all operations and functions of the NSA, including the
4 Program.

5 28. Defendant United States is the United States of America, its departments, agencies,
6 and entities.

7 29. Defendant George W. Bush is the current President of the United States, in office
8 since January 2001. Mr. Bush authorized and continues to authorize the Program.

9 30. Defendant Richard B. Cheney is the current Vice President of the United States, in
10 office since January 2001. Defendant Cheney was personally involved in the creation, development
11 and implementation of the Program.

12 31. Defendant David S. Addington is currently the chief of staff to Defendant Cheney,
13 in office since October 2005. Previously, Defendant Addington served as legal counsel to the Office
14 of the Vice President. Defendant Addington was personally involved in the creation, development
15 and implementation of the Program. On information and belief, Defendant Addington drafted the
16 documents that purportedly authorized the Program.

17 32. Defendant Department of Justice is a Cabinet-level executive department in the
18 United States government charged with law enforcement, defending the interests of the United States
19 according to the law, and ensuring fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

20 33. Defendant Michael B. Mukasey is the current Attorney General of the United States,
21 in office since November 2007. As Attorney General, Defendant Mukasey approves and authorizes
22 the Program on behalf of the Department of Justice.

23 34. Defendant Alberto R. Gonzales is the former Attorney General of the United States,
24 in office from February 2005 to September 2007, and also served as White House Counsel to
25 President George W. Bush from January 2001 to February 2005. Defendant Gonzales was
26 personally involved in the creation, development and implementation of the Program. As Attorney
27

1 General, Defendant Gonzales authorized and approved the Program on behalf of the Department of
2 Justice.

3 35. Defendant John D. Ashcroft is the former Attorney General of the United States, in
4 office from January 2001 to February 2005. As Attorney General, Defendant Ashcroft authorized
5 and approved the Program on behalf of the Department of Justice.
6

7 36. Defendant Vice Admiral (Ret.) John M. McConnell is the Director of National
8 Intelligence (“DNI”), in office since February 2007. Defendant McConnell has authority over the
9 activities of the U.S. intelligence community, including the Program.

10 37. Defendant John D. Negroponte was the first Director of National Intelligence, in
11 office from April 2005 to February 2007. As DNI, Defendant Negroponte had authority over the
12 activities of the U.S. intelligence community, including the Program.

13 38. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants Doe Nos. 1-100, inclusive (the “Doe
14 defendants”), whose actual names Plaintiffs have been unable to ascertain notwithstanding
15 reasonable efforts to do so, but who are sued herein by the fictitious designation “Doe # 1” through
16 “Doe # 100,” were agents or employees of the NSA, the DOJ, the White House, or were other
17 government agencies or entities or the agents or employees of such agencies or entities, who
18 authorized or participated in the Program. Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to allege their true
19 names and capacities when ascertained. Upon information and belief each fictitiously named
20 Defendant is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged and the injuries to
21 Plaintiffs and class members herein alleged were proximately caused in relation to the conduct of
22 Does 1-100 as well as the named Defendants.

23 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS RELATED TO ALL COUNTS**

24 **THE PRESIDENT’S AUTHORIZATION OF THE PROGRAM**

25 39. On October 4, 2001, President Bush, in concert with White House Counsel Gonzales,
26 NSA Director Hayden, Attorney General Ashcroft and other Defendants, issued a secret presidential
27 order (the “Program Order”) authorizing a range of surveillance activities inside of the United States
28

1 without statutory authorization or court approval, including electronic surveillance of Americans'
2 telephone and Internet communications (the "Program").

3 40. This Program of surveillance inside the United States began at least by October 6,
4 2001, and continues to this day.

5 41. The President renewed and, on information and belief, renews his October 4, 2001
6 order approximately every 45 days.

7 42. The Program of domestic surveillance authorized by the President and conducted by
8 Defendants required and requires the assistance of major telecommunications companies such as
9 AT&T, whose cooperation in the Program was and on information and belief is obtained based on
10 periodic written requests from Defendants and/or other government agents indicating that the
11 President has authorized the Program's activities, and/or based on oral requests from Defendants
12 and/or other government agents.

13 43. The periodic written requests issued to colluding telecommunications companies,
14 including AT&T, have stated and on information and belief do state that the Program's activities
15 have been determined to be lawful by the Attorney General, except for one period of less than sixty
16 days.

17 44. On information and belief, at some point prior to March 9, 2004, the Department of
18 Justice concluded that certain aspects of the Program were in excess of the President's authority and
19 in violation of criminal law.

20 45. On Tuesday, March 9, 2004, Acting Attorney General James Comey advised the
21 Administration that he saw no legal basis for certain aspects of the Program. The then-current
22 Program authorization was set to expire March 11, 2004.

23 46. On Thursday, March 11, 2004, the President renewed the Program Order without a
24 certification from the Attorney General that the conduct it authorized was lawful.

25 47. On information and belief, the March 11 Program Order instead contained a
26 statement that the Program's activities had been determined to be lawful by Counsel to the President
27 Alberto Gonzales, and expressly claimed to override the Department of Justice's conclusion that the
28

1 Program was unlawful as well as any act of Congress or judicial decision purporting to constrain the
2 President's power as commander in chief.

3 48. For a period of less than sixty days, beginning on or around March 11, 2004, written
4 requests to the telecommunications companies asking for cooperation in the Program stated that the
5 Counsel to the President, rather than the Attorney General, had determined the Program's activities
6 to be legal.

7 49. By their conduct in authorizing, supervising, and implementing the Program,
8 Defendants, including the President, the Vice-President, the Attorneys General and the Directors of
9 NSA since October 2001, the Directors of National Intelligence since 2005 and the Doe defendants,
10 have aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured the commission of all Program
11 activities herein alleged, and proximately caused all injuries to Plaintiffs herein alleged.

12 **THE NSA'S DRAGNET INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS TRANSMITTED**
13 **THROUGH AT&T FACILITIES**

14 50. AT&T is a provider of electronic communications services, providing to the public
15 the ability to send or receive wire or electronic communications.

16 51. AT&T is also a provider of remote computing services, providing to the public
17 computer storage or processing services by means of an electronic communications system.

18 52. Plaintiffs and class members are, or at pertinent times were, subscribers to and/or
19 customers of AT&T's electronic communications services and/or computer storage or processing
20 services.

21 53. AT&T maintains domestic telecommunications facilities over which millions of
22 Americans' telephone and Internet communications pass every day.

23 54. These facilities allow for the transmission of interstate and/or foreign electronic voice
24 and data communications by the aid of wire, fiber optic cable, or other like connection between the
25 point of origin and the point of reception.

26 55. One of these AT&T facilities is located at on Folsom Street in San Francisco, CA
27 (the "Folsom Street Facility").

1 56. The Folsom Street Facility contains a “4ESS Switch Room.” A 4ESS switch is a
2 type of electronic switching system used to route long-distance telephone communications transiting
3 through the facility.

4 57. The Folsom Street Facility also contains a “WorldNet Internet Room” containing
5 large routers, racks of modems for AT&T customers’ WorldNet dial-up services, and other
6 telecommunications equipment through which wire and electronic communications to and from
7 AT&T’s dial-up and DSL Internet service subscribers, including emails, instant messages, Voice-
8 Over-Internet-Protocol (“VOIP”) conversations and web browsing requests, are transmitted.

9 58. The communications transmitted through the WorldNet Internet room are carried as
10 light signals on fiber-optic cables that are connected to routers for AT&T’s WorldNet Internet
11 service and are a part of AT&T’s Common Backbone Internet network (“CBB”), which comprises
12 a number of major hub facilities such as the Folsom Street Facility that are connected by a mesh of
13 high-speed fiber optic cables and that are used for the transmission of interstate and foreign
14 communications.

15 59. The WorldNet Internet Room is designed to route and transmit vast amounts of
16 Internet communications that are “peered” by AT&T between AT&T’s CBB and the networks of
17 other carriers, such as ConXion, Verio, XO, Genuity, Qwest, PAIX, Allegiance, Abovenet, Global
18 Crossing, C&W, UUNET, Level 3, Sprint, Telia, PSINet, and MAE-West. “Peering” is the process
19 whereby Internet providers interchange traffic destined for their respective customers, and for
20 customers of their customers.

21 60. Around January 2003, the NSA designed and implemented a program in
22 collaboration with AT&T to build a surveillance operation at AT&T’s Folsom Street Facility, inside
23 a secret room known as the “SG3 Secure Room”.

24 61. The SG3 Secure Room was built adjacent to the Folsom Street Facility’s 4ESS
25 switch room.

26 62. An AT&T employee cleared and approved by the NSA was charged with setting up
27 and maintaining the equipment in the SG3 Secure Room, and access to the room was likewise
28 controlled by those NSA-approved AT&T employees.

1 63. The SG3 Secure Room contains sophisticated computer equipment, including a
2 device know as aNarus Semantic Traffic Analyzer (the Narus STA”), which is designed to analyze
3 large volumes of communications at high speed, and can be programmed to analyze the contents and
4 traffic patterns of communications according to user-defined rules.

5 64. By early 2003, AT&T—under the instruction and supervision of the NSA—had
6 connected the fiber-optic cables used to transmit electronic and wire communications through the
7 WorldNet Internet Room to a “splitter cabinet” that intercepts a copy of all communications
8 transmitted through the WorldNet Internet Room and diverts copies of those communications to the
9 equipment in the SG3 Secure Room. (Hereafter, the technical means used to receive the diverted
10 communications will be referred to as the “Surveillance Configuration.”)

11 65. The equipment in the SG3 Secure Room is in turn connected to a private high-speed
12 backbone network separate from the CBB (the “SG3 Network”).

13 66. NSA analysts communicate instructions to the SG3 Secure Room’s equipment,
14 including theNarus STA, using the SG3 Network, and the SG3 Secure Room’s equipment transmits
15 communications based on those rules back to NSA personnel using the SG3 Network.

16 67. The NSA in cooperation with AT&T has installed and is operating a nationwide
17 network of Surveillance Configurations in AT&T facilities across the country, connected to the SG3
18 Network.

19 68. This network of Surveillance Configurations includes surveillance devices installed
20 at AT&T facilities in Atlanta, GA; Bridgeton, MO; Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA; San Jose CA;
21 and/or Seattle, WA.

22 69. Those Surveillance Configurations divert all peered Internet traffic transiting those
23 facilities into SG3 Secure Rooms connected to the secure SG3 Network used by the NSA, and
24 information of interest is transmitted from the equipment in the SG3 Secure Rooms to the NSA
25 based on rules programmed by the NSA.

26 70. This network of Surveillance Configurations indiscriminately acquires domestic
27 communications as well as international and foreign communications.

1 71. This network of Surveillance Configurations involves considerably more locations
2 than would be required to capture the majority of international traffic.

3 72. This network of Surveillance Configurations acquires over half of AT&T's purely
4 domestic Internet traffic, representing almost all of the AT&T traffic to and from other providers,
5 and comprising approximately 10% of all purely domestic Internet communications in the United
6 States, including those of non-AT&T customers.

7 73. Through this network of Surveillance Configurations and/or by other means,
8 Defendants have acquired and continue to acquire the contents of domestic and international wire
9 and/or electronic communications sent and/or received by Plaintiffs and class members, as well as
10 non-content dialing, routing, addressing and/or signaling information pertaining to those
11 communications.

12 74. In addition to acquiring all of the Internet communications passing through a number
13 of key AT&T facilities, Defendants and AT&T acquire all or most long-distance domestic and
14 international phone calls to or from AT&T long-distance customers, including both the content of
15 those calls and dialing, routing, addressing and/or signaling information pertaining to those calls,
16 by using a similarly nationwide network of surveillance devices attached to AT&T's long-distance
17 telephone switching facilities, and/or by other means.

18 75. The contents of communications to which Plaintiffs and class members were a party,
19 and dialing, routing, addressing, and/or signaling information pertaining to those communications,
20 were and are acquired by Defendants in cooperation with AT&T by using the nationwide network
21 of Surveillance Configurations, and/or by other means.

22 76. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
23 class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without judicial,
24 statutory, or other lawful authorization, in violation of statutory and constitutional limitations, and
25 in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.

26 77. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs'
27 and class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without
28

1 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs or class members have
2 committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any terrorist activity.

3 78. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
4 class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without probable
5 cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs or class members are foreign powers or agents
6 thereof.

7 79. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
8 class members' communications contents and non-content information is done without any reason
9 to believe that the information is relevant to an authorized criminal investigation or to an authorized
10 investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

11 80. Defendants' above-described acquisition in cooperation with AT&T of Plaintiffs' and
12 class members' communications contents and non-content information was directly performed,
13 and/or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured, by Defendants.

14 81. On information and belief, Defendants will continue to directly acquire, and/or aid,
15 abet, counsel, command, induce or procure the above-described acquisition in cooperation with
16 AT&T, the communications contents and non-content information of Plaintiffs and class members.

17 **THE NSA'S DRAGNET COLLECTION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECORDS FROM**
18 **AT&T DATABASES**

19 82. Defendants have since October 2001 continuously solicited and obtained the
20 disclosure of all information in AT&T's major databases of stored telephone and Internet records,
21 including up-to-the-minute updates to the databases that are disclosed in or near real-time.

22 83. Defendants have solicited and obtained from AT&T records concerning
23 communications to which Plaintiffs and class members were a party, and continue to do so.

24 84. In particular, Defendants have solicited and obtained the disclosure of information
25 managed by AT&T's "Daytona" database management technology, which includes records
26 concerning both telephone and Internet communications, and continues to do so.
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1 85. Daytona is a database management technology designed to handle very large
2 databases and is used to manage "Hawkeye," AT&T's call detail record ("CDR") database, which
3 contains records of nearly every telephone communication carried over its domestic network since
4 approximately 2001, records that include the originating and terminating telephone numbers and the
5 time and length for each call.

6
7 86. The Hawkeye CDR database contains records or other information pertaining to
8 Plaintiffs' and class members' use of AT&T's long distance telephone service and dial-up Internet
9 service.

10 87. As of September 2005, all of the CDR data managed by Daytona, when
11 uncompressed, totaled more than 312 terabytes.

12 88. Daytona is also used to manage AT&T's huge network-security databasc, known as
13 "Aurora," which has been used to store Internet traffic data since approximately 2003. The Aurora
14 database contains huge amounts of data acquired by firewalls, routershoneypots and other devices
15 on AT&T's global IP (Internet Protocol) network and other networks connected to AT&T's network.

16
17 89. The Aurora databasc managed by Daytona contains records or other information
18 pertaining to Plaintiffs' and class members' use of AT&T's Internet services.

19 90. Since October 6, 2001 or shortly thereafter, Defendants have continually solicited
20 and obtained from AT&T disclosure of the contents of the Hawkeye and Aurora communications
21 records databases and/or other AT&T communications records, including records or other
22 information pertaining to Plaintiffs' and class members' use of AT&T's telephone and Internet
23 services.

24 91. The NSA and/or other Defendants maintain the communications records disclosed
25 by AT&T in their own database or databases of such records.

26
27 92. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
28 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without

1 judicial, statutory, or other lawful authorization, in violation of statutory and constitutional
2 limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.

3 93. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
4 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without
5 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs' or class members have
6 committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any terrorist activity.

7
8 94. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
9 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without
10 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs' or class members are foreign
11 powers or agents thereof.

12 95. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
13 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is done without any
14 reason to believe that the information is relevant to an authorized criminal investigation or to an
15 authorized investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence
16 activities.

17 96. Defendants' above-described solicitation of the disclosure by AT&T of Plaintiffs'
18 and class members' communications records, and its receipt of such disclosure, is directly
19 performed, and/or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced or procured, by Defendants.

20 97. On information and belief, Defendants will continue to directly solicit and obtain
21 AT&T's disclosure of its communications records, including records pertaining to Plaintiffs and
22 class members, and/or will continue to aid, abet, counsel, command, induce or procure that conduct.

23 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

24 98. Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23(b)(2), Plaintiffs Hepting,
25 Hicks, Jewel, Knutzen, and Walton bring this action on behalf of themselves and a class of similarly
26 situated persons defined as:
27

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1 All individuals in the United States that are current residential subscribers or
2 customers of AT&T's telephone services or Internet services, or that were residential
telephone or Internet subscribers or customers at any time after September 2001.

3 99. The class seeks certification of claims for declaratory, injunctive and other equitable
4 relief pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2520, 18 U.S.C. §2707 and 5 U.S.C. § 702, in addition to declaratory
5 and injunctive relief for violations of the First and Fourth Amendments. Members of the class
6 expressly and personally retain any and all damages claims they individually may possess arising
7 out of or relating to the acts, events, and transactions that form the basis of this action. The
8 individual damages claims of the class members are outside the scope of this class action.
9

10 100. Excluded from the class are the individual Defendants, all who have acted in active
11 concert and participation with the individual Defendants, and the legal representatives, heirs,
12 successors, and assigns of the individual Defendants.

13 101. Also excluded from the class are any foreign powers, as defined by 50 U.S.C.
14 § 1801(a), or any agents of foreign powers, as defined by 50 U.S.C. § 1801(b)(1)(A), including
15 without limitation anyone who knowingly engages in sabotage or international terrorism, or
16 activities that are in preparation therefore.
17

18 102. This action is brought as a class action and may properly be so maintained pursuant
19 to the provisions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23. Plaintiffs reserve the right to
20 modify the class definition and the class period based on the results of discovery.

21 103. **Numerosity of the Class:** Members of the class are so numerous that their
22 individual joinder is impracticable. The precise numbers and addresses of members of the class are
23 unknown to the Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs estimate that the class consists of millions of members. The
24 precise number of persons in the class and their identities and addresses may be ascertained from
25 Defendants' and AT&T's records.
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1 104. **Existence of Common Questions of Fact and Law**: There is a well-defined
2 community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the members of the class.

3 These common legal and factual questions include:

4 (a) Whether Defendants have violated the First and Fourth Amendment rights of
5 class members, or are currently doing so;

6 (b) Whether Defendants have subjected class members to electronic surveillance,
7 or have disclosed or used information obtained by electronic surveillance of the class members, in
8 violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1809, or are currently doing so;

9 (c) Whether Defendants have intercepted, used or disclosed class members'
10 communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, or are currently doing so;

11 (d) Whether Defendants have solicited and obtained the disclosure of the
12 contents of class members' communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(a) or (b), or are
13 currently doing so;

14 (e) Whether Defendants have solicited or obtained the disclosure of non-content
15 records or other information pertaining to class members in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c), or are
16 currently doing so;

17 (f) Whether Defendants have violated the Administrative Procedures Act, 5
18 U.S.C. §§ 701 *et seq.*, or are currently doing so;

19 (g) Whether the Defendants have violated the constitutional principle of
20 separation of powers, or are currently doing so;

21 (h) Whether Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to injunctive, declaratory,
22 and other equitable relief against Defendants;

23 (i) Whether Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to an award of reasonable
24 attorneys' fees and costs of this suit.

25 105. **Typicality**: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the class
26 because Plaintiffs are or were subscribers to the Internet and telephone services of Defendants.
27
28

1 of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of
2 Plaintiffs' and class members' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining
3 to their communications transmitted, collected, and/or stored by AT&T, without judicial or other
4 lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in violation of statutory and
5 constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.
6

7 111. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
8 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition,
9 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications,
10 contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications transmitted, collected,
11 and/or stored by AT&T, without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or
12 individualized suspicion.
13

14 112. At all relevant times, Defendants committed, knew of and/or acquiesced in all of the
15 above-described acts, and failed to respect the Fourth Amendment rights of Plaintiffs and class
16 members by obtaining judicial or other lawful authorization and by conforming their conduct to the
17 requirements of the Fourth Amendment.
18

19 113. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' and class members'
20 reasonable expectations of privacy and denied Plaintiffs and class members their right to be free
21 from unreasonable searches and seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution
22 of the United States.
23

24 114. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct has proximately caused harm to
25 Plaintiffs and class members.
26

27 115. Defendants' conduct was done intentionally, with deliberate indifference, or with
28 reckless disregard of, Plaintiffs' and class members' constitutional rights.

1 of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of
2 Plaintiffs' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their
3 communications transmitted, collected, and/or stored by AT&T without judicial or other lawful
4 authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in violation of statutory and
5 constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.
6

7 121. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
8 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition,
9 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications, contents of
10 communications, and records pertaining to their communications transmitted, collected, and/or
11 stored by AT&T without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized
12 suspicion.
13

14 122. At all relevant times, Defendants committed, knew of and/or acquiesced in all of the
15 above-described acts, and failed to respect the Fourth Amendment rights of Plaintiffs by obtaining
16 judicial or other lawful authorization and conforming their conduct to the requirements of the Fourth
17 Amendment.
18

19 123. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' reasonable
20 expectations of privacy and denied Plaintiffs their right to be free from unreasonable searches and
21 seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
22

23 124. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct has proximately caused harm to
24 Plaintiffs.
25

26 125. Defendants' conduct was done intentionally, with deliberate indifference, or with
27 reckless disregard of, Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.
28

126. Plaintiffs seek an award of their actual damages and punitive damages against the
Count II Defendants, and such other or further relief as is proper.

COUNT III

Violation of First Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief

(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants United States, National Security Agency, Department of Justice, Bush (in his official and personal capacities), Alexander (in his official and personal capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)

127. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

128. Plaintiffs and class members use AT&T's services to speak or receive speech anonymously and to associate privately.

129. Defendants directly performed, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in violation of statutory and constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority.

130. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling, contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications transmitted, collected, and/or stored by AT&T without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion.

131. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants violated Plaintiffs' and class members' rights to speak and to receive speech anonymously and associate privately under the First Amendment.

1 138. Defendants directly performed, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced,
2 procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled,
3 contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission of the
4 above-described acts of acquisition, interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs'
5 communications, contents of communications, and records pertaining to their communications
6 without judicial or other lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion, in
7 violation of statutory and constitutional limitations, and in excess of statutory and constitutional
8 authority.
9

10 139. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants violated Plaintiffs' rights to speak and receive
11 speech anonymously and associate privately under the First Amendment.
12

13 140. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct proximately caused harm to
14 Plaintiffs.

15 141. Defendants' conduct was done intentionally, with deliberate indifference, or with
16 reckless disregard of, Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.

17 142. Plaintiffs seek an award of their actual damages and punitive damages against the
18 Count IV Defendants, and for such other or further relief as is proper.
19

20 **COUNT V**

21 **Violation of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act—Declaratory, Injunctive and Other
Equitable Relief**

22 **(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal
23 capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official
and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

24 143. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
25 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.
26

27 144. In relevant part, 50 U.S.C. § 1809 provides that:

28 (a) Prohibited activities—A person is guilty of an offense if he intentionally—(1) engages in electronic surveillance under color of law

1 except as authorized by this chapter, chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or
2 any express statutory authorization that is an additional exclusive means for
3 conducting electronic surveillance under section 1812 of this title; or (2)
4 discloses or uses information obtained under color of law by electronic
5 surveillance, knowing or having reason to know that the information was
6 obtained through electronic surveillance not authorized by this chapter,
7 chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or any express statutory authorization
8 that is an additional exclusive means for conducting electronic surveillance
9 under section 1812 of this title.

6 145. In relevant part 50 U.S.C. § 1801 provides that:

7 (f) "Electronic surveillance" means – (1) the acquisition by an electronic,
8 mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire or radio
9 communication sent by or intended to be received by a particular, known
10 United States person who is in the United States, if the contents are acquired
11 by intentionally targeting that United States person, under circumstances in
12 which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would
13 be required for law enforcement purposes; (2) the acquisition by an
14 electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any
15 wire communication to or from a person in the United States, without the
16 consent of any party thereto, if such acquisition occurs in the United States,
17 but does not include the acquisition of those communications of computer
18 trespassers that would be permissible under section 2511(2)(i) of Title 18; (3)
19 the intentional acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance
20 device of the contents of any radio communication, under circumstances in
21 which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would
22 be required for law enforcement purposes, and if both the sender and all
23 intended recipients are located within the United States; or (4) the installation
24 or use of an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device in the United
25 States for monitoring to acquire information, other than from a wire or radio
26 communication, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable
27 expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement
28 purposes.

20 146. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that "procedures in this
21 chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive*
22 *means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act,
23 and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted."

24 (Emphasis added.)

26 147. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

27 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
28 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which

1 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
2 electronic communications may be conducted.

3 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
4 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

5 (Emphasis added.)

6 148. Defendants intentionally acquired, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded,
7 induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in,
8 enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission
9 of such acquisition, by means of a surveillance device, the contents of one or more wire
10 communications to or from Plaintiffs and class members or other information in which Plaintiffs or
11 class members have a reasonable expectation of privacy, without the consent of any party thereto,
12 and such acquisition occurred in the United States.

14 149. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
15 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition
16 of Plaintiffs' communications.

17 150. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants acting in excess of their statutory authority
18 and in violation of statutory limitations have intentionally engaged in, or aided, abetted, counseled,
19 commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused,
20 participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in
21 the commission of, electronic surveillance (as defined by 50 U.S.C. § 1801(f)) under color of law,
22 not authorized by any statute, to which Plaintiffs and class members were subjected in violation of
23 50 U.S.C. § 1809.

24 151. Additionally or in the alternative, by the acts alleged herein, Defendants acting in
25 excess of their statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations have intentionally
26 disclosed or used information obtained under color of law by electronic surveillance, knowing or
27
28

1 having reason to know that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance not
2 authorized by statute, including information pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members, or aided,
3 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
4 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
5 or conspired in the commission of such acts.

6
7 152. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the above-described
8 electronic surveillance, disclosure, and/or use, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

9 153. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' electronic
10 surveillance, disclosure, and/or use of their wire communications.

11 154. On information and belief, the Count V Defendants are now engaging in and will
12 continue to engage in the above-described acts resulting in the electronic surveillance, disclosure,
13 and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire communications, acting in excess of the Count V
14 Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations, including 50 U.S.C. § 1809
15 and 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f), and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs and class members.
16 Plaintiffs and class members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count V Defendants'
17 continuing unlawful conduct, and the Count V Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' and
18 class members' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.

19
20 155. Pursuant to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682 (1949) and to 5 U.S.C. § 702,
21 Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their rights and the rights of the
22 class; enjoin the Count V Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and all those in active
23 concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' and class members' statutory
24 rights, including their rights under 50 U.S.C. §§ 1801 *et seq.*; and award such other and further
25 equitable relief as is proper.
26
27
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COUNT VI

Violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1809, actionable under 50 U.S.C. § 1810—Damages

(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants United States, National Security Agency, Department of Justice, Alexander (in his official and personal capacities), Hayden (in his personal capacity), Cheney (in his personal capacity), Addington (in his personal capacity), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), Gonzales (in his personal capacity), Ashcroft (in his personal capacity), McConnell (in his official and personal capacities), and Negroponte (in his personal capacity), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)

156. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

157. In relevant part, 50 U.S.C. § 1809 provides that:

(a) Prohibited activities—A person is guilty of an offense if he intentionally—(1) engages in electronic surveillance under color of law except as authorized by this chapter, chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or any express statutory authorization that is an additional exclusive means for conducting electronic surveillance under section 1812 of this title; or (2) discloses or uses information obtained under color of law by electronic surveillance, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance not authorized by this chapter, chapter 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 or any express statutory authorization that is an additional exclusive means for conducting electronic surveillance under section 1812 of this title.

158. In relevant part 50 U.S.C. § 1801 provides that:

(f) “Electronic surveillance” means – (1) the acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire or radio communication sent by or intended to be received by a particular, known United States person who is in the United States, if the contents are acquired by intentionally targeting that United States person, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes; (2) the acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire communication to or from a person in the United States, without the consent of any party thereto, if such acquisition occurs in the United States, but does not include the acquisition of those communications of computer trespassers that would be permissible under section 2511(2)(i) of Title 18; (3) the intentional acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any radio communication, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes, and if both the sender and all intended recipients are located within the United States; or (4) the installation or use of an electronic, mechanical, or other surveillance device in the United States for monitoring to acquire information, other than from a wire or radio

1 communication, under circumstances in which a person has a reasonable
2 expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law enforcement
purposes.

3 159. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this
4 chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive*
5 *means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act,
6 and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.”
7

8 (Emphasis added.)

9 160. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

10 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
11 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
12 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
electronic communications may be conducted.

13 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
14 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

15 (Emphasis added.)

16 161. Defendants intentionally acquired, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded,
17 induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in,
18 enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the commission
19 of such acquisition, by means of a surveillance device, the contents of one or more wire
20 communications to or from Plaintiffs or other information in which Plaintiffs have a reasonable
21 expectation of privacy, without the consent of any party thereto, and such acquisition occurred in
22 the United States.
23

24 162. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
25 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of the above-described acts of acquisition
26 of Plaintiffs’ communications.
27
28

1 163. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally engaged in, or aided,
2 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
3 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
4 or conspired in the commission of, electronic surveillance (as defined by 50 U.S.C. § 1801(f)) under
5 color of law, not authorized by any statute, to which Plaintiffs were subjected in violation of 50
6 U.S.C. § 1809.

7
8 164. Additionally or in the alternative, by the acts alleged herein, Defendants have
9 intentionally disclosed or used information obtained under color of law by electronic surveillance,
10 knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance
11 not authorized by statute, including information pertaining to Plaintiffs, or aided, abetted, counseled,
12 commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused,
13 participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in
14 the commission of such acts.

15
16 165. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the above-described electronic surveillance,
17 disclosure, and/or use, nor did Plaintiffs consent to such.

18 166. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' electronic surveillance,
19 disclosure, and/or use of their wire communications.

20
21 167. Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. § 1810, which provides a civil action for any person who has
22 been subjected to an electronic surveillance or about whom information obtained by electronic
23 surveillance of such person has been disclosed or used in violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1809, Plaintiffs
24 seek from the Court VI Defendants for each Plaintiff their statutory damages or actual damages;
25 punitive damages as appropriate; and such other and further relief as is proper.

26
27
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COUNT VII

Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief

(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)

168. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

169. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2511 provides that:

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who – (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication . . . (c) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . [or](d) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . shall be punished as provided in subsection (4) or shall be subject to suit as provided in subsection (5).

170. 18 U.S.C. § 2511 further provides that:

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person or entity providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not intentionally divulge the contents of any communication (other than one to such person or entity, or an agent thereof) while in transmission on that service to any person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient of such communication or an agent of such addressee or intended recipient.

171. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act, and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.” (Emphasis added.)

172. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

1 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
2 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
3 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
4 electronic communications may be conducted.

5 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
6 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
7 as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
8 constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

9 (Emphasis added.)

10 173. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully intercepted,
11 endeavored to intercept, or procured another person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, Plaintiffs'
12 and class members' wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); and/or

13 174. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully disclosed, or
14 endeavored to disclose, to another person the contents of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or
15 electronic communications, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained
16 through the interception of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c);
17 and/or

18 175. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully used, or
19 endeavored to use, the contents of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications,
20 while knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception
21 of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d).

22 176. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully caused, or
23 aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated,
24 advised, participated in, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired to
25 cause AT&T's divulgence of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications to
26 Defendants while in transmission by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(3)(a).

27 177. Defendants have committed these acts of interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or
28 use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications directly or by aiding, abetting, counseling,

1 commanding, inducing, procuring, encouraging, promoting, instigating, advising, willfully causing
2 participating in, enabling, contributing to, facilitating, directing, controlling, assisting in, or
3 conspiring in their commission. In doing so, Defendants have acted in excess of their statutory
4 authority and in violation of statutory limitations.

5
6 178. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
7 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of interception, disclosure,
8 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications.

9 179. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the above-described
10 intentional interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic
11 communications, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

12 180. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' intentional
13 and willful interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic
14 communications.

15
16 181. On information and belief, the Count VII Defendants are now engaging in and will
17 continue to engage in the above-described acts resulting in the intentional and willful interception,
18 disclosure, divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic
19 communications, acting in excess of the Count VII Defendants' statutory authority and in violation
20 of statutory limitations, including 18 U.S.C. § 2511, and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs
21 and class members. Plaintiffs and class members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count VII
22 Defendants' continuing unlawful conduct, and the Count VII Defendants will continue to violate
23 Plaintiffs' and class members' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.

24
25 182. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520, which provides a civil action for any person whose
26 wire or electronic communications have been intercepted, disclosed, divulged or intentionally used
27 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682 (1949), and to 5 U.S.C.
28

1 § 702, Plaintiffs and class members seek equitable and declaratory relief against the Count VII
2 Defendants.

3 183. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their rights and
4 the rights of the class; enjoin the Count VII Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and
5 all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' and class
6 members' statutory rights, including their rights under 18 U.S.C. § 2511; and award such other and
7 further equitable relief as is proper.
8

9 **COUNT VIII**

10 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 2520—Damages**

11 **(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants Alexander (in his personal capacity), Hayden (in his**
12 **personal capacity), Cheney (in his personal capacity), Addington (in his personal capacity),**
13 **Mukasey (in his personal capacity), Gonzales (in his personal capacity), Ashcroft (in his**
14 **personal capacity), McConnell (in his personal capacity), and Negroponte (in his personal**
15 **capacity), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

16 184. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
17 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

18 185. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2511 provides that:

19 (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who
20 – (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other
21 person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic
22 communication . . . (c) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to
23 any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication,
24 knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through
25 the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of
26 this subsection . . . [or](d) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents
27 of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to
28 know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire,
oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . shall be
punished as provided in subsection (4) or shall be subject to suit as provided
in subsection (5).

186. 18 U.S.C. § 2511 further provides that:

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person or
entity providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not
intentionally divulge the contents of any communication (other than one to

1 such person or entity, or an agent thereof) while in transmission on that
2 service to any person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient
of such communication or an agent of such addressee or intended recipient.

3 187. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this
4 chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive*
5 *means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act,
6 and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.”
7

8 (Emphasis added.)

9 188. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

10 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
11 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
12 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
electronic communications may be conducted.

13 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
14 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

15 (Emphasis added.)

16 189. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully intercepted,
17 endeavored to intercept, or procured another person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, Plaintiffs’
18 wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); and/or
19

20 190. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully disclosed, or
21 endeavored to disclose, to another person the contents of Plaintiffs’ wire or electronic
22 communications, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the
23 interception of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c); and/or

24 191. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully used, or
25 endeavored to use, the contents of Plaintiffs’ wire or electronic communications, while knowing or
26 having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of wire or
27 electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d).
28

1 192. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully caused, or
2 aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated,
3 advised, participated in, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired to
4 cause AT&T's divulgence of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications to
5 Defendants while in transmission by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(3)(a).
6

7 193. Defendants have committed these acts of interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or
8 use of Plaintiffs' communications directly or by aiding, abetting, counseling, commanding, inducing,
9 procuring, encouraging, promoting, instigating, advising, willfully causing, participating in,
10 enabling, contributing to, facilitating, directing, controlling, assisting in, or conspiring in their
11 commission.
12

13 194. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
14 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of interception, disclosure,
15 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications.
16

17 195. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the above-described intentional interception,
18 disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications, nor did Plaintiffs or
19 class members consent to such.
20

21 196. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' intentional and willful
22 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications.
23

24 197. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520, which provides a civil action for any person whose
25 wire or electronic communications have been intercepted, disclosed, divulged or intentionally used
26 in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, Plaintiffs seek from the Court VIII Defendants for each Plaintiff
27 their statutory damages or actual damages; punitive damages as appropriate; and such other and
28 further relief as is proper.

COUNT IX

Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511, actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 2712—Damages Against The United States

(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants United States, Department of Justice, and National Security Agency)

198. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

199. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2511 provides that:

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter any person who – (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication . . . (c) intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . [or](d) intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection . . . shall be punished as provided in subsection (4) or shall be subject to suit as provided in subsection (5).

200. 18 U.S.C. § 2511 further provides that:

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person or entity providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not intentionally divulge the contents of any communication (other than one to such person or entity, or an agent thereof) while in transmission on that service to any person or entity other than an addressee or intended recipient of such communication or an agent of such addressee or intended recipient.

201. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(f) further provides in relevant part that “procedures in this chapter or chapter 121 and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 shall be the *exclusive means* by which electronic surveillance, as defined in section 101 [50 U.S.C. § 1801] of such Act, and the interception of domestic wire, oral, and electronic communications may be conducted.”

(Emphasis added.)

202. 50 U.S.C. § 1812 further provides in relevant part that:

1 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the procedures of chapters 119, 121,
2 and 206 of Title 18 and this chapter shall be the *exclusive means* by which
3 electronic surveillance and the interception of domestic wire, oral, or
4 electronic communications may be conducted.

5 (b) Only an express statutory authorization for electronic surveillance or the
6 interception of domestic wire, oral, or electronic communications, other than
7 as an amendment to this chapter or chapters 119, 121, or 206 of Title 18 shall
8 constitute an additional exclusive means for the purpose of subsection (a).

9 (Emphasis added.)

10 203. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully intercepted,
11 endeavored to intercept, or procured another person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, Plaintiffs'
12 wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a); and/or

13 204. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully disclosed, or
14 endeavored to disclose, to another person the contents of Plaintiffs' wire or electronic
15 communications, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the
16 interception of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c); and/or

17 205. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully used, or
18 endeavored to use, the contents of Plaintiffs' wire or electronic communications, while knowing or
19 having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of wire or
20 electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(d).

21 206. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have intentionally and willfully caused, or
22 aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated,
23 advised, participated in, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired to
24 cause AT&T's divulgence of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications to
25 Defendants while in transmission by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511(3)(a).

26 207. Defendants have committed these acts of interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or
27 use of Plaintiffs' communications directly or by aiding, abetting, counseling, commanding, inducing,
28 procuring, encouraging, promoting, instigating, advising, willfully causing, participating in,

1 enabling, contributing to, facilitating, directing, controlling, assisting in, or conspiring in their
2 commission.

3 208. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
4 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of interception, disclosure,
5 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' communications.

6
7 209. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the above-described intentional interception,
8 disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications, nor did Plaintiffs or
9 class members consent to such.

10 210. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' intentional and willful
11 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications.

12 211. Title 18 U.S.C. § 2712 provides a civil action against the United States and its
13 agencies and departments for any person whose wire or electronic communications have been
14 intercepted, disclosed, divulged or intentionally used in willful violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511.
15 Plaintiffs have complied fully with the claim presentment procedure of 18 U.S.C. § 2712. Pursuant
16 to 18 U.S.C. § 2712, Plaintiffs seek from the Court IX Defendants for each Plaintiff their statutory
17 damages or actual damages, and such other and further relief as is proper.
18

19 **COUNT X**

20 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(a) & (b)—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable**
21 **Relief**

22 **(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal**
23 **capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official**
24 **and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

25 212. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
26 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

27 213. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2703 provides that:
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(a) Contents of Wire or Electronic Communications in Electronic Storage.— A governmental entity may require the disclosure by a provider of electronic communication service of the contents of a wire or electronic communication, that is in electronic storage in an electronic communications system for one hundred and eighty days or less, only pursuant to a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with jurisdiction over the offense under investigation or equivalent State warrant. A governmental entity may require the disclosure by a provider of electronic communications services of the contents of a wire or electronic communication that has been in electronic storage in an electronic communications system for more than one hundred and eighty days by the means available under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Contents of Wire or Electronic Communications in a Remote Computing Service.—

(1) A governmental entity may require a provider of remote computing service to disclose the contents of any wire or electronic communication to which this paragraph is made applicable by paragraph (2) of this subsection—

(A) without required notice to the subscriber or customer, if the governmental entity obtains a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with jurisdiction over the offense under investigation or equivalent State warrant; or

(B) with prior notice from the governmental entity to the subscriber or customer if the governmental entity—

(i) uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena; or

(ii) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this section;

except that delayed notice may be given pursuant to section 2705 of this title.

(2) Paragraph (1) is applicable with respect to any wire or electronic communication that is held or maintained on that service—

(A) on behalf of, and received by means of electronic transmission from (or created by means of computer processing of communications received by means of electronic transmission from), a subscriber or customer of such remote computing service; and

(B) solely for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized to access the contents of any such communications for purposes of providing any services other than storage or computer processing.

214. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in soliciting and obtaining from AT&T, the disclosure to Defendants of the contents

1 of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications while in electronic storage by an AT&T electronic
2 communication service, and/or while carried or maintained by an AT&T remote computing service,
3 in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2703(a) and/or (b). In doing so, Defendants have acted in excess of
4 their statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations.

5
6 215. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
7 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs'
8 and class members' communications.

9 216. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the disclosure of their
10 communications, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

11 217. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-
12 described soliciting and obtaining of disclosure of the contents of communications.

13
14 218. On information and belief, the Count X Defendants are now engaging in and will
15 continue to engage in the above-described soliciting and obtaining of disclosure of the contents of
16 class members' communications while in electronic storage by AT&T's electronic communication
17 service(s), and/or while carried or maintained by AT&T's remote computing service(s), acting in
18 excess of the Count X Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations,
19 including 18 U.S.C. § 2703(a) and (b), and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs and class
20 members. Plaintiffs and class members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count X
21 Defendants' continuing unlawful conduct, and the Count X Defendants will continue to violate
22 Plaintiffs' and class members' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.

23
24 219. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2707, which provides a civil action for any person aggrieved
25 by knowing or intentional violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703, to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682
26 (1949), and to 5 U.S.C. § 702, Plaintiffs and class members seek equitable and declaratory relief
27 against the Count X Defendants.
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(B) with prior notice from the governmental entity to the subscriber or customer if the governmental entity—
(i) uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena; or
(ii) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this section;
except that delayed notice may be given pursuant to section 2705 of this title.

(2) Paragraph (1) is applicable with respect to any wire or electronic communication that is held or maintained on that service—
(A) on behalf of, and received by means of electronic transmission from (or created by means of computer processing of communications received by means of electronic transmission from), a subscriber or customer of such remote computing service; and
(B) solely for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized to access the contents of any such communications for purposes of providing any services other than storage or computer processing.

223. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised, willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of the contents of Plaintiffs' communications while in electronic storage by an AT&T electronic communication service, and/or while carried or maintained by an AT&T remote computing service, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2703(a) and/or (b).

224. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling, contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs' communications.

225. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the disclosure of their communications, nor did Plaintiffs consent to such.

226. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-described soliciting and obtaining of disclosure of the contents of communications.

1 (ii) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of
2 this section;
3 except that delayed notice may be given pursuant to section 2705 of this
4 title.

5 (2) Paragraph (1) is applicable with respect to any wire or electronic
6 communication that is held or maintained on that service—
7 (A) on behalf of, and received by means of electronic transmission from
8 (or created by means of computer processing of communications received
9 by means of electronic transmission from), a subscriber or customer of
10 such remote computing service; and
11 (B) solely for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing
12 services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized to
13 access the contents of any such communications for purposes of providing
14 any services other than storage or computer processing.

15 230. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided,
16 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
17 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
18 or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to the NSA of the contents
19 of Plaintiffs' communications while in electronic storage by an AT&T electronic communication
20 service, and/or while carried or maintained by an AT&T remote computing service, in violation of
21 18 U.S.C. §§ 2703(a) and/or (b).

22 231. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
23 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs'
24 communications.

25 232. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the disclosure of their communications, nor
26 did Plaintiffs consent to such.

27 233. Plaintiffs have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-described soliciting and
28 obtaining of disclosure of the contents of communications.

29 234. Title 18 U.S.C. § 2712 provides a civil action against the United States and its
30 agencies and departments for any person whose communications have been disclosed in willful

1 violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703. Plaintiffs have complied fully with the claim presentment procedure
2 of 18 U.S.C. § 2712. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2712, Plaintiffs seek from the Court XII Defendants
3 for each Plaintiff their statutory damages or actual damages, and such other and further relief as is
4 proper.

5
6 **COUNT XIII**

7 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c)—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief**

8 **(Named Plaintiffs and Class vs. Defendants Alexander (in his official and personal**
9 **capacities), Mukasey (in his official and personal capacities), and McConnell (in his official**
10 **and personal capacities), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

11 235. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
12 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

13 236. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c) provides that:

14 **(c) Records Concerning Electronic Communication Service or Remote
15 Computing Service.—**

16 **(1) A governmental entity may require a provider of electronic
17 communication service or remote computing service to disclose a record or
18 other information pertaining to a subscriber to or customer of such service
19 (not including the contents of communications) only when the governmental
20 entity—**

21 **(A) obtains a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal
22 Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with jurisdiction over the offense
23 under investigation or equivalent State warrant;**

24 **(B) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this
25 section;**

26 **(C) has the consent of the subscriber or customer to such disclosure;**

27 **(D) submits a formal written request relevant to a law enforcement
28 investigation concerning telemarketing fraud for the name, address, and
place of business of a subscriber or customer of such provider, which
subscriber or customer is engaged in telemarketing (as such term is
defined in section 2325 of this title); or**

(E) seeks information under paragraph (2).

**(2) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing
service shall disclose to a governmental entity the—**

(A) name;

(B) address;

**(C) local and long distance telephone connection records, or records of
session times and durations;**

(D) length of service (including start date) and types of service utilized;

1 (E) telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or
2 identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and
3 (F) means and source of payment for such service (including any credit
4 card or bank account number),

5 of a subscriber to or customer of such service when the governmental entity
6 uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a
7 Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena or any means available under
8 paragraph (1).

9 (3) A governmental entity receiving records or information under this
10 subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.

11 237. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided,
12 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
13 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
14 or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of records or
15 other information pertaining to Plaintiffs' and class members' use of electronic communication
16 services and/or remote computing services offered to the public by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C.
17 § 2703(c). In doing so, Defendants have acted in excess of their statutory authority and in violation
18 of statutory limitations.

19 238. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
20 contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs'
21 and class members' records or other information.

22 239. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the disclosure of these
23 records or other information pertaining to them and their use of AT&T services, nor did Plaintiffs
24 or class members consent to such.

25 240. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-
26 described acts of soliciting and obtaining disclosure by AT&T of records or other information
27 pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members.

28 241. On information and belief, the Count XIII Defendants are now engaging in and will
continue to engage in the above-described soliciting and obtaining disclosure by AT&T of records
or other information pertaining to Plaintiffs and class members, acting in excess of the Count XIII

1 Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations, including 18 U.S.C. §
2 2703(c), and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs and class members. Plaintiffs and class
3 members have no adequate remedy at law for the Count XIII Defendants' continuing unlawful
4 conduct, and the Count XIII Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' and class members' legal
5 rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.
6

7 242. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2707, which provides a civil action for any person aggrieved
8 by knowing or intentional violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703, to *Larson v. United States*, 337 U.S. 682
9 (1949), and to 5 U.S.C. § 702, Plaintiffs and class members seek equitable and declaratory relief
10 against the Count XIII Defendants.

11 243. Plaintiffs seek that the Court declare that Defendants have violated their rights and
12 the rights of the class; enjoin the Count XIII Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and
13 all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' and class
14 members' statutory rights, including their rights under 18 U.S.C. § 2703; and award such other and
15 further equitable relief as is proper.
16

17 COUNT XIV

18 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c), actionable under 18 U.S.C. § 2707—Damages**

19 **(Named Plaintiffs vs. Defendants Alexander (in his personal capacity), Hayden (in his**
20 **personal capacity), Cheney (in his personal capacity), Addington (in his personal capacity),**
21 **Mukasey (in his personal capacity), Gonzales (in his personal capacity), Ashcroft (in his**
22 **personal capacity), McConnell (in his personal capacity), and Negroponte (in his personal**
23 **capacity), and one or more of the Doe Defendants)**

24 244. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
25 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

26 245. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c) provides that:

27 (c) Records Concerning Electronic Communication Service or Remote
28 Computing Service.—

(1) A governmental entity may require a provider of electronic
communication service or remote computing service to disclose a record or

1 other information pertaining to a subscriber to or customer of such service
2 (not including the contents of communications) only when the governmental
entity—

3 (A) obtains a warrant issued using the procedures described in the Federal
Rules of Criminal Procedure by a court with jurisdiction over the offense
4 under investigation or equivalent State warrant;

5 (B) obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (d) of this
section;

6 (C) has the consent of the subscriber or customer to such disclosure;

7 (D) submits a formal written request relevant to a law enforcement
investigation concerning telemarketing fraud for the name, address, and
8 place of business of a subscriber or customer of such provider, which
subscriber or customer is engaged in telemarketing (as such term is
9 defined in section 2325 of this title); or

(E) seeks information under paragraph (2).

10 (2) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing
service shall disclose to a governmental entity the—

11 (A) name;

12 (B) address;

13 (C) local and long distance telephone connection records, or records of
session times and durations;

14 (D) length of service (including start date) and types of service utilized;

15 (E) telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or
identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and

16 (F) means and source of payment for such service (including any credit
card or bank account number),

17 of a subscriber to or customer of such service when the governmental entity
uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a
18 Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena or any means available under
paragraph (1).

19 (3) A governmental entity receiving records or information under this
subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.

20 246. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided,
21 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
22 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
23 or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of records or
24 other information pertaining to Plaintiffs' use of electronic communication services and/or remote
25 computing services offered to the public by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c).

26

27

28

- 1 (C) has the consent of the subscriber or customer to such disclosure;
2 (D) submits a formal written request relevant to a law enforcement
3 investigation concerning telemarketing fraud for the name, address, and
4 place of business of a subscriber or customer of such provider, which
subscriber or customer is engaged in telemarketing (as such term is
5 defined in section 2325 of this title); or
6 (E) seeks information under paragraph (2).
7 (2) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing
8 service shall disclose to a governmental entity the—
9 (A) name;
10 (B) address;
11 (C) local and long distance telephone connection records, or records of
12 session times and durations;
13 (D) length of service (including start date) and types of service utilized;
14 (E) telephone or instrument number or other subscriber number or
15 identity, including any temporarily assigned network address; and
16 (F) means and source of payment for such service (including any credit
17 card or bank account number),
18 of a subscriber to or customer of such service when the governmental entity
19 uses an administrative subpoena authorized by a Federal or State statute or a
20 Federal or State grand jury or trial subpoena or any means available under
21 paragraph (1).
22 (3) A governmental entity receiving records or information under this
23 subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.

24 253. Defendants intentionally and willfully solicited and obtained from AT&T, or aided,
25 abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, encouraged, promoted, instigated, advised,
26 willfully caused, participated in, enabled, contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in,
27 or conspired in the soliciting and obtaining from AT&T the disclosure to Defendants of records or
28 other information pertaining to Plaintiffs' use of electronic communication services and/or remote
computing services offered to the public by AT&T, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2703(c).

254. AT&T acted as the agent of Defendants in performing, participating in, enabling,
contributing to, facilitating, or assisting in the commission of these acts of disclosure of Plaintiffs'
records or other information.

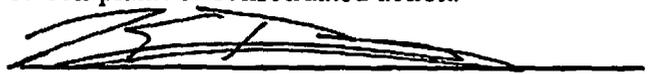
255. Defendants did not notify Plaintiffs of the disclosure of these records or other
information pertaining to them and their use of AT&T services, nor did Plaintiffs consent to such.

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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby request a jury trial for all issues triable by jury including, but not limited to, those issues and claims set forth in any amended complaint or consolidated action.

DATED: September 17, 2008



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Exhibit B

Exhibit B

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12
 13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 14 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
 15 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

16 FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS)
 ANGELES; ACORN ACTIVE MEDIA; BILL OF)
 17 RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE; CALGUNS)
 FOUNDATION, INC.; CALIFORNIA)
 ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL FIREARMS)
 18 LICENSEES, INC.; CHARITY AND SECURITY)
 NETWORK; COUNCIL ON AMERICAN)
 19 ISLAMIC RELATIONS-CALIFORNIA;)
 COUNCIL ON AMERICAN ISLAMIC)
 20 RELATIONS-OHIO; COUNCIL ON)
 AMERICAN ISLAMIC RELATIONS-)
 21 FOUNDATION, INC.; FRANKLIN ARMORY;)
 FREE PRESS; FREE SOFTWARE)
 22 FOUNDATION; GREENPEACE, INC.; HUMAN)
 RIGHTS WATCH; MEDIA ALLIANCE;)
 23 NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD; NATIONAL)
 ORGANIZATION FOR THE REFORM OF)
 24 MARIJUANA LAWS, CALIFORNIA CHAPTER;)
 PATIENT PRIVACY RIGHTS; PEOPLE FOR)
 25 THE AMERICAN WAY; PUBLIC)
 KNOWLEDGE; SHALOM CENTER;)
 26 STUDENTS FOR SENSIBLE DRUG POLICY;)
 TECHFREEDOM; and UNITARIAN)
 27 UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE,)
 28 **Plaintiffs.**)

Case No: 3:13-cv-03287 JSW

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AND
STATUTORY VIOLATIONS,
SEEKING DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

Hon. Jeffrey S. White
Courtroom 11 - 19th Floor

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 19. Plaintiff Bill of Rights Defense Committee (BORDC) is a non-profit, advocacy
2 organization based in Northampton, Massachusetts. BORDC supports an ideologically, politically,
3 ethnically, geographically, and generationally diverse grassroots movement focused on educating
4 Americans about the erosion of fundamental freedoms; increasing civic participation; and converting
5 concern and outrage into political action. BORDC brings this action on behalf of itself and its
6 adversely affected staff.

7 20. Plaintiff Calguns Foundation, Inc. (CGF) is a non-profit, membership organization
8 based in San Carlos, California. CGF works to support the California firearms community by
9 promoting education for all stakeholders about California and federal firearm laws, rights, and
10 privileges, and defending and protecting the civil rights of California gun owners. In particular, CGF
11 operates a hotline for those with legal questions about gun rights in California. Plaintiff CGF brings
12 this action on behalf of itself and on behalf of its adversely affected members and staff.

13 21. Plaintiff California Association of Federal Firearms Licensees, Inc. (CAL-FFL) is a
14 non-profit, industry association of, by, and for firearms manufacturers, dealers, collectors, training
15 professionals, shooting ranges, and others, advancing the interests of its members and the general
16 public through strategic litigation, legislative efforts, and education. CAL-FFL expends financial and
17 other resources in both litigation and non-litigation projects to protect the interests of its members
18 and the public at large. CAL-FFL brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected
19 members and staff.

20 22. Plaintiff Charity and Security Network's mission is to protect civil society's ability to
21 carry out peacebuilding projects, humanitarian aid, and development work effectively and in a
22 manner consistent with human rights principles and democratic values. To accomplish this, the
23 Network focuses on: coordinating advocacy by bringing together stakeholders from across the
24 nonprofit sector with policymakers to support needed changes in U.S. national security rules; and
25 raising awareness, dispelling myths and promoting awareness of the positive contribution civil
26 society makes to human security. CSN brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected
27 membership and staff.

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1 23. Plaintiffs Council on American Islamic Relations – California (CAIR-CA), Council on
2 American Islamic Relations-Ohio (CAIR-OHIO), and Council on American Islamic Relations-
3 Foundation, Inc. (CAIR-F) are non-profit, advocacy organization with offices in California, Ohio,
4 and Washington, D.C., respectively. CAIR-CA, CAIR-OHIO, and CAIR-F’s missions are to
5 enhance the understanding of Islam, encourage dialogue, protect civil liberties, empower American
6 Muslims, and build coalitions that promote justice and mutual understanding. CAIR-CA, CAIR-
7 OHIO, and CAIR-F bring this action on behalf of themselves and their adversely affected staffs.

8 24. Plaintiff Franklin Armory, a wholly owned subsidiary of CBE, Inc., is a state and
9 federally licensed manufacturer of firearms located in Morgan Hill, California. Franklin Armory
10 specializes in engineering and building products for restrictive firearms markets, such as California.
11 Franklin Armory is a member of CAL-FFL. Franklin Armory brings this suit on its own behalf.

12 25. Plaintiff Free Press is a non-profit, advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C.
13 Free Press’s mission is to build a nationwide movement to change media and technology policies,
14 promote the public interest, and strengthen democracy by advocating for universal and affordable
15 Internet access, diverse media ownership, vibrant public media, and quality journalism. Free Press
16 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

17 26. Plaintiff the Free Software Foundation (FSF) is a non-profit, membership organization
18 based in Boston, Massachusetts. FSF helped pioneer a worldwide free software movement and
19 provides an umbrella of legal and technical infrastructure for collaborative software development
20 internationally. FSF brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and
21 staff.

22 27. Plaintiff Greenpeace, Inc. (Greenpeace) is a non-profit, membership organization
23 headquartered in Washington, D.C. Through a domestic and international network of offices and
24 staff, Greenpeace uses research, advocacy, public education, lobbying, and litigation to expose
25 global environmental problems and to promote solutions that are essential to a green and peaceful
26 future. Greenpeace brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

27 28. Plaintiff Human Rights Watch (HRW) is a non-profit, advocacy organization, based in
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1 New York, New York. Through its domestic and international network of offices and staff, HRW
2 challenges governments and those in power to end abusive practices and respect international human
3 rights law by enlisting the public and the international community to support the cause of human
4 rights for all. HRW brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected staff.

5 29. Plaintiff Media Alliance is a non-profit, membership organization based in Oakland,
6 California. Media Alliance serves as a resource and advocacy center for media workers, non-profit
7 organizations, and social justice activists to make media accessible, accountable, decentralized,
8 representative of society's diversity, and free from covert or overt government control and corporate
9 dominance. Media Alliance brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members
10 and staff.

11 30. Plaintiff National Lawyers Guild, Inc. is a non-profit corporation formed in 1937 as
12 the nation's first racially integrated voluntary bar association. For over seven decades the Guild has
13 represented thousands of Americans critical of government policies, from antiwar, environmental
14 and animal rights activists, to Occupy Wall Street protesters, to individuals accused of computer-
15 related offenses. From 1940-1975 the FBI conducted a campaign of surveillance, investigation and
16 disruption against the Guild and its members, trying unsuccessfully to label it a subversive
17 organization. The NLG brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected membership
18 and staff.

19 31. Plaintiff National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, California Chapter
20 (NORML, California Chapter) is a non-profit, membership organization located in Berkeley,
21 California. NORML, California Chapter is dedicated to reforming California's marijuana laws and
22 its mission is to establish the right of adults to use cannabis legally. NORML, California Chapter
23 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

24 32. Plaintiff Patient Privacy Rights (PPR) is a bipartisan, non-profit organization with
25 12,000 members in all 50 states. It works to give patients control over their own sensitive health
26 information in electronic systems, with the goal of empowering privacy and choices that protect jobs
27 and opportunities and ensure trust in the patient-physician relationship. The lack of privacy of health
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1 information causes millions of individuals every year to refuse or delay needed medical treatment or
2 hide information, putting their health at risk. PPR brings this action on behalf of itself and its
3 adversely affected members and volunteers.

4 33. Plaintiff People for the American Way (PFAW) is a non-profit, membership
5 organization based in Washington, D.C. With over 595,000 members, PFAW's primary function is
6 the education of its members, supporters, and the general public as to important issues that impact
7 fundamental civil and constitutional rights and freedoms, including issues concerning civil liberties,
8 government secrecy, improper government censorship, and First Amendment freedoms. PFAW
9 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

10 34. Plaintiff Public Knowledge is a non-profit, advocacy organization based in
11 Washington, D.C. Public Knowledge is dedicated to preserving the openness of the Internet and the
12 public's access to knowledge, promoting creativity through the balanced application of copyright
13 laws, and upholding and protecting the rights of consumers to use innovative technology lawfully.
14 Public Knowledge brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected staff.

15 35. Plaintiff the Shalom Center seeks to be a prophetic voice in Jewish, multireligious, and
16 American life. It connects the experience and wisdom of the generations forged in the social,
17 political, and spiritual upheavals of the last half-century with the emerging generation of activists,
18 addressing with special concern the planetary climate crisis and the power configurations behind that
19 crisis. The Shalom Center brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected membership
20 and staff.

21 36. Plaintiff Students for Sensible Drug Policy (SSDP) is a non-profit, membership
22 organization based in Washington, D.C. With over 3,000 members, SSDP is an international,
23 grassroots network of students who are concerned about the impact drug abuse has on our
24 communities, but who also know that the War on Drugs is failing our generation and our society.
25 SSDP creates change by bringing young people together and creating safe spaces for students of all
26 political and ideological stripes to have honest conversations about drugs and drug policy. SSDP
27 brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected membership and staff.

1 37. Plaintiff TechFreedom is a non-profit, think tank based in Washington, D.C.
2 TechFreedom's mission is promoting technology that improves the human condition and expands
3 individual capacity to choose by educating the public, policymakers, and thought leaders about the
4 kinds of public policies that enable technology to flourish. TechFreedom seeks to advance public
5 policy that makes experimentation, entrepreneurship, and investment possible, and thus unleashes
6 the ultimate resource: human ingenuity. TechFreedom brings this action on behalf of itself and its
7 adversely affected staff.

8 38. Plaintiff Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC) is a non-profit,
9 membership organization based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. UUSC advances human rights and
10 social justice around the world, partnering with those who confront unjust power structures and
11 mobilizing to challenge oppressive policies. Through a combination of advocacy, education, and
12 partnerships with grassroots organizations, UUSC promotes economic rights, advances
13 environmental justice, defends civil liberties, and preserves the rights of people in times of
14 humanitarian crisis. UUSC brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members
15 and staff.

16 39. All Plaintiffs make and receive telephone calls originating within the United States in
17 furtherance of their mission and operations. In particular, Plaintiffs make and receive telephone calls
18 to and from their members, staffs, and constituents, among other groups and individuals seeking to
19 associate with them, in furtherance of their mission and operations, including advancing their
20 political beliefs, exchanging ideas, and formulating strategy and messages in support of their causes.

21 40. Each of the Plaintiffs above is a membership organization and brings this action on
22 behalf of its members has members whose communications information has been collected as part of
23 the Associational Tracking Program.

24 41. Defendant NSA is an agency under the direction and control of the Department of
25 Defense that seizes, collects, processes, and disseminates signals intelligence. It is responsible for
26 carrying out at least some of the Associational Tracking Program challenged herein.

27 42. Defendant General Keith B. Alexander is the current Director of the NSA, in office
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1 since April of 2005. As NSA Director, General Alexander has authority for supervising and
2 implementing all operations and functions of the NSA, including the Associational Tracking
3 Program. General Alexander personally authorizes and supervises the Associational Tracking
4 Program.

5 43. Defendant United States is the United States of America, its departments, agencies,
6 and entities.

7 44. Defendant Department of Justice is a Cabinet-level executive department in the United
8 States government charged with law enforcement, defending the interests of the United States
9 according to the law, and ensuring fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

10 45. Defendant Eric H. Holder is the current Attorney General of the United States, in
11 office since February of 2009. Attorney General Holder personally approves, authorizes, supervises,
12 and participates in the Associational Tracking Program on behalf of the Department of Justice.

13 46. Defendant John B. Carlin is the current Acting Assistant Attorney General for
14 National Security. In that position, defendant Carlin participates in the Department of Justice's
15 implementation of the Associational Tracking Program.

16 47. Defendant Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a component of the Department of
17 Justice that conducts federal criminal investigation and collects domestic intelligence. FBI is
18 responsible for carrying out at least some of the Associational Tracking Program activities
19 challenged herein.

20 48. Defendant James B. Comey is the current Director of the FBI, in office since
21 September of 2013. As FBI Director, defendant Comey has ultimate authority for supervising and
22 implementing all operations and functions of the FBI, including its participation in the Associational
23 Tracking Program. Defendant Comey personally authorizes and supervises the FBI's participation in
24 the Associational Tracking Program.

25 49. Defendant Robert S. Mueller is the previous Director of the FBI, from September,
26 2001-September, 2013. As FBI Director, defendant Mueller had ultimate authority for supervising
27 and implementing all operations and functions of the FBI, including its participation in the
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1 Associational Tracking Program. Defendant Mueller personally authorized and supervised the FBI's
2 participation in the Associational Tracking Program.

3 50. Defendant Lieutenant General (Ret.) James R. Clapper is the Director of National
4 Intelligence (DNI), in office since August of 2010. Defendant Clapper participates in the activities of
5 the U.S. intelligence community, including the Associational Tracking Program.

6 51. Defendants DOES 1-100 are persons or entities who have authorized or participated in
7 the Associational Tracking Program. Plaintiffs will allege their true names and capacities when
8 ascertained. Upon information and belief each is responsible in some manner for the occurrences
9 herein alleged and the injuries to Plaintiffs herein alleged were proximately caused by the acts or
10 omissions of DOES 1-100 as well as the named Defendants.

11 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS RELATED TO ALL COUNTS**

12 **STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

13 52. 50 U.S.C § 1861, the codification of section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, as
14 amended, is entitled "Access to certain business records for foreign intelligence and surveillance
15 purposes." Section 1861 provides narrow and limited authority for the Foreign Intelligence
16 Surveillance Court (FISC) to issue orders for the production of "any tangible things (including
17 books, records, papers, documents, and other items) for an investigation to obtain foreign
18 intelligence information not concerning a United States person or to protect against international
19 terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities." The limitations on section 1861 orders include the
20 following:

- 21 • an order may be issued only upon "a statement of facts showing that there are
22 reasonable grounds to believe that the tangible things sought are relevant to an
23 authorized investigation;"
- 24 • the tangible things sought to be produced by an order must be described "with
25 sufficient particularity to permit them to be fairly identified;" and
- 26 • an order "may only require the production of a tangible thing if such thing can be
27 obtained with a *subpoena duces tecum* issued by a court of the United States in aid of
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1 a grand jury investigation or with any other order issued by a court of the United
2 States directing the production of records or tangible things.”

3 **THE ASSOCIATIONAL TRACKING PROGRAM**

4 53. The Associational Tracking Program is electronic surveillance that collects and
5 acquires telephone communications information for all telephone calls transiting the networks of all
6 major American telecommunication companies, including Verizon, AT&T, and Sprint. Every day,
7 the Associational Tracking Program collects information about millions of telephone calls made by
8 millions of Americans. This includes information about all calls made wholly within the United
9 States, including local telephone calls, as well as communications between the United States and
10 abroad.

11 54. Defendants’ Associational Tracking Program collects and acquires call detail records
12 and comprehensive communications routing information about telephone calls. The collected
13 information includes, but is not limited to, session identifying information (*e.g.*, originating and
14 terminating telephone number, International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) number,
15 International Mobile station Equipment Identity (IMEI) number, etc.), trunk identifier, telephone
16 calling card numbers, and time and duration of call. Defendants acquire this information through the
17 use of a surveillance device.

18 55. Beginning in 2001, participating phone companies voluntarily provided telephone
19 communications information for the Associational Tracking program to Defendants. Since 2006, the
20 FISC, at the request of Defendants, has issued orders under 50 U.S.C. § 1861 purporting to compel
21 the production of communications information, including communications information not yet in
22 existence, on an ongoing basis, as part of the Associational Tracking Program.

23 56. As an example, attached hereto as Exhibit A, and incorporated herein by this
24 reference, is an Order issued under 50 U.S.C. § 1861 requiring the production of communications
25 information for use in the Associational Tracking Program.

26 57. DNI Clapper has admitted the Order is authentic, as indicated in Exhibit B, attached
27 hereto and incorporated by this reference.

1 58. The Order is addressed to Verizon Business Network Services Inc., on behalf of MCI
2 Communications Services Inc., d/b/a Verizon Business Services (individually and collectively
3 “Verizon”). Verizon is one of the largest providers of telecommunications services in the United
4 States with over 98 million subscribers. Through its subsidiaries and other affiliated entities that it
5 owns, controls, or provides services to, Verizon provides telecommunications services to the public
6 and to other entities. These subsidiaries and affiliated entities include Verizon Business Global,
7 LLC; MCI Communications Corporation; Verizon Business Network Services, Inc.; MCI
8 Communications Services, Inc.; and Verizon Wireless (Cellco Partnership).

9 **BULK SEIZURE COLLECTION, ACQUISITION, AND STORAGE**

10 59. The Associational Tracking Program seizes, collects and acquires telephone
11 communications information for all telephone calls transiting the networks of all major American
12 telecommunication companies, including Verizon, AT&T, and Sprint.

13 60. The telephone communications information Defendants seize, collect and acquire in
14 bulk as part of the Associational Tracking Program is retained and stored by Defendants in one or
15 more databases. These databases contain call information for all, or the vast majority, of calls wholly
16 within the United States, including local telephone calls, and calls between the United States and
17 abroad, for a period of at least five years. Defendants have indiscriminately obtained and stored the
18 telephone communications information of millions of ordinary Americans, including Plaintiffs, their
19 members, and staffs, as part of the Associational Tracking Program.

20 61. Defendants’ bulk seizure, collection and acquisition of telephone communications
21 information includes, but is not limited to, records indicating who each customer communicates
22 with, at what time, and for how long. The aggregation of this information discloses the expressive,
23 political, social, personal, private, and intimate associational connections among individuals and
24 groups, which ordinarily would not be disclosed to the public or the government.

25 62. Through the Associational Tracking Program, Defendants have seized, collected,
26 acquired, and retained, and continue to seize, collect, acquire, and retain, bulk communications
27 information of telephone calls made and received by Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs. This
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1 information is otherwise private.

2 63. Because of the Associational Tracking Program, Plaintiffs have lost the ability to
3 assure confidentiality in the fact of their communications to their members and constituent.
4 Plaintiffs' associations and political advocacy efforts, as well as those of their members and staffs,
5 are chilled by the fact that the Associational Tracking Program creates a permanent record of all of
6 Plaintiffs' telephone communications with their members and constituents, among others.

7 64. Plaintiffs' associations and political advocacy efforts, as well as those of their
8 members and staffs, are chilled by Defendants' search and analysis of information obtained through
9 the Associational Tracking Program and Defendants' use and disclose of this information and the
10 results of their searches and analyses.

11 65. Plaintiffs' telephone communications information obtained, retained, and searched
12 pursuant to the Associational Tracking Program was at the time of acquisition, and at all times
13 thereafter, neither relevant to an existing authorized criminal investigation nor to an existing
14 authorized investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence
15 activities.

16 66. Defendants' bulk seizure, collection, acquisition, and retention of the telephone
17 communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs is done without lawful
18 authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion. It is done in violation of statutory and
19 constitutional limitations and in excess of statutory and constitutional authority. Any judicial,
20 administrative, or executive authorization (including any order issued pursuant to the business
21 records provision of 50 U.S.C. § 1861) of the Associational Tracking Program or of the acquisition
22 and retention of the communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs is
23 unlawful and invalid.

24 67. Defendants' bulk seizure, collection, acquisition, and retention of the telephone
25 communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs is done (a) without
26 probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs have
27 committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any international terrorist activity; (b)

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1 without probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members, or their
2 staffs are foreign powers or agents of foreign powers; and (c) without probable cause or reasonable
3 suspicion to believe that the communications of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs contain or
4 pertain to foreign intelligence information, or relate to an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence
5 information.

6 68. Defendants, and each of them, have authorized, approved, supervised, performed,
7 caused, participated in, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, enabled,
8 contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the Associational Tracking
9 Program and in the seizure, collection, acquisition, and retention of the telephone communications
10 information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs. Defendants have committed these acts
11 willfully, knowingly, and intentionally. Defendants continue to commit these acts and will continue
12 to do so absent an order of this Court enjoining and restraining them from doing so.

13 **SEARCH**

14 69. Through the Associational Tracking Program, Defendants have searched and continue
15 to search communications information of telephone calls made and received by Plaintiffs, their
16 members, and their staffs. Defendants use the communications information acquired for the
17 Associational Tracking Program for a process known as “contact chaining” — the construction of an
18 associational network graph that models the communication patterns of people, organizations, and
19 their associates.

20 70. As part of the Associational Tracking Program, contact chains are created both in an
21 automated fashion and based on particular queries. Contact chain analyses are typically performed
22 for two degrees of separation (or two “hops”) away from an intended target. That is, an associational
23 network graph would be constructed not just for the target of a particular query, but for any number
24 in direct contact with that target, and any number in contact with a direct contact of the target.
25 Defendants sometimes conduct associational analyses up to three degrees of separation (“three
26 hops”) away.

27 71. The searches include Plaintiffs’ communications information even if plaintiffs are not
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1 targets of the government and even if they are not one, two or more “hops” away from a target. All
2 telephone communications information is searched as part of the Associational Tracking Program.

3 72. Plaintiffs’ telephone communications information searched pursuant to the
4 Associational Tracking Program was, at the time of search and at all times thereafter, was neither
5 relevant to an existing authorized criminal investigation nor to an existing authorized investigation to
6 protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

7 73. Defendants’ searching of the telephone communications information of Plaintiffs is
8 done without lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion. It is done in
9 violation of statutory and constitutional limitations and in excess of statutory and constitutional
10 authority. Any judicial, administrative, or executive authorization (including any business records
11 order issued pursuant 50 U.S.C. § 1861) of the Associational Tracking Program or of the searching
12 of the communications information of Plaintiffs is unlawful and invalid.

13 74. Defendants’ searching of the telephone communications information of Plaintiffs is
14 done (a) without probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members, or
15 their staffs, have committed or are about to commit any crime or engage in any international terrorist
16 activity; (b) without probable cause or reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs, their members,
17 or their staffs are foreign powers or agents of foreign powers; and (c) without probable cause or
18 reasonable suspicion to believe that Plaintiffs’, their members’, or their staffs’ communications
19 contain or pertain to foreign intelligence information or relate to an investigation to obtain foreign
20 intelligence information.

21 75. Defendants, and each of them, have authorized, approved, supervised, performed,
22 caused, participated in, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, procured, enabled,
23 contributed to, facilitated, directed, controlled, assisted in, or conspired in the Associational Tracking
24 Program and in the search or use of the telephone communications information of Plaintiffs, their
25 members, and their staff. Defendants have committed these acts willfully, knowingly, and
26 intentionally. Defendants continue to commit these acts and will continue to do so absent an order of
27 this Court enjoining and restraining them from doing so.

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INJURY COMMON TO ALL PLAINTIFFS

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2 76. Each and every Plaintiff is informed and believes that its associational activities have
3 been harmed since the existence of the Associational Tracking Program became publicly known.
4 Each Plaintiff has experienced a decrease in communications from members and constituents who
5 had desired the fact of their communication to Plaintiff to remain secret, especially from the
6 government and its various agencies, or has heard employees, members or associates express
7 concerns about the confidentiality of the fact of their communications with Plaintiffs. Those
8 Plaintiffs who operate hotlines have observed a decrease in calls to the hotlines and/or an increase in
9 callers expressing concern about the confidentiality of the fact of their communications. Since the
10 disclosure of the Associational Tracking Program, Plaintiffs have lost the ability to assure their
11 members and constituents, as well as all others who seek to communicate with them, that the fact of
12 their communications to Plaintiffs will be kept confidential, especially from the federal government,
13 including its various agencies. This injury stems not from the disclosure of the Associational
14 Tracking Program, but from the existence and operation of the program itself. Before the public
15 disclosure of the program, Plaintiffs' assurances of confidentiality were illusory.

16 77. For instance, these specific Plaintiffs experienced the following:

17 (a) Plaintiff First Unitarian has a proud history of working for justice and
18 protecting people in jeopardy for expressing their political views. In the 1950s, it resisted the
19 McCarthy hysteria and supported blacklisted Hollywood writers and actors, and fought California's
20 'loyalty oaths' all the way to the Supreme Court. And in the 1980s, it gave sanctuary to refugees from
21 civil wars in Central America. The principles of its faith often require the church to take bold stands
22 on controversial issues. Church members and neighbors who come to the church for help should not
23 fear that their participation in the church might have consequences for themselves or their families.
24 This spying makes people afraid to belong to the church community.

25 (b) Plaintiff Calguns Foundation runs a hotline for that allows the general public
26 to call to ask questions about California's byzantine firearms laws. It has members who would be
27 very worried about having their calls taped and stored by NSA/FBI when they're enquiring about
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1 whether firearms and parts they possess are felonious in California. It has a phone number
2 specifically so people or their loved ones can call from jail because Californians are often arrested
3 for actually innocent possession or use of firearms.

4 (c) Plaintiff NLG notes that much of its work involves cases (some high profile)
5 involving individuals who have been charged with aiding terrorism or who have been monitored by
6 the FBI and Joint Terrorism Task Forces for their political activism. Knowledge that its email and
7 telephonic communications may likely be monitored has resulted in restricting what its employees
8 and members say over the telephone and in email about legal advocacy and work related to NLG
9 litigation or legal defense committees. In several instances, it has had to convene in-person meetings
10 to discuss sensitive matters. One example is its "Green Scare" hotline for individuals contacted by
11 the FBI, either as targets or in relation to environmental or animal rights cases. NLG immediately
12 advises Hotline callers that the line may not be secure, asks limited information before referring
13 callers to specific NLG attorneys in their geographic area, and does not keep notes or records of the
14 calls. One foundation funder asks for records of Hotline calls, but in response the NLG can only send
15 general examples of the types of calls it receives.

16 (d) Plaintiff Human Rights Watch conducts research and advocacy such that its
17 effectiveness and credibility depend heavily on being able to interview those with direct knowledge
18 of human rights abuses, be they victims, witnesses, perpetrators, or knowledgeable bystanders such
19 as government officials, humanitarian agencies, lawyers and other civil society partners. Because
20 this type of research and reporting can endanger people and organizations, our stakeholders—
21 including even our researchers and/or consultants--often require us to keep their identities or other
22 identifying information confidential. HRW has staff in these offices who talk to the above-
23 mentioned types of stakeholders by telephone to conduct research. HRW is concerned that many of
24 these stakeholders will have heightened concerns about contacting us through our offices now that
25 we are aware the NSA is logging metadata of these calls. This impairs HRW's research ability
26 and/or causes HRW to rely more on face-to-face encounters or other costly means of holding secure
27 conversations.

28

1 (e) Plaintiff Shalom Center’s Executive Director, Rabbi Arthur Waskow, was
2 subjected to COINTELPRO activity (warrantless searches, theft, forgery) by the FBI between 1968
3 and 1974. He took part in a suit against the FBI and the Washington DC police (*Hobson v. Wilson*)
4 for deprivation of the “right of the people peaceably to assemble.” Rabbi Waskow won in DC
5 Federal District Court and the part of the suit that focused on the FBI was upheld in the DC Circuit
6 Court of Appeals. The result of this experience is that he has been very troubled and frightened by
7 the revelations of warrantless mass searches of telephone and Internet communications by the NSA.
8 For several weeks, as the revelations continued, Rabbi Waskow realized the likelihood that the
9 organization he leads, the Shalom Center, and he were under illegitimate surveillance and —
10 because of its involvement in legal and nonviolent opposition to US government policy in several
11 fields — possibly worse. This realization made him rethink whether he wanted to continue in sharp
12 prophetic criticism and action in regard to disastrous public policies. Rabbi Waskow had trouble
13 sleeping, delayed some essays and blogs he had been considering, and worried whether his actions
14 might make trouble for nonpolitical relatives. Rabbi Waskow certainly felt a chill fall across his
15 work of peaceable assembly, association, petition, and the free exercise of his religious convictions.

16 **COUNT I**

17 **Violation of First Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Other Equitable Relief**
18 **(Against All Defendants)**

19 78. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding
20 paragraphs of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

21 79. Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs use telephone calls to communicate and to
22 associate within their organization, with their members and with others, including to communicate
23 anonymously and to associate privately.

24 80. By their acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated and are violating the First
25 Amendment free speech and free association rights of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs,
26 including the right to communicate anonymously, the right to associate privately, and the right to
27 engage in political advocacy free from government interference.

28 81. By their acts alleged herein, Defendants have chilled and/or threaten to chill

1 the legal associations and speech of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs by, among other
2 things, compelling the disclosure of their political and other associations, and eliminating Plaintiffs'
3 ability to assure members and constituents that the fact of their communications with them will be
4 kept confidential.

5 82. Defendants are irreparably harming Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs by
6 violating their First Amendment rights. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for Defendants'
7 continuing unlawful conduct, and Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' legal rights unless
8 enjoined and restrained by this Court.

9 83. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated the First
10 Amendment rights of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs; enjoin Defendants, their agents,
11 successors, and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the
12 First Amendment to the United States Constitution; and award such other and further equitable relief
13 as is proper.

14 **COUNT II**

15 **Violation of Fourth Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Equitable Relief**
16 **(Against All Defendants)**

17 84. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1
18 through 66 of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

19 85. Plaintiffs have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their telephone communications,
20 including in their telephone communications information.

21 86. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated Plaintiffs' reasonable
22 expectations of privacy and denied Plaintiffs their right to be free from unreasonable searches and
23 seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, including,
24 but not limited to, obtaining *per se* unreasonable general warrants. Defendants have further violated
25 Plaintiffs' rights by failing to apply to a court for, and for a court to issue, a warrant prior to any
26 search and seizure as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment.

27 87. Defendants are now engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described
28 violations of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights, and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs.

1 Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' continuing unlawful conduct, and
2 Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this
3 Court.

4 88. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their Fourth
5 Amendment rights; enjoin Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and all those in active
6 concert and participation with them from violating the Plaintiffs' rights under the Fourth
7 Amendment to the United States Constitution; and award such other and further equitable relief as is
8 proper.

9 **COUNT III**

10 **Violation of Fifth Amendment—Declaratory, Injunctive, and Equitable Relief**
11 **(Against All Defendants)**

12 89. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1
13 through 66 of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

14 90. Plaintiffs, their members, and their staffs have an informational privacy interest in
15 their telephone communications information, which reveals sensitive information about their
16 personal, political, and religious activities and which Plaintiffs do not ordinarily disclose to the
17 public or the government. This privacy interest is protected by state and federal laws relating to
18 privacy of communications records and the substantive and procedural right to due process
19 guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment.

20 91. Defendants through their Associational Tracking Program secretly seize, collect,
21 acquire, retain, search, and use the bulk telephone communications information of Plaintiffs, their
22 members, and their staff without providing notice to them, or process by which they could seek
23 redress. Defendants provide no process adequate to protect their interests.

24 92. Defendants seize, collect, acquire, retain, search, and use the bulk telephone
25 communications information of Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff without making any
26 showing of any individualized suspicion, probable cause, or other governmental interest sufficient or
27 narrowly tailored to justify the invasion of Plaintiffs' due process right to informational privacy.

28 93. Defendants seize, and acquire the bulk telephone communications information of

1 Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff under, *inter alia*, section 215 of the USA-PATRIOT Act (50
2 U.S.C. § 1861).

3 94. On information and belief, Defendants' information seizure, collection and acquisition
4 activities rely on a secret legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861 under which bulk telephone
5 communications information of persons generally is as a matter of law deemed a "tangible thing"
6 "relevant" to "an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence information not concerning a United
7 States person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities," even
8 without any particular reason to believe that telephone communications information is a "tangible
9 thing" or that the telephone communications information of any particular person, including
10 Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff, is relevant to an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence
11 information not concerning a U.S. person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine
12 intelligence activities.

13 95. This legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861 is not available to the general public,
14 including Plaintiffs, their members, and their staff, leaving them and all other persons uncertain
15 about where a reasonable expectation of privacy from government intrusion begins and ends and
16 specifically what conduct may subject them to electronic surveillance.

17 96. This secret legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861, together with provisions of the
18 FISA statutory scheme that insulate legal interpretations from public disclosure and adversarial
19 process, fails to establish minimal guidelines to govern law enforcement and/or intelligence seizure
20 and collection.

21 97. The secret legal interpretation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861 used in the Associational Tracking
22 Program and related surveillance programs causes section 1861 to be unconstitutionally vague in
23 violation of the Fifth Amendment and the rule of law. The statute on its face gives no notice that it
24 could be construed to authorize the bulk seizure and collection of telephone communications
25 information for use in future investigations that do not yet exist.

26 98. By these and the other acts alleged herein, Defendants have violated and are
27 continuing to violate the right to due process under the Fifth Amendment of Plaintiffs, their
28

1 members, and their staff.

2 99. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants' conduct proximately caused harm to Plaintiffs.

3 100. On information and belief, Defendants are now engaging in and will continue to
4 engage in the above-described violations of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights, and are thereby
5 irreparably harming Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' continuing
6 unlawful conduct, and Defendants will continue to violate Plaintiffs' legal rights unless enjoined and
7 restrained by this Court.

8 101. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have violated their due process
9 rights under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution; enjoin Defendants, their agents,
10 successors, and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with them from violating the
11 Plaintiffs' due process rights; and award such other and further equitable relief as is proper.

12 **COUNT IV**

13 **Violation of 50 U.S.C. § 1861—Declaratory, Injunctive and Other Equitable Relief**
14 **(Against All Defendants)**

15 102. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in paragraph 1
16 through 66 of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

17 103. The business records order provision set forth in 50 U.S.C. § 1861 limits Defendants'
18 ability to seek telephone communications information. It does not permit the suspicionless bulk
19 seizure and collection of telephone communications information unconnected to any ongoing
20 investigation. It does not permit an order requiring the production of intangible things, including
21 telephone communications information not yet in existence.

22 104. Defendants' Associational Tracking Program and the seizure, collection, acquisition,
23 retention, searching, and use of the telephone communications records of Plaintiffs, their members,
24 and their staff exceed the conduct that may be lawfully authorized by an order issued under 50 U.S.C.
25 § 1861.

26 105. By the acts alleged herein, Defendants are acting in excess of their statutory authority
27 and in violation of the express statutory limitations and procedures Congress has imposed on them in
28 50 U.S.C. § 1861.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

1. Declare that the Program as alleged herein violates without limitation Plaintiffs' rights under the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution; and their statutory rights;
2. Award to Plaintiffs equitable relief, including without limitation, a preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments to the United States Constitution prohibiting Defendants' continued use of the Program, and a preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments requiring Defendants to provide to Plaintiffs an inventory of their communications, records, or other information that was seized in violation of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments, and further requiring the destruction of all copies of those communications, records, or other information within the possession, custody, or control of Defendants.
3. Award to Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs of suit to the extent permitted by law.
4. Order the return and destruction of their telephone communications information in the possession, custody, or control of Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with them.
5. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: September 10, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Cindy Cohn
CINDY COHN
LEE TIEN
KURT OPSAHL
MATTHEW ZIMMERMAN
MARK RUMOLD
DAVID GREENE
JAMES S. TYRE
ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION

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RICHARD R. WIEBE
LAW OFFICE OF RICHARD R. WIEBE

THOMAS E. MOORE III
THE MOORE LAW GROUP

RACHAEL E. MENY
MICHAEL S. KWUN
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ARAM ANTARAMIAN
LAW OFFICE OF ARAM ANTARAMIAN

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby request a jury trial for all issues triable by jury including, but not limited to, those issues and claims set forth in any amended complaint or consolidated action.

DATED: September 10, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Cindy Cohn
CINDY COHN
LEE TIEN
KURT OPSAHL
MATTHEW ZIMMERMAN
MARK RUMOLD
DAVID GREENE
JAMES S. TYRE
ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION

RICHARD R. WIEBE
LAW OFFICE OF RICHARD R. WIEBE

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MICHAEL S. KWUN
BENJAMIN W. BERKOWITZ
KEKER & VAN NEST, LLP

ARAM ANTARAMIAN
LAW OFFICE OF ARAM ANTARAMIAN

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Exhibit C

Exhibit C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

CAROLYN JEWEL *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY *et al.*,

Defendants

Case No. C:08-cv-4373-VRW

Chief Judge Vaughn R. Walker

~~PROPOSED~~ ORDER

Upon consideration of the parties' joint motion for entry of an order regarding the preservation of evidence and good cause appearing, the Court hereby ENTERS the following order based on the Court's prior Order of November 6, 2007, in 06-cv-1791-VRW (Dkt. 393).

A. The Court reminds all parties of their duty to preserve evidence that may be relevant to this action. The duty extends to documents, data and tangible things in the possession, custody and control of the parties to this action, and any employees, agents, contractors, carriers, bailees or other non-parties who possess materials reasonably anticipated to be subject to discovery in this action. Counsel are under an obligation to exercise efforts to identify and notify such non-parties, including employees of corporate or institutional parties.

B. "Documents, data and tangible things" is to be interpreted broadly to include writings, records, files, correspondence, reports, memoranda, calendars, diaries, minutes, electronic messages, voicemail, e-mail, telephone message records or logs, computer and network activity logs, hard drives, backup data, removable computer storage media such as tapes, disks and cards, printouts, document image files, web pages, databases, spreadsheets, software, books, ledgers, journals, orders, invoices, bills, vouchers, checks, statements, worksheets,

1 summaries, compilations, computations, charts, diagrams, graphic presentations, drawings, films,
2 digital or chemical process photographs, video, phonographic, tape or digital recordings or
3 transcripts thereof, drafts, jottings and notes. Information that serves to identify, locate, or link
4 such material, such as file inventories, file folders, indices and metadata, is also included
5 in this definition.

6 C. "Preservation" is to be interpreted broadly to accomplish the goal of maintaining the
7 integrity of all documents, data and tangible things reasonably anticipated to be subject to
8 discovery under FRCP 26, 45 and 56(e) in this action. Preservation includes taking reasonable
9 steps to prevent the partial or full destruction, alteration, testing, deletion, shredding,
10 incineration, wiping, relocation, migration, theft, or mutation of such material, as well as
11 negligent or intentional handling that would make material incomplete or inaccessible.

12 D. Counsel are directed to inquire of their respective clients if the business or
13 government practices of any party involve the routine destruction, recycling, relocation, or
14 mutation of such materials and, if so, direct the party, to the extent practicable for the pendency
15 of this order, either to

- 16 (1) halt such business or government practices;
 - 17 (2) sequester or remove such material from the business or government practices; or
 - 18 (3) arrange for the preservation of complete and accurate duplicates or copies of such
- 19 material, suitable for later discovery if requested.

20 Counsel representing each party shall, not later than December 15, 2009, submit to the
21 Court under seal and pursuant to FRCP 11, a statement that the directive in paragraph D, above,
22 has been carried out.

23 IT IS SO ORDERED.

24 Dated: Nov. 13, 2009.

25
26 The Honorable
United States

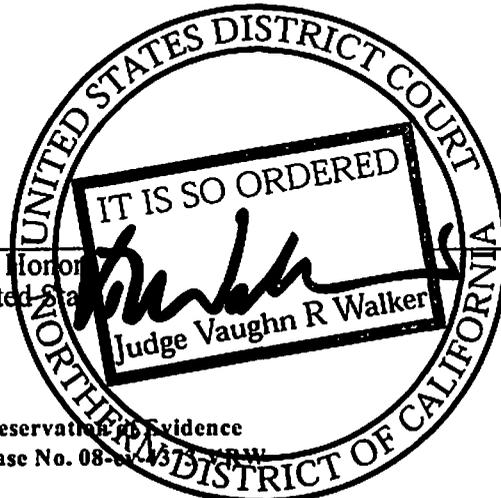


Exhibit D

Exhibit D

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE: MDL Docket No 06-1791 VRW
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ORDER
TELECOMMUNICATIONS RECORDS
LITIGATION

This Document Relates To:
ALL CASES

Plaintiffs have moved for an order prohibiting the alteration or destruction of evidence during the pendency of this action. MDL Doc # 384. The United States has filed papers opposing the motion, Doc # 386, and has prepared and lodged with the court a confidential submission designed for ex parte, in camera review. Doc # 387. Telephone company defendants AT&T, Cingular, Bellsouth, Sprint and Verizon have joined in the United States's opposition to plaintiffs' motion. Doc # 365, 388, 390.

Upon careful review of the non-confidential papers submitted in support of and in opposition to the motion, the court

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1 has determined that (1) no hearing on the motion is necessary; (2)
2 an order requiring the preservation of evidence is appropriate; and
3 (3) an interim order shall forthwith enter requiring the parties to
4 take steps to prevent the alteration or destruction of evidence as
5 follows:

6 A. Until the issues in these proceedings can be further
7 refined in light of the guidance and directives anticipated to be
8 received upon appellate review of the court's decision in Hepting v
9 AT&T Corporation, 439 F Supp 974 (N D Cal 2006) and of the Oregon
10 district court's decision in Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, Inc v
11 Bush, 451 F Supp 2d 1215 (D Or 2006), the court reminds all parties
12 of their duty to preserve evidence that may be relevant to this
13 action. The duty extends to documents, data and tangible things in
14 the possession, custody and control of the parties to this action,
15 and any employees, agents, contractors, carriers, bailees or other
16 non-parties who possess materials reasonably anticipated to be
17 subject to discovery in this action. Counsel are under an
18 obligation to exercise efforts to identify and notify such non-
19 parties, including employees of corporate or institutional parties.

20 B. "Documents, data and tangible things" is to be
21 interpreted broadly to include writings, records, files,
22 correspondence, reports, memoranda, calendars, diaries, minutes,
23 electronic messages, voicemail, e-mail, telephone message records
24 or logs, computer and network activity logs, hard drives, backup
25 data, removable computer storage media such as tapes, disks and
26 cards, printouts, document image files, web pages, databases,
27 spreadsheets, software, books, ledgers, journals, orders, invoices,
28 bills, vouchers, checks, statements, worksheets, summaries,

1 compilations, computations, charts, diagrams, graphic
2 presentations, drawings, films, digital or chemical process
3 photographs, video, phonographic, tape or digital recordings or
4 transcripts thereof, drafts, jottings and notes. Information that
5 serves to identify, locate, or link such material, such as file
6 inventories, file folders, indices and metadata, is also included
7 in this definition.

8 C. "Preservation" is to be interpreted broadly to
9 accomplish the goal of maintaining the integrity of all documents,
10 data and tangible things reasonably anticipated to be subject to
11 discovery under FRCP 26, 45 and 56(e) in this action. Preservation
12 includes taking reasonable steps to prevent the partial or full
13 destruction, alteration, testing, deletion, shredding,
14 incineration, wiping, relocation, migration, theft, or mutation of
15 such material, as well as negligent or intentional handling that
16 would make material incomplete or inaccessible.

17 D. Counsel are directed to inquire of their respective
18 clients if the business practices of any party involve the routine
19 destruction, recycling, relocation, or mutation of such materials
20 and, if so, direct the party, to the extent practicable for the
21 pendency of this order, either to

22 (1) halt such business processes;

23 (2) sequester or remove such material from the business
24 process; or

25 (3) arrange for the preservation of complete and accurate
26 duplicates or copies of such material, suitable for later discovery
27 if requested.

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The most senior lawyer or lead trial counsel representing each party shall, not later than December 14, 2007, submit to the court under seal and pursuant to FRCP 11, a statement that the directive in paragraph D, above, has been carried out.

The clerk is directed to vacate the hearing now scheduled for November 15, 2007 in this matter.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



VAUGHN R WALKER
United States District Chief Judge

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

Exhibit E

Exhibit E

Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org>

March 10, 2014 8:35 AM



To: "Berman, Marcia (CIV)" <Marcia.Berman@usdoj.gov>

Cc: "Gilligan, Jim (CIV)" <James.Gilligan@usdoj.gov>, "wiebe@pacbell.net"

<wiebe@pacbell.net>, Stephanie Shattuck <steph@eff.org>, "Thomas E. Moore III

(tmoore@moorelawteam.com)" <tmoore@moorelawteam.com>, "Patton, Rodney (CIV)"

<Rodney.Patton@usdoj.gov>, "Dearinger, Bryan (CIV)" <Bryan.Dearinger@usdoj.gov>, "Ilann M.

Maazel" <imaazel@ecbalaw.com>

Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA and First Unitarian Church v. NSA

Security: Signed (cindy@eff.org)

Dear Marcy,

I am sorry that we did not hear from you after my message on Saturday asking for further clarification about how the government plans to ensure that it does not spoliage evidence. Unless we hear from you by noon California time today that the government does not intend to destroy evidence that may be likely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence under the claims raised in Jewel and First Unitarian cases, we intend to seek a TRO from Judge White.

Please call or email me if you'd like to discuss this further. My cellphone is 415-307-2148. We have no desire to elevate this into an emergency matter before the court but believe we have no choice based upon the government's actions and statements so far.

Cindy

On Mar 8, 2014, at 11:43 AM, Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org> wrote:

Dear Marcy,

Your response is confusing and troubling to us, as is your notice to the court in First Unitarian that you intend to begin to destroy call detail records on Tuesday, March 11, which is just two business days from now. To be clear, the only court that can relieve the government of its obligations to preserve evidence in our cases, regardless of the basis for those obligations, is the Northern District of California and it has not done so. This is true in Jewel and in First Unitarian.

As you know, both Jewel v. NSA and First Unitarian Church v. NSA arise from the ongoing bulk collection of telephone records, as did Hepting and the other MDL cases before that (along with additional information at issue in Jewel that must also be preserved). Neither the complaints nor the protective order mention the "President's Surveillance Program" so your reference to that program is confusing. The claims arise from the actual activity of bulk collection and state ongoing claims regardless of the legal or executive authority under which the government claims it conducts that activity at any point in time.

Duplicate

Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org>

March 8, 2014 11:43 AM



To: "Berman, Marcia (CIV)" <Marcia.Berman@usdoj.gov>

Cc: "Gilligan, Jim (CIV)" <James.Gilligan@usdoj.gov>, "wiebe@pacbell.net" <wiebe@pacbell.net>, "Stephanie Shattuck" <steph@eff.org>, "Thomas E. Moore III (tmoore@moorelawteam.com)" <tmoore@moorelawteam.com>, "Patton, Rodney (CIV)" <Rodney.Patton@usdoj.gov>, "Dearing, Bryan (CIV)" <Bryan.Dearing@usdoj.gov>, "Ilan M. Maazel" <imaazel@ecbalaw.com>

Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Security:  Signed (cindy@eff.org)

Dear Marcy,

Your response is confusing and troubling to us, as is your notice to the court in First Unitarian that you intend to begin to destroy call detail records on Tuesday, March 11, which is just two business days from now. To be clear, the only court that can relieve the government of its obligations to preserve evidence in our cases, regardless of the basis for those obligations, is the Northern District of California and it has not done so. This is true in Jewel and in First Unitarian.

As you know, both Jewel v. NSA and First Unitarian Church v. NSA arise from the ongoing bulk collection of telephone records, as did Hepting and the other MDL cases before that (along with additional information at issue in Jewel that must also be preserved). Neither the complaints nor the protective order mention the "President's Surveillance Program" so your reference to that program is confusing. The claims arise from the actual activity of bulk collection and state ongoing claims regardless of the legal or executive authority under which the government claims it conducts that activity at any point in time.

Moreover, we do not understand how the preservation order in place in Jewel (and Shubert) does not also include the preservation of the records at issue in First Unitarian. We further do not understand why the government failed to inform the FISC of your duties in Jewel and Shubert since they require you to preserve the same records or why it waited until just before the deadline to seek clarity on this issue, resulting in an apparent emergency situation that could easily have been avoided.

We will seek clarification from Judge White on this but we urge you not to destroy any records relevant to our claims in either case until we can do so. Please do provide us with full information so that we can narrow the issues before the court. Frankly, your email to me yesterday and filing in the First Unitarian case yesterday raise more concerns, not less, that the government has not been fulfilling its duties to preserve relevant evidence in either case. Please note that we will seek all available remedies if it turns out that the government has not abided by its duties.

Cindy

On Mar 7, 2014, at 6:14 PM, "Berman, Marcia (CIV)" <Marcia.Berman@usdoj.gov> wrote:

Cindy -- In response to your questions regarding the preservation orders in Jewel (and the prior Hepting decision), the Government's motion to the FISC, and the FISC's decision today, addressed the recent litigation challenging the FISC-authorized telephony metadata collection under Section 215 -- litigation as to which there are no preservation orders. As we indicated last week, the Government's motion did not address the pending Jewel (and Shubert) litigation because the district court had previously entered preservation orders applicable to those cases. As we also indicated, since the entry of those orders the Government has complied with our preservation obligations in those cases. At the time the preservation issue was first litigated in the MDL proceedings in 2007, the Government submitted a classified ex parte, in camera declaration addressing in detail the steps taken to meet our preservation obligations. Because the activities undertaken in connection with the President's Surveillance Program (PSP) were not declassified until December 2013, we were not able to consult with you previously about the specific preservation steps that have been taken with respect to the Jewel litigation. However, the Government described for the district court in 2007 how it was meeting its preservation obligations, including with respect to the information concerning the PSP activities declassified last December. We have been working with our clients to prepare an unclassified summary of the preservation steps described to the court in 2007 so that we can address your questions in an orderly fashion with Judge White, if you continue to believe that is necessary.

Thanks -- Marcy

From: Berman, Marcia (CIV)
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 6:14 PM
To: Cindy Cohn
Cc: Gilligan, Jim (CIV); wiebe@pacbell.net; Stephanie Shattuck; Thomas E. Moore III (tmoore@moorelawteam.com); Patton, Rodney (CIV); Dearing, Bryan (CIV); Ilann M. Maazel
Subject: FW: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Cindy -- we'll get back to you on this today, hopefully within an hour. Thanks -- Marcy

From: Dearing, Bryan (CIV)
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 4:39 PM
To: Berman, Marcia (CIV)
Subject: FW: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

FYI ...

From: Cindy Cohn [<mailto:cindy@eff.org>]
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 4:37 PM
To: Gilligan, Jim (CIV)
Cc: Rick Wiebe; Stephanie Shattuck; Thomas E. Moore III; Patton, Rodney (CIV); Dearing, Bryan (CIV); Ilann M. Maazel
Subject: Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Hi Jim,

I assume you've seen the FISC Order. Can you please explain how the court could be under the misimpression that there are no preservation orders for the telephone records information in place given the history at Jewel and Hepting before it? As you might expect, this is quite alarming to us.

We will be filing something shortly and I want to be sure that we correctly state your position.

Cindy

Sent from my phone

On Feb 28, 2014, at 5:17 PM, Cindy Cohn <cindy@eff.org> wrote:

Hi Jim,

We'll wait a bit, assuming this doesn't drag on too long. Thanks for responding.

Cindy

Sent from my phone

On Feb 28, 2014, at 5:26 PM, "Gilligan, Jim (CIV)" <James.Gilligan@usdoj.gov> wrote:

Cindy,

We did receive your email about preservation, and I wanted to get back to you before the week ended to let you know that we will need a bit more time to prepare a more complete response than we will be able to do by Monday. So I would ask that you forbear from filing anything with the FISC, or Judge White, until we have further opportunity to confer. As you noted, *Jewel* and *Shubert* are not specifically mentioned in the motion we filed with the FISC, but as you also observed, the question of preservation has already been litigated in those cases, and the court issued separate preservation orders that govern there. Many of the details surrounding the intelligence programs in question remain classified, however, and so there remain limitations on our ability to confer with you concerning our compliance with those orders.

At this point I need to consult further with my clients to ascertain how much information I can convey to you about the Government's preservation efforts without revealing classified information. I simply won't be in a position to provide you with a detailed response to your

inquiry by Monday, as you request, in part because of the work that remains on our reply to your brief on the court's four questions, and in part because I will be out of the office on Monday and Tuesday for a family ski trip. (Also, as you observed, Marcy is presently diverted by another matter.) But we will do our best to address your questions by the middle of next week.

JG

James J. Gilligan
Special Litigation Counsel
Civil Division, Federal Programs Branch
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 883
Washington, D.C. 20044

Tel: 202-514-3358

From: Cindy Cohn [<mailto:cindy@eff.org>]
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 5:54 PM
To: Gilligan, Jim (CIV)
Cc: Rick Wiebe; Stephanie Shattuck; Thomas E. Moore III; Patton, Rodney (CIV); Dearing, Bryan (CIV); Ilann M. Maazel
Subject: Re: Preservation of Evidence in Jewel v. NSA

Hi Jim, Rodney and Bryan,

I just wanted to confirm that you received this and learn when you will be responding.

We are planning to file something in the FISC and before Judge Walker early next week and I do want to be able to accurately convey your position.

Thanks,

Cindy

On Feb 26, 2014, at 4:08 PM, Cindy Cohn <Cindy@eff.org> wrote:

Hi Jim,

Rick will write you separately about the scheduling, but I wanted to raise something that has confused us and to seek clarification.

We saw your filing in the FISC asking that the Court's current Primary Order be amended to authorize the preservation and/or storage of call detail records beyond five years based upon your duty to preserve evidence and mentioning the First Unitarian case specifically. We do agree that the government has a duty to preserve all reasonably anticipated to be subject to discovery in this action. We were surprised, however, that you did not approach us to discuss ways that this duty could be met short of the request you made, which we read as allowing you to preserve all of the metadata you have collected.

We also write because, as I think you know, the government has been under an obligation to preserve telephone records it has collected since 2006, when the cases that made up the MDL action In Re NSA were first filed. One of those cases, Shubert v. Obama, has remained ongoing since that time. That obligation was reinforced by an Order issued by Judge Walker in 2007 and order was specifically adopted by the court in Jewel v. NSA in 2009 by a joint request by the government and the plaintiffs (Jewel v. NSA, Doc. 51).

Thus my confusion. I'm not sure why the Jewel (and Shubert) cases were not mentioned or referenced in the request to the FISC since both of those also contain ongoing preservation obligations related to the bulk phone records collection by the NSA. Since they were not, it also raises the question of whether and how the government has been abiding by its obligation to preserve evidence in those two cases, since obviously both have been pending for more than five years.

I would appreciate a prompt response and clarification. I'm confident that the government takes seriously its obligation to preserve evidence that may be relevant to pending litigation, but given the situation, I would like a specific reaffirmation that bulk telephone records collected by the NSA have been preserved in the Jewel case and I suspect Ilann is concerned about the same for Shubert. I would also request some more specific information about how that preservation has occurred -- similar to the plan you suggested to the FISC in your motion.

I hope you can provide us with a thorough response before any additional phone records are destroyed and hopefully by Monday, March 3. While we're hopeful that we will receive a satisfactory response, but if not, we do intend to raise this question with both the FISC and the Judge White.

Thanks,

Cindy

PS: Has Marcy gone? I noticed that she's not on the pleadings you filed last week or on this message.

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15 *Counsel for Plaintiffs*

16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
17 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
18 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

19 CAROLYN JEWEL, TASH HEPTING,
20 YOUNG BOON HICKS, as executrix of the
estate of GREGORY HICKS, ERIK KNUTZEN
21 and JOICE WALTON, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly situated,

22 Plaintiffs,

23 v.

24 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, *et al.*,

25 Defendants.

) CASE NO. 08-CV-4373-JSW

) [PROPOSED] TEMPORARY
) RESTRAINING ORDER

) Hon. Jeffrey S. White
) Courtroom 11 - 19th Floor

1 This matter is before the Court on plaintiffs’ motion for a temporary restraining order to
 2 prevent defendants National Security Agency, United States of America, Department of Justice,
 3 Barack H. Obama, Keith B. Alexander, Eric H. Holder, Jr., and James R. Clapper, Jr. (in their
 4 official capacities) (collectively, the “government defendants”) and all those in active concert or
 5 participation with them from destroying any potential evidence relevant to the claims at issue in
 6 this action, including but not limited to prohibiting the destruction of any telephone metadata or
 7 “call detail” records. The government defendants have given notice that they will commence
 8 destroying call detail records on Tuesday morning, March 11, 2014. ECF No. 85 in *First*
 9 *Unitarian Church of Los Angeles v. NSA*, No. 13-cv-3287-JSW.

10 Plaintiffs contend that the Court’s prior evidence preservation order (ECF No. 51) as well
 11 as defendants’ obligations under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure prohibit destruction of this
 12 potential evidence. It is undisputed that the Court would be unable to afford effective relief to
 13 plaintiffs once the records are destroyed, and therefore the harm plaintiffs face is irreparable. A
 14 temporary restraining order is necessary and appropriate so that the Court may decide whether the
 15 evidence should be preserved with the benefit of full briefing and participation by all parties.

16 It is hereby ordered that defendants National Security Agency, United States of America,
 17 Department of Justice, Barack H. Obama, Keith B. Alexander, Eric H. Holder, Jr., and James R.
 18 Clapper, Jr. (in their official capacities), their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys,
 19 and all those in active concert or participation with them are prohibited, enjoined, and restrained
 20 from destroying any potential evidence relevant to the claims at issue in this action, including but
 21 not limited to prohibiting the destruction of any telephone metadata or “call detail” records,
 22 pending further order of the Court. The Court determines that no security is necessary under the
 23 circumstances.

24 The Court sets the following briefing and hearing schedule in this matter:

- 25 Plaintiffs’ opening brief _____
- 26 Government defendants opposition brief _____
- 27 Plaintiffs’ reply brief _____
- 28 Hearing _____

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This order expires at _____.

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Entered at ____ a.m./p.m. on March ____, 2014

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CAROLYN JEWEL, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, ET AL.,

Defendants.

No. C 08-04373 JSW
No. C 13-03287 JSW

**ORDER GRANTING
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER**

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS
ANGELES, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, ET AL.,

Defendants.

_____ /

This matter is now before the Court on Plaintiffs' *ex parte* motion for a temporary restraining order requesting immediate relief. The Court **HEREBY ORDERS** that its prior evidence preservation orders in these related matters shall be enforced. It is undisputed that the Court would be unable to afford effective relief once the records are destroyed, and therefore the harm to Plaintiffs would be irreparable. A temporary restraining order is necessary and appropriate in order to allow the Court to decide whether the evidence should be preserved with the benefit of full briefing and participation by all parties.

1 Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants, their officers, agents, servants.
2 employees, and attorneys, and all those in active concert or participation with them are
3 prohibited, enjoined, and restrained from destroying any potential evidence relevant to the
4 claims at issue in this action, including but not limited to prohibiting the destruction of any
5 telephone metadata or "call detail" records, pending further order of the Court. The Court
6 determines that there is no security necessary under the circumstances.

7 The Court sets the following briefing and hearing schedule, all in PST, in this matter:

8 Plaintiffs' opening brief shall be filed no later than March 13, 2014 at 2:00 p.m.

9 Defendants' opposition brief shall be filed no later than March 17, 2014 at 11:00 a.m.

10 Plaintiffs' reply brief shall be filed no later than March 18, 2014 at 2:00 p.m.

11 The hearing on this issue shall be set for March 19, 2014 at 2:00 p.m.

12
13 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

14 Dated: March 10, 2014



JEFFREY S. WHITE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE