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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 14

15 TASH HEPTING, GREGORY HICKS,)
 CAROLYN JEWEL and ERIK KNUTZEN on)
 16 Behalf of Themselves and All Others Similarly)
 Situated,)

17 Plaintiffs,)

18 vs.)

19 AT&T CORP., AT&T INC. and DOES 1-20,)
 20 inclusive,)

21 Defendants.)

No. C-06-0672-JCS

CLASS ACTION

AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,
DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 They also manage some of the largest databases in the world containing records of most or all
2 communications made through their myriad telecommunications services.

3 6. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has opened its key telecommunications
4 facilities and databases to direct access by the NSA and/or other government agencies, intercepting
5 and disclosing to the government the contents of its customers' communications as well as detailed
6 communications records about millions of its customers, including Plaintiffs and class members.

7
8 7. This collaboration began before AT&T Corp. was acquired by AT&T Inc. (formerly
9 known as SBC Communications, Inc.). On information and belief, Defendants continue to assist the
10 government in its secret surveillance of millions of ordinary Americans.

11 8. Plaintiffs are suing to stop this illegal conduct and hold Defendants responsible for
12 their illegal collaboration in the surveillance program, which has violated the law and damaged the
13 fundamental freedoms of the American public.
14

15 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 9. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over the federal claims pursuant to Article
17 III of the United States Constitution and 28 U.S.C. §1331, 28 U.S.C. §2201, 50 U.S.C. §1810, 18
18 U.S.C. §§2520 and 2707, and 47 U.S.C. §605, and over the state claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
19 §§1332 and 1367.

20 10. Plaintiffs are informed, believe and thereon allege that Defendants have sufficient
21 contacts with this district generally and, in particular, with the events herein alleged, that Defendants
22 are subject to the exercise of jurisdiction of this court over the person of such Defendants and that
23 venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391.
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25 11. Plaintiffs are informed, believe and thereon allege that, based on the places of
26 business of the Defendants identified above and/or on the national reach of Defendants, a substantial
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1 part of the events giving rise to the claims herein alleged occurred in this district and that Defendants
2 and/or agents of Defendants may be found in this district.

3 12. **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

7 **PARTIES**

8 13. Plaintiff Tash Hepting, a customer service manager, is an individual residing in San
9 Jose, California. Hepting has been a subscriber and user of AT&T Corp.'s residential long distance
10 telephone service since at least June 2004, and has used it to call internationally as well as
11 domestically.

12 14. Plaintiff Gregory Hicks is an individual residing in San Jose, California. Hicks, a
13 retired Naval Officer and systems engineer, has been a subscriber and user of AT&T Corp.'s
14 residential long distance telephone service since February 1995. He has regularly used this service
15 for calls to foreign countries including Korea, Japan and Spain.
16

17 15. Plaintiff Carolyn Jewel is an individual residing in Petaluma, California. Jewel, a
18 database administrator and author, has been a subscriber and user of AT&T Corp.'s Worldnet dial-
19 up Internet service since approximately June 2000. She uses this service for web browsing and to
20 send and receive email, including with correspondents in foreign countries such as England,
21 Germany, and Indonesia.
22

23 16. Plaintiff Erik Knutzen is an individual residing in Los Angeles, California. Knutzen, a
24 photographer and land use researcher, was a subscriber and user of AT&T Corp.'s Worldnet dial-up
25 Internet service from at least October 2003 until May 2005. He used this service to send and receive
26 personal and professional emails, with both domestic and international correspondents, and for web
27 browsing, including visits to web sites hosted outside of the United States.
28

1 17. Defendant AT&T Corp. is a New York corporation with its principal place of
2 business in the State of New Jersey.

3 18. Defendant AT&T Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business
4 in San Antonio, Texas.

5 19. Both AT&T Corp. and AT&T Inc. are telecommunications carriers, and both offer
6 electronic communications service(s) to the public and remote computing service(s).
7

8 20. On or around November 18, 2005, SBC Communications Inc. (SBC) acquired AT&T
9 Corp. At closing, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SBC merged with and into AT&T Corp., and thus
10 AT&T Corp. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SBC. SBC adopted AT&T, Inc. as its name
11 following completion of its acquisition of AT&T Corp.

12 21. Prior to the acquisition and merger, AT&T Corp. and SBC both had a significant
13 business presence in California for many years. The new AT&T Inc. and its subsidiary, AT&T
14 Corp., continue to have a significant business presence in California.
15

16 22. AT&T Corp. operates through two principal divisions, its business services division
17 and its consumer services division. AT&T Business Services provides a variety of communications
18 services to domestic and multi-national businesses and government agencies. AT&T Consumer
19 Services provides a variety of communications services to mass-market customers. These services
20 include traditional long distance voice services such as domestic and international dial and toll-free
21 services, as well as operator-assisted services. In addition, AT&T Consumer Services provides
22 residential dial-up and DSL Internet services through its "Worldnet" service, as well as offering all-
23 distance services, which bundle AT&T's facilities-based long distance services with local services.
24

25 23. AT&T Corp.'s communications facilities constitute one of the world's most advanced
26 communications networks, spanning more than 50 countries.
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1 24. By the end of 2004, on an average business day, AT&T Corp.'s network handled over
2 300 million voice calls as well as over 4,000 terabytes (million megabytes) of data, including traffic
3 from AT&T Business Services and AT&T Consumer Services, approximately 200 times the amount
4 of data contained in all the books in the Library of Congress.

5 25. By the end of 2004, AT&T Corp. provided long distance service (including both
6 stand-alone and bundled) to approximately 24.6 million residential customers. Before the
7 acquisition, AT&T Corp.'s bundled local and long distance service was available in 46 states,
8 covering more than 73 million households.

9 26. By the end of 2004, AT&T Corp. provided its residential Worldnet Internet services
10 to approximately 1.2 million customers. Even prior to its being acquired by SBC, AT&T Corp. was
11 the second largest Internet provider in the country, primarily serving businesses in addition to its
12 Worldnet customers.

13 27. The new AT&T Inc. constitutes the largest telecommunications provider in the
14 United States and one of the largest in the world. AT&T Inc. is the largest U.S. provider of both
15 local and long distance services, serving millions of customers nationwide. AT&T Inc.'s
16 international voice service carries more than 18 billion minutes per year, reaching approximately 240
17 countries, linking approximately 400 carriers and offering remote access in approximately 149
18 countries around the globe.

19 28. AT&T Inc. is the country's largest provider of broadband DSL Internet service, and
20 its backbone Internet network carries approximately 4,600 terabytes of data on an average business
21 day to nearly every continent and country.

22 29. According to the *Description of the Transaction, Public Interest Showing, and*
23 *Related Demonstrations* filed by AT&T Corp. and SBC with the Federal Communications
24 Commission in anticipation of the merger:

1 AT&T is a significant provider of telecommunications and information
2 technology services to the federal government. AT&T provides network services,
3 systems integration and engineering, and software development services to a broad
4 range of government agencies, including those involved in national defense,
5 intelligence, and homeland security. AT&T's federal customers include the White
6 House, the State Department, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department
7 of Defense, the Department of Justice, and most branches of the armed forces.
8 AT&T's support of the intelligence and defense communities includes the
9 performance of various classified contracts. To undertake this work, AT&T employs
10 thousands of individuals who hold government security clearances, and it maintains
11 special secure facilities for the performance of classified work and the safeguarding
12 of classified information. In addition to providing services to critical government
13 agencies responsible for national security, both AT&T and SBC support the national
14 security infrastructure through their participation in all of the key forums for supporting
15 U.S. government national security objectives.

16 30. On information and belief, this characterization was substantially correct when filed,
17 and is substantially correct as to the current AT&T Corp. and AT&T Inc.

18 31. Plaintiffs are currently unaware of the true names and capacities of Defendants sued
19 herein as Does 1-20, and therefore sue these Defendants by using fictitious names. Plaintiffs will
20 amend this complaint to allege their true names and capacities when ascertained. Upon information
21 and belief each fictitiously named Defendant is responsible in some manner for the occurrences
22 herein alleged and the injuries to Plaintiffs and class members herein alleged were proximately
23 caused in relation to the conduct of Does 1-20 as well as the named Defendants. Hereafter,
24 Defendants AT&T Corp. and Does 1-8 are referred to collectively as "AT&T Corp.," and
25 Defendants AT&T Inc. and Does 9-15 are referred to collectively as "AT&T Inc."

26 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS RELATED TO ALL COUNTS**

27 **THE NSA SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM**

28 32. The NSA began a classified surveillance program ("the Program") shortly after
September 11, 2001 to intercept the telephone and Internet communications of people inside the
United States without judicial authorization, a program that continues to this day.

1 33. The President has stated that he authorized the Program in 2001, that he has
2 reauthorized the Program more than 30 times since its inception, and that he intends to continue
3 doing so.

4 34. The Attorney General has admitted that, absent additional authority from Congress,
5 the electronic surveillance conducted by the Program requires a court order under the Foreign
6 Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. §§1801, *et seq.*).

8 35. The President and other government officials have admitted that the NSA does not
9 seek judicial review of the Program's interceptions before or after the surveillance, whether by the
10 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or any other court.

11 36. Neither the President nor the Attorney General personally approves the individual
12 targets of the Program's electronic surveillance before communications are intercepted.

13 37. Instead, NSA operational personnel identify particular persons, telephone numbers or
14 Internet addresses as potential surveillance targets, and NSA shift supervisors approve those targets.

15 38. On information and belief, besides actually eavesdropping on specific conversations,
16 NSA personnel have intercepted large volumes of domestic and international telephone and Internet
17 traffic in search of patterns of interest, in what has been described in press reports as a large "data-
18 mining" program.

19 39. On information and belief, as part of this data-mining program, the NSA intercepts
20 millions of communications made or received by people inside the United States, and uses powerful
21 computers to scan their contents for particular names, numbers, words or phrases.

22 40. Additionally, on information and belief, the NSA collects and analyzes a vast amount
23 of communications traffic data to identify persons whose communications patterns the government
24 believes may link them, even if indirectly, to investigatory targets.

1 41. On information and belief, the NSA has accomplished its massive surveillance
2 operation by arranging with some of the nation's largest telecommunications companies, including
3 Defendants, to gain direct access to the telephone and Internet communications transmitted via those
4 companies' domestic telecommunications facilities, and to those companies' records pertaining to
5 the communications they transmit.
6

7 **AT&T PROVIDES THE GOVERNMENT WITH DIRECT**
8 **ACCESS TO ITS DOMESTIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK**

9 42. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has provided and continues to provide the
10 government with direct access to all or a substantial number of the communications transmitted
11 through its key domestic telecommunications facilities, including direct access to streams of
12 domestic, international and foreign telephone and Internet communications.

13 43. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has installed and used, or assisted
14 government agents in installing or using, interception devices and pen registers and/or trap and trace
15 devices on or in a number of its key telecommunications facilities for use in the Program.

16 44. On information and belief, the interception devices acquire the content of all or a
17 substantial number of the wire or electronic communications transferred through the AT&T Corp.
18 facilities where they have been installed.

19 45. On information and belief, the pen registers and/or trap and trace devices capture,
20 record or decode the dialing, routing, addressing and/or signaling information ("DRAS information")
21 for all or a substantial number of the wire or electronic communications transferred through the
22 AT&T Corp. facilities where they have been installed.

23 46. On information and belief, using these devices, government agents have acquired and
24 are acquiring wire or electronic communications content and DRAS information directly via remote
25 or local control of the device, and/or AT&T Corp. has disclosed and is disclosing those
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1 communications and information to the government after interception, capture, recording or
2 decoding.

3 47. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. used or assisted in the use of these devices to
4 acquire wire or electronic communications to which Plaintiffs and class members were a party, and
5 to acquire DRAS information pertaining to those communications. On information and belief,
6 Defendants continue to do so.

7
8 **AT&T HAS PROVIDED AND CONTINUES TO PROVIDE THE**
9 **GOVERNMENT WITH DIRECT ACCESS TO DATABASES**
10 **CONTAINING ITS STORED TELEPHONE AND INTERNET RECORDS**

11 48. Defendants AT&T Corp. and AT&T Inc. have provided at all relevant times and
12 continue to provide electronic communication services to the public, *i.e.*, services that provide to
13 users thereof the ability to send or receive wire or electronic communications.

14 49. Defendants AT&T Corp. and AT&T Inc. have provided at all relevant times and
15 continue to provide computer or storage processing services to the public, by means of wire, radio,
16 electromagnetic, photooptical or photoelectronic facilities for the transmission of wire or electronic
17 communications, and/or by means of computer facilities or related electronic equipment for the
18 electronic storage of such communications.

19 50. Plaintiffs and class members are, or at pertinent times were, subscribers to or
20 customers of one or more of those services.

21 51. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has provided and continues to provide the
22 government with direct access to its databases of stored telephone and Internet records, which are
23 updated with new information in real time or near-real time.

24 52. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has disclosed and is currently disclosing to
25 the government records concerning communications to which Plaintiffs and class members were a
26 party, and there is a strong likelihood that Defendants will disclose more of the same in the future.
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1 53. As reported by the Los Angeles Times, “AT&T has a database code-named Daytona
2 that keeps track of telephone numbers on both ends of calls as well as the duration of all land-line
3 calls. . . . After Sept. 11, intelligence agencies began to view it as a potential investigative tool, and
4 the NSA has had a direct hookup into the database. . . .” Joseph Menn and Josh Meyer, *U.S. Spying*
5 *is Much Wider, Some Suspect*, L.A. TIMES, Dec. 25, 2005, at A1. On information and belief, this
6 report is substantially correct.

7
8 54. Daytona is a database management technology originally developed and maintained
9 by the AT&T Laboratories division of AT&T Corp., and is used by AT&T Corp. to manage multiple
10 databases.

11 55. Daytona was designed to handle very large databases and is used to manage
12 “Hawkeye,” AT&T Corp.’s call detail record (“CDR”) database, which contains records of nearly
13 every telephone communication carried over its domestic network since approximately 2001, records
14 that include the originating and terminating telephone numbers and the time and length for each call.

15
16 56. On information and belief, this CDR database contains records pertaining to
17 Plaintiffs’ and class members’ use of AT&T Corp. long distance service and dial-up Internet service,
18 including but not limited to DRAS information and personally identifiable customer proprietary
19 network information (CPNI) that AT&T Corp. obtained by virtue of its provision of
20 telecommunications service.

21
22 57. As of September 2005, all of the CDR data managed by Daytona, when
23 uncompressed, totaled more than 312 terabytes.

24 58. The Daytona system’s speed and powerful query language allow users to quickly and
25 easily search the entire contents of a database to find records that match simple or complex search
26 parameters. For example, a Daytona user can query the Hawkeye database for all calls made to a
27

1 particular country from a specific area code during a specific month and receive information about
2 all such calls in about one minute.

3 59. Daytona is also used to manage AT&T Corp.'s huge network-security database,
4 known as Aurora, which has been used to store Internet traffic data since approximately 2003. The
5 Aurora database contains huge amounts of data acquired by firewalls, routers, honeypots and other
6 devices on AT&T Corp.'s global IP (Internet Protocol) network and other networks connected to
7 AT&T Corp.'s network, including but not limited to DRAS information and personally identifiable
8 CPNI that AT&T Corp. obtained by virtue of its provision of telecommunications service.
9

10 60. On information and belief, the Aurora database managed and/or accessed via Daytona
11 contains records or other information, including but not limited to DRAS information and CPNI,
12 pertaining to Plaintiffs' and class members' use of AT&T Corp.'s Internet services.
13

14 61. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has provided the government with direct
15 access to the contents of the Hawkeye, Aurora and/or other databases that it manages using Daytona,
16 including all information, records, DRAS information and CPNI pertaining to Plaintiffs and class
17 members, by providing the government with copies of the information in the databases and/or by
18 giving the government access to Daytona's querying capabilities and/or some other technology
19 enabling the government agents to search the databases' contents.
20

21 62. AT&T Inc. has begun a transition process designed to integrate the former SBC's
22 telecommunications network with AT&T Corp.'s network, ultimately leading into unified IP-based
23 networks. AT&T Inc. intends to use AT&T Corp.'s IP network in place of the fee-based transiting
24 and backbone access arrangements it currently has with third parties. In addition, others aspects of
25 both companies will be integrated. For example, SBC Laboratories and AT&T Laboratories will be
26 combined into AT&T Labs to provide technology research and development exclusively to the
27 subsidiaries of AT&T Inc.
28

1 68. The California Subclass seeks certification of claims for declaratory and injunctive
2 relief, and for restitution pursuant to the Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Bus. and Prof. Code
3 §§17200, *et seq.*).

4 69. Excluded from the Nationwide Class and California Subclass are the officers,
5 directors, and employees of Defendants, and the legal representatives, heirs, successors, and assigns
6 of Defendants.
7

8 70. Also excluded from the Nationwide Class and California Subclass are any foreign
9 powers, as defined by 50 U.S.C. §180(a), or any agents of foreign powers, as defined by 50 U.S.C.
10 §1801(b)(1)(A), including without limitation anyone who knowingly engages in sabotage or
11 international terrorism, or activities that are in preparation therefore.
12

13 71. This action is brought as a class action and may properly be so maintained pursuant to
14 the provisions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23. Plaintiffs reserve the right to
15 modify the Nationwide Class and the California Subclass definitions and the class period based on
16 the results of discovery.

17 72. **Numerosity of the Nationwide Class and California Subclass**: Members of the
18 Nationwide Class and California Subclass are so numerous that their individual joinder is
19 impracticable. The precise numbers and addresses of members of the Nationwide Class and
20 California Subclass are unknown to the Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs estimate that the Nationwide Class
21 consists of millions of members and the California Subclass consists of hundreds of thousands of
22 members. The precise number of persons in both the Nationwide Class and California Subclass and
23 their identities and addresses may be ascertained from Defendants' records.
24

25 73. **Existence of Common Questions of Fact and Law**: There is a well-defined
26 community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the members of the
27 Nationwide Class and California Subclass. These common legal and factual questions include:
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1 (a) Whether Defendants, acting as agents or instruments of the government, have
2 violated the First and Fourth Amendment rights of Nationwide Class members, or are currently
3 doing so;

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

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

9 (d) Whether Defendants have divulged or published the existence, contents,
10 substance, purport, effect, or meaning of Nationwide Class members' communications in violation
11 of 47 U.S.C. §605(a), or are currently doing so;

12 (e) Whether Defendants have divulged the contents of Nationwide Class
13 members' communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. §2702(a)(1) or (a)(2), or are currently doing so;

14 (f) Whether Defendants have divulged subscriber information or other records
15 pertaining to Nationwide Class members in violation of 18 U.S.C. §2702(a)(3), or are currently
16 doing so;

17 (g) Whether Defendants' interception, use or disclosure of California Subclass
18 members' communications, or the disclosure of subscriber information or other records pertaining to
19 California Subclass members, constitutes unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent business practices in
20 violation of California's Unfair Competition Law;

21 (h) Whether Plaintiffs and California Subclass members are entitled to restitution,
22 disgorgement of profits, or other equitable relief to remedy Defendants' unfair, unlawful and/or
23 fraudulent business practices;

24 (i) Whether Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to recover compensatory,
25 statutory and punitive damages, whether as a result of Defendants' fraudulent, illegal and deceitful
26 conduct, and/or otherwise; and

27 (j) Whether Plaintiffs and class members are entitled to an award of reasonable
28 attorneys' fees, pre-judgment interest, and costs of this suit.

1 74. Typicality: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the
2 Nationwide Class and California Subclass because Plaintiffs are or were subscribers to the Internet
3 and telephone services of Defendants. Plaintiffs and all members of the Nationwide Class and
4 California Subclass have similarly suffered harm arising from Defendants' violations of law, as
5 alleged herein.

6 75. Adequacy: Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Nationwide Class and
7 California Subclass because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the
8 classes they seek to represent. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in
9 complex class action litigation and Plaintiffs intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiffs
10 and their counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Nationwide
11 Class and California Subclass.

12 76. This suit may also be maintained as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil
13 Procedure, Rule 23(b)(2) because Plaintiffs and both the Nationwide Class and California Subclass
14 seek declaratory and injunctive relief, and all of the above factors of numerosity, common questions
15 of fact and law, typicality and adequacy are present. Moreover, Defendants have acted on grounds
16 generally applicable to Plaintiffs and both the Nationwide Class and California Subclass as a whole,
17 thereby making declaratory and/or injunctive relief proper.

18 77. Predominance and Superiority: This suit may also be maintained as a class action
19 under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23(b)(3) because questions of law and fact common to
20 the Nationwide Class and California Subclass predominate over the questions affecting only
21 individual members of the classes and a class action is superior to other available means for the fair
22 and efficient adjudication of this dispute. The damages suffered by each individual class member
23 may be relatively small, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the
24 complex and extensive litigation necessitated by Defendants' conduct. Furthermore, it would be
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1 virtually impossible for the class members, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the
 2 wrongs done to them. Moreover, even if class members themselves could afford such individual
 3 litigation, the court system could not. Individual litigation presents a potential for inconsistent or
 4 contradictory judgments. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and
 5 the court system presented by the complex legal issue of the case. By contrast, the class action
 6 device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of a single adjudication,
 7 economy of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
 8

9 COUNT I

10 **Violation of Plaintiffs' and Class Members' Rights Under the First and Fourth** 11 **Amendments to the United States Constitution (Plaintiffs Hepting, Hicks, Jewel and** 12 **Knutzen and the Nationwide Class [Including the California Subclass] vs. Defendants)**

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

15 79. On information and belief, Plaintiffs and class members have a reasonable
 16 expectation of privacy in their communications, contents of communications, and/or records
 17 pertaining to their communications transmitted, collected, and/or stored by AT&T Corp.

18 80. On information and belief, Plaintiffs and class members use AT&T Corp.'s services
 19 to speak or receive speech anonymously and to associate privately.

20 81. On information and belief, the above-described acts of interception, disclosure,
 21 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications, contents of
 22 communications, and records pertaining to their communications occurred without judicial or other
 23 lawful authorization, probable cause, and/or individualized suspicion.
 24

25 82. On information and belief, at all relevant times, the government instigated, directed
 26 and/or tacitly approved all of the above-described acts of AT&T Corp.
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1 83. On information and belief, at all relevant times, the government knew of and/or
2 acquiesced in all of the above-described acts of AT&T Corp., and failed to protect the First and
3 Fourth Amendment rights of the Plaintiffs and class members by obtaining judicial authorization.

4 84. In performing the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp. had at all relevant times a primary
5 or significant intent to assist or purpose of assisting the government in carrying out the Program
6 and/or other government investigations, rather than to protect its own property or rights.
7

8 85. By the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp. acted as an instrument or agent of the
9 government, and thereby violated Plaintiffs' and class members' reasonable expectations of privacy
10 and denied Plaintiffs and class members their right to be free from unreasonable searches and
11 seizures as guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and
12 additionally violated Plaintiffs' and class members' rights to speak and receive speech anonymously
13 and associate privately under the First Amendment.
14

15 86. By the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp.'s conduct proximately caused harm to
16 Plaintiffs and class members.

17 87. On information and belief, AT&T Corp.'s conduct was done intentionally, with
18 deliberate indifference, or with reckless disregard of, Plaintiffs' and class members' constitutional
19 rights.
20

21 88. On information and belief, there is a strong likelihood that Defendants are now
22 engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described violations of Plaintiffs' and class
23 members' constitutional rights, as agents of the government, and that likelihood represents a credible
24 threat of immediate future harm.

25 89. Wherefore, Plaintiffs and class members pray for this court to declare that AT&T
26 Corp. has violated their rights under the First and Fourth Amendments to the United States
27 Constitution, and enjoin Defendants and their agents, successors and assigns from violating the
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1 Plaintiffs' and class members' rights under the First and Fourth Amendments to the United States
2 Constitution.

3 **COUNT II**

4 **Electronic Surveillance Under Color of Law in Violation of 50 U.S.C. §1809 (Plaintiffs**
5 **Hepting, Hicks, Jewel and Knutzen and the Nationwide Class [Including the California**
6 **Subclass] vs. Defendants)**

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

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

10 (a) Prohibited activities – A person is guilty of an offense if he intentionally – (1)
11 engages in electronic surveillance under color of law except as authorized by statute;
12 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 statute.

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

14 (f) “Electronic surveillance” means – (1) the acquisition by an electronic,
15 mechanical, or other surveillance device of the contents of any wire or radio
16 communication sent by or intended to be received by a particular, known United
17 States person who is in the United States, if the contents are acquired by intentionally
18 targeting that United States person, under circumstances in which a person has a
19 reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would be required for law
20 enforcement purposes; (2) the acquisition by an electronic, mechanical, or other
21 surveillance device of the contents of any wire communication to or from a person in
22 the United States, without the consent of any party thereto, if such acquisition occurs
23 in the United States, but does not include the acquisition of those communications of
24 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 communication, under
circumstances in which a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a
warrant would be required for law enforcement purposes.

25 93. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has intentionally acquired, by means of a
26 surveillance device, the contents of one or more wire communications to or from Plaintiffs and class
27 members or other information in which Plaintiffs or class members have a reasonable expectation of
28 privacy, without the consent of any party thereto and such acquisition occurred in the United States.

1 94. By the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp. has intentionally engaged in electronic
2 surveillance (as defined by 50 U.S.C. §1801(f)) under color of law, but which is not authorized by
3 any statute, and AT&T Corp. has intentionally subjected Plaintiffs and class members to such
4 electronic surveillance, in violation of 50 U.S.C. §1809.

5 95. Additionally or in the alternative, by the acts alleged here in, AT&T Corp. has
6 intentionally disclosed or used information obtained under color of law by electronic surveillance,
7 knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through electronic surveillance
8 not authorized by statute.

9 96. AT&T Corp. did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the above-described
10 electronic surveillance, disclosure, and/or use, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

11 97. On information and belief, there is a strong likelihood that Defendants are now
12 engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described electronic surveillance, disclosure,
13 and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire communications described herein, and that
14 likelihood represents a credible threat of immediate future harm.

15 98. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' electronic
16 surveillance, disclosure, and/or use of their wire communications.

17 99. Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. §1810, which provides a civil action for any person who has
18 been subjected to an electronic surveillance or about whom information obtained by electronic
19 surveillance of such person has been disclosed or used in violation of 50 US.C. §1809, Plaintiffs and
20 class members seek equitable and declaratory relief; statutory damages for each Plaintiff and class
21 member of whichever is the greater of \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$1,000; punitive
22 damages as appropriate; and reasonable attorneys' fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.
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COUNT III

**Interception, Disclosure and/or Use of Communications in Violation of 18 U.S.C. §2511
(Plaintiffs Hepting, Hicks, Jewel and Knutzen and the Nationwide Class
[Including the California Subclass] vs. Defendants)**

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

101. 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).

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.

102. By the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp. has intentionally intercepted, endeavored to intercept, or procured another person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. §2511(1)(a); and/or

103. By the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp. has intentionally disclosed, or endeavored to disclose, to another person the contents of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of wire or electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. §2511(1)(c); and/or

104. By the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp. has intentionally used, or endeavored to use, the contents of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications, while knowing or

1 having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of wire or
2 electronic communications in violation of 18 U.S.C. §2511(1)(d); and/or

3 105. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. has intentionally divulged the contents of
4 Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications to persons or entities other than
5 the addressee or intended recipient, or the agents of same, or other providers of wire or electronic
6 communication service, while those communications were in transmission on AT&T Corp.'s
7 electronic communications services, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §2511(3)(a).
8

9 106. AT&T Corp. 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

13 107. On information and belief, there is a strong likelihood that Defendants are now
14 engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described intentional interception, disclosure,
15 divulgence and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or electronic communications, and that
16 likelihood represents a credible threat of immediate future harm.

17 108. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' intentional
18 interception, disclosure, divulgence and/or use of their wire or electronic communications.

19 109. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2520, which provides a civil action for any person whose wire
20 or electronic communications have been intercepted, disclosed or intentionally used in violation of
21 18 U.S.C. §2511, Plaintiffs and class members seek equitable and declaratory relief; statutory
22 damages for each Plaintiff and class member of whichever is the greater of \$100 a day for each day
23 of violation or \$10,000; punitive damages as appropriate; and reasonable attorneys' fees and other
24 litigation costs reasonably incurred.
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COUNT IV

**Unauthorized Publication and/or Use of Communications in Violation of 47 U.S.C. §605
(Plaintiffs Hepting, Hicks, Jewel and Knutzen and The NationwideClass
[Including the California Subclass] vs. Defendants)**

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

111. In relevant part, 47 U.S.C. §605 provides that:

(a) Practices prohibited – Except as authorized by chapter 119, Title 18, no person receiving, assisting in receiving, transmitting, or assisting in transmitting, any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio shall divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning thereof, except through authorized channels of transmission or reception, (1) to any person other than the addressee, his agent, or attorney, (2) to a person employed or authorized to forward such communication to its destination, (3) to proper accounting or distributing officers of the various communicating centers over which the communication may be passed, (4) to the master of a ship under whom he is serving, (5) in response to a subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or (6) on demand of other lawful authority.

112. AT&T Corp. received, assisted in receiving, transmitted, or assisted in transmitting, Plaintiffs' and class members' interstate or foreign communications by wire or radio.

113. By the acts alleged herein, AT&T Corp. divulged or published the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of such communications, by means other than through authorized channels of transmission or reception, in violation of 47 U.S.C. §605.

114. On information and belief, such divulgence or publication was willful and for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private financial gain.

115. AT&T Corp. did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the divulgence or publication of their communications, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

116. On information and belief, there is a strong likelihood that Defendants are now engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described divulgence or publication of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire or radio communications, and that likelihood represents a credible threat of immediate future harm.

1 117. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' divulgence
2 or publication of their wire or radio communications.

3 118. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §605(e)(3)(A), which provides a civil action for any person
4 whose wire or electronic communications have been divulged or published in violation of 47 U.S.C.
5 §605(a), Plaintiffs and class members seek temporary and final injunctions on such terms as the
6 Court deems reasonable to prevent or restrain such violations; statutory damages of not less than
7 \$1,000 or more than \$10,000 for each violation aggrieving each Plaintiff and class member, as the
8 Court considers just; in the Court's discretion, an increase in the award of damages to each Plaintiff
9 and class member by an amount of not more than \$100,000 for each violation; and the recovery of
10 full costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

11
12 **COUNT V**

13 **Divulgence of Communications Contents in Violation of 18 U.S.C. §§2702(a)(1)**
14 **and/or (a)(2) (Plaintiffs Hepting, Hicks, Jewel and Knutzen and the Nationwide Class**
15 **[Including the California Subclass] vs. Defendants)**

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

18 120. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. §2702 provides that:

19 (a) Prohibitions. – Except as provided in subsection (b) – (1) a person or entity
20 providing an electronic communication service to the public shall not knowingly
21 divulge to any person or entity the contents of a communication while in electronic
22 storage by that service; and (2) a person or entity providing remote computing
23 service to the public shall not knowingly divulge to any person or entity the contents
24 of any communication which is carried or maintained on that service – (A) on behalf
25 of, and received by means of electronic transmission from (or created by means of
26 computer processing of communications received by means of electronic
27 transmission from), a subscriber or customer of such service; (B) solely for the
28 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. . . .

26 121. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. knowingly divulged to one or more persons
27 or entities the contents of Plaintiffs' and class members' communications while in electronic storage
28

1 by an AT&T Corp. electronic communication service, and/or while carried or maintained by an
2 AT&T Corp. remote computing service, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§2702(a)(1) and/or (a)(2).

3 122. AT&T Corp. did not notify Plaintiffs or class members of the divulgence of their
4 communications, nor did Plaintiffs or class members consent to such.

5 123. On information and belief, there is a strong likelihood that Defendants are now
6 engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described divulgence of Plaintiffs' and class
7 members' communications while in electronic storage by Defendants' electronic communication
8 service(s), and/or while carried or maintained by Defendants' remote computing service(s), and that
9 likelihood represents a credible threat of immediate future harm.

10 124. Plaintiffs and class members have been and are aggrieved by Defendants' above-
11 described divulgence of the contents of their communications.

12 125. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2707, which provides a civil action for any person aggrieved
13 by knowing or intentional violation of 18 U.S.C. §2702, Plaintiffs and class members seek such
14 preliminary and other equitable or declaratory relief as may be appropriate; statutory damages of no
15 less than \$1 000 for each aggrieved Plaintiff or class member; punitive damages as the Court
16 considers just; and reasonable attorneys' fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.

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19 **COUNT VI**

20 **Divulgence Of Communications Records In Violation Of 18 U.S.C. §2702(A)(3)**
21 **(Plaintiffs Hepting, Hicks, Jewel and Knutzen and the Nationwide Class**
22 **[Including the California Subclass] vs. Defendants)**

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

25 127. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. §2702 provides that:

26 (a) Prohibitions. – Except as provided in subsection (b) – (3) a provider of
27 remote computing service or electronic communication service to the public shall not
28 knowingly divulge a record or other information pertaining to a subscriber to or
customer of such service (not including the contents of communications covered by
paragraph (1) or (2)) to any governmental entity.

1 135. By engaging in the acts and practices described herein, Defendants have committed
2 one or more unfair business practices within the meaning of Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200, *et seq.*
3 Specifically, Defendants' business practices offend the public policies set forth in California
4 Constitution Art. 1, section 1.

5 136. Defendants' above-described deceptive and misleading acts and practices have
6 deceived and/or are likely to deceive Plaintiffs and other California Subclass members. Plaintiffs
7 were, in fact, deceived as to the terms and conditions of services provided by defendants. Plaintiffs
8 and California Subclass members have suffered harm as a result of Defendants' misrepresentations
9 and/or omissions.

10 137. Defendants' acts and practices are also unlawful because, as described above, they
11 violate the First and Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution, 50 U.S.C. §1809, 18
12 U.S.C. §2511, 47 U.S.C. §605, 18 U.S.C. §2702(a)(1) and/or (a)(2), and 18 U.S.C. §2702(a)(3).

13 138. AT&T Corp.'s acts and practices are also unlawful because they violate 18 U.S.C.
14 §3121.

15 139. In relevant part, 18 U.S.C. §3121 provides that:

16 (a) In general. – Except as provided in this section, no person may install or use a
17 pen register or a trap and trace device without first obtaining a court order under
18 section 3123 of this title or under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978
19 (50 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*)

20 As defined by 18 U.S.C. §3127:

21 (3) the term “pen register” means a device or process which records or decodes
22 dialing, routing, addressing, or signaling information transmitted by an instrument or
23 facility from which a wire or electronic communication is transmitted, provided,
24 however, that such information shall not include the contents of any communication,
25 but such term does not include any device or process used by a provider or customer
26 of a wire or electronic communication service for billing, or recording as an incident
27 to billing, for communications services provided by such provider or any device or
28 process used by a provider or customer of a wire communication service for cost
accounting or other like purposes in the ordinary course of its business;

(4) the term “trap and trace device” means a device or process which captures the
incoming electronic or other impulses which identify the originating number or other
dialing, routing, addressing, and signaling information reasonably likely to identify

1 the source of a wire or electronic communication, provided, however, that such
2 information shall not include the contents of any communication;

3 140. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. installed or used pen registers and/or trap
4 and trace devices without first obtaining a court order under 18 U.S.C. §3123 or under the Foreign
5 Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. §§1801, *et seq.*), and continue to do so.

6 141. On information and belief, the pen registers and/or trap and trace devices installed
7 and used by AT&T Corp. have captured, recorded, or decoded, and continue to capture, record or
8 decode, dialing, routing, addressing or signaling information pertaining to Plaintiff and/or California
9 Subclass members' wire or electronic communications.

10 142. AT&T Corp. did not notify Plaintiffs or California Subclass members of the
11 installation or use of pen registers and/or trap and trace devices, nor did Plaintiffs or California
12 Subclass members consent to such.

13 143. AT&T Corp.'s acts and practices are also unlawful because they violate 47 U.S.C.
14 §222, which in relevant part provides that:

15 (c) Confidentiality of customer proprietary network information – (1) Privacy
16 requirements for telecommunications carriers – Except as required by law or with the
17 approval of the customer, a telecommunications carrier that receives or obtains
18 customer proprietary network information by virtue of its provision of a
19 telecommunications service shall only use, disclose, or permit access to individually
20 identifiable customer proprietary network information in its provision of (A) the
21 telecommunications service from which such information is derived, or (B) services
22 necessary to, or used in, the provision of such telecommunications service, including
23 the publishing of directories.

24 144. AT&T Corp. is a telecommunications carrier that obtains and has obtained customer
25 proprietary network information by virtue of its provision of telecommunications service.

26 145. On information and belief, AT&T Corp. used, disclosed and/or provided to
27 government entities individually identifiable customer proprietary network information pertaining to
28 Plaintiffs and California Subclass members, and continue to do so.

1 146. AT&T Corp. did not notify Plaintiffs or California Subclass members of the
2 disclosure and/or provision of their personally identifiable customer proprietary network information
3 to government entities, nor did Plaintiffs or California Subclass members consent to such.

4 147. Plaintiffs and the California Subclass have suffered injury in fact and have lost money
5 or property as a result of such unfair and unlawful business practices. Such injuries and losses
6 include, but are not limited to, the service fees and other fees and charges paid to AT&T Corp.
7 Neither the Plaintiffs nor any reasonable California Subclass member would have paid such fees and
8 charges for AT&T Corp. services had they first known of AT&T Corp.'s unlawful acts and
9 practices.
10

11 148. On information and belief, there is a strong likelihood that Defendants are now
12 engaging in and will continue to engage in the above-described electronic surveillance, disclosure,
13 and/or use of Plaintiffs' and class members' wire communications, and that likelihood represents a
14 credible threat of immediate future harm.
15

16 149. Plaintiffs and the California Subclass seek restitution, disgorgement, injunctive relief
17 and all other relief from Defendants allowed under §§17200, *et seq.* Plaintiffs and the California
18 Subclass also seek attorneys' fees pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §1021.5, as well as such other
19 and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
20

21 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

22 WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs for themselves and all others similarly situated respectfully
23 request that the Court:

24 A. Declare that Defendants' participation in the Program as alleged herein violates
25 applicable law including without limitation:

26 (i) The First and Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution,
27 50 U.S.C. §1809, 18 U.S.C. §2511, 47 U.S.C. §605, and 18 U.S.C. §2702, as to Plaintiffs and the
28 Nationwide Class; and

1 (ii) Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200, *et seq.*, as to Plaintiffs and the
2 California Subclass.

3 B. Award equitable relief, including without limitation, a preliminary and permanent
4 injunction prohibiting Defendants' continued or future participation in the Program:

5 (i) Pursuant to the First and Fourth Amendments to the United States
6 Constitution, 50 U.S.C. §1810, 18 U.S.C. §2520(b)(1), 47 U.S.C. §605(e)(3)(b)(i), and 18 U.S.C.
7 §2707(b)(1), as to the Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class; and

8 (ii) Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200, *et seq.*, as to Plaintiffs
9 and California Subclass;

10 C. Award statutory damages to the extent permitted by law to each Plaintiff and class
11 member in the sum of:

12 (i) \$100 per day for each day of violation of 50 U.S.C. §1809 aggrieving
13 that Plaintiff or class member or \$1,000, whichever is greater, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. §1810(a);

14 (ii) \$100 a day for each violation of 18 U.S.C. §2511 aggrieving that
15 Plaintiff or class member or \$10,000, whichever is greater, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2520(c)(2)(A);

16 (iii) Not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000 for each violation
17 aggrieving that Plaintiff or class member, as the court considers just, pursuant to 47 U.S.C.
18 §605(e)(3)(C)(i)(II); and

19 (iv) \$1000 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2707(c);

20 D. Award punitive damages to the extent permitted by law to each Plaintiff and class
21 member, including without limitation:

22 (i) An appropriate sum pursuant to 50 U.S.C. §1810(b);

23 (ii) An appropriate sum pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §2520(b)(2); and

24 (iii) Not more than \$100,000 per violation of 47 U.S.C. §605(a) aggrieving
25 that Plaintiff or class member, in the court's discretion, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §605(e)(3)(C)(ii);

26 E. Award to Plaintiffs attorneys' fees and other costs of suit to the extent permitted by
27 law, including without limitation pursuant to 50 U.S.C. §1810(c), 18 U.S.C. §2520(b)(3), 47 U.S.C.
28 §605(e)(3)(B)(iii), 18 U.S.C. §2707(b)(3), and Cal. Code Civ. Proc. §1021.5;

1 F. Award restitution, disgorgement, preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and all
2 other relief allowed under §§17200, *et seq.* to Plaintiffs and the California Subclass;

3 G. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

4 **JURY DEMAND**

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

7 DATED: February 22, 2006

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25 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

26 T:\CasesSF\AT&T Privacy\cpt00028368.doc

1 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2 I hereby certify that on February 22, 2006, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk
3 of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail
4 addresses denoted on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I have
5 mailed the foregoing document or paper via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF
6 participants indicated on the attached Manual Notice List.

7 s/ REED R. KATHREIN
8 REED R. KATHREIN

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Mailing Information for a Case 3:06-cv-00672-VRW

Electronic Mail Notice List

The following are those who are currently on the list to receive e-mail notices for this case.

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Manual Notice List

The following is the list of attorneys who are **not** on the list to receive e-mail notices for this case (who therefore require manual noticing). You may wish to use your mouse to select and copy this list into your word processing program in order to create notices or labels for these recipients.

Lee Tien

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