

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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

IN RE:

MDL Docket No 06-1791 VRW

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
TELECOMMUNICATIONS RECORDS
LITIGATION

Case No C 07-1115 VRW

ORDER

This order pertains to:

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS,
a New York Nonprofit Law Firm;
TINA M FOSTER, GITANJALI S
GUTIERREZ, SEEMA AHMAD, MARIA
LAHOOD and RACHEL MEEROPOL,
United States Citizens and
Attorneys at Law,

Plaintiffs,

v

BARACK H OBAMA, President of the
United States; NATIONAL SECURITY
AGENCY and KEITH B ALEXANDER, its
Director; DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY and MICHAEL D MAPLES, its
Director; CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY and PORTER J GOSS, its
Director; DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY and MICHAEL CHERTOFF,
its Secretary; FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION and ROBERT S
MUELLER III, its Director; JOHN D
NEGROPONTE, Director of National
Intelligence,

Defendants.

_____ /

1 This case is part of multi-district litigation stemming
2 from the Terrorist Surveillance Program ("TSP"), a warrantless
3 surveillance program carried out by the federal government from
4 2001 to 2007. On May 27, 2010, defendants – certain high-ranking
5 government officials and associated government agencies – filed a
6 renewed motion to dismiss or, in the alternative, for summary
7 judgment based in part on plaintiffs' failure to establish
8 standing. Doc #731/39.¹ On July 29, 2010, plaintiffs filed a
9 renewed motion for summary judgment and opposition to defendants'
10 motion for summary judgment. Doc ##742/46, 743/47. For the
11 reasons discussed below, the court GRANTS defendants' motion for
12 summary judgment and DENIES plaintiffs' motion for summary
13 judgment.

I

14
15
16 On January 17, 2006, plaintiffs filed an action in the
17 United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.
18 Doc #333-1/16-1. Plaintiffs alleged that defendants engaged in
19 electronic surveillance without court order and thereby violated
20 the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act ("FISA"), the Separation
21 of Powers Doctrine and the First and Fourth Amendments. Id at 2.
22 Plaintiffs based these allegations primarily upon statements by
23 President George W Bush and other officials in December 2005
24 admitting that the National Security Agency ("NSA") had monitored,
25 without a warrant, communications between the United States and a

26
27 ¹ Documents will be cited both to the MDL docket number (No M 06-
28 1791) and to the individual docket number (No C 07-1115) in the
following format: Doc #(MDL)/(individual).

1 foreign country where one of the parties was believed to be a
2 member or affiliate of al-Qa'ida. Id at 8.

3 The complaint alleges that plaintiff Center for
4 Constitutional Rights ("CCR") represented, and continues to
5 represent, clients who are suspected by the United States
6 government of having some link to al-Qa'ida or other terrorist
7 organizations. Doc #333-1/16-1 at 2-3. These clients include
8 Muslim foreign nationals detained after the September 11 terrorist
9 attacks as persons "of interest" and others detained as "enemy
10 combatants" at Guantanamo Bay. Id. Plaintiffs - CCR and five of
11 its attorneys who represent such clients - "believe that their
12 conversations and emails with [CCR clients], and with other persons
13 abroad with whom they have communicated in connection with these
14 cases, have been subject to surveillance pursuant to the [TSP]." Id
15 at 3. Plaintiffs further allege that "[i]t is likely that
16 [p]laintiffs' privileged attorney-client communications were and
17 continue to be intercepted by Defendants." Id.

18 Plaintiffs claim that they were harmed by the
19 government's surveillance program in various ways. Plaintiffs
20 allege that, after they became aware of the program, they were
21 compelled to "institute protective measures to reduce the potential
22 impact of such surveillance on their representation of their
23 clients." Doc #333-1/16-1 at 12. Plaintiffs allege that they were
24 forced to stop "communicating with certain individuals at all by
25 phone or mail," "avoid[] subjects central to the attorney-client
26 relationship and work product in electronic communications with
27 others" and "undertake international travel to avoid the risk of
28 jeopardizing the confidentiality of privileged communications." Id

1 at 12-13. In addition to the expenses these measures imposed on
2 plaintiffs, plaintiffs claim that they have suffered "irreparable
3 harm to their ability to advocate vigorously on their clients'
4 behalf." Id at 13.

5 Plaintiffs also allege that, because the government's
6 surveillance program "permits the surveillance of conversations of
7 people for whom the government would not be able to establish
8 probable cause that the subject of surveillance is an agent of a
9 foreign power," it has "negatively affected [p]laintiffs' ability
10 to communicate with clients, co-counsel, witnesses, and other
11 relevant individuals in the course of carrying out their role as
12 advocates for their clients and others." Doc #333-1/16-1 at 13.
13 That is, "[k]nowledge that their conversations may be overheard
14 chills persons outside the United States who are not agents of
15 foreign powers from contacting the [p]laintiffs through electronic
16 means to seek their legal advice and/or to provide information in
17 connection with legal matters." Id. Plaintiffs allege that this
18 has caused "irreparable harm to their ability to effectively
19 advocate for [their clients], and will continue to inflict such
20 harm until it is stopped." Id.

21 Plaintiffs' complaint requests various forms of equitable
22 relief. Plaintiffs request that the court: (1) "[d]eclare that
23 [d]efendants' program of warrantless surveillance is unlawful, and
24 enjoin any further such warrantless surveillance"; (2) "[o]rder
25 that [d]efendants disclose to [p]laintiffs all unlawful
26 surveillance of [p]laintiffs' communications carried out pursuant
27 to the program"; (3) "[o]rder that all [d]efendants turn over to
28 [p]laintiffs all information and records in their possession

1 relating to [p]laintiffs that were acquired through the warrantless
2 surveillance program or were the fruit of surveillance under the
3 program, and subsequently destroy any such information and records
4 in [d]efendants' possession"; (4) "[a]ward costs, including an
5 award of attorneys' fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28
6 [USC] § 2412(d)(1)(A)" and (5) "[a]ward such other relief as the
7 Court may deem just and proper." Doc #333-1/16-1 at 15.

8 On March 9, 2006, plaintiffs moved for partial summary
9 judgment. Doc ##333-2/16-2, 333-3/16-3. On May 26, 2006,
10 defendants moved to dismiss plaintiffs' action or, alternatively,
11 for summary judgment. Doc ##327-1/12-1, 327-3/12-3. Both
12 plaintiffs and defendants received amicus briefs in support of
13 their motions.

14 On February 23, 2007, this case was consolidated with the
15 In re National Security Agency Telecommunications Records
16 Litigation multi-district litigation, Case Number 06-md-1791, and
17 transferred to the undersigned sitting in the Northern District of
18 California. See Doc #179/xxx.² Judge Lynch in the Southern
19 District of New York did not rule on the outstanding motions to
20 dismiss and for summary judgment before the case was transferred.
21 The parties agreed to file supplemental briefs and have oral
22 argument on the outstanding motions. Doc #289/2. On June 8, 2007,
23 defendants filed a supplemental brief in support of their original
24 motion. Doc #308/3. Defendants also submitted, for ex parte in
25 camera review, a classified memorandum and a classified

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27 ²Documents contained in the MDL docket but not in the docket for
28 this particular case are listed with "xxx" rather than an individual
docket number.

1 declaration. Doc ##309/4 & 310/5. On July 10, 2007, plaintiffs
2 filed a supplemental memorandum in support of their original motion
3 for summary judgment and in opposition to defendants' motion. Doc
4 #328/13.

5 On August 9, 2007, the court held oral arguments on the
6 parties' motions. Doc #348/20. On August 10, 2007, plaintiffs
7 moved for leave to file a supplemental complaint challenging the
8 Protect America Act of 2007, which temporarily amended FISA, as
9 unconstitutional under the First and Fourth Amendments. Doc
10 #347/19. Defendants opposed. Doc #381/22. On January 28, 2009,
11 the court denied plaintiffs' motion as moot on the grounds that the
12 Protect America Act had expired in February 2008 and had not been
13 reauthorized. Doc #555/29.

14 In response to the court's request on January 20, 2010,
15 Doc #702/31, the parties submitted a joint status report on March
16 19, 2010 explaining the status of the case and the proceedings
17 necessary to resolve it. Doc #716/35. Among the issues addressed
18 by the parties was the fact that the TSP had been discontinued in
19 early 2007. Id. Plaintiffs stated that "[e]ven if the NSA Program
20 challenged in [p]laintiffs' original summary judgment papers is no
21 longer in active operation with respect to the continuing
22 interception of communications," plaintiffs' request for an order
23 requiring defendant to disclose all unlawful surveillance of
24 plaintiffs, turn over all information pertaining to plaintiffs that
25 was acquired through the TSP and destroy any such information in
26 defendants' possession was still "necessary to remedy the harms set
27 forth in [p]laintiffs' summary judgment papers." Id at 3.

28 Defendants continued to argue that plaintiffs' claims should be

1 dismissed or summary judgment granted because plaintiffs lack
2 standing. Id at 4-7. The court ordered the parties to renew their
3 cross-motions and file new oppositions and replies. Doc #720/36.

4 On May 27, 2010, defendants filed a renewed motion to
5 dismiss or for summary judgment. Doc #731/39. On July 29, 2010,
6 plaintiffs filed a renewed motion for summary judgment and an
7 opposition to defendants' motion. Doc ##742/46, 743/47. On
8 September 14, 2010, defendants filed an opposition to plaintiffs
9 summary judgment motion and in reply to plaintiffs' opposition.
10 Doc #749/49. On October 5, 2010, plaintiffs filed a reply to
11 defendants' opposition. Doc #750/50.

12 II

13
14 The following is a statement of the relevant facts of the
15 case, drawn largely from plaintiffs' declarations and included
16 documents, and construed most favorably to plaintiffs.

17 On December 17, 2005, President Bush gave a radio address
18 stating that shortly after September 11, 2001 he authorized the NSA
19 to intercept "the international communications of people with known
20 links to [al-Qa'ida] and related terrorist organizations." Doc
21 #333-4/16-4 at 39-40. In a December 19, 2005 press conference,
22 Attorney General Alberto Gonzales explained that the program
23 involved surveillance of communications between a party in the
24 United States and a party outside of the United States where there
25 is "a reasonable basis to conclude that one party to the
26 communication is a member of [al-Qa'ida], affiliated with [al-
27 Qa'ida], or a member of an organization affiliated with [al-
28 Qa'ida], or working in support of [al-Qa'ida]." Doc #333-4/16-4 at

1 62. In a speech on January 23, 2006, Deputy Director of National
2 Intelligence (and former NSA Director) Michael Hayden confirmed
3 that under the program this "reasonable basis" determination was
4 made by a NSA intelligence expert without court involvement. Doc
5 #333-4/16-4 at 90-91. This program has been referred to by the
6 government and others as the Terrorist Surveillance Program
7 ("TSP"). See, for example, Doc #308/3 at 5.

8 On January 17, 2007, Attorney General Gonzales sent a
9 letter regarding the TSP to various members of Congress. Doc
10 #127/xxx. In the letter, Gonzales explained that a Foreign
11 Intelligence Surveillance Court judge had issued orders
12 "authorizing the Government to target for collection international
13 communications into or out of the United States where there is
14 probable cause to believe that one of the communicants is a member
15 or agent of [al-Qa'ida] or an associated terrorist organization."
16 Doc #127-1/xxx at 1. "As a result of these orders, any electronic
17 surveillance that was occurring as part of the [TSP] will now be
18 conducted subject to the approval of the Foreign Intelligence
19 Surveillance Court" - that is, in compliance with FISA. See *id.*
20 Gonzales stated that "under these circumstances, the President has
21 determined not to reauthorize the [TSP] when the current
22 authorization expires." *Id.* at 1-2.

23 Plaintiffs have "served as counsel in many cases alleging
24 violations of constitutional and human rights as a result of the
25 detention and interrogation practices of the [Bush] administration
26 in connection with anti-terrorism policies and practices." Doc
27 #333-4/16-4 at 3. Most of plaintiffs' clients are represented pro
28 bono, with no expectation that they will ever pay any expenses

1 related to their representation. Id at 3. CCR "is committed to
2 the use of law as a positive force for social change" and
3 "considers litigation to be not merely a tool for advancing
4 precedent but also a fulcrum around which to organize mass
5 movements for political change and a means of giving voice to the
6 aspirations of oppressed peoples." Id at 2-3.

7 The individual attorney plaintiffs regularly communicate
8 with individuals who "fit within the criteria articulated by
9 Attorney General Gonzales for targets of the [TSP] * * * or are
10 reasonably likely to be viewed by the United States as fitting
11 within those criteria." Doc #333-4/16-4 at 4. Specifically,
12 plaintiffs Gutierrez, Foster and Ahmad work on habeas corpus
13 petitions for designated "enemy combatants" held at Guantanamo Bay.
14 Id at 3-5. They regularly communicate with family members of
15 detainees, "former detainees who have been released and returned to
16 their home countries," and various witnesses, lawyers and other
17 individuals who reside in foreign countries, including persons who
18 have been designated by the United States as "enemy combatants."
19 Id. Plaintiff LaHood represents Maher Arar, who resides in Canada
20 and has been declared by the United States to be a member of al-
21 Qa'ida, in a civil suit and regularly communicates with him by
22 phone and email. Id at 5. Plaintiff Meeropol is the lead attorney
23 in the Turkmen v Ashcroft civil class action on behalf of Muslim
24 non-citizens detained shortly after September 11, 2001 and declared
25 to be "of interest" to the September 11 terrorism investigation.
26 Id at 5-6. Meeropol regularly communicates with these actual and
27 potential class members, all of whom reside outside the United
28 States. Id at 5-6.

1 Plaintiffs did not produce, in response to defendants'
2 motion for summary judgment, any evidence that they were actually
3 surveilled under the TSP. Instead, plaintiffs limited their
4 evidence and argument to the claim that their constitutional rights
5 were "chilled" by the mere risk that they were surveilled under the
6 TSP. Plaintiffs claim that this risk forced them to review past
7 communications that may have been intercepted by the TSP, take
8 corrective action and implement measures to prevent future
9 communications from being intercepted by the government. See Doc
10 #333-4/16-4 at 6-10. Plaintiffs have attempted to avoid electronic
11 communication concerning sensitive matters with overseas contacts
12 and have traveled internationally to discuss such matters in
13 person. Id at 7-9.

14 In January 2006, CCR and its staff submitted requests to
15 various agencies under the Freedom of Information Act seeking all
16 records obtained through warrantless electronic surveillance, which
17 required "[s]ubstantial expenditures of staff time and effort." Id
18 at 7. Plaintiffs also drafted interrogatories in Turkmen v
19 Ashcroft seeking to discover any attorney-client communications
20 that were monitored or intercepted, and CCR attorneys have been
21 instructed by CCR's director to move for such disclosure in other
22 cases where surveillance is suspected. Id at 6, 9. Plaintiffs
23 allege that this "divert[s] staff time and organizational resources
24 away from core mission tasks," which "hurts [their] organization by
25 reducing the number of cases [they] can bring, and undermin[ing
26 their] ability to litigate [their] existing cases in the most
27 effective manner." Id at 9-10.

28 //

1 Plaintiffs also claim to have suffered less quantifiable
2 harm since learning about the existence of the TSP. Plaintiffs
3 believe that given their knowledge of the existence and nature of
4 the TSP they are ethically required to avoid international
5 electronic communications involving sensitive information. See Doc
6 ##333-7/16-7 at 2-5, 333-8/16-8 at 3-6, 333-9/16-9 at 2-3.
7 Plaintiffs submitted a declaration from Professor Stephen Gillers,
8 a specialist in legal ethics, stating that "[i]n light of what is
9 now known about the [TSP] and given the nature of CCR's work as
10 detailed in submissions to the Court, CCR attorneys and their
11 support persons have substantial reason to fear that telephonic,
12 fax, and e-mail communications * * * that they may have or have had
13 with CCR clients, or with third persons or each other in the course
14 of representing clients, have been or will be intercepted by the
15 United States. Doc #333-6/16-6 at 4. As a result, "CCR attorneys
16 may not ethically use * * * these electronic means of communication
17 in exchanging or collecting * * * [n]early all communications with
18 or about clients." Id at 4-5. Because international travel is not
19 an effective substitute for easy electronic communications,
20 plaintiffs have not been able to communicate with overseas clients
21 and contacts as much as desired and believe that the quality of
22 their litigation has been undermined.

23 Plaintiffs have also deemed it necessary to inform
24 persons communicating with them via electronic means that their
25 conversation may be subject to government surveillance. See, for
26 example, Doc ##333-7/16-7 at 3, 333-8/16-8 at 5. William Goodman,
27 the director of CCR, states that "it is difficult to imagine a
28 worse thing to have to say at the onset of a relationship with a

1 client, witness, or other person with whom one wishes to work
2 closely" because it "inevitably [makes] the CCR staffer appear to
3 be in some fashion an agent of the United States government, or
4 [makes] our organization appear suspect due to the fact that
5 communications with us are subject to government surveillance."
6 Doc #333-7/16-7 at 3. Plaintiffs imply that the lack of trust
7 thereby created has negatively impacted the quality of their
8 litigation activities.

9
10 III

11 Summary judgment is proper where the pleadings, discovery
12 and affidavits show that there is "no genuine issue as to any
13 material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a
14 matter of law." FRCP 56(c). A court will grant summary judgment
15 "against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to
16 establish the existence of an element essential to that party's
17 case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at
18 trial * * * since a complete failure of proof concerning an
19 essential element of the nonmoving party's case necessarily renders
20 all other facts immaterial." Celotex Corp v Catrett, 477 US 317,
21 322-23 (1986).

22 "It goes without saying that those who seek to invoke the
23 jurisdiction of the federal courts must satisfy the threshold
24 requirement imposed by Article III of the Constitution by alleging
25 an actual case or controversy." City of Los Angeles v Lyons, 461
26 US 95, 101 (1983). Standing is a jurisdictional requirement
27 grounded in Article III of the Constitution. Lujan v Defenders of
28 Wildlife, 504 US 555, 559 (1992). To establish Article III

1 standing, a plaintiff must establish: (1) it suffered an "injury-
2 in-fact," which is both "concrete and particularized" and "actual
3 or imminent;" (2) a causal connection between the injury and the
4 conduct complained of and (3) that it is likely that the injury
5 will be "redressed by a favorable decision." Id at 560-61. The
6 party invoking federal jurisdiction bears the burden of
7 establishing these elements, and each element must be supported
8 with the manner and degree of evidence required at the successive
9 stages of the litigation. Id at 561. "At the pleading stage,
10 general factual allegations of injury resulting from the
11 defendant's conduct may suffice * * *. In response to a summary
12 judgment motion, however, the plaintiff can no longer rest on such
13 'mere allegations,' but must 'set forth' by affidavit or other
14 evidence 'specific facts'[" Id. An affidavit that contains
15 "only conclusory allegations, not backed up by statements of fact,
16 * * * cannot defeat a motion for summary judgment." Shane v
17 Greyhound Lines, Inc, 868 F2d 1057, 1061 (9th Cir 1989).

18
19 IV

20 The court first turns to whether plaintiffs have
21 introduced sufficient evidence to establish standing for their
22 claim under the First Amendment. Defendants contend that
23 "[p]laintiffs' allegations of a subjective chill coupled with an
24 unwillingness to communicate are insufficient to establish injury-
25 in-fact." Doc #731/39 at 16. According to defendants, "where the
26 challenged conduct has unquestionably ceased, as here, plaintiffs'
27 allegations of a subjective chill * * * are insufficient to confer
28 standing for their First Amendment claim." Id at 21.

1 Plaintiffs maintain that they continue to suffer harm to
2 their "First Amendment interest in litigating against the
3 government." Doc #743/47 at 12. Plaintiffs argue that "any
4 responsible attorney would have to conform their behavior to
5 account for the possibility that potential clients and witnesses
6 might be tainted by the possibility of past government
7 interception," meaning that "CCR will have to exercise caution
8 going forward in using such individuals in litigation." Id at 12-
9 13. This "need for caution interferes with [CCR's] ability to
10 construct a case under the ordinary assumptions of confidentiality
11 that underpin our adversary system of justice." Id at 13.

12 Plaintiffs also argue that "third parties might sensibly
13 be hesitant to communicate freely with CCR staffers even absent a
14 risk of current unlawful interception," creating "a current risk
15 that third parties who communicated with [CCR] previously will now
16 be less willing to do so, knowing that the government may have been
17 listening in on those earlier calls." Doc #743/47 at 11.

18 Other than references to "possibilities" and "risks,"
19 plaintiffs do not argue and have presented no evidence that they
20 were unlawfully surveilled. Instead, plaintiffs characterize the
21 uncertainty about whether they were surveilled, the possible
22 existence of records of that surveillance and the purportedly
23 reasonable actions taken in response to it as the harm, alleging
24 that it exerts a "chilling effect" on the exercise of their First
25 Amendment rights. Doc #743/47 at 21-22.

26 The question, then, is whether such chilling effects -
27 where there is no evidence that plaintiffs were actually surveilled
28 under the TSP - are sufficient to establish the "concrete and

1 particularized" injury required for Article III standing. Lujan,
2 504 US at 560.

3
4 A

5 In Laird v Tatum, 408 US 1 (1972), the Supreme Court
6 considered whether the chilling of First Amendment rights by the
7 existence of an allegedly unlawful government surveillance program
8 presented a justiciable controversy. The Court recognized that
9 "constitutional violations may arise from the deterrent, or
10 'chilling,' effect of governmental regulations that fall short of a
11 direct prohibition against the exercise of First Amendment rights."
12 *Id* at 11. The Court, however, found no case that involved a
13 "chilling effect aris[ing] merely from the individual's knowledge
14 that a governmental agency was engaged in certain activities or
15 from the individual's concomitant fear that, armed with the fruits
16 of those activities, the agency might in the future take some other
17 and additional action detrimental to that individual." *Id* at 11.
18 The Court emphasized that "[a]llegations of a subjective 'chill'
19 are not an adequate substitute for a claim of specific present
20 objective harm or a threat of specific future harm." *Id* at 14-15.

21 Plaintiffs attempt to distinguish Laird by relying
22 heavily on Presbyterian Church (USA) v United States, 870 F2d 518
23 (9th Cir 1989). In Presbyterian Church, the plaintiff churches
24 claimed that their First and Fourth Amendment rights were violated
25 when "INS agents entered the churches wearing 'body bugs' and
26 surreptitiously recorded church services." *Id* at 520. The
27 plaintiffs alleged that their right to free exercise of religion
28 and association was abridged and that "as a result of the

1 surveillance of worship services, members have withdrawn from
2 active participation in the churches." Id at 520-22. The court
3 ruled that the plaintiffs had established standing because "[w]hen
4 congregants are chilled from participating in worship services * *
5 * because they fear the government is spying on them and taping
6 their every utterance, * * * a church suffers organizational injury
7 because its ability to carry out its ministries has been impaired."
8 Id at 522. The court distinguished Laird as involving a chilling
9 effect "caused, not by any specific action of the Army directed
10 against the plaintiffs, but only by 'the existence and operation'
11 of the surveillance program in general." Id. That is, the
12 plaintiffs in Laird did not allege that they were actually
13 surveilled, but "only that they could conceivably become subject to
14 the Army's domestic surveillance program." Id.

15 In this case, the fear that plaintiffs describe as
16 chilling the exercise of their First Amendment rights is far closer
17 to Laird than Presbyterian Church. The alleged injury here is, in
18 fact, more speculative than in Laird given that (unlike Laird) the
19 government has ceased the activities that gave rise to the lawsuit.
20 Instead, there is only a fear that plaintiffs may have been subject
21 to unlawful surveillance in the past combined with a fear that some
22 "agency might in the future take some other and additional action
23 detrimental to [them]." Laird, 408 US at 11. Moreover, at least
24 some of the ongoing burdens described by plaintiff cannot fairly be
25 traced to the TSP itself. Plaintiffs' declarations describe at
26 length the disruption to their operations resulting from their
27 inability to use quick and efficient electronic communications.
28 Even assuming (without deciding) that such fears and measures were

1 and advocacy, the First Amendment does not protect against every
2 conceivable burden or difficulty that may arise during litigation.
3 Plaintiffs rely upon NAACP v Button, 371 US 415 (1963), to support
4 their First Amendment claim, arguing that "[w]hat was true of the
5 NAACP in the 1960's is certainly true of CCR today" and "the [TSP]
6 intrudes on plaintiffs' right to 'petition for redress of
7 grievances," * * * and on their 'political expression.'" Doc #333-
8 3/16-3 at 47.

9 In NAACP, the NAACP and its Legal Defense and Education
10 Fund frequently sought out aggrieved persons, informed them of
11 their legal rights and offered to represent them without charge in
12 school desegregation and other such cases. NAACP, 371 US at 419-
13 22. Typically, the NAACP did so at meetings of parents and
14 children at which its representatives would explain the steps
15 necessary to achieve school desegregation and offer legal
16 representation. Id at 421. Litigation was just one strategy used
17 to promote the ultimate goal of the NAACP, "to secure the
18 elimination of all racial barriers which deprive Negro citizens of
19 the privileges and burdens of equal citizenship rights in the
20 United States." Id at 419. In 1956, the state of Virginia enacted
21 a statute making it a criminal violation to solicit legal business
22 through the use of "an agent for an individual or organization
23 which retains a lawyer in connection with an action to which it is
24 not a party and in which it has no pecuniary right or liability."
25 Id at 424. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals held that the
26 NAACP, its members and its attorneys had practiced criminal
27 solicitation as defined in the statute. Id at 433-34. On appeal,
28 the United States Supreme Court read the Virginia statute as

1 "proscribing any arrangement by which prospective litigants are
2 advised to seek the assistance of particular attorneys." Id at
3 433. The court held that the statute "unduly inhibit[s] protected
4 freedoms of expression and association" and posed "the gravest
5 danger of smothering all discussion looking to the eventual
6 institution of litigation on behalf of the rights of members of an
7 unpopular minority." Id at 434, 437.

8 Unlike the plaintiffs in NAACP, whose legal activities on
9 behalf of minorities were criminalized by an exceedingly broad
10 state law, plaintiffs in the present case claim to be harmed
11 because there is a risk "that the government may have access to
12 aspects of CCR's litigation strategy" as well as a risk "that third
13 parties who communicated with [CCR] previously will now be less
14 willing to do so." Doc #743/47 at 11. Plaintiffs also claim to be
15 harmed by the need to take steps to assess the scope of any past
16 surveillance and to ensure that no confidential communications are
17 disclosed in the future. Id at 10, 13. Although plaintiffs appear
18 to have established that their litigation activities have become
19 more costly due to their concern about the TSP, plaintiffs remain
20 free to pursue their political goals by litigating against the
21 government, and continue to do so vigorously. Plaintiffs have not
22 provided any precedent for the notion that the First Amendment
23 protects against a "risk * * * that the government may have access
24 to aspects of [a plaintiff's] litigation strategy" where there is
25 no proof that any surveillance in fact occurred. Id at 11. Nor
26 have plaintiffs provided precedent for a protected First Amendment
27 right "to litigate * * * cases in the most effective manner." Doc
28 #333-4/16-4 at 9-10.

1 plaintiffs have presented no evidence of such surveillance, they
2 have failed to establish standing for their FISA claim.

3 The same is true of plaintiffs' Fourth Amendment claim.
4 "[T]he rights assured by the Fourth Amendment are personal rights,
5 [which] * * * may be enforced * * * only at the instance of one
6 whose own protection was infringed by the search and seizure."
7 Rakas v Illinois, 439 US 128, 133-38 (1978) (quotation omitted).
8 Plaintiffs therefore cannot establish Fourth Amendment standing
9 without showing that they were in fact subject to unreasonable
10 search or seizure. Plaintiffs have not done so.

11 Finally, plaintiffs' claim based on the separation of
12 powers doctrine also fails. Plaintiffs have failed to establish
13 that they were subjected to the unlawful program at issue: the TSP.
14 Plaintiffs cannot establish, therefore, that the government's
15 alleged violation of separation of powers principles by
16 implementing the TSP caused plaintiffs any "actual injury
17 redressable by the court." United States v Hoyt, 879 F2d 505, 514
18 (9th Cir 1989) (ruling that a defendant not subject to the statute
19 at issue did not have standing to challenge it); see also
20 Immigration and Naturalization Service v Chadha, 462 US 919, 935-36
21 (1983) (claims asserted under the separation of powers doctrine are
22 subject to the traditional Article III standing requirements).
23 Unlike other cases in which standing to bring a separation of
24 powers claim was found, plaintiffs cannot establish that they were
25 actually subjected to the conduct alleged to have violated the
26 separation of powers. See, for example, Chadha, 462 US at 923,
27 935-36 (reviewing whether one house of Congress could order the
28 plaintiff deported); Buckley v Valeo, 424 US 1, 117 (1976)

1 (reviewing whether the Federal Election Commission could make
2 rulings regarding the plaintiff); Glidden Co v Zdanok, 370 US 530,
3 532-33 (1962) (reviewing whether the plaintiffs' cases could be
4 adjudicated by judges from non-Article III courts).

5 Accordingly, plaintiffs have failed to establish standing
6 for any of their claims and summary judgment in favor of defendants
7 is appropriate.

8
9 VI

10 For the reasons stated above, defendants' motion for
11 summary judgment is GRANTED. Doc #39. Plaintiffs' motion for
12 summary judgment is DENIED. Doc #47. Defendants are ordered to
13 submit and serve a proposed form of judgment in accordance with
14 this order no later than February 7, 2011; plaintiffs shall submit
15 and serve any objections to defendants' form of judgment not later
16 than February 14, 2011.

17 Upon entry of judgment, the clerk is directed to
18 terminate all motions and close the file for Center For
19 Constitutional Rights v Obama, Case Number 07-cv-1115. The clerk
20 is further directed upon entry of judgment herein to terminate all
21 motions and close the file for the multi-district litigation In re
22 National Security Agency Telecommunications Records Litigation,
23 Docket No MDL-1791.

24
25 IT IS SO ORDERED.



26
27 VAUGHN R WALKER
28 United States District Judge