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and the Federal Intervenor-Defendants (United States of America,
 12 *National Security Agency, President George W. Bush)*

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

16)	No. M:06-cv-01791-VRW
17)	REPLY BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN SUPPORT OF THE MOTION TO INTERVENE
18)	
19)	
20)	Judge: Hon. Vaughn R. Walker
21)	Courtroom 6
22)	Date: August 30, 2007; 2:00 p.m.

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 The United States submits this reply in further support of its motion to intervene in the
3 *Bredy* action (MDL No. 06-06313). The *Bredy* plaintiffs oppose the United States’
4 intervention on these grounds that: (i) it is “not ripe, and therefore untimely;” (ii) the United
5 States’ either has no interest in the *Bredy* litigation or has an indirect interest not sufficient for
6 intervention purposes; and (iii) Verizon adequately represents the United States’ interests. *See*
7 *Bredy Intervention Opposition* (“*Bredy Opp.*”), Dkt. 292 at 2-6. Each of these arguments is
8 misguided. Where, as here, the very object of the suit is Verizon’s alleged participation in
9 alleged intelligence operations of the United States, and plaintiffs cannot establish even a prima
10 facie case, let alone fully litigate the action, absent discovery into the alleged cooperation
11 between Verizon and the United States, it is plain that the United States is entitled to intervene in
12 order to assert the state secrets privilege. The Court should therefore grant the United States’
13 motion to intervene for the same reasons it already did in *Riordan*, a virtually identical case.

14 **I. THE UNITED STATES’ MOTION IS TIMELY**

15 The *Bredy* plaintiffs argue that the United States’ motion is “not ripe” because the Court
16 has not determined whether it has subject matter jurisdiction. *See Bredy Opp.* at 2. Although
17 this argument is unexplained, plaintiffs apparently are referring to the fact that this case was
18 initially filed in state court and was subject to an unresolved remand motion before the transfer
19 by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. But this Court already has held that identical
20 actions are properly removed to federal court. *In re NSA Telecomm. Records Litig.*, 483 F. Supp.
21 2d 934, 947 (N.D. Cal. 2007). There is therefore no question that this Court has jurisdiction over
22 this action.¹

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26 ¹ It is remarkable that plaintiffs somehow contest this Court’s jurisdiction where they
27 have previously sought an order to show cause “as to why the Court’s resolution of the remand
28 motions of [*Campbell and Riordan*] . . . should not be applied to the remand motion pending in
[*Bredy*]. *See Bredy Motion for Administrative Relief*, Dkt. 94at 2 (Dec. 19, 2006).

1 **II. THE UNITED STATES' INTEREST IS MORE THAN SUFFICIENT TO**
2 **JUSTIFY ITS INTERVENTION.**

3 The *Bready* plaintiffs also argue that the United States has no “legally protectable
4 interest” in this case, or to the extent that it does, those interests are “indirect and contingent” and
5 therefore not sufficient to justify intervention. *See Bready Opp.* at 3-5. This argument is
6 misguided at best. The central allegation of this suit is that “without any court, legislative, or
7 consumer authorization for such disclosure . . . the United States Government requested that
8 telephone and internet communication service companies, including [Verizon], participate in a
9 ‘data mining’ program that would monitor telephone and internet communication in a search for
10 terrorist activity.” *Bready Compl.* ¶ 2. By the plaintiffs’ own allegations, this case is directed
11 against alleged intelligence activities of the United States and Verizon’s alleged involvement in
12 those alleged activities. The United States clearly has a direct interest in protecting against the
13 unauthorized disclosure in litigation of information that may harm national security interests, *see*
14 *United States v. Reynolds*, 345 U.S. 1, 7-8 (1953). Given the allegations in plaintiffs’ complaint,
15 it is plain that the United States’ interest is a legally protectable one and is directly implicated
16 and therefore sufficient for intervention purposes.²

17 **III. VERIZON DOES NOT ADEQUATELY REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES’**
18 **INTEREST.**

19 The *Bready* plaintiffs also argue that the United States’ interest is adequately represented
20 because the Verizon Defendants have presented “a myriad of defenses.” *See Bready Opp.* at 5-6.
21 But only the United States may assert the state secrets privilege, and the United States is the only
22 entity properly positioned to explain to the Court why continued litigation of the matter threatens
23 the national security. *See Reynolds*, 345 U.S. at 7-8 (state secrets privilege must be asserted by

24 ² Other of plaintiffs’ assertions, such as whether the alleged intelligence operations of the
25 United States are “disallowed under Maryland law,” *see Bready Opp.* at 4, are irrelevant to the
26 issue of whether the United States has an interest in the course of the litigation sufficient to
27 justify intervention. Indeed, irrespective of the plainly wrong assertion that a state’s law has any
28 bearing on the legality of an alleged *federal* program, *see* U.S. Const. Art VI, the legality of
Verizon’s and the United States’ alleged conduct is a merits question.

1 head of department which has control over issue). And the *Bready* plaintiffs have not established
2 that any of the other parties to this litigation have the same interest in preventing the disclosure of
3 information protected by the state secrets privilege. See *Southwest Ctr. for Biological Diversity*,
4 268 F.3d 810, 822-23 (9th Cir. 2001).

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons and the reasons set forth in the motion to intervene, the Court
7 should permit the United States to intervene in the above-captioned action.

8 DATED: August 16, 2007

Respectfully Submitted,

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