

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
125 Broad Street – 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004,

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION
125 Broad Street – 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004,

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
915 15th Street, NW – 2nd floor
Washington, DC 20005,

Plaintiffs,

v.

No. 1:23-cv-_____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS
320 First Street, NW
Washington, DC 20535,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY RELIEF
(Freedom of Information Act)

1. Plaintiffs American Civil Liberties Union, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, and American Civil Liberties Union of the District of Columbia (together, the “ACLU”), bring this action against the Federal Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief to compel compliance with the requirements of FOIA to immediately release improperly withheld agency records about the

placement of people in home confinement in accordance with the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) and the administration of these placements.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B). The Court also has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and authority to issue a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties. Venue is proper in this district under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e).

PARTIES

3. The American Civil Liberties Union is a nationwide non-profit organization with approximately two million members dedicated to protecting the civil liberties and civil rights of all Americans, including the rights of people who are incarcerated. The American Civil Liberties Union is also committed to principles of transparency and accountability in government, and seeks to ensure that the American public is informed about the conduct of its government in matters that affect civil liberties and civil rights. Obtaining information about governmental activity, analyzing that information, and widely publishing and disseminating it to the press and the public is a critical and substantial component of the ACLU’s work and one of its primary activities.

4. Plaintiff American Civil Liberties Union Foundation is an affiliated non-profit organization that shares the goals of the American Civil Liberties Union and engages in litigation and public education to support those goals.

5. Plaintiff American Civil Liberties Union of the District of Columbia is the Washington, DC, affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union.

6. Defendant Federal Bureau of Prisons is an agency of the United States Government within the meaning of the Freedom of Information Act. It has possession, custody, and control of the records that Plaintiffs seek in this action.

FACTS

Background

7. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, under 18 U.S.C. §3624(c)(2), BOP had authority to place incarcerated people in home confinement “for the shorter of [the last] 10 percent of the term of imprisonment of that prisoner or 6 months.” In March 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) expanded BOP’s authority to place people on home confinement for longer periods of time so that BOP could reduce the federal prison population and the spread of COVID-19:

During the covered emergency period, if the Attorney General finds that emergency conditions will materially affect the functioning of the Bureau, the Director of the Bureau may lengthen the maximum amount of time for which the Director is authorized to place a prisoner in home confinement under the first sentence of section 3624(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as the Director determines appropriate.

CARES Act, Sec. 12003(b)(2), 134 Stat. 516, 18 U.S.C. § 3621 notes. “[T]he term ‘covered emergency period’ means the period beginning on the date on which the President declared a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) and ending on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the national emergency declaration terminates.” CARES Act, Sec. 12003(a)(2).

8. On March, 2020, Attorney General William Barr ordered BOP to transfer certain incarcerated people to home confinement to decrease health risks, recognizing home

confinement as “[o]ne of BOP’s tools to manage the prison population and keep inmates safe.”¹ Barr described home confinement decisions as “granting an[] inmate discretionary release”² and explained that incarcerated people who meet certain criteria are considered “appropriate candidates for home confinement rather than continued detention” at BOP prisons.³ BOP began placing people categorized as non-violent on home confinement, mainly those who were elderly or otherwise especially vulnerable to COVID-19.⁴ In June 2020, the BOP Director and Medical Director testified in the Senate that people being moved to home confinement under the CARES Act would be on home confinement “for service of the remainder of their sentences.”⁵

9. Despite BOP’s representations that people released to home confinement pursuant to the CARES Act would stay at home for the remainder of their sentences, the DOJ Office of Legal Counsel (“OLC”) issued a Memorandum Opinion in the last days of the Trump Administration concluding that, once the President lifts the emergency declaration, BOP *must*

¹ The Attorney General, Prioritization of Home Confinement as Appropriate in Response to COVID-19 Pandemic (March 26, 2020), available at https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/docs/bop_memo_home_confinement.pdf

² *Id.* at 2.

³ The Attorney General, Increasing Use of Home Confinement at Institutions Most Affected by COVID-19 at 2 (Apr. 3, 2020), available at https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/docs/bop_memo_home_confinement_april3.pdf

⁴ See Federal Bureau of Prisons, Memorandum for Chief Executive Officers re: Home Confinement (April 13, 2021), available at https://www.fd.org/sites/default/files/covid19/2021.4.13_-_bop_home_confinement_cares_memo.pdf (stating that to be eligible for home confinement under the CARES Act, BOP must verify that a person’s “current or a prior offense is not violent, a sex offense, or terrorism-related.”).

⁵ Dep’t of Justice, Statement of Michael D. Carvajal, Director, and Dr. Jeffrey Allen, Medical Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Before the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary (Carvajal and Allen Statement) at 6 (June 2, 2020), available at <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Carvajal-Allen%20Joint%20Testimony.pdf>

reincarcerate people who were moved to home confinement under the CARES Act and have more than the standard home confinement term left on their sentences.⁶

10. When it was reported that OLC—under President Biden—would not rescind or reconsider its decision,⁷ significant public outcry ensued.⁸ In September 2021 President Biden directed his administration to collect the information needed to consider granting clemency to a subset of the people who would be subject to reincarceration based on OLC’s memorandum.⁹

11. On December 21, 2021, OLC published a new memorandum on the same issue, this time concluding that BOP is not required to reincarcerate everyone who was put on home confinement under CARES and has more than the standard home confinement term left on their sentences when the national emergency ends.¹⁰

⁶ Dep’t of Justice, Home Confinement of Federal Prisoners After the COVID-19 Emergency (January 15, 2021), available at <https://www.justice.gov/olc/file/1355886/download>.

⁷ See Charlie Savage and Zolan Kanno-Youngs, *Biden Legal Team Decides Inmates Must Return to Prison After Covid Emergency*, N.Y. Times (July 19, 2021), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/19/us/politics/biden-prisoners-covid.html>

⁸ See e.g., *Unless Biden intervenes, people will needlessly be sent back to prison*, Editorial Board, Washington Post (July 25, 2021), available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2021/07/25/unless-mr-biden-intervenes-people-will-needlessly-be-sent-back-prison/>; Dan King, *Biden Must Act to Ensure Nonviolent Offenders Aren’t Sent Back to Prison*, The Bulwark (August 19, 2021), available at <https://www.thebulwark.com/biden-must-act-to-ensure-nonviolent-offenders-arent-sent-back-to-prison/>; Democracy Forward et al., *Letter to the Office of Legal Counsel and Deputy Attorney General*, (February 18, 2021), available at <https://democracyforward.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Letter-Seeking-Reconsideration-of-OLC-Home-Confinement-Memo-8.4.21.pdf>; Kristine Phillips, *ACLU, NAACP among those pressing Biden to grant clemency to inmates sent home during COVID-19*, USA Today (July 19, 2021), available at <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2021/07/19/biden-pressed-grant-clemencyinmates-sent-home-during-covid/7980882002/>

⁹ Sam Stein, *Biden starts clemency process for inmates released due to Covid conditions*, Politico (September 13, 2021), available at <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/09/13/biden-clemency-covid-inmates-511658>

¹⁰ Dep’t of Justice, Discretion to Continue the Home-Confinement Placements of Federal Prisoners After the COVID-19 Emergency (December 21, 2021), available at <https://www.justice.gov/olc/file/1457926/download>

12. President Biden recently indicated that he will end the COVID-19 national emergency declaration on May 11, 2023.¹¹ Thirty days after that, BOP will lose its authorization to make new CARES Act home confinement placements. And according to the 2021 OLC memorandum, BOP will have discretion to reincarcerate people who, as of June 10, 2023, have more than six months remaining on their sentence.

13. On April 4, 2023, DOJ published a final rule that purports to indicate how BOP will exercise its discretion to reincarcerate people who have more than six months remaining on their sentence as of June 10, 2023. 88 FR 19830.¹² In fact, this rule provides very little information about how BOP will exercise its discretion. The rule indicates that more information is forthcoming: “After publication of this final rule, the Department and the Bureau will work together to develop guidance to explain objective criteria the Bureau will use to make individualized determinations as to whether any inmate placed in home confinement under the CARES Act should be returned to secure custody.” 88 FR at 19832.

14. Thousands of people are currently on home confinement pursuant to the CARES Act.¹³ It is unknown how many of these people will have more than six months remaining on their sentence as of June 10, 2023, and therefore unknown how many will be at risk of

¹¹ The White House, Notice on the Continuation of the National Emergency Concerning the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic (Feb. 10, 2023), available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2023/02/10/notice-on-the-continuation-of-the-national-emergency-concerning-the-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-pandemic-3/>

¹² Available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/04/04/2023-07063/office-of-the-attorney-general-home-confinement-under-the-coronavirus-aid-relief-and-economic>

¹³ *Id.* at 19831 (“as of January 23, 2023...3,434” people “were placed in home confinement pursuant to the CARES Act.”).

reincarceration. On April 28, 2023, President Biden granted sentence commutations to 31 people, at least some of whom are reportedly on home confinement.¹⁴

15. According to DOJ, most people placed in home confinement pursuant to the CARES Act are successfully reintegrating into society: “Violations of the conditions of home confinement requiring return have been rare during the pandemic emergency, however, and very few inmates placed in home confinement under the CARES Act have committed new crimes.” 87 FR at 36788.¹⁵

Plaintiffs’ FOIA Request and Defendant’s Responses

16. Seeking to learn more about the people who will face the possibility of reincarceration as of June 10, 2023, and seeking to assess the effectiveness and administration of the CARES Act home confinement program as it comes to an end, the ACLU submitted a FOIA request to BOP on March 2, 2023. (Attached as Exhibit A.) The ACLU seeks the release of records providing information about people moved to home confinement under the authority of the CARES Act after December 25, 2021, including their sentences, the dates of their transfers to home confinement, and their projected release dates. The ACLU also seeks the release of records providing information about people whose CARES Act home confinement placement was revoked, including the reason(s) for revocation. The request made clear that it did not seek names, register numbers, or any other personal identifying information.

17. The ACLU’s FOIA request sought a waiver of document search, review, and duplication fees on the grounds that disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest

¹⁴ Toluse Olorunnipa and John Wagner, *Biden grants clemency to 31 drug offenders, rolls out rehabilitation plan*, Washington Post (April 28, 2023), available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2023/04/28/biden-clemency-drug-offenders-second-chance/>

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/06/21/2022-13217/home-confinement-under-the-coronavirus-aid-relief-and-economic-security-cares-act>

and that disclosure is “likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). The request seeks information that will help the public understand how many people will be in jeopardy of reincarceration and the circumstances of these people’s criminal cases. The request also seeks information that will help the public assess the success and administration of the CARES Act home confinement program. None of this information is currently available to the public. The ACLU did not file this request to further its commercial interest. As described above, the ACLU is a non-commercial organization, and the ACLU will make significant information it obtains from this request available to the public at no cost.

18. Plaintiffs requested expedited processing pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E), as the COVID-19 national emergency is expected to end on May 11, 2023, and it is urgent that this information be obtained to assist public education on the status of those placed in home confinement by the CARES Act. There is a “compelling need” for these records, as defined in the statute, because the information requested is “urgen[tly]” needed by an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information “to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

19. BOP acknowledged receipt of Plaintiffs’ request on March 6, 2023, and assigned it FOIA #2023-02156. In its response, BOP (1) denied the request for expedited processing based on insufficient information to support an urgency to inform the public, and (2) designated the matter as complex, thereby extending the time limit to respond to the request for the 10 additional days provided by statute.

20. Plaintiffs appealed the denial of their request for expedited processing on March 17, 2023. The Office of Information Policy denied this appeal on March 21, 2023. BOP's statutory time to respond to the request has expired.

21. No records have been produced in response to this request.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552

22. FOIA requires agencies of the federal government to “promptly” release records to the public upon request, unless a specific statutory exemption applies or disclosure is prohibited by law. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(A). An agency must determine, within 20 working days after receipt of a request for records, whether to comply with the request and must immediately notify the requester of its determination and the reasons therefor. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i). In unusual circumstances, the agency has an additional 10 days to comply with the request. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(viii)(II)(aa). A requester is deemed to have exhausted its administrative remedies if the agency fails to comply with FOIA's applicable time limit provisions. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(C)(i).

23. A requester may seek expedited processing of a request where there is a “compelling need.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E).

24. Defendant is an agency within the meaning of FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(f) and must therefore release in response to a FOIA request any non-exempt records and provide a lawful reason for withholding any materials.

25. Plaintiffs properly requested records within the possession, custody, and control of Defendant.

26. Defendant is wrongfully withholding non-exempt agency records requested by Plaintiffs by failing to produce records responsive to the ACLU's FOIA request within the time specified by FOIA.

27. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief requiring Defendant to promptly produce all non-exempt records responsive to their FOIA request and to justify the withholding of any responsive records withheld under claim of exemption.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court:

- A. Declare unlawful the Defendant's failure to comply with FOIA;
- B. Declare that Plaintiffs are entitled to disclosure of the requested records;
- C. Declare that request #2023-02156 is entitled to expedited processing;
- D. Order Defendant to immediately process Plaintiffs' request and disclose, in their entirety, unredacted versions of all records responsive to Plaintiffs' request except for any portions that are specifically exempt from disclosure under FOIA;
- E. Enjoin Defendant from charging Plaintiffs search, review or duplication fees for the processing of the request;
- F. Enjoin Defendant from continuing to withhold any and all non-exempt records responsive to Plaintiffs' request;
- G. Retain jurisdiction of this action to ensure that no agency records are wrongfully withheld;
- H. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

May 10, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Arthur B. Spitzer

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* Motion for admission *pro hac vice* forthcoming.

EXHIBIT A

March 2, 2023

FOIA/PA Section
Office of General Counsel, Room 924
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
Email: BOP-OGC-EFOIA-S@BOP.GOV



National Office
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New York, NY 10004
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Deborah N. Archer
President

Anthony D. Romero
Executive Director

Re: Request Under Freedom of Information Act Concerning People BOP Moved to Home Confinement Under the Authority of the CARES Act

(Expedited Processing & Fee Waiver Requested)

To Whom It May Concern:

The American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, and the American Civil Liberties Union of the District of Columbia (together, the “ACLU”)¹ submit this Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) request (the “Request”) for records pertaining to the people in Bureau of Prisons (BOP) custody who BOP moved to home confinement under the authority of the CARES Act.

I. Background

In March 2020, the CARES Act expanded BOP’s authority to place incarcerated people on home confinement under 18 U.S.C. §3624(c)(2) in order to reduce the federal prison population and the spread of COVID-19. CARES Act Sec. 12003(b)(2). In January 2021, the Office of Legal Counsel published a memorandum concluding that once the COVID-19 emergency period is over, BOP must reincarcerate people who were put on home confinement under CARES and have more than the standard home confinement term left on their

¹ The American Civil Liberties Union Foundation is a 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3) organization that provides legal representation free of charge to individuals and organizations in civil rights and civil liberties cases, and educates the public about civil rights and civil liberties issues across the country. The American Civil Liberties Union is a separate non-profit, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(4) membership organization that educates the public about the civil liberties implications of pending and proposed state and federal legislation, provides analysis of pending and proposed legislation, directly lobbies legislators, and mobilizes its members to lobby their legislators.

sentences.² When it was reported that OLC—under President Biden—would not rescind or reconsider its decision,³ significant public outcry ensued.⁴ In September 2021, President Biden directed his administration to collect the information needed to consider granting clemency to a subset of the people who would be subject to reincarceration based on OLC’s memorandum.⁵ No such clemency grants occurred. However, on December 21, 2021, OLC published a new memorandum on the same issue, this time concluding that BOP is not required to reincarcerate everyone who was put on home confinement under CARES and has more than the standard home confinement term left on their sentences when the national emergency ends.⁶

It was recently reported that President Biden will end the COVID-19 national emergency declarations on May 11, 2023.⁷ Thirty days after that, BOP will lose its authorization to make new CARES Act home confinement placements. And according to the 2021 OLC memorandum, BOP will have discretion to reincarcerate people who, as of June 10, 2023, have more than six months remaining on their sentence. On June 21, 2022, DOJ published a

² U.S. Department of Justice, Home Confinement of Federal Prisoners After the COVID-19 Emergency (January 15, 2021), available at <https://www.justice.gov/olc/file/1355886/download>.

³ See Charlie Savage and Zolan Kanno-Youngs, *Biden Legal Team Decides Inmates Must Return to Prison After Covid Emergency*, N.Y. Times (July 19, 2021), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/19/us/politics/biden-prisoners-covid.html>.

⁴ See e.g., *Unless Biden intervenes, people will needlessly be sent back to prison*, Editorial Board, Washington Post (July 25, 2021) available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2021/07/25/unless-mr-biden-intervenes-people-will-needlessly-be-sent-back-prison/>; Dan King, *Biden Must Act to Ensure Nonviolent Offenders Aren’t Sent Back to Prison*, The Bulwark (August 19, 2021), available at <https://www.thebulwark.com/biden-must-act-to-ensure-nonviolent-offenders-arent-sent-back-to-prison/>; Democracy Forward et al., *Letter to the Office of Legal Counsel and Deputy Attorney General*, (February 18, 2021), available at <https://democracyforward.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Letter-Seeking-Reconsideration-of-OLC-Home-Confinement-Memo-8.4.21.pdf>; Kristine Phillips, *ACLU, NAACP among those pressing Biden to grant clemency to inmates sent home during COVID-19*, USA Today (July 19, 2021) available at <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2021/07/19/biden-pressed-grant-clemency-inmates-sent-home-during-covid/7980882002/>.

⁵ Sam Stein, *Biden starts clemency process for inmates released due to Covid conditions*, Politico (September 13, 2021) available at <https://www.politico.com/news/2021/09/13/biden-clemency-covid-inmates-511658>

⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, Discretion to Continue the Home-Confinement Placements of Federal Prisoners After the COVID-19 Emergency (December 21, 2021), available at <https://www.justice.gov/olc/file/1457926/download>

⁷ See Walter Pavlo, *Federal Bureau Of Prisons Set To End Home Confinement Under CARES Act*, Forbes (January 31, 2023), available at <https://www.forbes.com/sites/walterpavlo/2023/01/31/federal-bureau-of-prisons-set-to-end-home-confinement-under-cares-act/?sh=240f900838af>

proposed rule about how that discretion would be implemented.⁸ As of the date this Request is filed, no final rule has been published.

The proposed rule indicates that the program has been very successful: “The percentage of inmates placed in home confinement under the CARES Act that have had to be returned to secure custody for any violation of the rules of home confinement is very low; the number of inmates who were returned as a result of new criminal activity is a fraction of that.”⁹

The ACLU seeks information through this FOIA request so that the American public can know more about the people who will face the possibility of reincarceration as of June 10, 2023, and so that the American public can assess the effectiveness of the program as it comes to an end.

II. Requested Records

The ACLU seeks records sufficient to show:

- 1) For each individual BOP has moved to home confinement under the authority of the CARES Act after December 25, 2021, the following information:
 - a) Top Crime of Conviction
 - b) Sentence in months
 - c) Obligation Commitment date
 - d) Court of Jurisdiction
 - e) Home Confinement Eligibility Date absent CARES authorization
 - f) Facility of BOP transfer
 - g) Transfer date (specifically referred to as date of admission to home confinement)
 - h) Projected release date
 - i) Release date
 - j) Race
 - k) Ethnicity
 - l) Gender
 - m) Age at the time the inmate entered home confinement
- 2) For each individual BOP moved to home confinement under the authority of the CARES Act at any time and whose placement on home confinement was later revoked:

⁸ Home Confinement Under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, 87 Fed. Reg. 36,787 (June 21, 2022) available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/06/21/2022-13217/home-confinement-under-the-coronavirus-aid-relief-and-economic-security-cares-act>

⁹ *Id.* at 36,795.

- a) Basis for revocation (specifying, at minimum, technical violation or new alleged criminal conduct)
- b) Date of the action/failure that was the basis for revocation
- c) Date of return to secure custody
- d) Top Crime of Conviction
- e) Transfer date to home confinement (specifically referred to as date of admission to home confinement)
- f) Projected release date
- g) Release Date
- h) Race
- i) Ethnicity
- j) Gender
- k) Age at the time the inmate entered home confinement

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION FOUNDATION

The ACLU does not seek names, register numbers, or any other personal identifying information.

With respect to the form of production, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(B), the ACLU requests that responsive electronic records be provided electronically in an excel spreadsheet. As noted above, we seek only records sufficient to provide the specified information; we do not seek the release of all records containing the specified information.

III. Application for Expedited Processing

The ACLU requests expedited processing pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E).¹⁰ There is a “compelling need” for these records, as defined in the statute, because the information requested is “urgen[tly]” needed by an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information “to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).

- A. *The ACLU is an organization primarily engaged in disseminating information in order to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity.*

The ACLU is “primarily engaged in disseminating information” within the meaning of the statute. *See id.*¹¹ Obtaining information about government activity, analyzing that information, and widely publishing and disseminating it to the press and public are critical and substantial components of the ACLU’s work and are among its primary activities. *See ACLU v. Dep’t of Justice*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 29 n.5 (D.D.C. 2004) (finding non-profit public interest group that

¹⁰ *See also* 28 C.F.R. s 16.5(e).

¹¹ *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(e)(1)(ii).

“gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw material into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience” to be “primarily engaged in disseminating information”).¹²

The ACLU regularly publishes the *ACLU* magazine that reports on and analyzes civil liberties-related current events. The magazine is disseminated to over 900,000 people. The ACLU also publishes regular updates and alerts via email to 4.8 million subscribers (both ACLU members and non-members). These updates are additionally broadcast to over 5.9 million social media followers. The magazine as well as the email and social-media alerts often include descriptions and analysis of information obtained through FOIA requests.

The ACLU also regularly issues press releases to call attention to documents obtained through FOIA requests, as well as other breaking news,¹³

¹² Courts have found that the ACLU as well as other organizations with similar missions that engage in information-dissemination activities similar to the ACLU are “primarily engaged in disseminating information.” *See, e.g., Leadership Conference on Civil Rights v. Gonzales*, 404 F. Supp. 2d 246, 260 (D.D.C. 2005); *ACLU*, 321 F. Supp. 2d at 29 n.5; *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. DOD*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5, 11 (D.D.C. 2003).

¹³ *See, e.g.,* Press Release, ACLU, Federal Court Permanently Blocks Billions of Dollars in Border Wall Construction (June 28, 2019), <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/federal-court-permanently-blocks-billions-dollars-border-wall-construction>; Press Release, ACLU, New Documents Reveal NSA Improperly Collected Americans’ Call Records Yet Again (June 26, 2019), <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/new-documents-reveal-nsa-improperly-collected-americans-call-records-yet-again>; Press Release, ACLU, ACLU and Center for Media Justice Sue FBI for Records on Surveillance of Black Activists (Mar. 21, 2019), <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/aclu-and-center-media-justice-sue-fbi-records-surveillance-black-activists>; Press Release, ACLU, ACLU, Privacy International Demand Government Disclose Nature and Extent of Hacking Activities (Dec. 21, 2018), <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/aclu-privacy-international-demand-government-disclose-nature-and-extent-hacking>; Press Release, ACLU, New Documents Reveal Government Plans to Spy on Keystone XL Protesters (Sept. 4, 2018), <https://www.aclu.org/news/new-documents-reveal-government-plans-spy-keystone-xl-protesters>; Press Release, ACLU, ACLU Obtains Documents Showing Widespread Abuse of Child Immigrants in U.S. Custody (May 22, 2018), <https://www.aclu.org/news/aclu-obtains-documents-showing-widespread-abuse-child-immigrants-us-custody>; Press Release, ACLU, ACLU Demands CIA Records on Campaign Supporting Haspel Nomination (May 4, 2018), <https://www.aclu.org/news/aclu-demands-cia-records-campaign-supporting-haspel-nomination>; Press Release, ACLU, Advocates File FOIA Request For ICE Documents on Detention of Pregnant Women (May 3, 2018), <https://www.aclu.org/news/advocates-file-foia-request-ice-documents-detention-pregnant-women>; Press Release, ACLU, Civil Rights Organizations Demand Police Reform Documents from Justice Department (Jan. 4, 2018), <https://www.aclu.org/news/civil-rights-organizations-demand-police-reform-documents-justice-department>; Press Release, ACLU, ACLU Files Lawsuits Demanding Local Documents on Implementation of Muslim Ban (Apr. 12, 2017), <https://www.aclu.org/news/aclu-files-lawsuits-demanding-local-documents-implementation-trump-muslim-ban>; Press Release, ACLU, U.S. Releases Drone Strike ‘Playbook’ in Response to ACLU Lawsuit (Aug. 6, 2016), <https://www.aclu.org/news/us-releases-drone-strike-playbook-response-aclu-lawsuit>; Press Release, ACLU, Secret Documents Describe Graphic Abuse and Admit Mistakes (June 14, 2016), <https://www.aclu.org/news/cia-releases-dozens-torture-documents-response-aclu-lawsuit>; Press Release, ACLU, ACLU Sues for Bureau of Prisons

and ACLU attorneys are interviewed frequently for news stories about documents released through ACLU FOIA requests.¹⁴

Similarly, the ACLU publishes reports about government conduct and civil liberties issues based on its analysis of information derived from various sources, including information obtained from the government through FOIA requests. This material is broadly circulated to the public and widely available to everyone for no cost or, sometimes, for a small fee. ACLU national projects regularly publish and disseminate reports that include a description and analysis of government documents obtained through FOIA requests.¹⁵ The ACLU also regularly publishes books, “know your rights” materials, fact sheets, and

Documents on Approval of CIA Torture Site (Apr. 14 2016), <https://www.aclu.org/news/aclu-sues-bureau-prisons-documents-approval-cia-torture-site>.

¹⁴ See, e.g., Charlie Savage, *N.S.A. Gathered Domestic Calling Records It Had No Authority to Collect*, N.Y. Times, June 26, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/26/us/telecom-nsa-domestic-calling-records.html> (quoting ACLU attorney Patrick Toomey); Rachel Frazin, *ACLU Sues FBI Over Black Activist Surveillance Records*, Hill, Mar. 21, 2019, <https://thehill.com/policy/national-security/fbi/435143-fbi-sued-over-black-activist-surveillance-records> (quoting ACLU attorney Nusrat Choudhury); Cora Currier, *TSA’s Own Files Show Doubtful Science Behind Its Behavioral Screen Program*, Intercept, Feb. 8, 2017, <https://theintercept.com/2017/02/08/tsas-own-files-show-doubtful-science-behind-its-behavior-screening-program> (quoting ACLU attorney Hugh Handeyside); Larry Neumeister, *Judge Scolds Government over Iraq Detainee Abuse Pictures*, The Associated Press, Jan. 18, 2017, <https://www.apnews.com/865c32eebf4d457499c017eb837b34dc> (quoting ACLU project director Hina Shamsi); Karen DeYoung, *Newly Declassified Document Sheds Light on How President Approves Drone Strikes*, Wash. Post, Aug. 6, 2016, <http://wapo.st/2jy62cW> (quoting former ACLU deputy legal director Jameel Jaffer); Catherine Thorbecke, *What Newly Released CIA Documents Reveal About ‘Torture’ in Its Former Detention Program*, ABC, June 15, 2016, <http://abcn.ws/2jy40d3> (quoting ACLU attorney Dror Ladin); Nicky Woolf, *US Marshals Spent \$10M on Equipment for Warrantless Stingray Device*, Guardian, Mar. 17, 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/17/us-marshals-stingray-surveillance-airborne> (quoting ACLU attorney Nathan Freed Wessler); David Welna, *Government Suspected of Wanting CIA Torture Report to Remain Secret*, NPR, Dec. 9, 2015, <http://n.pr/2jy2p71> (quoting ACLU project director Hina Shamsi).

¹⁵ See, e.g., ACLU, *Bad Trip: Debunking the TSA’s ‘Behavior Detection’ Program* (2017), https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/field_document/dem17-tsa_detection_report-v02.pdf; Carl Takei, *ACLU-Obtained Emails Prove that the Federal Bureau of Prisons Covered Up Its Visit to the CIA’s Torture Site* (Nov. 22, 2016), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/speak-freely/aclu-obtained-emails-prove-federal-bureau-prisons-covered-its-visit-cias-torture>; Brett Max Kaufman, *Details Abound in Drone ‘Playbook’ – Except for the Ones That Really Matter Most* (Aug. 8, 2016), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/speak-freely/details-abound-drone-playbook-except-ones-really-matter-most>; ACLU, *Leaving Girls Behind: An Analysis of Washington D.C.’s ‘Empowering Males of Color’ Initiative* (2016), <https://www.aclu.org/report/leaving-girls-behind>; Nathan Freed Wessler, *ACLU-Obtained Documents Reveal Breadth of Secretive Stingray Use in Florida* (Feb. 22, 2015), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-future/aclu-obtained-documents-reveal-breadth-secretive-stingray-use-florida>; Nathan Freed Wessler, *FBI Documents Reveal New Information on Baltimore Surveillance Flights* (Oct. 30, 2015), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-future/fbi-documents-reveal-new-information-baltimore-surveillance-flights>; Ashley Gorski, *New NSA Documents Shine More Light into Black Box of Executive Order 12333* (Oct. 30, 2014), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/new-nsa-documents-shine-more-light-black-box-executive-order-12333>.

educational brochures and pamphlets designed to educate the public about civil liberties issues and government policies that implicate civil rights and liberties.

The ACLU publishes a widely read blog where original editorial content reporting on and analyzing civil rights and civil liberties news is posted daily. *See* <https://www.aclu.org/blog>. The ACLU creates and disseminates original editorial and educational content on civil rights and civil liberties news through multi-media projects, including videos, podcasts, and interactive features. *See* <https://www.aclu.org/multimedia>. The ACLU also publishes, analyzes, and disseminates information through its heavily visited website, www.aclu.org. The website addresses civil rights and civil liberties issues in depth, provides features on civil rights and civil liberties issues in the news, and contains many thousands of documents relating to the issues on which the ACLU is focused. The ACLU's website also serves as a clearinghouse for news about ACLU cases, including analysis about case developments and an archive of case-related documents. Through these pages, and with respect to each specific civil liberties issue, the ACLU provides the public with educational material, recent news, analyses of relevant congressional or executive branch action, government documents obtained through FOIA requests, and further in-depth analytic and educational multi-media features.¹⁶

The ACLU website includes many features on information obtained through the FOIA. The ACLU maintains an online "Torture Database," a compilation of over 100,000 pages of FOIA documents that allows researchers and the public to conduct sophisticated searches of its contents relating to

¹⁶ *See, e.g., ACLU v. ODNI—FOIA Lawsuit Seeking Records About Government Surveillance Under the USA Freedom Act*, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/aclu-v-odni-foia-lawsuit-seeking-records-about-government-surveillance-under-usa-freedom-act>; *ACLU v. DOJ—FOIA Lawsuit Seeking Information on Federal Agencies' Surveillance of Social Media*, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/aclu-v-doj-foia-lawsuit-seeking-information-federal-agencies-surveillance-social-media>; *ACLU v. DOJ—FOIA Case for Records Relating to Targeted Killing Law, Policy, and Casualties*, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/aclu-v-doj-foia-case-records-relating-targeted-killing-law-policy-and-casualties>; Executive Order 12,333—FOIA Lawsuit, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/executive-order-12333-foia-lawsuit>; ACLU Motions Requesting Public Access to FISA Court Rulings on Government Surveillance, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/aclu-motions-requesting-public-access-fisa-court-rulings-government-surveillance>; *ACLU v. DOJ—FOIA Lawsuit Demanding OLC Opinion "Common Commercial Service Agreements"*, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/aclu-v-doj-foia-lawsuit-demanding-olc-opinion-common-commercial-service-agreements>; FOIA Request for Justice Department Policy Memos on GPS Location Tracking, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/foia-request-justice-department-policy-memos-gps-location-tracking>; Florida Stingray FOIA, ACLU Case Page, <https://www.aclu.org/cases/florida-stingray-foia>; Nathan Freed Wessler, *ACLU-Obtained Documents Reveal Breadth of Secretive Stingray Use in Florida*, (Feb. 22, 2015) <https://www.aclu.org/blog/free-future/aclu-obtained-documents-reveal-breadth-secretive-stingray-use-florida?redirect=blog/national-security-technology-and-liberty/aclu-obtained-documents-reveal-breadth-secretive-sting>.

government policies on rendition, detention, and interrogation.¹⁷ The ACLU has also published a number of charts and explanatory materials that collect, summarize, and analyze information it has obtained through the FOIA.¹⁸

The ACLU plans to analyze, publish, and disseminate to the public information gathered through this Request. The records requested are not sought for commercial use and the Requesters plan to disseminate information disclosed as a result of this Request to the public at no cost.

B. The records sought are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity.

These records are urgently needed to inform the public about actual or alleged government activity. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).¹⁹ Specifically, they pertain to how many people are at risk of being reincarcerated as of June 10, 2023. As discussed in Part I, *supra*, there has been considerable public controversy and media attention about the original 2020 OLC memorandum, the President’s clemency announcement, the 2021 OLC memorandum reversing the 2020 memorandum, and the fate of thousands of people who have successfully reintegrated into society. Thus, the records sought relate to a matter of widespread and exceptional media and public interest.²⁰ Expedited processing is therefore appropriate under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E) and the Department of Justice implementing regulations.²¹

IV. Application for Waiver or Limitation of Fees

The ACLU requests a waiver of document search, review, and duplication fees on the grounds that disclosure of the requested records is in the public interest and because disclosure is “likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.” 5 U.S.C.

¹⁷ *The Torture Database*, ACLU Database, <https://www.thetorturedatabase.org>; *see also Countering Violent Extremism FOIA Database*, ACLU Database, <https://www.aclu.org/foia-collection/cve-foia-documents>; *TSA Behavior Detection FOIA Database*, ACLU Database, <https://www.aclu.org/foia-collection/tsa-behavior-detection-foia-database>; *Targeted Killing FOIA Database*, ACLU Database, <https://www.aclu.org/foia-collection/targeted-killing-foia-database>.

¹⁸ *Index of Bush-Era OLC Memoranda Relating to Interrogation, Detention, Rendition and/or Surveillance*, ACLU (Mar. 5, 2009), https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/safefree/olcmemos_2009_0305.pdf; *Summary of FISA Amendments Act FOIA Documents Released on November 29, 2010*, ACLU (Nov. 29, 2010), https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/natsec/faafoia_20101129/20101129Summary.pdf; *Statistics on NSL’s Produced by Department of Defense*, ACLU, https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/field_document/nsl_stats.pdf.

¹⁹ *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(e)(1)(ii).

²⁰ *See note 4, supra*.

²¹ *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(e)(1)(ii).

§ 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).²² The ACLU also requests a waiver of search fees on the grounds that the ACLU qualifies as a “representative of the news media” and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II).

A. *The Request is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the ACLU.*

As discussed above, this Request concerns the number of people at risk of reincarceration later this year. Little information is publicly available regarding how many people may be reincarcerated, so the records sought are certain to contribute significantly to the public’s understanding of how the end of this program will affect the federal prison population. There is also a dearth of concrete information about people whose placement has been revoked—the public cannot meaningfully evaluate the successes and failures of this program without more.

The ACLU is not filing this Request to further its commercial interest. As described above, the ACLU is a noncommercial organization, and information disclosed by the ACLU as a result of this FOIA Request will be available to the public at no cost. Thus, a fee waiver would fulfill Congress’s legislative intent in amending FOIA. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1312 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.” (quotation marks omitted)).

B. *The ACLU is a representative of the news media and the records are not sought for commercial use.*

The ACLU also requests a waiver of search fees on the grounds that the ACLU qualifies as a “representative of the news media” and the records are not sought for commercial use. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II).²³ The ACLU meets the statutory and regulatory definitions of a “representative of the news media” because it is an “entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(III)²⁴; *see also Nat’l Sec. Archive v. Dep’t of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (finding that an organization that gathers information, exercises editorial discretion in selecting and organizing documents, “devises indices and finding aids,” and “distributes the resulting work to the public” is a “representative of the news media” for purposes of the FOIA); *Serv. Women’s Action Network v. Dep’t of Defense*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 282

²² *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(k)(2).

²³ *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(k)(2)(ii)–(iii).

²⁴ *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 16.10(b)(6).

(D. Conn. 2012) (requesters, including ACLU, were representatives of the news media and thus qualified for fee waivers for FOIA requests to the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs); *ACLU of Wash. v. Dep't of Justice*, No. C09-0642RSL, 2011 WL 887731, at *10 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 10, 2011) (finding that the ACLU of Washington is an entity that “gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience”); *ACLU*, 321 F. Supp. 2d at 30 n.5 (finding non-profit public interest group to be “primarily engaged in disseminating information”). The ACLU is therefore a “representative of the news media” for the same reasons it is “primarily engaged in the dissemination of information.”

Furthermore, courts have found other organizations whose mission, function, publishing, and public education activities are similar in kind to the ACLU's to be “representatives of the news media” as well. *See, e.g., Cause of Action v. IRS*, 125 F. Supp. 3d 145 (D.C. Cir. 2015); *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d at 10–15 (finding non-profit public interest group that disseminated an electronic newsletter and published books was a “representative of the news media” for purposes of the FOIA); *Nat'l Sec. Archive*, 880 F.2d at 1387; *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Dep't of Justice*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 52, 53–54 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding Judicial Watch, self-described as a “public interest law firm,” a news media requester).²⁵

On account of these factors, fees associated with responding to FOIA requests are regularly waived for the ACLU as a “representative of the news media.”²⁶ As was true in those instances, the ACLU meets the requirements for a fee waiver here.

²⁵ Courts have found these organizations to be “representatives of the news media” even though they engage in litigation and lobbying activities beyond their dissemination of information and public education activities. *See, e.g., Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5; *Nat'l Sec. Archive*, 880 F.2d at 1387; *see also Leadership Conference on Civil Rights*, 404 F. Supp. 2d at 260; *Judicial Watch, Inc.*, 133 F. Supp. 2d at 53–54.

²⁶ The ACLU regularly receives FOIA fee waivers from federal agencies. For example, in June 2018, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services granted a fee-waiver request regarding a FOIA request for documents relating to the use of social media surveillance. In August 2017, CBP granted a fee-waiver request regarding a FOIA request for records relating to a muster sent by CBP in April 2017. In June 2017, the Department of Defense granted a fee-waiver request regarding a FOIA request for records pertaining to the authorities approved by President Trump in March 2017 which allowed U.S. involvement in Somalia. In June 2017, the Department of Defense, the CIA, and the Office of Inspector General granted fee-waiver requests regarding a FOIA request for records pertaining to U.S. involvement in the torture of detainees in prisons in Yemen, Eritrea, and aboard Yemeni or Emirati naval vessels. In May 2017, CBP granted a fee-waiver request regarding a FOIA request for documents related to electronic device searches at the border. In April 2017, the CIA and the Department of State granted fee-waiver requests in relation to a FOIA request for records related to the legal authority for the use of military force in Syria. In March 2017, the Department of Defense Office of Inspector General, the CIA, and the Department of State granted fee-waiver requests regarding a FOIA request for documents related to the January 29, 2017 raid in al Ghayil, Yemen. In June 2016, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence granted a fee-waiver

* * *

Pursuant to applicable statutes and regulations, the ACLU expects a determination regarding expedited processing within 10 days. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(ii); 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(e)(4).

If the Request is denied in whole or in part, the ACLU asks that you justify all deletions by reference to specific exemptions to FOIA. The ACLU expects the release of all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material. The ACLU reserves the right to appeal a decision to withhold any information or deny a waiver of fees.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please furnish the applicable records to:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION FOUNDATION

Emma Andersson
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, New York 10004
T: 347.931.6337
eandersson@aclu.org

I affirm that the information provided supporting the request for expedited processing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(vi).

Sincerely,

/s/ Emma Andersson
Emma Andersson*
American Civil Liberties Union
Foundation
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, New York 10004
347.931.6337
eandersson@aclu.org

**admitted in California*

request regarding a FOIA request related to policies and communications with social media companies' removal of "extremist" content. In May 2016, the FBI granted a fee-waiver request regarding a FOIA request issued to the Department of Justice for documents related to Countering Violent Extremism Programs.

<input type="radio"/> G. Habeas Corpus/ 2255 530 Habeas Corpus – General 510 Motion/Vacate Sentence 463 Habeas Corpus – Alien Detainee	<input type="radio"/> H. Employment Discrimination 442 Civil Rights – Employment (criteria: race, gender/sex, national origin, discrimination, disability, age, religion, retaliation) *(If pro se, select this deck)*	<input type="radio"/> I. FOIA/Privacy Act 895 Freedom of Information Act 890 Other Statutory Actions (if Privacy Act) *(If pro se, select this deck)*	<input type="radio"/> J. Student Loan 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (excluding veterans)
<input type="radio"/> K. Labor/ERISA (non-employment) 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 740 Labor Railway Act 751 Family and Medical Leave Act 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	<input type="radio"/> L. Other Civil Rights (non-employment) 441 Voting (if not Voting Rights Act) 443 Housing/Accommodations 440 Other Civil Rights 445 Americans w/Disabilities – Employment 446 Americans w/Disabilities – Other 448 Education	<input type="radio"/> M. Contract 110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran’s Benefits 160 Stockholder’s Suits 190 Other Contracts 195 Contract Product Liability 196 Franchise	<input type="radio"/> N. Three-Judge Court 441 Civil Rights – Voting (if Voting Rights Act)

V. ORIGIN
 1 Original Proceeding
 2 Removed from State Court
 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
 4 Reinstated or Reopened
 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
 6 Multi-district Litigation
 7 Appeal to District Judge from Mag. Judge
 8 Multi-district Litigation – Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE.)

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT	CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 <input type="checkbox"/>	DEMAND \$ _____	JURY DEMAND: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY	(See instruction)	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please complete related case form

DATE: _____	SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD _____
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET JS-44
 Authority for Civil Cover Sheet

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and services of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. Listed below are tips for completing the civil coversheet. These tips coincide with the Roman Numerals on the cover sheet.

- I.** COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF/DEFENDANT (b) County of residence: Use 11001 to indicate plaintiff if resident of Washington, DC, 88888 if plaintiff is resident of United States but not Washington, DC, and 99999 if plaintiff is outside the United States.
- III.** CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES: This section is completed only if diversity of citizenship was selected as the Basis of Jurisdiction under Section II.
- IV.** CASE ASSIGNMENT AND NATURE OF SUIT: The assignment of a judge to your case will depend on the category you select that best represents the primary cause of action found in your complaint. You may select only one category. You must also select one corresponding nature of suit found under the category of the case.
- VI.** CAUSE OF ACTION: Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of the primary cause.
- VIII.** RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY: If you indicated that there is a related case, you must complete a related case form, which may be obtained from the Clerk’s Office.

Because of the need for accurate and complete information, you should ensure the accuracy of the information provided prior to signing the form.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

_____)
 Plaintiff)
)
 v.) Civil Action No.
)
_____)
 Defendant)

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS
320 First Street, NW
Washington, DC 20535

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 30 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

If you fail to respond, judgment by default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

ANGELA D. CAESAR, CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, et al.

Plaintiff

v.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Defendant

Civil Action No.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)*

MERRICK GARLAND
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 30 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Arthur B. Spitzer
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of the District of Columbia
915 15th Street, NW – 2nd floor
Washington, DC 20005
202-601-4266
aspitzer@acludc.org

If you fail to respond, judgment by default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

ANGELA D. CAESAR, CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify):* _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

_____)
 Plaintiff)
)
 v.) Civil Action No.
)
_____)
 Defendant)

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)*

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 30 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

If you fail to respond, judgment by default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

ANGELA D. CAESAR, CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: