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9 *Attorneys for the Government Defendants*

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12	IN RE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY	)	No. M:06-cv-01791-VRW
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS RECORDS	)	
	LITIGATION	)	<b>GOVERNMENT DEFENDANTS'</b>
13		)	<b>NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION</b>
	<u>This Document Relates To:</u>	)	<b>TO DISMISS PLAINTIFFS'</b>
14		)	<b>COMPLAINT IN 09-CV-0131-VRW</b>
	<i>McMurray et al. v. Verizon Comm., Inc. et al.,</i>	)	
15	No. 09-cv-0131-VRW	)	Date: May 14, 2009
		)	Time: 2:30 p.m.
16		)	Courtroom: 6, 17th Floor
		)	
17		)	Chief Judge Vaughn R. Walker

28 **Government Defendants' Notice of Motion and Motion to Dismiss and Memorandum in Support, *McMurray et al. v. Verizon Comm. Inc. et al.*, 09-cv-0131-VRW (MDL 06-cv1791-VRW).**

1 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on May 14, 2009, at 2:30 p.m. before Chief Judge Vaughn  
2 R. Walker, the Government Defendants will move to dismiss the Complaint in the above-  
3 referenced proceeding pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), (b)(6). The  
4 Complaint contains three counts challenging the constitutionality of Section 802 of the Foreign  
5 Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, 50 U.S.C. § 1885a, on the grounds that it violates the Fifth  
6 Amendment's takings and due process clauses, as well as the separation of powers. The takings  
7 claim should be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(1) for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. In addition,  
8 each of plaintiff's constitutional claims should be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) because they fail  
9 as a matter of law, and thus plaintiffs can prove no set of facts in support of their claims that  
10 would entitle them to relief. *See Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1968 (2007)  
11 (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957)).

12 This motion is supported by the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

13 Dated: March 13, 2009

Respectfully Submitted,

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11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 IN RE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY )  
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LITIGATION )

No. M:06-cv-01791-VRW

14 This Document Relates To: McMurray et al. v. )  
15 Verizon Comm. Inc. et al., No. 09-cv-0131- )  
VRW) )

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS  
AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF  
GOVERNMENT DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION TO DISMISS PLAINTIFFS'  
COMPLAINT IN 09-CV-0131-VRW**

16 ) Date: May 14, 2009  
17 ) Time: 2:30 p.m.  
18 ) Courtroom: 6, 17<sup>th</sup> Floor

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27 )  
28 ) Chief Judge Vaughn R. Walker

## INTRODUCTION

1 Pending before the Court in this Multidistrict Litigation (“MDL”) are various consolidated  
2 complaints setting forth claims against electronic communication service providers alleged to  
3 have provided assistance to an element of the intelligence community. Among these is the case  
4 of *McMurray et al. v. Verizon Comm. Inc., et al.*, (07-cv-02029-VRW), which has been before  
5 the Court since 2007. As the Court is aware, the Government has intervened and moved to  
6 dismiss or, in the alternative, for summary judgment in all actions against provider-defendants  
7 pursuant to Section 802 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (“FISA”), 50 U.S.C.  
8 § 1885a(a) (*see* Dkt. 469). Section 802 provides that a civil action “may not lie or be maintained”  
9 against electronic communication services providers alleged to have provided assistance to an  
10 element of the intelligence community, and “shall be promptly dismissed” if the Attorney General  
11 of the United States certifies that one of several circumstances exist with respect to the alleged  
12 assistance. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 1885a(a)(1)-(5). The Attorney General has made the requisite  
13 certification (Dkt 470), and accordingly, the Government has sought dismissal of all pending  
14 actions against electronic communication service providers (Dkt. 469). Plaintiffs filed an  
15 opposition to the Government’s motion and raised various constitutional challenges to Section  
16 802 (*see* Dkt. 483). The opposition was filed on behalf of all plaintiffs, including the *McMurray*  
17 plaintiffs, whose counsel were identified on the plaintiffs’ brief in support of the opposition, and  
18 in their reply brief (*see* Dkt 483 at 52; Dkt. 524 at 37). The Court heard argument on the  
19 Government’s motion on December 2, 2008, and the motion is presently under submission.

20 Despite the fact that the first *McMurray* action was already pending before this Court, the  
21 plaintiffs in *McMurray* filed a second action in the Southern District of New York in July 2008  
22 challenging the application of Section 802 to their first action. *See McMurray et al. v. Verizon*  
23 *Communications, Inc. et al.*, No. 08-cv-6264 (S.D.N.Y).<sup>1</sup> Because the second *McMurray* case  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The second *McMurray* Complaint includes one plaintiff that was not a party in the first  
27 *McMurray* Complaint—Amidax Trading Corp. *See* Second *McMurray* Complaint (Dkt. 561 Ex.  
28 B ¶ 10). Amidax’s lawsuit allegedly implicating Section 802 was brought in the Southern  
District of New York, and has now been dismissed. *See Amidax v. SWIFT SCRL*, No. 08-cv-  
Government Defendants’ Notice of Motion and Motion to Dismiss and Memorandum in Support, *McMurray*  
*et al. v. Verizon Comm. Inc. et al.*, 09-cv-0131-VRW (MDL 06-cv1791-VRW).

1 raised issues that obviously pertained to and would be subject to adjudication in the first lawsuit  
2 already before the Court, the United States sought transfer of this second action to these MDL  
3 proceedings, and the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred the second *McMurray*  
4 action to this Court (*see* Dkt. 540).<sup>2/</sup>

5 The constitutional challenges to Section 802 raised by the *McMurray* plaintiffs in their  
6 second lawsuit largely duplicate claims that have been briefed by all parties in connection with  
7 the Government's prior dispositive motion—again, including briefing that was submitted on  
8 behalf of, and joined by, these very *McMurray* plaintiffs. For this reason, the Government filed a  
9 motion to treat the second *McMurray* action as subject to the Government's prior motion to  
10 dismiss. *See* United States' Administrative Motion (Dkt. 557). The *McMurray* plaintiffs opposed  
11 this course, arguing that their second action contains one issue not raised in prior briefing: a  
12 challenge to Section 802 under the Fifth Amendment's takings clause. *See* Plaintiffs' Opposition  
13 (Dkt. 561) at 5-6. The Court the directed the Government to respond to the second *McMurray*  
14 Complaint, *see* Feb. 19, 2009 Order (Dkt. 565), and the Government now seeks dismissal.

### 15 SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

16 The *McMurray* plaintiffs' second Complaint contains three counts (Dkt. 561 Ex. B ¶¶ 18-  
17 39). Two counts—challenging Section 802 on the basis of the separation of powers doctrine and  
18 the due process clause—have been briefed in connection with the Government's prior motion,  
19 including briefs submitted on behalf of and joined by the *McMurray* plaintiffs. These claims  
20 should be dismissed for the reasons outlined further below and in the Government's memoranda  
21 in support of its prior motion. The second *McMurray* Complaint presents a third claim—a  
22 takings clause challenge—that is arguably novel, but no more promising. The Court should  
23 dismiss the takings claim for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, because federal courts may not  
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25 5689 (S.D.N.Y.) (Dkt. 35). Even if *Amidax* had a right to challenge Section 802 in that case,  
26 such a challenge is now moot (and would have been meritless for the reasons outlined below).

27 <sup>2</sup> The second *McMurray* action was docketed in this Court on January 13, 2009 and given  
a separate civil action number for these proceedings (09-cv-0131-VRW) (*see* Dkt. 541).

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1 address the merits of a takings challenge where plaintiffs have failed to pursue a claim for  
2 compensation pursuant to the Tucker Act. Even if this Court were to reach the merits, it should  
3 dismiss the takings claim because—as the *McMurray* plaintiffs themselves have already  
4 conceded—plaintiffs have no constitutionally protected property interest in causes of action that  
5 have not been reduced to final judgments.

## 6 ARGUMENT

### 7 **I. THE COURT DOES NOT HAVE JURISDICTION TO CONSIDER THE MERITS 8 OF PLAINTIFFS’ TAKINGS CLAIM.**

9 The Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ takings claim because  
10 plaintiffs must seek compensation for any alleged taking pursuant to the Tucker Act. The Fifth  
11 Amendment prohibits the federal government from taking “private property . . . for public use,  
12 without just compensation.” U.S. Const. amend. V. The takings clause does not prohibit all  
13 takings of private property; it requires that when the government takes private property, it must  
14 pay just compensation. *See Preseault v. ICC*, 494 U.S. 1, 11 (1990); *Bay View, Inc. v. Ahtna,*  
15 *Inc.*, 105 F.3d 1281, 1284-85 (9th Cir. 1997). The government need not provide compensation  
16 immediately, but must simply “provide[] an adequate process for obtaining [it].” *Williamson*  
17 *County Regional Planning Comm’n v. Hamilton Bank*, 473 U.S. 172, 194 (1985); *Bay View*, 105  
18 F.3d at 1285.

19 “The federal government has provided such a compensation process by consenting to suit  
20 . . . under the Tucker Act.” *Bay View*, 105 F.3d at 1285. The Tucker Act provides that the United  
21 States Court of Federal Claims has exclusive jurisdiction to hear any claim against the United  
22 States based on the Constitution and that seeks damages in excess of \$10,000. *See Marceau v.*  
23 *Blackfeet Hous. Author.*, 455 F.3d 974, 986 (9th Cir. 2006); 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1). Claims for  
24 damages not exceeding \$10,000 may be brought in either the Court of Federal Claims or in  
25 federal district court. *See Marceau*, 455 F.3d at 986; 28 U.S.C. § 1346(a)(2). The law is clear  
26 that a takings claim is “premature until the [alleged] property owner has availed himself of the  
27 process provided by the Tucker Act,” *Presault*, 494 U.S. at 11, and “[t]his restriction is  
28 jurisdictional.” *Consejo de Desarrollo Economico de Mexicali, A.C. v. United States*, 482 F.3d

1 1157, 1172 (9th Cir. 2007). The *McMurray* plaintiffs have not sought compensation under the  
2 Tucker Act for their alleged taking, but instead filed this action seeking only equitable relief for  
3 their takings claim. See Complaint (Dkt. 561 Ex. B) at ¶¶ 18-21, 39-1. This Court has “no  
4 jurisdiction to address the merits of takings claims where Congress has provided a means for  
5 paying compensation for any taking that might have occurred.” *Bay View*, 105 F.3d at 1285  
6 (dismissing plaintiffs’ takings claim for equitable relief); *accord Consejo*, 482 F.3d at 1172-73;  
7 *Mead v. City of Cotati*, No. C 08-3585, 2008 WL 4963048, at \*3-7 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 19, 2008)  
8 (Wilken, J.).<sup>3</sup> Consequently, following the rule laid down in these cases, the Court should  
9 dismiss plaintiffs’ takings claim for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

10 **II. EVEN IF THIS COURT EXERCISES JURISDICTION, PLAINTIFFS’ TAKINGS**  
11 **CLAIM FAILS BECAUSE PENDING CAUSES OF ACTION ARE NOT A**  
12 **PROTECTED PROPERTY INTEREST TAKEN BY SECTION 802.**

13 “In order to state a claim under the Takings Clause, a plaintiff must first demonstrate that  
14 he possesses a property interest that is constitutionally protected.” *Turna Cliff v. Westly*, 546 F.3d  
15 1113, 1118 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotation omitted). The Supreme Court has stated that “a  
16 cause of action is a species of property,” *Logan v. Zimmerman Brush Co.*, 455 U.S. 422, 428  
17 (1982), but the Ninth Circuit has long held that “those words do not translate into a cognizable  
18 taking claim.” *In re Consol. U.S. Atmospheric Testing Litig.*, 820 F.2d 982, 989 (9th Cir. 1987).  
19 The takings clause protects only “vested property rights.” See *Landgraf v. USI Film Prods.*, 511  
20 U.S. 244, 266 (1994) (emphasis added). Under well-settled Ninth Circuit law, “a party’s property  
21 right in any cause of action does not vest” until he obtains “a final *unreviewable* judgment.”  
22 *Grimesy v. Huff*, 876 F.2d 738, 743-44 (9th Cir. 1989); *accord Fields v. Legacy Health Sys.*, 413  
23 F.3d 943, 956 (9th Cir. 2005); *Lyon v. Agusta S.P.A.*, 252 F.3d 1078, 1086 (9th Cir. 2001); *Austin*

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24 <sup>3</sup> A plurality of the Supreme Court has stated that courts may consider the merits of a  
25 takings claim for equitable relief under narrow circumstances not applicable here—where the  
26 challenged statute “requires a direct transfer of funds mandated by the Government.” *Eastern*  
27 *Enters. v. Apfel*, 524 U.S. 498, 521 (1998) (plurality opinion). Since *Eastern Enterprises* was  
28 decided, the Ninth Circuit has continued to hold that takings claims for equitable relief should be  
dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. See *Consejo*, 482 F.3d at 1172-73; see also  
*Mead*, 2008 WL 4963048, at \*5-7.

1 v. *City of Bisbee*, 855 F.2d 1429, 1435-36 (9th Cir. 1988); *Atmospheric Testing*, 820 F.2d at 989.

2 Following this rule, the Ninth Circuit has rejected takings claims where plaintiffs, like the  
3 *McMurray* plaintiffs, assert a property interest in a cause of action that is not a final judgment.  
4 See *Grimsey*, 876 F.2d at 743-44; *Atmospheric Testing*, 820 F.2d at 988-89. The Ninth Circuit’s  
5 approach enjoys wide support: “every circuit court to have addressed the issue has likewise  
6 concluded that no vested property right exists in a cause of action unless the plaintiff has obtained  
7 a final, unreviewable judgment.” *Ileto v. Glock, Inc.*, 421 F. Supp. 2d 1274, 1299 (C.D. Cal.  
8 2006) (rejecting takings claim).<sup>4/</sup>

9 Because a cause of action is not an “enforceable property right until reduced to final  
10 judgment,” the Ninth Circuit has recognized “Congress’s authority to step into previously-filed  
11 litigation and terminate a party’s substantive rights.” *Austin*, 855 F.2d at 1434, 1435-36 (internal  
12 quotation omitted). Accordingly, courts in the Ninth Circuit and elsewhere have repeatedly  
13 rejected takings clause and due process challenges to laws that eliminate entire causes of action.  
14 In *Beretta*, for example, the D.C. Court of Appeals held that plaintiffs had no vested property  
15 rights in “pending—but not final—causes of action,” and upheld a law that eliminated certain  
16 causes of action against sellers and manufacturers of firearms and required “immediate[]  
17 dismiss[al]” of all such actions, which were pending in district court at the time Congress passed  
18 the immunity statute. 940 A.2d at 166-68, 180-81 (rejecting takings claim); see also *Ileto*, 421 F.  
19 Supp. 2d at 1299-1300 (upholding same law against takings claim); *Austin*, 855 F.2d at 1434,  
20 1435-36 (upholding law that eliminated plaintiffs’ claims under Fair Labor Standards Act, after  
21 they had filed suit). Courts have also consistently upheld laws that eliminate entire causes of  
22 action against private defendants and permit claims against only the government. See *Salmon v.*

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23 <sup>4</sup> See *Dist. of Columbia v. Beretta U.S.A. Corp.*, 940 A.2d 163, 176, 180-81 (D.C. 2008);  
24 *Paramount Health Sys., Inc. v. Wright*, 138 F.3d 706, 710 (7th Cir. 1998) (Posner, J.); *In re TMI*,  
25 89 F.3d 1106, 1113 (3d Cir. 1996); *In re Jones Truck Lines, Inc.*, 57 F.3d 642, 651 (8th Cir.  
26 1995); *Salmon v. Schwarz*, 948 F.2d 1131, 1142-43 (10th Cir. 1991); *Arbour v. Jenkins*, 903 F.2d  
27 416, 420 (6th Cir. 1990); *Sowell v. Am. Cyanamid Co.*, 888 F.2d 802, 805 (11th Cir. 1989);  
*Hammond v. United States*, 786 F.2d 8, 12 (1st Cir. 1986); *Ducharme v. Merrill-Nat’l Labs.*, 574  
F.2d 1307, 1310 (5th Cir. 1978); *Battaglia v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 169 F.2d 254, 259 (2d Cir.  
1948).

1 *Schwarz*, 948 F.2d at 1142-43; *Arbour v. Jenkins*, 903 F.2d at 420; *Sowell v. Am. Cyanamid Co.*,  
2 888 F.2d at 805; *Atmospheric Testing*, 820 F.2d at 989; *Hammond v. United States*, 786 F.2d at  
3 12; *Ducharme v. Merrill-Nat'l Labs.*, 574 F.2d at 1310.

4 Furthermore, the very Supreme Court decision recognizing that “a cause of action is a  
5 species of property,” *Logan*, 455 U.S. at 428, also acknowledges that Congress may eliminate  
6 causes of action so long as it does not disturb final judgments. *Logan* held that the government  
7 may not “deny[] potential litigants use of established adjudicatory procedures” “in a random  
8 manner.” 455 U.S. at 429, 434. But the Court also emphasized that a legislature “remains free”  
9 to enact statutes such as Section 802 that “create substantive defenses or immunities for use in  
10 adjudication or to eliminate its statutorily created causes of action altogether . . . .” *Id.* at 432  
11 (emphasis added). The rule, as the D.C. Court of Appeals recently explained in *Beretta*, is that  
12 Congress may not alter “causes of action that have reached final, unreviewable judgment[,] and in  
13 that sense have vested[,]” but Congress may modify or eliminate certain other causes of action so  
14 long as they are “pending and future.” 940 A.2d at 176 (emphasis omitted). The Supreme Court  
15 recognized this distinction over one hundred years ago, holding that while a law may not alter a  
16 final judgment, “legislation may act on subsequent proceedings, [and] may abate actions pending  
17 . . . .” *McCullough v. Virginia*, 172 U.S. 102, 123-24 (1898); *accord New York Cent. R.R. Co. v.*  
18 *White*, 243 U.S. 188, 198 (1917); *Louisville & Nashville R.R. Co. v. Mottley*, 219 U.S. 467, 484  
19 (1911). And in its decisions since *Logan*, the Supreme Court has continued to recognize this  
20 distinction, holding that Congress may change the law with respect to pending and future cases,  
21 but not with respect to final judgments. *See Plaut v. Spendthrift Farm, Inc.*, 514 U.S. 211, 227-28  
22 (1995); *see also Beretta*, 940 A.2d at 176.<sup>5/</sup>

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23  
24 <sup>5</sup> The Ninth Circuit’s decision in *In re Aircrash in Bali, Indonesia*, 684 F.2d 1301 (9th  
25 Cir. 1982), is not contrary to this weight of authority. *Bali* states, without further explanation,  
26 that “claims for compensation are property interests that cannot be taken for public use without  
27 compensation.” *Id.* at 1312. The Ninth Circuit has explained that this “postulate[]” was  
28 “dictum.” *Atmospheric Testing*, 820 F.2d at 988 n.3. Moreover, the Supreme Court has since  
emphasized that the takings clause protects only “vested property rights,” *see Landgraf*, 511 U.S.  
at 266 (emphasis added), and the Ninth Circuit has repeatedly held that a “property right in any  
cause of action does not vest” until a party obtains “a final *unreviewable* judgment.” *Grimesy,*  
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1 Section 802 of the FISA applies only to “pending” actions, and thus does not affect any  
2 final, unreviewable judgments. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 1885a(a). Given the weight and uniformity of  
3 authority supporting dismissal, it is unsurprising that the plaintiffs themselves have already  
4 conceded that they have no claim under the takings clause. The reply to the Government’s  
5 pending motion to dismiss, which was filed on behalf of the *McMurray* plaintiffs, and which they  
6 joined, concedes that the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Atmospheric Testing* held that the “Takings  
7 Clause did not apply to [a] cause of action that had not been reduced to final judgment . . . .”  
8 MDL Plaintiffs’ Reply (Dkt. 524) at 17 n.16, 37.

9 **III. THE COURT SHOULD DISMISS PLAINTIFFS’ REMAINING CLAIMS FOR**  
10 **REASONS OUTLINED IN THE GOVERNMENT’S BRIEFS IN SUPPORT OF ITS**  
11 **PRIOR MOTION TO DISMISS.**

12 In addition to their takings clause claim, the *McMurray* plaintiffs claim that Section 802  
13 violates the separation of powers doctrine and the due process clause. *See* Complaint (Dkt. 561  
14 Ex. B) at ¶¶ 21-39. These counts largely repeat claims plaintiffs, including the *McMurray*  
15 plaintiffs, made in response to the Government’s prior dispositive motion, and fail for the reasons  
16 set forth at length in the Government’s brief, which are incorporated in full by reference herein.  
17 *See* Corrected United States’ Reply (Dkt. 520) at 3-4, 6-15. In particular, contrary to plaintiffs’  
18 assertions regarding separation of powers, Section 802 does not mandate legislative dismissal of  
19 plaintiffs’ claims, nor does it permit the Executive to alter the law or to determine the legality of  
20 its own actions. Instead, Congress amended applicable law in a way that affected pending cases,  
21 something Congress has done before, and under well-established authority, plainly may do. *See*  
22 *e.g., Robertson v. Seattle Audubon Soc.*, 503 U.S. 429, 440-41 (1992). In addition, plaintiffs’ due  
23 process claim fails because it is well-established that Congress’s creation of retroactive defenses  
24 that mandate dismissal of a claim does not violate the due process clause. *See Austin*, 855 F.2d at  
25 1434, 1435-36; *see also Fields*, 413 F.3d at 955-56; *Lyon*, 252 F.3d at 1085-87; *Atmospheric*

26  
27 876 F.2d at 743-44; *see also* cases cited *supra* at 4-5. Thus, *Bali*’s dictum provides no support  
for plaintiff’s takings claim.

28 **Government Defendants’ Notice of Motion and Motion to Dismiss and Memorandum in Support, *McMurray***  
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greater length in the Government's prior brief, and so will not be repeated here.

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should dismiss the second *McMurray* Complaint (Dkt. 1 Attach. #2 in 09-cv-0131-VRW).

March 13, 2009

Respectfully Submitted,

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