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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

15 FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS)
 16 ANGELES; ACORN ACTIVE MEDIA; BILL OF)
 RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE; CALGUNS)
 17 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 v.)
2 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY and KEITH)
3 B. ALEXANDER, its Director, in his official and)
4 individual capacities; the UNITED STATES OF)
5 AMERICA; DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE and)
6 ERIC H. HOLDER, its Attorney General, in his)
7 official and individual capacities; Acting Assistant)
8 Attorney General for National Security JOHN P.)
9 CARLIN, in his official and individual capacities;)
10 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION and)
11 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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1 giving rise to the claims herein alleged occurred in this district and that Defendants and/or agents of
2 Defendants may be found in this district.

3 16. **Intradistrict Assignment:** Assignment to the San Francisco/Oakland division is
4 proper pursuant to Local Rule 3-2(c) and (d) because a substantial portion of the events and
5 omissions giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in this district and division.

6 PARTIES

7 17. Plaintiff First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles (First Unitarian) was founded in 1877
8 by Caroline Seymour Severance, a woman who worked all her life for causes such as the abolition of
9 slavery and women's suffrage. First Unitarian is located in Los Angeles, California. Throughout its
10 history members of First Unitarian defined their religious goals in terms of justice, equality, and
11 liberty for all persons. During the middle decades of the 20th century, First Unitarian provided aid to
12 Japanese-Americans displaced by internment camps, defended free speech against anti-communist
13 hysteria, and protested nuclear proliferation. In the 1980s, First Unitarian provided sanctuary to
14 Central American refugees and, in recent decades, First Unitarian opened its building as a
15 community center for the economically-depressed and ethnically-diverse neighborhood of
16 MacArthur Park. Members of First Unitarian have been quick to engage in difficult work and
17 controversial ideas and are proud of their contribution to moving the world closer to justice for all.
18 First Unitarian brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members and staff.

19 18. Plaintiff Acorn Active Media is an outlet for technically skilled members to build
20 technical resources for groups, non-profits, and individuals who otherwise do not have the capacity
21 or would not be able to afford these services. Since Acorn's inception in January 2004, it has
22 engaged in website design, web application development, general technical consulting and hardware
23 support, and organizational database development for a diverse array of groups, individuals, and
24 organizations from around the globe. Acorn members have supported democracy advocates and
25 independent media outlets worldwide, often working directly with communities laboring under
26 hostile and oppressive regimes. Plaintiff Acorn brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely
27 affected volunteers and members.

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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
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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.

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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:

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- 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.

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
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 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.

1 106. Sovereign immunity for this claim is waived by 5 U.S.C. § 702.

2 107. Defendants are now engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described
3 acts in excess of Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations and
4 procedures of 50 U.S.C. § 1861 and are thereby irreparably harming Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have no
5 adequate remedy at law for Defendants' continuing unlawful conduct, and Defendants will continue
6 to violate Plaintiffs' legal rights unless enjoined and restrained by this Court.

7 108. Plaintiffs seek that this Court declare that Defendants have acted in excess of
8 Defendants' statutory authority and in violation of statutory limitations and procedures of 50 U.S.C.
9 § 1861; declare that Defendants have thereby irreparably harmed and will continue to irreparably
10 harm Plaintiffs; enjoin Defendants, their agents, successors, and assigns, and all those in active
11 concert and participation with them from acting in excess of Defendants' statutory authority and in
12 violation of statutory limitations and procedures of 50 U.S.C. § 1861; and award such other and
13 further equitable relief as is proper.

14 **COUNT V**

15 **Motion For Return Of Unlawfully Searched And Seized Property Pursuant To**
16 **Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g)**

17 109. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1
18 through 97 of this complaint, as if set forth fully herein.

19 110. This Court has civil equitable jurisdiction under Federal Rule of Criminal
20 Procedure 41(g) to order the return of illegally searched and seized property.

21 111. Defendants, by their Associational Tracking Program and their bulk seizure,
22 collection, acquisition, retention, searching, and use of the telephone communications information of
23 Plaintiffs, have unlawfully searched and seized Plaintiffs' telephone communications information.
24 Plaintiffs are aggrieved by Defendants unlawful seizure and search of their telephone
25 communications information.

26 112. Plaintiffs seek an order directing the return of their telephone communications
27 information in the possession, custody, or control of Defendants, their agents, successors, and
28 assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with them.

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

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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,

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