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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 17 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

18 THE CITY OF PORTLAND AND THE CITY
 19 OF OAKLAND,

20 Plaintiffs,

21 v.

22 ROBERT M. WILKINSON, in his official
 23 capacity as Acting United States Attorney
 24 General; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
 25 OF JUSTICE; DAVID P. PEKOSKE, in his
 26 official capacity as Acting Secretary of
 27 Homeland Security; and UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
 SECURITY,

28 Defendants.

Civil Action No. 3:20-cv-7184

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
 DECLARATORY AND
 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

[Administrative Procedure Act Case]

Action filed: October 14, 2020

Assigned to the Honorable Edward M. Chen

INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. This lawsuit challenges the unlawful and unconstitutional overreach of federal law
3 enforcement in response to and in anticipation of protests for racial justice in progressive United
4 States cities. In particular, the lawsuit challenges the federal government’s new policy authorizing
5 the expanded and unbounded jurisdiction of federal law enforcement under the guise of protecting
6 federal property, and the federal government’s related and unconstitutional practice of
7 commandeering local law enforcement officers for similar ends.

8 2. Plaintiffs are the cities of Portland, Oregon, and Oakland, California—cities that,
9 like others across the United States, have primary responsibility for the health, safety, and welfare
10 of their residents, including the protection and oversight of general public safety during protests.
11 Plaintiffs have police departments, fire departments, and other local governmental departments
12 whose purposes and responsibilities are to reduce and address violence and/or support public safety
13 in their communities. In conducting these important functions, Plaintiffs aim to respect, honor, and
14 protect the First Amendment rights, among other rights, of their residents and visitors, so that those
15 residents and visitors can demonstrate, march, and protest. Plaintiffs also have obligations under
16 local and state law to respond, as necessary, to threats of violence and community harm. Outside
17 of the exceptional actions taken by Defendants as described in this First Amended Complaint,
18 Plaintiffs have long operated with this understanding of their duties and authority.

19 3. Defendants are the United States Department of Justice (“DOJ”), the United States
20 Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), and the new acting leaders of both departments. In
21 response to directives from President Donald J. Trump beginning in or around June 2020,
22 Defendants unilaterally, unlawfully, and unconstitutionally began developing a policy that
23 authorized the deployment and operation of federal agents in U.S. cities under the pretext of
24 protecting federal property but for the actual purpose of quelling protests with which President
25 Trump disagreed (the “Policy”).

26 4. The full scope and parameters of the Policy authorizing these actions are currently
27 unknown, as no ordinary public process was followed in its creation.
28

1 5. Upon information and belief, the Policy is a response to, incorporates, and/or is
2 guided by, the June 26, 2020 Executive Order 13,933, *Protecting American Monuments,*
3 *Memorials, and Statues and Combating Recent Criminal Violence* (the “Executive Order”), signed
4 by President Trump following nationwide protests—quite possibly the largest social justice
5 protests in our nation’s history—against police brutality and systemic racism. The Executive Order
6 prescribes a set of directives aimed at punishing and responding to “State and local governments”
7 that had allegedly “lost the ability to distinguish between the lawful exercise of rights to free speech
8 and assembly and unvarnished vandalism,” or otherwise “failed to protect public monuments,
9 memorials, and statues.”

10 6. Upon information and belief, following the issuance of the Executive Order,
11 Defendants implemented the new Policy which authorizes the cross-designation of federal agents
12 purportedly under 40 U.S.C. § 1315 to protect and defend *all* monuments, memorials, and statues,
13 irrespective of their connection or proximity to federal property. Given the widespread existence
14 of such objects in public places throughout U.S. cities, the Policy effectively creates blanket
15 authorization for the deployment of a federal police presence in almost every corner of urban
16 America.

17 7. The Policy meaningfully and illegally expands the jurisdiction granted by statute.
18 40 U.S.C. § 1315 solely permits designation of DHS employees to protect federal property owned
19 or leased by the General Services Administration (“GSA”), or to engage in activity off such GSA-
20 owned or -leased property specifically in furtherance of their duty to protect that property.

21 8. Upon information and belief, Defendants are now permitted to protect any
22 monument, memorial, or statue, irrespective of whether they are owned or leased by the GSA or
23 on land owned or leased by the GSA, and to engage in activity under the pretext of protecting such
24 objects under the Policy.

25 9. Federal law enforcement agents have, under the Policy, been deployed to U.S.
26 cities, either secretly or with little warning, under at least three separate operations or programs:
27 Operation Legend; Operation Diligent Valor, which includes the deployment of agents in Portland,
28

1 Oregon during the summer of 2020; and the Protecting American Communities Task Force
2 (“PACT”).

3 10. Although Defendants and/or their agents or employees have publicly claimed that
4 certain operations are for the purpose of protecting federal property under 40 U.S.C. § 1315,
5 internal memoranda, internal email communications, internal policies, various public statements,
6 and activities or failures to act in cities such as Portland and Washington, D.C. instead reveal a
7 distinct and meaningful policy shift to use federal law enforcement to unilaterally step in or replace
8 local law enforcement departments that do not subscribe to President Trump’s view of domestic
9 “law and order” and to quell viewpoints, speech, or protests with which President Trump disagrees.
10 These interventions also are intended to pressure local officials and police departments to react
11 more aggressively to stop or thwart racial justice protests.

12 11. The animating intent of the Policy was to use property protection as the pretextual
13 justification for viewpoint discrimination. Although Defendants have broad discretion about how
14 they direct resources to protect approximately 9,000 GSA-owned or -leased properties, that
15 discretion does not include general enforcement activity on state and local land or making
16 enforcement decisions based on viewpoint. Yet that undergirds the Policy: animus toward certain
17 political views, whether those views are expressed by protesters, municipal leaders, or
18 municipalities themselves.

19 12. In 2020, the Policy was implemented to suppress protests or other activities in
20 progressive, Democratic-controlled cities where protestors expressed support for Black Lives
21 Matter or other racial justice actions, causes that President Trump and his administration did not
22 support, under the pretext of protecting federal property. The Policy was implemented either
23 through direct intervention in, and deployment of federal law enforcement to, cities, such as
24 Defendants did in Portland in July 2020, or via threats to do so in order to pressure state and local
25 law enforcement to shut down or severely limit the extent of such protests as quickly as possible,
26 including through the use of racially discriminatory tactics and excessive use of force. In this
27 manner, the Policy has been the source of over-policing progressive cities and progressive
28 viewpoints.

1 13. Although the Policy is not public, there is considerable evidence of its existence.
2 Among other things, reported non-public memos from DHS reveal that, under the Policy and in
3 response to the Executive Order, federal law enforcement agents are authorized to engage in
4 surveillance activities for threats to *any* public monument, memorial, or statue (whether under
5 federal, state, or local control)—which in major cities like Plaintiff jurisdictions, could constitute
6 surveillance within the *entire* jurisdiction regardless of federal interests or harms at stake.

7 14. As detailed further below, in developing and implementing the Policy, DHS
8 officials engaged in extensive communication regarding the Executive Order. Defendants also
9 issued several new documents that incorporated or responded to the Executive Order and prepared
10 to explain to members of Congress why they were now invoking 40 U.S.C. § 1315 to perform the
11 activities under the Policy.

12 15. In addition, DOJ and/or DHS have engaged in a variety of unauthorized activities
13 under the Policy. Such activities in Portland have included surveilling the text messages of
14 protesters and building a fence that blocks the right-of-way on City property and refusing to
15 remove it upon request of City officials. DHS’s inspector general also concluded recently that
16 memoranda issued in June and July 2020 by the Director of the Federal Protective Services
17 (“FPS”), a component of DHS, acted unlawfully by failing to identify specific officers and agents
18 from other components of DHS as well as the U.S. Secret Service that were cross designated under
19 40 U.S.C. § 1315 to deploy under the Policy.

20 16. Even after the significant deployment of federal agents into Portland as well as
21 smaller operations in other U.S. cities, President Trump expressed an intent to expand or at least
22 continue the Policy. President Trump stated: “We’re going to have more federal law enforcement.
23 That I can tell you.”—while threatening to send federal agents into major cities “run by liberal
24 Democrats.” For instance, he said: “We’re not going to let New York and Chicago, and
25 Philadelphia and Detroit and Baltimore and all of these—Oakland is a mess. We’re not going to
26 let this happen in our country.”

27 17. These threats were not new. President Trump has long threatened American cities
28 led by Democrats. But as recently as April 2020, Defendants did not purport to have, or act in

1 accordance with, the authority they now assert under the Policy. In April, numerous public
2 monuments, memorials, and statues were under equal or greater threat from armed and uncivil
3 protesters who opposed public health measures to control COVID-19. But those protesters
4 expressed a different set of political views than the majority of those protesting after May 25, 2020
5 and before the events of January 6, 2021, and no policy was then in effect to allow or require the
6 type of federal decisions and operations now occurring or allowed to occur under the Policy.

7 18. Importantly, events in Washington, D.C., both in Lafayette Square Park on June 1,
8 2020 and around the U.S. Capitol on and around January 6, 2021, shed further light on the
9 pretextual nature of the Policy’s purported “federal property preservation” rationale.

10 19. In June 2020, federal agents, including Defendants, used overwhelming force
11 (including tear gas, batons, chemical irritants, projectiles, and flash grenades) to quell a largely
12 peaceful protest supporting Black Lives Matter on or near federal property in Lafayette Square
13 Park. On information and belief, those federal agents, including Defendants, did not have
14 information or intelligence suggesting that there were significant, credible threats to federal
15 property prior to these protests.

16 20. In January 2021, federal agents, including Defendants, did not similarly respond to
17 significant information (including internal intelligence assessments, reports, and official warnings)
18 that extremists were traveling to Washington, D.C., the site of numerous federal properties under
19 Defendants’ protection per 40 U.S.C. § 1315 and home to innumerable federal monuments,
20 memorials, and statues, to commit violence, attack federal properties and people within them, and
21 engage in “war.” Through their non-response, a riotous and insurrectionist mob comprised mostly
22 of White people and supporting President Trump’s dangerous election conspiracy theories was
23 able to gather on and travel across federal properties and by many monuments, memorials, and
24 statues unmolested; breach the Capitol; and pose a direct threat to a joint session of Congress.

25 21. When these two situations are compared, it is clear that Defendants and other
26 federal agencies and components did not respond based the level of threat to federal property or
27 personnel, or the violence that occurred.

28

1 22. It is also clear that Defendants' Policy for responding to threats to and violence on
2 or around federal property cannot merely be the facially neutral standards of 40 U.S.C. § 1315.
3 Nor can Defendants' Policy be attributed merely to law enforcement discretion, as any ordinary
4 and constitutional exercise of such discretion would lead to a reasonably proportionate response
5 based on the level of threat to federal property. As this First Amended Complaint details here and
6 below, there is no consistently and reasonably discernable connection between threats to federal
7 property and Defendants' responses to those threats.

8 23. Due to both its overreach and pretextual nature, the Policy threatens to upend the
9 current federalism structure and working relationships between local and federal law enforcement
10 agencies. Section 1315 has never before been interpreted to permit the actions taken by Defendants
11 under its auspices. Since June 2020, Plaintiffs have had and continue to have ongoing and
12 significant uncertainty about how and whether Defendants will respond to certain types of threats,
13 violence, or protests, depending on the viewpoint expressed by those issuing threats, committing
14 violence, or engaging in protest.

15 24. Defendants have not and did not publicly rely on any of the limited authorities, as
16 described below, that would lawfully allow deployments of federal agents within the parameters
17 defined in such laws.

18 25. The Policy is not merely a change in Defendants' interpretation of their own
19 enforcement authority. The Policy is based on a misunderstanding, misinterpretation, error, and/or
20 disregard for the scope of Defendants' legal authority.

21 26. Defendants have sought to cloak this final agency action as being merely a series
22 of enforcement decisions. While the Policy relates to and influences enforcement choices, it is
23 nevertheless a Policy. It is a Policy that lacks transparent or non-invidious guidelines on the
24 deployment of federal personnel. It is a Policy that is in excess of the authority provided in the
25 statute used to justify federal deployments. And it does not establish a viewpoint-neutral standard
26 for when intervention by federal agents is appropriate. Instead, the Policy allows cross-designation
27 and deployment irrespective of the actual or understood threat posed to federal property and based
28 instead on impermissible viewpoint discrimination.

1 27. Using the purported authority under the Policy or other, unknown authorities,
2 Defendants have also instituted an unlawful practice in Portland of commandeering control of local
3 law enforcement officers in direct contravention of the City’s express revocation of consent, and
4 for unknown or pretextual ends (the “Practice”).

5 28. Based on information and belief, the Practice is similarly in response to,
6 incorporates, and/or is guided by, the Executive Order.

7 29. In addition, no constitutional authority has been offered for the related Practice of
8 commandeering Portland’s law enforcement by refusing to release Portland law enforcement
9 officers from their temporary deputation as federal agents, conscripting them without consent and
10 against Portland’s express wishes.

11 30. This monumental policy change and new commandeering practice harms Plaintiffs’
12 and other cities’ abilities to safely govern and police in ways aligned with and responsive to
13 community goals and racial equity reforms. As local governments, Plaintiffs have independent
14 police forces; community relationships; and locally determined policing policies, practices, and
15 procedures. Plaintiffs’ police forces have always been able to expect when and how federal law
16 enforcement agents could assert federal powers within their jurisdictions. The use of deployments
17 and operations violating established constitutional parameters, politically motivated interventions,
18 and lawless commandeering of local law enforcement are unconstitutional and unauthorized in
19 part because of the havoc such actions impose on local jurisdictions and the innumerable ways in
20 which these deployments run roughshod over the longstanding federalist balance of the general
21 policing power.

22 31. Plaintiffs are further harmed by the Policy and Practice because they threaten,
23 intimidate, chill and/or discourage the exercise of constitutional or civil rights of their residents,
24 leaders, and/or the jurisdictions themselves.

25 32. The Policy and Practice also harm Plaintiffs to the extent they have and will
26 continue to incite violence and make it more difficult for Plaintiffs to fulfill their core public safety
27 missions.

28

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

40. Pursuant to the Northern District Civil Local Rule 3-2(c)-(d), the intradistrict assignment should be to the Oakland or San Francisco Division because a substantial part of the acts or omissions that give rise to this action are occurring in the County of Alameda.

PARTIES

41. The CITY OF PORTLAND is a municipal corporation governed by charter, located in the District of Oregon, and existing under the laws and constitution of the State of Oregon. Portland is home to more than 650,000 residents, and the City’s leadership has committed to significant reforms to local policing and other policies, with an aim toward promoting racial justice.

42. The CITY of OAKLAND is a municipal corporation and charter city located in the Northern District of California, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California. The City of Oakland is home to over 420,000 people and consistently ranks as one of the most ethnically and racially diverse major cities in the United States. Approximately 23% of Oakland’s residents identify as Black or African American, 26% as Hispanic or Latinx, 15% as Asian or Asian-American, and 5.5% as multi-racial. The City’s leadership is engaged in significant reforms to local policing and other policies, with an aim toward promoting racial justice.

43. Plaintiffs are aggrieved by Defendants’ actions and have standing to bring this action because the Policy and its implementation and the Practice harm Plaintiffs’ independent and constitutionally recognized economic, dignitary, and proprietary interests and will continue to cause injury unless and until the Policy is vacated and Defendants’ practices are permanently enjoined.

44. ROBERT M. WILKINSON is the Acting United States Attorney General. He is sued in his official capacity.¹

¹ Per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(d): “An action does not abate when a public officer who is a party in an official capacity dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold office while the action is pending. The officer’s successor is automatically substituted as a party. Later proceedings should be in the substituted party’s name.” As such, Acting United States Attorney General Robert M. Wilkinson is automatically substituted for William Barr, and Acting Secretary of Homeland Security David P. Pekoske is automatically substituted for Chad Wolf.

1 52. Within this federalism framework and under the Tenth Amendment to the United
2 States Constitution, the general police powers are left to the states, who in turn often delegate such
3 plenary authority to cities like Plaintiffs. *See, e.g.*, Cal. Const., art. 11, § 7; Or. Const., art XI, § 2.
4 As the Supreme Court has long held, “the facets of governing that touch on citizens’ daily lives
5 are normally administered by smaller governments closer to the governed.” *Nat’l Fed’n of Indep.*
6 *Bus.*, 567 U.S. at 536.

7 53. Accordingly, the federal government has never created a federal domestic police
8 force with broad powers. The general policing power, including over most violent crime, is left to
9 other governments. As courts have repeatedly held, “We can think of no better example of the
10 police power, which the Founders denied the National Government and reposed in the States, than
11 the suppression of violent crime and vindication of its victims.” *United States v. Morrison*, 529
12 U.S. 598, 618 (2000).

13 54. Instead, where Congress has authorized, the Executive Branch has executed, and
14 the Judiciary approved, the federal government has created a constellation of different law
15 enforcement agencies, each of which has a specific domain of authority as defined by federal
16 statutes. For the most part, those domains of authority are not coextensive with other governments’
17 general policing power.

18 55. Within the scope of those federal statutes, such federal law enforcement activities
19 have been limited to: (a) the enforcement of a direct federal interest (*e.g.*, enforcement of a federal
20 law); or (b) assisting other governments, which constitutes the enforcement of an indirect federal
21 interest.

22 56. Whether enforcing a direct federal interest or assisting other governments, federal
23 law enforcement acts within prescribed legal bounds. Either federal law enforcement is invited by
24 other governments to participate in any number of lawful collaborative activities or federal law
25 enforcement may intervene without invitation in the circumstances where federal law permits.

26 57. In the former category of invited collaboration, Plaintiffs have, like many other
27 cities, frequently engaged in lawful partnerships with federal law enforcement. From subject-
28 specific task forces to investigating borderless crimes, other governments often depend on and

1 engage with federal law enforcement to help protect residents and visitors. Plaintiffs have, for
2 example, partnered with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on child exploitation task forces; with
3 the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat illegal drug trafficking; with the Bureau of
4 Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to proactively identify the source of guns used for
5 crimes; with the United States Marshals Service (“USMS”) to apprehend those fleeing the justice
6 system; and with the Secret Service to tackle identity theft.

7 58. These past and present local-federal relationships are voluntary and consensual.
8 Federal law enforcement and local law enforcement agencies generally work together in Plaintiffs’
9 communities with a mutual understanding of the mission, clear directives regarding jurisdictional
10 functions, and specific agreements (*e.g.*, via Memoranda of Understanding or Agreement) that
11 inform both sides of their respective obligations. Such partnerships were and are authorized by
12 law, typically memorialized by mutual agreement, and not the subject of this lawsuit.

13 59. In the latter category of uninvited intervention, the federal government has certain
14 powers that are superior to those of other governments, made so by the Supremacy Clause.

15 60. Such powers include federal enforcement of crucial fundamental federal rights,
16 including civil rights. Throughout the nation’s history, federal enforcement authorities have at
17 times overridden other governments’ ignorant or bigoted refusals to grant or defend
18 constitutionally protected rights. Whether desegregating schools or extending the voting franchise
19 to Black people, federal enforcement—without invitation or local approval—has been at times
20 both lawful and vital.

21 61. Such intervention powers may also, in extraordinary circumstances, permit the
22 deployment of federal forces domestically, in which federal law enforcement temporarily takes
23 over the general police powers otherwise reserved to other governments. Such circumstances are
24 constitutionally delineated by Article I, Section 8, one of the Militia Clauses (allowing Congress
25 to “call[] forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union”) and by Article IV, Section 4 (the
26 obligation to protect the states against invasion and against “domestic violence”).

27 62. The Constitution reserves both of those described powers for the Legislative
28 Branch, either exclusively or principally. The cited Militia Clause only gives power to Congress.

1 The Article IV Republican Form of Government Clause gives power first to the Legislature, and
2 then only to the Executive “when the Legislature cannot be convened.”

3 63. Under these authorities, Congress has, among other things, passed the Insurrection
4 Act of 1807, now codified as amended at 10 U.S.C. §§ 251-255, which allows domestic military
5 intervention when circumstances make it impracticable to enforce the law by any other means, and
6 the complementary Posse Comitatus Act of 1876, now codified at 18 U.S.C. § 1385, eliminating
7 virtually any use of the military to regulate American civilians.

8 64. These laws represent some key legal guardrails constitutionally implemented by
9 the Legislative Branch to limit and define where the Executive Branch may, without permission
10 and while overriding other governments’ prerogatives, nonetheless enforce federal law.

11 65. Specifically, the Insurrection Act empowers the President to call into service the
12 United States Armed Forces and the National Guard: (a) when formally requested by a state; (b)
13 to address an insurrection in any state, when that insurrection makes it impracticable to otherwise
14 enforce the law; or (c) to address an insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination or
15 conspiracy, in any state, which results in the deprivation of constitutionally secured rights, and
16 where the state is unable, fails, or refuses to protect those rights. 10 U.S.C. §§ 251-253.

17 66. There is a set legal process for invoking the Insurrection Act that is neither
18 clandestine nor equivocal. To invoke the Act, a president must issue a “proclamation to disperse”:
19 that is, “by proclamation, immediately order the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their
20 abodes within a limited time.” 10 U.S.C. § 254. Such proclamations have been issued as Executive
21 Orders and/or as Proclamations published in the Federal Register.

22 67. The Insurrection Act has never been invoked in the 21st century. In its limited usage
23 in the 20th century, the federal government often invoked the Act to protect civil rights,
24 particularly the rights of Black children to attend desegregated schools.

25 68. When the Act was most recently invoked, in 1992, then-President George H.W.
26 Bush issued a general Proclamation and an operationalizing Executive Order. *See* Proclamation
27 No. 6427, 57 Fed. Reg. 19,359 (May 1, 1992); Exec. Order No. 12804, 57 Fed. Reg. 19,361 (May
28 1, 1992). Executive Order 12804 provided detailed instructions for Cabinet officials to respond to

1 the alleged insurrection in California. Among other things, it directed the Attorney General: “(1)
2 to coordinate the activities of all Federal agencies assisting in the suppression of violence and in
3 the administration of justice in and about the City and County of Los Angeles, and other districts
4 of California, and (2) to coordinate the activities of all such agencies with those of State and local
5 agencies similarly engaged.”

6 69. DOJ is aware of the legal process for invoking the Insurrection Act. As an agency,
7 DOJ has typically been involved when the Insurrection Act is invoked.

8 70. The Executive Branch’s authority under the Act, or under other such extraordinary
9 emergency powers, does not undergird the Policy.

10 71. Any invocations of emergency powers or interventions under those powers are rare,
11 reserved for extraordinary circumstances, and are not the subject of this lawsuit.

12 72. Finally, Executive Branch agencies, endowed by Congress or the Constitution with
13 particular powers, must, per Article II, Section 3, “take care” to execute their duties under those
14 authorities. Sometimes, those authorities are clearly defined by statute or a provision of the
15 Constitution. At other times, those authorities are further crystalized and concretized by Executive
16 Branch interpretations of the authority so granted. Those interpretations come in forms such as
17 regulations, rules, and myriad types of sub-regulatory guidance.

18 73. The legality of such Executive Branch interpretations of its authority is easily
19 tested, commonly through the APA, which governs how the Executive Branch creates and acts on
20 those interpretations, and what those interpretations are. Stated simply, the APA is a key method
21 by which the Judiciary may assess the legality of the Executive Branch’s interpretation of its
22 powers, including whether such interpretations are “arbitrary and capricious,” “contrary to
23 constitutional right[s],” or “in excess of statutory authority.” 5 U.S.C. § 706.

24 74. Such Executive Branch interpretations of its authority may also be tested through
25 other legal means, such as by questioning their constitutionality directly in federal court.

26 75. Such Executive Branch interpretations are the subject of this lawsuit.

27 76. As these recitations reflect, the federal government has lawful tools to intervene—
28

1 voluntarily or involuntarily—in other governments’ exercise of their police powers. These
2 recitations also reflect that those tools are either used with mutual agreement, or without agreement
3 in circumstances, such as those enumerated, rooted in the Constitution. Finally, these recitations
4 reflect that the federal government follows lawful and expected paths to exercise authority over
5 other governments.

6 **Policy Change Regarding Deployment and Operation of Federal Forces**

7 77. Consistent with the above framework, until recently, Plaintiffs believed that they
8 understood the structure, procedures, and basis for both the invited and the uninvited deployment
9 and operations of federal law enforcement agents into their communities.

10 78. However, in 2020, following the direction of President Trump, Defendants
11 instituted this new Policy, the full parameters of which are unknown, but that, at minimum,
12 unlawfully expands the unilateral deployment, cross-designation, and operations of federal law
13 enforcement to broadly assert general police powers in U.S. cities based on the viewpoints of the
14 protesters, municipal leaders, or municipalities themselves.

15 79. The Policy and each and every instance where Defendants, through their officers,
16 employees, and/or agents, unlawfully deployed, cross-designated, or commanded federal law
17 enforcement to act in excess of or contrary to 40 U.S.C. § 1315 or the Constitution constitute “final
18 agency action” under the APA.

19 **Prior Status Quo**

20 80. President Trump long issued threats against cities he views as progressive or
21 racially diverse, including Plaintiffs. In 2017, he threatened to “send in the feds” to Chicago if
22 their mayor did not fix the “carnage,” and compared the city unfavorably to Afghanistan. In 2019,
23 in describing Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco, he referred to these “sanctuary cities
24 run by liberal people” as places where “people living there are living in hell,” and threatened that
25 he might “intercede” or “may do something to get that whole thing cleaned up.” In 2020, he
26 repeatedly threatened Plaintiffs Portland and Oakland.

27 81. Separately, after President Trump took office, Americans engaged in some of the
28 largest peaceful protests in our nation’s history. The day after his inauguration, between 3.2 million

1 and 5.2 million people marched in the streets to protest for women’s rights and against the
2 President. Hundreds of thousands protested again for the same reason on the same day in the
3 following years. Since January 2017, millions of people have participated in protests across the
4 country, including protests at federal property, monuments, memorials, and statues, as well as at
5 state and local property, monuments, memorials, and statues.

6 82. Despite President Trump’s repeated threats, and despite thousands of protests by
7 millions of Americans, Defendants never previously asserted or exercised the authority they are
8 now asserting and exercising under the Policy, nor, on information and belief, engaged in the
9 related Practice.

10 83. An alleged source of the authority for the Policy is 40 U.S.C. § 1315. Under
11 subsection (a) of that statute, the Secretary of Homeland Security protects the buildings, grounds,
12 and property that are owned, occupied, or secured by the federal government.

13 84. Although FPS, a division of DHS, is typically the main provider of security and
14 law enforcement services at federal government facilities, the Secretary of Homeland Security may
15 transfer DHS officers or agents specifically “for duty in connection with the protection of” that
16 federal property. 40 U.S.C. § 1315(b)(1).

17 85. The scope of 40 U.S.C. § 1315 is clear. The statute states that the Secretary of
18 Homeland Security: “shall protect the buildings, grounds, and property that are owned, occupied,
19 or secured by the Federal Government (including any agency, instrumentality, or wholly owned
20 or mixed-ownership corporation thereof) and the persons on the property.” *Id.* § 1315(a).

21 86. Based on information and belief and on publicly available facts such as those
22 recited here, until as recently as May 2020, there had been no policy or practice through which
23 Defendants unilaterally deployed or commanded federal law enforcement under 40 U.S.C. § 1315
24 for general police purposes; to respond to or quash civil protests; to protect and surveil non-federal
25 property, monuments, memorials, or statues; or to unilaterally take over non-federal property.

26 87. Based on information and belief and on publicly available facts such as those
27 recited here, until as recently as May 2020, there had been no policy or practice through which
28 Defendants unilaterally deployed or commanded federal law enforcement to quell civil protests

1 expressing a viewpoint with which the President disagreed based on the pretext of protecting
2 federal property.

3 88. For example, as recently as April 2020, hundreds of protesters gathered at the
4 Michigan State Capitol in Lansing to protest executive orders and shelter-in-place orders in light
5 of the COVID-19 pandemic.

6 89. The Michigan State Capitol was completed in 1878, has been listed on the National
7 Register of Historic Places since 1971, and was designated as a National Historic Landmark in
8 1992. The Capitol and its grounds contain at least one monument, three memorials, and several
9 statues. The Capitol is 0.1 miles from the Charles E. Chamberlain Federal Building and Post
10 Office.

11 90. During these so-called “lockdown protests,” many protesters openly carried
12 firearms in or around the Capitol, forcibly entered the Michigan State Capitol, issued threats
13 against Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer, and verbally assaulted Michigan state police.

14 91. When these armed protesters objecting to COVID-19 quarantine measures rallied
15 in the Michigan Capitol, President Trump called them “very good people” and urged Governor
16 Whitmer to “give a little” in response to the protesters’ objections.

17 92. Earlier, in the spring, President Trump had encouraged his supporter to “liberate”
18 Michigan as well as Minnesota in response to strict restrictions responding aimed to stop the spread
19 of COVID-19.

20 93. As another example, in both April and May 2020, hundreds of protesters gathering
21 at the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg to protest executive orders and shelter-in-place
22 orders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

23 94. The Pennsylvania State Capitol was built in 1906, has been listed on the National
24 Register of Historic Places since 1977, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006.
25 The Capitol and its grounds contain at least three monuments and several statues. The Capitol is
26 approximately 0.2 miles from the Ronald Reagan Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse.

27 95. During these so-called “lockdown protests,” some protesters openly carried
28 firearms in or around the Pennsylvania State Capitol.

1 96. As another example, in April 2020, hundreds of protesters gathered at the
2 Wisconsin State Capitol in Madison to protest executive orders and shelter-in-place orders in light
3 of the COVID-19 pandemic.

4 97. The Wisconsin State Capitol was completed in 1917 and was designated a National
5 Historic Landmark in 2001. The Capitol is approximately 0.4 miles from the U.S. Courthouse in
6 Madison.

7 98. During these so-called “lockdown protests,” some protesters openly carried
8 firearms, including long guns, in or around the Wisconsin State Capitol.

9 99. As another example, as recently as May 2020, hundreds of protesters gathered at
10 the California State Capitol in Sacramento to protest executive orders and shelter-in-place orders
11 in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

12 100. The California State Capitol was completed in 1874, has been listed on the National
13 Register of Historic Places since 1973, and was designated as a California Historical Landmark in
14 1974. The Capitol and its park are home to numerous monuments, memorials, and statues,
15 including the World Peace Rose Garden, the California Peace Officers’ Memorial, the Vietnam
16 Veterans Memorial, and the Thomas Starr King Memorial. The Capitol is one mile from the local
17 federal courthouse and under one mile from the local DHS office.

18 101. During these so-called “lockdown protests,” protesters gathered at the Capitol in
19 violation of stay-at-home orders, confronted California Highway Patrol officers, and displayed
20 depictions of California Governor Gavin Newsom as a Nazi in front of a Swastika banner.

21 102. In April and May, protesters also gathered outside the State Capitol in Salem,
22 Oregon. At least one protester appears to be open carrying a rifle in news footage. Members of the
23 far-right militia groups the “Three Percenters” and “Proud Boys” also attended the protests.
24 Several of the protests were allegedly organized by militia groups in violation of Oregon Governor
25 Kate Brown’s stay-at-home orders.

26 103. In December, protesters carrying firearms and bear spray, including members of
27 the far-right group Patriot Prayer, gathered at the Oregon State Capitol in Salem to protest COVID-
28

1 19 restrictions. Members of this group stormed the Oregon statehouse, broke windows, and
2 attempted to gain access to the building.

3 104. Based on information and belief, federal law enforcement officers were not
4 deployed in response to any of these so-called “lockdown protests”; were not directed to surveil
5 the protesters or public officials; did not to assess threats to public buildings, monuments,
6 memorials, or statues; did not to protect against civil unrest; and were not to otherwise engaged in
7 general policing.

8 105. In fact, in many instances, President Trump and his administration encouraged and
9 emboldened supporters to protest against these COVID-19 restrictions, including through the
10 display of weapons and other threats of force and violence.

11 **Existing Framework for Local Law Enforcement Mutual Aid or Cross Designation with Other**
12 **Government Agencies**

13 106. As described above, there are numerous examples of how local law enforcement,
14 including Plaintiffs’ police departments, collaborate with or receive assistance from other law
15 enforcement agencies, including federal law enforcement agencies such as Defendants and their
16 subcomponents.

17 107. Coordinating with local law enforcement has, outside of the Policy and Practice,
18 been fundamental to how federal law enforcement agencies interact with their local counterparts.

19 108. Even in circumstances where the local jurisdiction has policies that are directly in
20 opposition to the federal law enforcement agency’s activities, the federal agencies, including
21 Defendants, have nonetheless coordinated with local agencies in some fashion, given the
22 longstanding recognition of the importance of such coordination.

23 109. For example, 28 C.F.R. § 0.112 governs special deputation powers of the USMS,
24 which is a bureau within DOJ. Pursuant to this section, the USMS Director is authorized to
25 deputize, in relevant part, “[s]elected federal, state, or local law enforcement officers whenever the
26 law enforcement needs of the U.S. Marshals Service so require.” 28 C.F.R. § 0.112(b).

1 110. The duties of the USMS include protecting the federal judiciary, apprehending
2 federal fugitives, managing and selling seized assets illegally acquired by criminals, housing and
3 transporting federal prisoners, and operating the Witness Security Program.

4 111. Separately, Plaintiffs have also long entered into and relied on “mutual aid”
5 agreements with fellow local governments, such as other city and county governments. These
6 mutual aid agreements set forth the circumstances under which mutual aid partners will come to
7 the assistance of a member of the agreement. For example, Oakland has requested assistance from
8 its mutual aid partners, such as Alameda County and surrounding cities, in responding to natural
9 disasters or to certain violent “Occupy” protests a decade ago. It is not uncommon for mutual aid
10 partners to request dozens or even hundreds of officers to assist with significant needs. Indeed, in
11 response to the recent demonstrations, Portland has sought and received mutual aid from numerous
12 other local law enforcement agencies.

13 112. No matter the originating source of the mutual aid, Plaintiffs’ police departments
14 follow specific procedures when any outside law enforcement participate in their operations, or
15 when outside law enforcement perform operations in their cities.

16 113. Those procedures typically include that, when any outside law enforcement agency
17 comes to assist Plaintiffs’ police departments, those outside agents or officers first check in at the
18 local staging center or emergency operations center, learn of the operation plan, and are connected
19 in some manner to the department’s communications systems. These universal steps are designed
20 to protect all law enforcement officers and ensure they are operating with similar information and
21 shared means of communication.

22 **Nationwide Protests for Racial Justice and Police Reform**

23 114. On May 25, 2020, George Floyd was tragically killed by Minneapolis police and a
24 video of his death was widely circulated in the media. On May 26, 2020, people gathered in
25 Minneapolis in protest. Shortly thereafter, people gathered throughout the nation, including in
26 Plaintiffs’ jurisdictions, to advocate for police reform and racial justice.

1 115. Polls have suggested that between 15 million and 26 million people participated in
2 these protests, making them the largest demonstrations in American history. Between May 22 and
3 August 22, approximately 93% of protests were peaceful.

4 116. Incidents of property damage and violence, however, were reported in many
5 jurisdictions in the country. Incidents of property damage occurred in suburban California, and
6 armed civilians and other non-state actors committed acts of violence in states including Florida,
7 Indiana, and Tennessee.

8 117. People began to gather in Downtown Portland on or around May 29, 2020,
9 including at an event titled “A Eulogy for Black America” organized by the Portland chapter of
10 the NAACP.

11 118. On May 29, 2020, Portland Mayor Ted Wheeler issued a statement that he stood
12 “in solidarity with those who grieve for the senseless death of George Floyd” and committed to
13 standing alongside “our black community and not just call out racism when we see it, but
14 meaningfully take a stand against it.”

15 119. In Portland, protests continued in June. The first few days of June were identified
16 as having the largest crowds of the Portland George Floyd protests, with numbers exceeding
17 10,000 people each day. During this time, a much smaller group of people engaged in significant
18 property damage and violence directed at police. Notwithstanding some criminal activity, the
19 majority of the protests remained peaceful, and toward the end of June, the scale of protests began
20 to decrease. The focal points of protests during June were the Justice Center (which houses the
21 Portland Police Bureau’s (“PPB’s”) Central Precinct and primary offices, as well as the
22 Multnomah County Detention Center) and other PPB and Multnomah County buildings. At times
23 these protests occurred at or near the Hatfield Federal Courthouse, which is across the street from
24 Justice Center.

25 120. Portland was not alone in experiencing protests, nor alone in experiencing major or
26 minor threats to federal property. According to FPS officials, between May 28, 2020 and June 10,
27 2020, FPS responded to “168 protests and more than 168 attacks at federal facilities,” including in
28

1 places ranging from Concord, New Hampshire to Dallas, Texas to Fort Lauderdale, Florida to
2 Phoenix, Arizona.

3 121. Further, FPS officials reported that, in that timeframe, “133 Federal facilities . . .
4 sustained vandalism/damage,” including in Dallas, where “FPS Officers discovered what appears
5 to be bullet holes in windows on floors 9-13 at the Earl[e] Cabel[l] Federal Building and US
6 Courthouse.” In other communications, FPS officials reported vandalism, graffiti, damage, and
7 broken windows at the U.S. Courthouse in Las Vegas, as well as multiple threats to the Richmond
8 Federal Courthouse in Richmond, Virginia, including vandalism from spray paint and individuals
9 discussing “burning down” the courthouse.

10 122. Yet despite those significant threats and actual damage to federal property, most of
11 those cities were not subject to direct threats of intervention by President Trump, and only
12 progressive cities like Portland were subject to deployments under the Policy.

13 123. At this time, President Trump continued his past practice of frequent and repeated
14 threats to deploy uninvited federal law enforcement and/or military power to progressive cities.

15 124. Protests continued nationally throughout June 2020, along with the President’s
16 threatening rhetoric.

17 **President Trump Responds to Protests and Issues the Executive Order; Defendants Institute the**
18 **Policy**

19 125. On May 29, 2020, three days after protests began in Minneapolis in response to the
20 killing of George Floyd, President Trump threatened unilateral intervention and stated: “Either the
21 very weak Radical Left Mayor, Jacob Frey, get his act together and bring the City under control,
22 or I will send in the National Guard & get the job done right.”

23 126. Three days later, during an address to the nation on June 1, 2020, President Trump
24 stated: “I am your President of law and order If a city or a state refuses to take the actions that
25 are necessary to defend the life and property of their residents, then I will deploy the United States
26 military and quickly solve the problem for them.”

27 127. After the speech, federal law enforcement and the D.C. National Guard forcibly
28 removed thousands of peaceful protesters from Lafayette Square Park with pepper-spray balls,

1 smoke canisters, flash-bang grenades, shields, and horses. After the protesters were cleared,
2 President Trump, then-Attorney General William Barr, then-Secretary of Defense Mark Esper, and
3 others walked from the White House through Lafayette Square for a photo opportunity at St. John’s
4 Episcopal Church.

5 128. On June 5, 2020, President Trump criticized Washington, D.C. Mayor Muriel
6 Bowser for her city’s treatment of protesters. President Trump called the mayor “grossly
7 incompetent, and in no way qualified to be running an important city like Washington, D.C. If the
8 great men and women of the National Guard didn’t step forward, she would have looked no better
9 than her counterpart Mayor in Minneapolis!”

10 129. On June 11, 2020, President Trump set his sights on Seattle, Washington where
11 protests were ongoing. President Trump criticized both Governor Jay Inslee as well as Mayor
12 Jenny Durkan: “[They] are being taunted and played at a level that our great Country has never
13 seen before. Take back your city NOW. If you don’t do it, I will. This is not a game. These ugly
14 Anarchists must be stopped IMMEDIATELY. MOVE FAST!”

15 130. One day later, President Trump attempted to increase the pressure by stating:
16 “These Liberal Dems don’t have a clue. The terrorists burn and pillage our cities, and they think it
17 is just wonderful, even the death. Must end this Seattle takeover now!”

18 131. Repeatedly and with great frequency during the month of June 2020, President
19 Trump expressed disapproval about the response of local officials in Democratic-run cities to
20 Black Lives Matter protests following the killing of George Floyd. President Trump sought to
21 portray the largely peaceful protests as violent and dangerous and to characterize the cities’
22 response as weak and inadequate.

23 132. On information and belief, despite President Trump’s rhetoric and the rhetoric of
24 others in his administration, at that time, there was no publicly available intelligence that there
25 were credible and uniquely serious threats to federal property in any of the jurisdictions named by
26 the President, nor were there any media or other reports of such intelligence or threats. Instead, as
27 detailed above, numerous federal facilities in other cities were threatened or damaged in May and
28 June 2020.

1 133. President Trump’s repeated public statements were part of the pretext for the
2 issuance of Executive Order 13,933 and Defendants’ actions that followed.

3 134. Also during the month of June, President Trump expressed significant concern
4 about progressive efforts to tear down and/or remove statutes and memorials dedicated to the racist
5 and violent legacy of the Confederacy.

6 135. On June 24, 2020, the White House issued an official statement that: “We must
7 build upon our heritage—not tear it down.” One day later, President Trump added: “Very sad to
8 see States allowing roving gangs of wise guys, anarchists & looters, many of them having no idea
9 what they are doing, indiscriminately ripping down our statues and monuments to the past. Some
10 are great works of art, but all represent our History & Heritage.”

11 136. None of the statues, memorials, or monuments referenced in these and other
12 statements by the President or the White House were on federal property as defined by 40 U.S.C.
13 § 1315.

14 137. On June 26, 2020, President Trump signed Executive Order 13,933, entitled
15 *Protecting American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues and Combating Recent Criminal*
16 *Violence*.

17 138. The Executive Order announced that the federal government would: (a) prosecute
18 anyone vandalizing or desecrating public monuments, memorials, and statues; government
19 property; or religious property; (b) prosecute anyone inciting related violence; and (c) withhold
20 federal support from local and state governments that failed to protect such structures from
21 vandalism.

22 139. The Executive Order further stated that if the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary
23 of Homeland Security, or the Administrator of General Services requested federal personnel “to
24 assist with the protection of Federal monuments, memorials, statues, or property,” they “shall” be
25 provided by the Department of Defense, DOJ, and/or DHS.

26 140. Defendants rapidly began to implement this Executive Order, consistent with
27 President Trump’s motivation of quelling Black Lives Matter protests, targeting Democratic cities,
28

1 and establishing broad federal police presence in certain cities. These actions were taken pursuant
2 to the Policy and are further evidence of the existence of the Policy.

3 141. First, on or around June 30, then-Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Chad
4 Wolf (acting without proper authority) issued a memorandum to CBP, ICE, the Transportation
5 Security Administration (“TSA”), Secret Service, FPS, I&A, and other subcomponents of DHS
6 entitled “DHS Support to Protect Federal Facilities and Property,” in which Mr. Wolf stated that
7 his memo and other actions were “in furtherance of” the Executive Order, and that DHS was
8 coordinating with Defendant DOJ as well as the Department of the Interior “to establish
9 information/intelligence sharing and resource coordination.”

10 142. In that memorandum, Mr. Wolf also announced the formal formation of PACT
11 within DHS. PACT was charged with “conduct[ing] *ongoing* assessments of potential civil unrest
12 or destruction and allocat[ing] resources to protect people and property,” including “potential surge
13 activity to ensure the continuing protection of critical locations.”

14 143. Second, on or around July 1, 2020, leadership (the Office of the Executive
15 Secretariat) of FPS, a subcomponent of DHS, circulated a draft Education and Training Bulletin,
16 ETB 20-0004, to the DHS Office of General Counsel (“OGC”) and the Office of Operations
17 Coordination, requesting comments and “clearance” (*i.e.*, high-level government approval) of the
18 document. The contents of ETB 20-0004 are unknown, but its existence was revealed in response
19 to a Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) request for documents, including those created by
20 Defendant DHS in response to the Executive Order.

21 144. Third, and potentially as an element or component of ETB 20-0004, Defendants
22 began changing or continuing to change guidance regarding the lawful scope of federal activity
23 under 40 U.S.C. § 1315. Rather than limiting federal involvement under that statute to federal laws
24 or property, Defendants expanded the ability of federal agents to address threats to *any* public
25 monument, memorial, or statue, regardless of its federal nature.

26 145. As another example, a July 2020 leaked, unclassified document entitled “Job Aid:
27 DHS Office of Intelligence & Analysis (I&A) Activities in Furtherance of Protecting American
28 Monuments, Memorials, Statues, and Combatting Recent Criminal Violence” (“Job Aid”) shows

1 that parts of the Defendants' intelligence community were now authorized to monitor and collect
2 information regarding protest activities beyond suspected or planned attacks on federal facilities,
3 including threats to damage or destroy *any* public monument, memorial, or statue.

4 146. The "Job Aid" was intended to "expand[] intelligence activities necessary to
5 mitigate the significant threat to homeland security articulated in the President's executive order
6 of June 26, 2020."

7 147. At this time, emails produced in response to FOIA requests to Defendants show
8 that FPS developed a "priority list of at-risk federal facilities, monuments and statues," a list it
9 began or continued to refine under the Policy.

10 148. At this time, DHS also began to develop rationales and justifications for the Policy.
11 For instance, a Senior Legislative Affairs Advisor in Defendant DHS' Office of Legislative Affairs
12 ("OLA") communicated to their OGC that someone(s) "will have questions on authorities"
13 regarding FPS' role in effectuating the Executive Order. Another member of the OLA team
14 requested that a DHS official responsible for coordinating with Congress "be alerted" "when 40
15 U.S.C. § 1315 is being used in the protection of monuments, statues, etc.," a request framed as
16 necessary "given Members [of Congress] will likely have questions." Such requests suggest that
17 invocation of 40 U.S.C. § 1315 for this purpose was atypical or new.

18 149. Finally, Defendants began deploying, cross-designating, and/or commanding
19 federal law enforcement agents pursuant to the Executive Order and the Policy.

20 150. Specifically, Mr. Wolf announced the deployment and pre-position of Rapid
21 Deployment Teams across the country ahead of the July 4th holiday. Mr. Wolf stated that PACT
22 would not "stand idly by while violent anarchists and rioters seek not only to vandalize and destroy
23 the symbols of our nation, but to disrupt law and order and sow chaos in our communities."

24 151. Defendants DHS and DOJ engaged in extensive communication, planning, requests
25 for guidance, and other activity regarding deployments under the Policy, including possible
26 deployments to several cities, as well as discussion of protecting various monuments in those
27 locations.

28

1 **Deployment and Other Activities in Portland**

2 152. The following recitations are merely limited examples of why the Policy and/or
3 specific acts in furtherance of the Policy constitute final agency action under which rights and
4 obligations have been determined and from which legal consequences have flowed.

5 153. It is unclear how many deployments of federal agents were made pursuant to the
6 Policy. In addition to the deployment to Portland described below, Defendants sent personnel to
7 Seattle in advance of the July 4th holiday as well.

8 154. In the days before Defendants deployed federal personnel to Portland, the crowds
9 attending demonstrations had shrunk. By early July 2020, only about 150 people could be seen
10 gathering in downtown Portland on any given night.

11 155. On or about July 2, 2020, Mr. Wolf ordered the deployment of DHS, USMS, U.S.
12 Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), and the FPS to Portland in response to civil protests as
13 part of Operation Diligent Valor.

14 156. Mr. Wolf purportedly designated approximately 114 ICE and CBP agents as FPS
15 agents for purposes of Operation Diligent Valor

16 157. Defendants did not seek Portland’s consent. Defendants did not act at the direction
17 of PPB incident command that had been policing nightly protests for over a month.

18 158. The federal forces deployed to Portland from CBP included members of BORTAC,
19 a paramilitary unit of the United States Border Patrol. BORTAC troops wear military-type
20 uniforms and armament, are trained for tactical raids on organized gangs smuggling persons or
21 drugs into the United States, and have in the past been deployed to such places as Afghanistan and
22 Iraq.

23 159. On information and belief, BORTAC troops have no training in civilian crowd
24 control or protection of First Amendment activities.

25 160. Through Operation Diligent Valor, Defendants sent teams of agents—untrained in
26 crowd control and wearing military fatigues—onto Portland’s streets. Their uniforms bore no
27 governmental, administrative or personal names, just the word “police” in tape. Federal agents
28 used tactics and munitions that escalated violence in Portland.

1 161. On or about July 11, 2020, federal agents allegedly fired impact munitions into an
2 unarmed crowd. One of the bullets struck a protester and fractured his skull.

3 162. Starting on or about July 14, 2020, federal agents drove around Portland in
4 unmarked vans and detained individuals associated with the protests. Federal agents were
5 patrolling and detaining individuals far beyond the immediate vicinity of the federal courthouse.
6 Agents allegedly seized at least one individual who was more than two blocks from the courthouse
7 and not engaged in any activity related to federal property.

8 163. Upon information and belief, federal agents seized multiple protesters and held
9 them for hours before releasing them for lack of probable cause. The federal agents gave no
10 justification for why they detained particular residents, searched their belongings, and placed
11 residents in cells for hours before reading them their *Miranda* rights.

12 164. Far from imposing peace in the City's streets, the tactics and munitions used by
13 federal agents antagonized demonstrators, escalated the protests, and caused further unrest.

14 165. On July 22, 2020, federal agents fired tear gas into a crowd that included Portland
15 Mayor Wheeler.

16 166. Later reports of internal DHS documents showed that the DHS' Office of
17 Intelligence Analysis also collected and analyzed messages between protesters in Portland,
18 specifically surveilling protesters' communications via the Telegram messaging app, discussing
19 where to take the protests and how to avoid officers. The purpose of this monitoring is still
20 unknown. It is also unknown whether the surveillance was limited to the protection of federal
21 property or gathered on federal property.

22 167. On July 29, 2020, Governor Brown reached a negotiated agreement with the federal
23 government. Defendants agreed to withdraw federal agents from Portland with assurance that
24 Oregon State Police would take on additional duties guarding the safety of the federal courthouse
25 in Portland.

26 168. According to a November 2, 2020 report from the Office of the Inspector General
27 of DHS ("OIG"), the Director of FPS issued memoranda in June and July 2020 that sought to
28

1 designate personnel from CBP, ICE, TSA, and Secret Service, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 1315(b)(1),
2 including to Portland.

3 169. Those memoranda which sought to cross-designate federal agents to exercise
4 authority under 40 U.S.C. § 1315 failed to specifically name the agents being so designated and
5 failed to comply with the requirements of the statute. As a result of that shortcoming, the OIG
6 could not confirm that all federal agents deployed pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 1315 had received
7 training about the scope of the statute.

8 170. Such training and instruction were necessary for many of these cross-designated
9 agents because “[l]aw enforcement officers from CBP, ICE, TSA, and Secret Service typically
10 lack this precise scope of authority.” Some of these agents, the OIG concluded, used force during
11 their deployment to Portland.

12 171. Such findings from the OIG contravene Defendants’ statements provided to
13 Congress in mid-2020 in a document entitled “Responses to the House Appropriations Committee
14 Staff Questions Regarding the DHS Protecting American Communities Task Force (PACT),”
15 which includes the statement that “[t]he [rapid deployment] teams consist of personnel who have
16 requisite training to support security operations and respond to civil disturbances.”

17 172. In sum, in furtherance of Executive Order 13,933 and at the direction of President
18 Trump, Defendants established the Policy to police and suppress certain viewpoints, including
19 support of the Black Lives Matter movement, through a number of means including those
20 described above, all under the guise of protecting federal property.

21 173. U.S. Marshals Service officers were also present in Portland, operating side-by-side
22 with DHS agents. Upon information and belief, then-Attorney General William Barr, acting in his
23 official capacity, directed USMS agents to follow the Policy.

24 **Justifications for the Policy Are Pretextual**

25 174. The purported purpose of the Portland deployment described above, an example of
26 an act taken in furtherance of the Policy, was to protect federal property that had been vandalized
27 or threatened during protests.

28

1 175. Anonymous statements from White House Officials, however, indicate such
2 purpose was mere pretext. The sources alleged that President Trump became interested in federal
3 operations against protesters in Portland as a way to convey a “law-and-order message” and to
4 “amplify strife in cities.”

5 176. As stated above, DHS has cited 40 U.S.C. § 1315 as the legal basis for Operation
6 Diligent Valor and the general practice of deploying federal agents to Portland and other locations,
7 despite the observed scope and operations of agents being well beyond the purpose or function of
8 protecting federal property or persons.

9 177. The U.S. Crisis Monitor found that prior to that deployment, “over 83% of
10 demonstrations in Oregon were non-violent. Post-deployment, the percentage of violent
11 demonstrations [rose] from under 17% to over 42% [in Oregon], suggesting that the
12 federal response has only aggravated unrest.”

13 178. Despite statements justifying deployments as responses to crime or “anarchy,”
14 crime rates in Plaintiffs’ communities have been decreasing overall; neither city is in the list of top
15 10 United States cities with the largest number of violent crimes per 100,000 residents. Moreover,
16 Plaintiffs’ crime rates do not differ dramatically from those in other, Republican-run cities. For
17 example, violent crime rates in Fresno, Jacksonville, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa—cities with
18 Republican mayors—far exceed the violent crime rates in Portland. These cities also have murder
19 rates at twice that of Portland.

20 179. As stated above, Portland was also not alone in experiencing threats or harm to
21 federal property. Instead, per FPS officials, at least 168 federal facilities contemporaneously
22 experienced threats or harm, including in places such as Dallas, Richmond, and Phoenix. Some of
23 those threats were serious, such as threats to burn down a federal courthouse. Yet Portland, not
24 Dallas, Phoenix, Richmond, or other such cities, was a key city targeted for deployments under
25 the Policy.

26 180. A comprehensive review by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data
27 (“ACLED”) Project and the Princeton University Bridging Divides Initiative underscores the
28 overall peaceful nature of the social justice-related protests in summer 2020. Between May 25,

1 2020, and August 22, 2020, there were 7,750 Black Lives Matter-related demonstrations in 2,440
2 locations in all 50 states and Washington, D.C. Overall, in summer 2020, there were at least 10,600
3 demonstrations across the United States. Of those, more than 93% involved only peaceful protests.
4 And according to ACLED, violence occurred at around 220 locations.

5 181. President Trump and Defendants have repeatedly made public comments revealing
6 that the officially stated goal of operations such as those in Portland was not protecting federal
7 property. Instead, their statements suggest that the animating and invidious purpose for these
8 actions—that is, for the Policy—is to punish progressive cities and leaders and violently quell the
9 exercise of constitutionally protected activity. Specifically, the President’s, Defendants’, and
10 Policy’s purpose is to further the view that diverse and/or progressive cities and their leaders, as
11 well as movements for racial justice and police reform, are dangerous and should be suppressed.

12 182. At a White House event on July 13, 2020, President Trump claimed that “[f]ar-left
13 mayors are escalating the anti-cop crusade, and violent crime is spiraling in their cities.” He
14 pledged to be “very strong on law enforcement” by sending federal officers to “liberally run”
15 jurisdictions—“even if we have to go in and take over cities.”

16 183. President Trump admitted that federal agents were deployed to Portland
17 specifically to quell protests: “We’ve done a great job in Portland. Portland was totally out of
18 control, and they went in and, I guess, we have many people right now in jail. And we very much
19 quelled it. And if it starts again, we’ll quell it again very easily. It’s not hard to do, if you know
20 what you’re doing.”

21 184. President Trump has also repeatedly falsely characterized the protesters as violent
22 and dangerous. He stated that the goal was to “clean out this beehive of terrorists.” President Trump
23 also stated that protesters are “anarchists” who “hate our country.”

24 185. In addition, Mr. Wolf affirmed that actions taken under the Policy were without
25 other governments’ consent, asserting: “The city of Portland has been under siege for 47 straight
26 days by a violent mob while local political leaders refuse to restore order to protect their city
27 I reiterate the Department’s offer to assist local and state leaders to bring an end to the violence
28 perpetuated by anarchists.”

1 186. Local and state leaders did not accept that offer.

2 187. Local and state officials have repeatedly and vehemently stated their opposition to
3 the federal deployment in Portland. Oregon Attorney General Ellen Rosenblum filed a lawsuit
4 against the federal government to stop its deployment and tactics. Oregon Governor Brown stated:
5 “This political theater from President Trump has nothing to do with public safety. The President
6 is failing to lead this nation. Now he is deploying federal officers to patrol the streets of Portland
7 in a blatant abuse of power by the federal government.”

8 188. From the outset, the City of Portland expressed its opposition to the deployment of
9 federal agents under Operation Diligent Valor without its consent.

10 189. Only a few days after the federal agents were deployed, on July 8, 2020, Portland’s
11 Deputy Police Chief Chris Davis made a public statement that the presence of federal agents, who
12 are “governed by their own policies and procedures,” only “complicates things” for PPB.

13 190. On July 19, 2020, Mayor Wheeler stated the following:

14 What’s happening here is, we have dozens, if not hundreds of federal troops
15 descending upon our city. And what they’re doing is, they are sharply escalating the
16 situation . . . our local and state law enforcement officials had contained the situation
17 . . . The tactics that the Trump administration are using on the streets of Portland are
18 abhorrent . . . this is completely unconstitutional.

19 191. In response to the tactics and munitions used by federal agents, and consequent
20 public outcry, on July 22, 2020, Portland’s City Council adopted Resolution 37496, which
21 prohibits PPB cooperation with any federal agents deployed to Portland under an executive order.
22 In response to Defendants’ actions under the Policy, on July 28, 2020, Oakland’s City Council
23 adopted Resolution No. 88276 (“Directing And Authorizing The City Attorney And The City
24 Administrator To Take Any And All Lawful Necessary Steps To Protect The Rights Of The People
25 And The City Of Oakland Against President Trump’s Threats To Take Actions That Result In
26 Harm To The People Of Oakland Or The City Of Oakland, And Against Any Related Actions
27 Federal Officers Take That Result In Harm To The People Of Oakland Or The City Of Oakland”).

28 192. The actions taken by Defendants in Portland under the Policy were not taken
pursuant to any known lawful federal authority.

1 193. Further, as described above, Defendants’ failure to respond to the clear, imminent,
2 extensive, and serious threats to Washington, D.C. on or around January 6, 2021, suggest that mere
3 protection of federal property cannot be the justification for the Policy: if it were, Defendants
4 would have responded in some significant fashion based on threats known beforehand by
5 Defendants and other federal agencies and reportedly described by the Federal Bureau of
6 Investigation (“FBI”), a subcomponent of Defendant DOJ, as individuals preparing for “war.”
7 These are threats that Defendants and other federal agencies were well aware of before the January
8 6 attack.

9 194. Upon information and belief, the administrative record will reveal that Defendants’
10 explanation of agency action is incongruent with Defendants’ nonpublic positions and
11 explanations.

12 **Plaintiffs Remain at Risk Under the Policy**

13 195. Rather than retreat from the activities in Portland, Defendants expressed an intent
14 to expand the presence of federal law enforcement throughout the United States.

15 196. President Trump indicated that, under the Policy, Defendants would continue to
16 target cities he views as progressive, stating in early September: “They’ll make every city look
17 like frankly, a Portland, or you look at other Democrat-run cities. Look at what’s happened in New
18 York, as high as 300% increase in crime. Chicago, Baltimore, take a look at Oakland. All
19 Democrat-run top 10 cities in the country and long beyond that, all Democrat-run.”

20 197. As recently as September 21, 2020, President Trump continued to propagate
21 disinformation about Plaintiffs. He stated: “What they’re talking about, you look at Portland, you
22 look at Chicago, you look at New York, you look at Baltimore and Oakland and all—these are
23 Democrat-run cities that are horrible on crime, there’s no law and order, no cash bail, no anything.”

24 198. Though most federal agents were temporarily pulled out of Portland, President
25 Trump threatened that they could return at any time. President Trump also has stated the federal
26 government would further escalate any conflict if local law enforcement does not rein in
27 “anarchists and agitators.” He has consistently stated that he will not hesitate to send in federal
28 authorities if the local government could not stop “crime and violence” from breaking out.

1 199. President Trump’s threats and warnings were not limited to federal property. He
2 announced a plan to send law enforcement to polling places on election day, stating: “We’re going
3 to have sheriffs, and we’re going to have law enforcement. And we’re going to have hopefully
4 U.S. attorneys, and we’re going to have everybody and attorney generals.”

5 200. President Trump’s provocations continued throughout the remainder of his
6 administration. He issued a memorandum purporting to direct Defendants to review federal
7 funding provided to “anarchist” cities, including Portland, and to withdraw such funding to punish
8 these cities.

9 201. Defendants continue to take unlawful actions under the Policy. For instance, FPS
10 erected and refused to remove a fence and barriers around the Hatfield Federal Courthouse in
11 Portland, which are in the City-controlled public right-of-way. The fence and barriers, which
12 extended into adjacent Main Street, effectively blocked an entire bike lane without Portland’s
13 permission. The fence and barriers also extended onto Third Avenue and effectively blocked
14 vehicular travel in one lane.

15 202. The only statutory authority FPS has offered to Portland to justify the fence is 40
16 U.S.C. § 1315.

17 203. The fence was first erected by FPS on July 18, 2020. According to a statement
18 from U.S. Attorney Billy J. Williams, the federal government’s stated purpose of the fence was
19 “to de-escalate tensions between protesters and federal law enforcement officers, and to allow
20 much-needed building repairs to begin.”

21 204. The fence is not on federal property, and FPS did not seek permission before
22 erecting the fence. In order to lawfully erect the fence, Portland City Code Chapter 17.24 requires
23 a permit to be obtained from the Portland Bureau of Transportation (“PBOT”). FPS obtained no
24 such permit.

25 205. Portland has asked FPS multiple times to move its fence out of the right-of-way
26 and onto the sidewalk adjacent to the Courthouse. FPS has not yet done so and has taken the
27 position that they are permitted to install the fence and associated barriers pursuant to 40 U.S.C.
28 § 1315.

1 206. In an October 7, 2020 email to Portland officials, FPS indicated its contractor had
2 moved the fence to allow access to the storm drain and expected to move the fence back from the
3 bike lane “in the next few weeks.” This is merely the latest assurance by FPS that it will move its
4 fence.

5 207. Portland has implored FPS to remove the fence from the City-controlled right-of-
6 way for six months. While FPS has removed the fence from the right-of-way on certain streets, as
7 of January 19, 2021, the fence continues to block the public right-of-way on SW 3rd Avenue.

8 208. Upon information and belief, Defendants either continue to have a presence in
9 Portland or could be deployed to Portland on short notice, and there is a continued dispute
10 regarding the scope of their authority under 40 U.S.C. § 1315, including the ability to unilaterally
11 take over City-controlled or -owned property under a pretext of securing federal property.

12 **President Trump’s Incitement, Riot at U.S. Capitol, and Ongoing Threats to U.S. Cities**

13 209. Following the Presidential election on November 3, 2020, President Trump began
14 an unprecedented and dangerous attempt to overturn the outcome of the election through a variety
15 of means, including the incitement of violence at the U.S. Capitol.

16 210. President Trump repeatedly stated that he had won in a landslide, that there was
17 massive voter fraud, and that the results could not be trusted. He directed the DOJ to investigate
18 allegations of voter fraud, even though there were no substantiated claims, and authorized his
19 private legal team to file dozens of frivolous lawsuits around the country, virtually all of which
20 were completely unsuccessful.

21 211. President Trump also explored other efforts to pressure election officials and others
22 to overturn the election results. Those attempts included a lengthy January 2, 2021 telephone call
23 to the Georgia Secretary of State, where President Trump asked the Secretary to “find” enough
24 votes to overturn the election results.

25 212. President Trump also focused his efforts on the certification of the Electoral
26 College vote during a joint session of Congress on January 6, 2021. In advance, President Trump
27 promoted a rally among his supporters: “Come to D.C. January 6th to ‘StopTheSteal.’”
28

1 213. On January 1, 2021, President Trump tweeted: “The BIG Protest Rally in
2 Washington, D.C. will take place at 11:00 A.M. on January 6th. Locational details to follow.
3 StopTheSteal!” He also confirmed that he would be in attendance.

4 214. Bolstered by President Trump’s invitation as well as continued allegations of
5 election fraud, thousands of supporters of President Trump traveled to and assembled in
6 Washington, D.C. on January 6. Many came with firearms, weapons, body armor, and/or other
7 devices with the intention to cause damage to property, overcome federal law enforcement, and
8 breach the U.S. Capitol. The FBI and other federal agencies issued nonpublic warnings prior to
9 January 6 that these activities posed significant and serious threats to Washington, D.C., which
10 contains large swathes of federal property under Defendants’ protection under the auspices of 40
11 U.S.C. § 1315.

12 215. During the January 6 rally, President Trump’s personal lawyer, Rudolph Giuliani
13 urged the crowd to engage in “trial by combat” while President Trump’s son Donald, Jr. warned
14 unsupportive members of Congress “we’re coming for you.”

15 216. While on stage at the rally, President Trump falsely insisted that Democrats had
16 “stolen” the election, and that his supporters instead should “fight much harder” to “stop the steal”
17 and “take back our country” at the Capitol. President Trump also falsely asserted that Vice
18 President Mike Pence had the authority to reject the results of the Electoral College.

19 217. At the conclusion of the rally at the Ellipse near the White House, and following
20 the direction of President Trump, the agitated crowd of violent supporters marched to the U.S.
21 Capitol and breached the security perimeter, gained entry to the building, and interrupted the joint
22 session for several hours.

23 218. In addition, extremists placed several improvised explosive devices in other
24 locations in Washington, D.C., including at the headquarters of both the Democratic National
25 Committee and Republican National Committee.

26 219. A massive law enforcement effort is underway to identify, locate, and charge
27 hundreds of individuals for the myriad crimes committed in connection with the threats to and
28 violence in Washington, D.C., including the breach of the U.S. Capitol.

1 220. Many components of law enforcement had intelligence that President Trump's
2 supporters were planning to engage in violent acts in advance of January 6. For example, the New
3 York Police Department sent a packet of material to Capitol Police and the FBI including raw
4 intelligence data, which indicated that there would likely be violence at the Capitol. In addition,
5 the FBI's Norfolk, Virginia Field Office found specific threats against members of Congress, an
6 exchange of maps of the tunnel system under the Capitol complex, and gathering places in
7 Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina where extremists were meeting before convoying up
8 to Washington, D.C. Other federal law enforcement agencies reported on numerous plans to gather
9 and commit violent acts in various locations in Washington, D.C.

10 221. In addition, many of the most extreme and violent organizers discussed their plans
11 in the open through the use of social media and other online forums.

12 222. Despite all of the information gathered and all of the reasons to believe that events
13 at and around the U.S. Capitol on January 6 were likely to include violence, federal officials were
14 not sufficiently prepared for the violence of the pro-Trump mob.

15 223. In contrast to efforts in Washington, D.C. in June 2020 or in Portland in July 2020,
16 federal officials did not prepare for or arrive at the scene of potentially threatened federal property
17 equipped to deploy an aggressive display of force.

18 224. In contrast to its efforts in Portland during the summer of 2020, on information and
19 belief, DHS's Office of Intelligence and Analysis did not produce any threat assessment about the
20 possibility of violence on January 6 at the U.S. Capitol, though some attackers used the same
21 messaging platform, Telegram, that was allegedly used by protesters in Portland and was allegedly
22 the subject of the surveillance described by I&A.

23 225. Some others in federal law enforcement have speculated that DHS did not produce
24 a bulletin out of concern that doing so might run afoul of First Amendment free speech protections
25 that allow people to protest and assemble peacefully. Such considerations were not similarly made
26 in 2020 for protesters expressing support for Black Lives Matter.

1 226. Upon information and belief, Defendants did not deploy or cross-designate agents
2 pursuant to the Policy for January 6. Washington, D.C. is home to extensive amounts of federal
3 property covered by 40 U.S.C. § 1315.

4 227. After the January 6 attack, in advance of Inauguration Day, federal agencies warned
5 cities across the country about the possibility of further violence. For example, the FBI stood up a
6 command post in Portland in anticipation of violent activities by right-wing groups and supporters
7 of President Trump.

8 228. Plaintiffs have expended considerable resources planning for potential unrest.

9 229. Because of Defendants inconsistent treatment of the mostly peaceful Black Lives
10 Matter protesters of the summer of 2020 as compared to the pro-Trump violent mob on January 6,
11 Plaintiffs have continued uncertainty about the degree to which they may expect future federal
12 intervention should unrest unfold in their cities, and the terms under which such intervention would
13 occur.

14 **Mr. Wolf Was Unlawfully Acting as Secretary of Homeland Security, and Any Aspects of the**
15 **Policy Promulgated or Implemented Under His Purported Authority Must Be Set Aside**

16 230. Federal service for positions which require Presidential appointment and Senate
17 confirmation is governed by the Appointments Clause, U.S. Const. art. 2, § 2, cl. 2, and, among
18 other statutes, the Federal Vacancies Reform Act (“FVRA”), 5 U.S.C. § 3345 *et seq.* When such
19 a position becomes vacant, the FVRA sets default rules for who may serve as an acting official
20 until an appointed nominee can be confirmed. *Id.* § 3345.

21 231. However, these default rules do not apply if an agency-specific statute expressly
22 designates who can serve in an acting capacity to lead the agency. *Id.* § 3347(a)(1)(B); 6 U.S.C. §
23 113(a)(1)(A), (g).

24 232. The Homeland Security Act (“HSA”) is one such statute: in 6 U.S.C. § 113(g), the
25 statute sets forth the agency-specific rules for filling vacancies and for succession.

26 233. Subsection (g)(1) of that statute has limits: it only explicitly states the order of
27 succession through three roles (the Secretary, followed by the Deputy Secretary, followed by the
28 Under Secretary for Management). 6 U.S.C. § 113(g)(1).

1 234. To establish a further order of succession beyond those three roles, “the Secretary
2 may designate such other officers of the Department in further order of succession to serve as
3 Acting Secretary.” *Id.* at (g)(2). Such further designation is explicitly contemplated in the FVRA.
4 5 U.S.C. § 3347(a)(1)(A).

5 235. In the past, DHS Secretaries have exercised this authority to record orders of
6 succession. These lawful orders are broadly contained in *DHS Orders of Succession and*
7 *Delegation of Authorities for Named Positions*, Dep’t of Homeland Sec., Delegation No. 00106,
8 Revision No. 08.5 (Dec. 15, 2016) (“DHS Orders”).

9 236. From 2016 into 2019, the DHS Orders stated, “In case of the Secretary’s death,
10 resignation, or inability to perform the functions of the Office, the orderly succession of officials
11 is governed by Executive Order 13,753, amended on December 9, 2016.”

12 237. Executive Order 13,753 (“E.O. 13,753”) set the following order of succession: (1)
13 Deputy Secretary; (2) Under Secretary for Management; (3) Administrator of the Federal
14 Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”); (4) Under Secretary for National Protection and
15 Programs (which was renamed the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security
16 Agency in 2018); (5) Under Secretary for Science and Technology; (6) Under Secretary for
17 Intelligence and Analysis; (6) Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection; and so
18 on.

19 238. In the same timeframe, the DHS Orders also included an “Annex A,” an order of
20 temporary succession “in the event [the Secretary is] unavailable to act during a disaster or
21 catastrophic emergency. DHS Orders at § II.B. Annex A, by its own terms, solely applied
22 unavailability during disasters or emergencies.

23 239. As the last Senate-confirmed DHS Secretary, Kirstjen Nielsen, prepared to resign
24 on April 10, 2019, she issued a new version of Annex A, purporting to revise the order of
25 delegation of authority in that Annex.

26 240. Again, by its own terms, this version of Annex A applied only to temporary
27 unavailability during a disaster or emergency. It did not purport to apply to the order of succession
28 in the case of resignation: that order was still governed by E.O. 13,753.

1 241. Despite this, after Secretary Nielsen’s resignation, CBP Commissioner Kevin
2 McAleenan purported to serve as Acting Secretary, skipping two other Senate-confirmed
3 individuals in the lawful line of succession.

4 242. Mr. McAleenan’s purported succession was unlawful under the HSA and its related
5 orders.

6 243. Nevertheless, on November 8, 2019, Mr. McAleenan purported to revise the DHS
7 Orders, attempting to (a) wholly replace E.O. 13,753’s order of succession with Annex A and (b)
8 change the order of delegation of authority in Annex A.

9 244. Were Mr. McAleenan’s actions lawful, E.O. 13,753’s order of succession in the
10 event of resignation would be moot, and Annex A’s new order of delegation of authority would
11 govern both in the event of unavailability due to disaster or emergency *and* in the event of
12 resignation (or death or inability to perform the duties of the office).

13 245. Under the purported new DHS Orders incorporating the purported new Annex A,
14 Mr. McAleenan resigned, and Mr. Wolf, who was the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and
15 Plans, assumed the position of Acting Secretary, his Under Secretary role having been purportedly
16 pushed up the line of delegation of authority by Mr. McAleenan’s November 8, 2019 action.

17 246. But Mr. Wolf was not lawfully serving in that role. Mr. McAleenan invalidly
18 amended the line of succession, as he was not serving lawfully in the first instance (having
19 unlawfully skipped two individuals in the line of lawfully promulgated succession under the
20 original DHS Orders and E.O. 13,753). Because Mr. McAleenan’s attempted amendments were
21 invalid, Mr. Wolf himself skipped an individual in the line of lawfully promulgated succession
22 under the original DHS Orders and E.O. 13,753.

23 247. As explained above, the HSA governs who may lawfully serve as acting secretary
24 of Homeland Security. However, the FVRA, not the HSA, defines when a “vacancy” occurs at
25 the principal officer level, and controls what happens during a vacancy. 5 U.S.C. §§ 3346, 3348.

26 248. Specifically, the FVRA states that acting officers may serve for no longer than
27 210 days starting the date the vacancy occurs or while the person’s nomination is pending in the
28

1 Senate, and that, after 210 days, unless there is someone lawfully in an acting role, the office
2 “shall remain vacant” until the president submits a nominee for that role. *Id.*

3 249. On or around April 10, 2019, Secretary Nielsen resigned. 210 days later, on
4 November 6, 2019, no one had been lawfully serving as acting secretary and the president had
5 not submitted a new nominee for the role. Nonetheless, Mr. Wolf took over that role.

6 250. Because he was not lawfully serving under either the FVRA or HSA, actions
7 taken by Mr. Wolf were “without force and effect.” 5 U.S.C. § 3348(d)(1). Actions promulgated
8 “without force and effect” “may not be ratified.” *Id.* § 3348(d)(2).

9 251. Mr. Wolf’s nomination to the role of DHS Secretary on September 10, 2020, did
10 not automatically cure or ratify his past actions.

11 252. At least six federal district courts agree, wholly or in part, and have set aside DHS
12 actions because Mr. McAleenan or Mr. Wolf (or both) unlawfully assumed the role of Acting DHS
13 Secretary. *See, e.g., Pangea Legal Services v. U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security, et al.*, consolidated
14 with *Immigration Equality v. U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security, et al.*, Nos. 20-CV-09253 and 20-
15 CV-09258 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 8, 2021); *Batalla Vidal v. Wolf*, No. 16CV4756NGGVMS, 2020 WL
16 6695076, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 2020); *La Clinica de la Raza v. Trump*, No. 19-CV-04980-
17 PJH, 2020 WL 6940934, at *14 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2020); *Nw. Immigrant Rights Project v. United*
18 *States Citizenship & Immigration Servs.*, No. CV 19-3283, 2020 WL 5995206 at *17 (D.D.C. Oct.
19 8, 2020); *Immigrant Legal Resource Ctr. v. Wolf*, 2020 WL 5798269, at *9 (N.D. Cal. 2020); *Casa*
20 *de Maryland, Inc. v. Wolf*, 2020 WL 5500165, at *23 (D. Md. 2020). *See also Bullock v. U.S.*
21 *Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 2020 WL 5746836 (D. Mont. 2020) (holding that William Perry Pendley,
22 the person exercising authority of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, served
23 unlawfully for 424 days and enjoining him from exercising that authority); *L.M.-M., v. Cuccinelli*,
24 442 F.Supp.3d 1, 29, 34 (D.D.C. 2020) (holding that Acting U.S. Citizenship and Immigration
25 Services (“USCIS”) Director Cuccinelli “was designated to serve as the acting Director of USCIS
26 in violation of the FVRA” and “because Cuccinelli was exercising the authority of the USCIS
27 Director in violation of the FVRA, the directives were not issued ‘in accordance with law,’ and
28 must, accordingly, be set aside under the APA”).

1 253. These FVRA and HSA lawsuits generally ask courts to set aside and/or enjoin
2 actions by officials acting unlawfully in federal agency roles, because those actions are “without
3 force and effect,” 5 U.S.C. § 3348(d)(1), “may not be ratified,” *id.* § 3348(d)(2), and were therefore
4 promulgated “in excess of statutory authority” and not “in accordance with law,” *id.* §§ 706(2)(C),
5 (2)(A).

6 254. In addition to court review of agency action, the U.S. Government Accountability
7 Office (“GAO”) likewise found Mr. Wolf to be acting ultra vires. Congress has delegated the GAO
8 to play a core role in FVRA compliance: namely, per the FVRA, the GAO must collect information
9 about vacancies, and if the GAO “makes a determination that an officer is serving longer than the
10 210-day period including the applicable exceptions to such period under section 3346 or section
11 3349a, the Comptroller General shall report such determination immediately” to various
12 authorities, including Congress. 5 U.S.C. § 3349.

13 255. On August 14, 2020, the GAO issued a report under its FVRA duties and authority,
14 entitled “Department of Homeland Security—Legality of Service of Acting Secretary of
15 Homeland Security and Service of Senior Official Performing the Duties of Deputy Secretary of
16 Homeland Security.” In sum, the report finds that Acting Secretaries “Wolf and [Ken] Cuccinelli
17 were named to their respective positions of Acting Secretary and Senior Official Performing the
18 Duties of Deputy Secretary by reference to an invalid order of succession” and that “[b]ecause Mr.
19 Wolf draws his authority to serve as Acting Secretary from [an invalid] Delegation, Mr. Wolf
20 cannot, therefore, rely upon it to serve as the Acting Secretary.”

21 256. The GAO report also analyzed whether Mr. Wolf could be lawfully serving under
22 the succession provisions of the HSA and found that he could not.

23 257. Mr. Wolf has twice attempted to ratify his ultra vires actions as Acting DHS
24 Secretary. Neither attempt has cured his unlawful exercise of authority.

25 258. First, while Mr. Wolf was purportedly Acting DHS Secretary, then-FEMA
26 Administrator Peter Gaynor also used “any authority vested in [him] *as Acting Secretary of*
27 *Homeland Security*” to revise and/or ratify the actions by Mr. McAleenan to replace the original
28 DHS Orders with the new Orders overriding E.O. 13,753 with new Annex A (emphasis added).

1 259. One federal district court characterized the “two acting secretaries” maneuver as
2 the government’s attempt to “allow a government official to take administrative action in the
3 alternative,” further holding that “DHS cannot recognize [Mr. Gaynor’s] authority only for the
4 sham purpose of abdicating his authority to DHS’s preferred choice, and only in the alternative.”
5 *Batalla*, 2020 WL 6695076 at *9.

6 260. Later, Defendants abandoned the “two acting secretaries” theory and agreed that
7 FEMA Administrator Gaynor was “never” Acting DHS Secretary. *Pangea Legal Services*, 2021
8 WL 75756, at *5.

9 261. In addition to the “two acting secretaries” theory, DHS also attempted another form
10 of ratification that is of no legal consequence. In the past two weeks, Mr. Wolf has seen his
11 September 10, 2020 nomination for DHS Secretary withdrawn (January 7); resigned from the role
12 of Acting Secretary (January 11); returned to his prior position as Under Secretary for Strategy,
13 Policy, and Plans (January 11); allegedly been delegated the authority to ratify his own past actions
14 by the new Acting Secretary, FEMA Administrator Gaynor (January 12); and used this new
15 purported delegated authority to ratify “any and all prior regulatory actions involving delegable
16 duties that [he had] taken from November 13, 2019 through January 11, 2021” (Chad F. Wolf,
17 Signed Ratification of Delegable Prior Action as AS 01.13.21, U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security)
18 (January 14).

19 262. Courts do not have to accept at face value agencies’ blanket ratifications of past
20 actions. Instead, they examine whether “a properly appointed official has the power to conduct an
21 independent evaluation [of the past actions] of the merits and does so,” *Wilkes-Barre Hospital*
22 *Company, LLC v. N.L.R.B.*, 857 F.3d 364, 371 (D.C. Cir. 2017) (citation omitted), and whether the
23 ratifier was exercising “independent judgment” in doing so, *Jooce v. Food & Drug Admin.*, 2020
24 WL 680143, at *5 (D.D.C. Feb. 11, 2020), *aff’d*, 981 F.3d 26 (D.C. Cir. 2020).

25 263. It is unlikely, given the recitation of events above, that any properly appointed
26 official conducted an independent evaluation of past actions, or that any official who conducted
27 such an evaluation exercised independent judgment.

28

1 264. On information and belief, Mr. Wolf promulgated and/or implemented all, some,
2 or part of the Policy challenged in this lawsuit, and any aspects of the Policy promulgated and/or
3 implemented under his authority must be set aside and/or enjoined.

4 265. On information and belief, as of this filing, no lawfully acting Secretary of
5 Homeland Security has taken the necessary steps that could possibly serve to properly ratify the
6 Policy.

7 **Related Practice of Unlawfully Commandeering Portland's Law Enforcement Officers**

8 266. In addition and related to the Policy, Defendants continue to engage in a related
9 Practice that also asserts authority not delegated to them under the Constitution or under other
10 legal authority.

11 267. On or about September 21, 2020, the City of Portland, Oregon State Police, and
12 several federal law enforcement agencies, including the USMS, began logistics planning for an
13 anticipated rally of the Proud Boys in Portland on Saturday, September 26, 2020.

14 268. The Proud Boys are an extremist pro-White hate group. Members of the Proud
15 Boys, which appeared at the 2017 "Unite the Right" rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, "regularly
16 spout white nationalist memes and maintain affiliations with known extremists" and "are known
17 for anti-Muslim and misogynistic rhetoric."

18 269. In anticipation of the Proud Boys rally, on September 25, 2020, Governor Brown
19 declared a state of emergency and issued an executive order for the purpose of implementing a
20 coordinated law enforcement response. As part of the order, Governor Brown temporarily assumed
21 control of local law enforcement, including PPB, the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, the
22 Gresham Police Department, and the Port of Portland Police.

23 270. Governor Brown appointed Multnomah County Sheriff Michael Reese and Oregon
24 State Police Superintendent Travis Hampton to serve as incident commanders in the law
25 enforcement coordination area, and they therefore assumed control of PPB, Multnomah County
26 Sheriff's Office, Gresham Police Department, and Port of Portland Police.

27 271. The Governor's executive order, by its own terms, became effective at 12:01 A.M.
28 Pacific Time on Saturday, September 26, 2020, and expired at 12:01 AM Pacific Time on Monday,

1 September 28, 2020. Governor Brown's executive order and state of emergency were then
2 terminated at 6:00 AM on September 27, 2020.

3 272. Pursuant to a direction given by Superintendent Hampton, on September 25, 2020,
4 PPB Chief Charles Lovell authorized fifty-six officers, sergeants, and lieutenants from PPB's
5 Rapid Response Team, which typically handles protests, to be deputized as federal agents for the
6 purposes of tactical response to the anticipated rally and disturbance of the peace caused by the
7 Proud Boys.

8 273. Because of the Governor's executive order and over the course of dealing with
9 Oregon State Police, PPB anticipated that the deputation would be limited to the weekend
10 surrounding the Proud Boys hate-related event or so long as the state of emergency remained in
11 effect.

12 274. After the expiration of the state executive order, the federal deputation was in fact
13 no longer needed.

14 275. Deputations must be voluntary and consensual.

15 276. On September 29, 2020, Portland City Attorney Tracy Reeve wrote to the U.S.
16 Attorney's Office in Portland to clearly and expressly communicate the City's withdrawal of
17 consent to the federal deputation of the fifty-six PPB officers.

18 277. City Attorney Reeve explained that the Governor's executive order had terminated,
19 and PPB "was back under the control and direction of the City of Portland, and specifically Police
20 Commissioner and Mayor Ted Wheeler and the Portland City Council." Because the executive
21 order terminated, "[t]he City of Portland [did] not consent to the continuing federal deputization
22 of PPB officers and hereby formally withdr[e]w[] its consent to this deputization effective
23 immediately."

24 278. As of September 29, 2020, the deputation stopped being voluntary and consensual
25 because Portland withdrew its consent; therefore, the deputations were of no further legal effect
26 on and after that date.

27 279. Neither the U.S. Attorney's Office nor any other federal agency, including the
28 USMS, responded to City Attorney Reeve's communication.

1 280. Instead, on September 30, 2020, U.S. Attorney Williams and United States Marshal
2 for the District of Oregon Russ Burger issued a press release regarding the deputation of the PPB
3 officers.

4 281. The release stated that the “U.S. Marshal will not cancel the cross-deputation of
5 local and state law enforcement officers.” In defense of their decision to commandeer Portland’s
6 police force, U.S. Attorney Williams and United States Marshal for the District of Oregon Burger
7 stated that continued deputation would provide “accountability and deterrence” for “criminal acts”
8 and would support “front line law enforcement officers and their families in a way that they have
9 not seen from City Hall.”

10 282. Despite Defendant agencies’ purported desire to hold individuals accountable for
11 and deter criminal acts, it is the responsibility of PPB and other local law enforcement to generally
12 address criminal activity in Portland. It is the responsibility of the State of Oregon and City of
13 Portland to enact laws and enforce laws that strike the proper balance between deterring criminal
14 activity and supporting First Amendment expression. And it is the responsibility of Portland, as
15 the employer of PPB officers, to support and protect local law enforcement.

16 283. On October 2, 2020, Mayor Wheeler, as Police Commissioner, directed PPB
17 officers to take no further action of any kind pursuant to the federal deputation, including the
18 enforcement of any federal law.

19 284. On December 31, 2020, the deputations from September 26, 2020 expired by their
20 terms. However, Portland continues to voluntarily deputize PPB officers as U.S. Marshals, and
21 with other federal agencies, to advance important law enforcement goals.

22 285. Nonetheless, because the federal government has previously refused to recognize
23 Portland’s withdrawal of consent to deputation, Portland remains concerned about current and
24 future deputation of PPB officers and Portland’s ability to terminate such relationships and ensure
25 that PPB officers are acting consistent with their obligations to Portland.

26 286. The practice of refusing to terminate the deputation of Portland’s officers limits the
27 City’s law enforcement discretion, creates potential conflict between Defendants and Portland over
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1 the use and tactics of Portland's own officers and other law enforcement personnel, and unlawfully
2 usurps the legislative and governance prerogative of local officials.

3 287. The Practice of continued, non-consensual deputation of Portland's law
4 enforcement officers unconstitutionally infringes on Portland's authority to end the deputation and
5 unconstitutionally compels local officers to continue to serve as federal law enforcement officials,
6 whether in name or in scope of authority.

7 **Harm to Plaintiffs**

8 ***Economic Injury***

9 288. Plaintiffs have already suffered economic harms and will continue to suffer such
10 harms under the Policy and Practice.

11 **Portland's Economic Harms**

12 289. At the time of the federal government's deployment into Portland, protests in the
13 City were growing more peaceful and were more easily managed on a day-to-day basis by PPB.

14 290. As a direct result of the unlawful intervention by Defendants, Portland experienced
15 a significant increase in violent protests and civil disturbance. Dr. Robert Pape and his team of
16 researchers at the University of Chicago examined 122 protest events in Portland between May
17 28, 2020, and August 6, 2020, and found that violence behavior increased and peaceful protests
18 decreased during the 25 days when federal agents were present.

19 291. Following the removal of federal agents from the streets of Portland, PPB was
20 required to expend additional resources on crowd management and maintaining peace.

21 292. As a direct result of the unlawful intervention of Defendants, PPB was required to
22 spend additional money on overtime for patrol officers and other resources in response to the
23 heightened tensions within Portland.

24 293. Since July 2020 and continuing to the present, Portland's elected leadership and
25 other city officials have spent hundreds of hours in meetings, discussions, and other planning
26 efforts to respond to the presence of federal agents and to plan for possible additional federal
27 intervention under the Policy.

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1 294. In January 2021, Portland’s elected leadership and other city officials have spent
2 hours in discussions and other planning efforts to prepare for potential violent protests by pro-
3 Trump supporters.

4 Oakland’s Economic Harms

5 295. Although Plaintiff City of Oakland has not yet been subject to direct federal
6 intervention under the Policy, it has nonetheless already suffered and will continue to suffer
7 economic harms.

8 296. In response to the Policy, Oakland has also engaged in new outreach through the
9 departments that are members of its Emergency Operations Center, activities that would not have
10 been necessary and resources that would not have been required but for the Policy.

11 297. Oakland’s elected leadership has devoted time since July 2020 preparing for
12 possible federal intervention under the Policy. Due to the uncertainty caused by the Policy, city
13 officials had to return to such preparations after January 6, 2021.

14 298. Oakland’s economic harms will significantly increase if the City becomes a target
15 of deployment under the Policy, for many reasons. One such reason is the City’s “mutual aid”
16 agreements, as described above. The City’s mutual aid agreements with other governments have
17 never contemplated coming to the assistance of a sister government in the event of unprecedented
18 federal intervention, such as the interventions that have occurred and may occur under the Policy.

19 299. Oakland has had mutual aid requests rejected when the aid sought does not comport
20 with the agreements or conflicts with their partners’ policies.

21 300. Oakland will suffer significant economic harm if it cannot rely on mutual aid. In
22 the limited instances in which mutual aid has been unavailable, for instance, the Oakland Police
23 Department has been forced to cancel days off, pay substantial additional overtime, and divert
24 officers from their assigned duties.

25 301. Defendants did not take either Portland or Oakland’s economic harms into account
26 in enacting the Policy.

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1 ***Budgetary and Other Uncertainty; Impairment of Ability to Provide Services***

2 302. Plaintiffs depend on the clear delineation of and communication about federal,
3 state, and local police authority to safely govern and police their communities.

4 303. Plaintiffs must know or reasonably expect when federal law enforcement agents
5 will be or could be deployed in their cities, both as a constitutional and safety matter.

6 304. Plaintiffs have historically worked closely with Defendants' local representatives
7 to ensure the safety of the federal property Defendants have authority to protect.

8 305. Even when the federal government has, in the past, intervened involuntarily in
9 cities, counties, or states, it has done so using lawful processes, such as by filing enforcement
10 actions in court or, in extreme and rare circumstances, formally invoking powers such as the
11 Insurrection Act and following such statutes' requirements for a declaration. The Act is not
12 invoked secretly or ambiguously. 10 U.S.C. § 254.

13 306. The current Policy represents an entirely new process by which cities may find
14 federal law enforcement in the midst of civil protests, throughout their jurisdictions, and surveilling
15 their residents well beyond federal crimes or properties.

16 307. Plaintiffs' uncertainty about whether, when, and with what parameters federal
17 agents may be deployed to their cities under the Policy prevents them from appropriately advising
18 their police departments and fire departments, among others, and from fully planning their budgets.

19 308. Further, Plaintiffs' police departments, among other departments, have a strong and
20 abiding interest in the community relationships they have formed, often over many years, with
21 advocates, faith leaders, youth groups, and others in their jurisdictions. These relationships are
22 crucial to addressing racial justice issues, de-escalating and interrupting violence, and engaging in
23 successful long-term reform efforts. These relationships are also premised on Plaintiffs' police
24 departments being able to fulfill the terms of their agreements, both formal and informal, with their
25 community partners. Uncertainty regarding whether, when, and why federal law enforcement
26 authorities, who lack any knowledge of these crucial agreements and understandings, may
27 intervene in Plaintiffs' streets, harms Plaintiffs' capacity to honor their commitments to their
28 residents and reduce violence in their communities.

1 309. Finally, because the full scope of the Policy is vague and unknown, Plaintiffs' city
2 officials have no certainty about whether any particular decision they might make will lead to
3 federal intervention under the Policy.

4 310. Recent events also made clear that this harm is ongoing. Defendants' intervention
5 to quell Black Lives Matter protests in Portland as well as their deployment to other Democrat-run
6 cities during the summer of 2020 contrast sharply with the preparation for and response to the
7 January 6, 2021 pro-Trump siege on the U.S. Capitol. The wide variation in response cannot be
8 explained by difference in threat levels to federal property. Accordingly, the pretextual
9 explanations for the Policy have created confusion and sowed doubt about when and how
10 Defendants will respond to protests, unrest, or violence in Plaintiff cities.

11 311. Plaintiffs continue to respond to Black Lives Matter protests, as well as protests by
12 groups on both the left and the right, without the ability to anticipate or predict how Defendants
13 will respond under the Policy. This uncertainty makes responding to and policing these protests
14 more challenging and costly.

15 312. Together, these injuries perceptibly impair Plaintiffs' ability to provide the services
16 they were formed to provide and frustrate Plaintiffs' goals and values.

17 313. Under the Policy, federal enforcement actions are likely to violate or contravene
18 Plaintiffs' otherwise lawful policies and values.

19 ***Activity Considered Impermissible by Local Policy Permitted Under the Policy***

20 314. Plaintiffs have specific policies, practices, and procedures for activities such as the
21 use of force or use of surveillance by law enforcement authorities.

22 315. The City of Portland has a use of force policy, Directive 1010.00, and a crowd
23 control policy, Directive 0635.10. These policies govern a number of PPB policies, practices, and
24 procedures in responding to demonstrations, including PPB's use of impact munitions and
25 chemical agents. The use of chemical agents has been further restricted by order of Portland's
26 Police Commissioner, consistent with the City's values on policing.

27 316. The City of Oakland has a use of force policy, DGO K-3, and a crowd control
28 policy, Training Bulletin III-G. Those documents govern a number of Oakland Police Department

1 policies, practices, and procedures, including its use of nonlethal impact weapons and chemical
2 agents, as well as video and photographic recording of protesters engaged in protected First
3 Amendment activity.

4 317. These policies and trainings are intended to govern Plaintiffs' police departments'
5 interactions with their communities. Based on those policies and trainings, in Plaintiffs'
6 communities, residents have expectations for their interactions with local law enforcement.
7 Federal law enforcement officers have not been trained in municipal community policing, critical
8 civilian crowd management, and/or de-escalation techniques. The unconstrained actions of federal
9 forces undermine the work of local law enforcement, including ongoing violence prevention
10 programs and community engagement.

11 318. Under the Policy, Plaintiff City of Portland has been unable to adhere to its local
12 policies favoring de-escalation of potentially volatile situations because Defendants' actions under
13 the Policy have inflamed local passions, encouraged violence, and generated the need for PPB
14 response where it otherwise would not have been needed.

15 ***Frustration of Federal Court Orders; Separation of Powers***

16 319. Plaintiffs are each, separately, under federal court orders that govern the activities
17 of their police departments in various ways.

18 320. Plaintiff City of Portland's police department operates in part under a Negotiated
19 Settlement Agreement in *United States v. City of Portland*, Case No. 3:12-cv-02265-SI (D. Or.
20 2012), as well as recent injunctions in *Don't Shoot Portland v. City of Portland*, Case No. 3:20-
21 cv-00917-HZ (D. Or. 2020) and *Index Newspapers LLC v. City of Portland*, Case No. 3:20-cv-
22 01035-SI (D. Or. 2020).

23 321. Plaintiff City of Oakland's police department operates under a longstanding
24 Negotiated Settlement Agreement in *Delphine Allen. v. City of Oakland*, Master Case File No.
25 C00-4599-TEH (N.D. Cal. 2012), as well as under a recent injunction in *Anti Police-Terror Project*
26 *v. City of Oakland*, Case No. 20-cv-03866-JCS (N.D. Cal. 2020).

1 322. Collectively, these various court orders bind Plaintiffs’ police departments’
2 activities, including governing many of their policies, practices, and procedures, and limiting their
3 use of various forms of force.

4 323. Under the Policy, as carried out in, at a minimum, Portland, Defendants used arrest
5 techniques, force, and surveillance that would facially violate Plaintiffs’ federal court orders.

6 324. Plaintiff City of Oakland would face the same bind if any deployments are sent to
7 Oakland under the Policy.

8 ***Loss of Use and Enjoyment of Public Facilities***

9 325. Portland has provided bike and vehicle lanes in its right-of-way on Main Street and
10 Southwest 3rd Avenue.

11 326. FPS’s fence and barriers, erected without permission, prevent the use of enjoyment
12 of this public land by Portland and its residents. *See Gingery v. City of Glendale*, 831 F.3d 1222,
13 1227 (9th Cir. 2016).

14 ***Loss of Legislative Prerogative***

15 327. Plaintiff City of Portland shares in Oregon’s sovereign general police power to
16 provide for the health and safety of its residents.

17 328. The federal government’s commandeering of Portland law enforcement, complete
18 once Defendant DOJ and then-Attorney General Barr refused to cancel the deputation of the PPB
19 officers, pressed these officers into service in disregard of the City’s own legislative and
20 enforcement priorities.

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1 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

2 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

3 **(Administrative Procedure Act—Action Not in Accordance with the Law)**

4 **(Against All Defendants)**

5 **(5 U.S.C. § 706)**

6 329. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in each of the preceding
7 paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint.

8 330. Under the APA, courts must “hold unlawful and set aside agency action” that is not
9 in accordance with law, in excess of statutory authority, contrary to constitutional right, or without
10 observance of procedure required by law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

11 331. Defendants may only exercise authority conferred by statute. *City of Arlington v.*
12 *FCC*, 569 U.S. 290, 297-98 (2013).

13 332. Defendants’ Policy is “final agency action” under the APA because it is fairly
14 characterized as Defendants’ final word on the matter and has legal consequences for Plaintiffs’
15 resident protesters during civil protests, as well as, independently, for Plaintiffs facing economic
16 harms and federal encroachment on police powers and the “take over” of their jurisdictions. *See*
17 *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers v. Hawkes Co., Inc.*, 136 S. Ct. 1807, 1813 (2016) (quoting *Bennett*
18 *v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 177-78 (1997)); *see also New York v. U.S. Immigration & Customs*
19 *Enforcement*, 431 F. Supp. 3d 377, 386-88 (S.D.N.Y. 2019).

20 333. Agency action need not be in writing, or ever known to the public, to be judicially
21 reviewable as “final” action. *See Aracely, R. v. Nielsen*, 319 F. Supp. 3d 110, 138-39 (D.D.C.
22 2018); *Wagafe v. Trump*, 2017 WL 2671254, at *1, *10 (W.D. Wash. 2017); *Venetian Casino*
23 *Resort, LLC v. EEOC*, 530 F.3d 925, 931 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (concluding that “the record” as a whole
24 “leaves no doubt” that a policy exists, even though “the details ... are still unclear”).

25 334. Furthermore, each instance where Defendants, through their officers, employees,
26 and agents, directly or constructively, unlawfully deployed or commanded federal law
27 enforcement to act in excess of or contrary to law constitutes “final agency action” under the APA.

28

1 335. 40 U.S.C. § 1315(b)(1) allows the Secretary of DHS to designate certain federal
2 employees “as officers and agents for duty in connection with the protection of property owned or
3 occupied by the Federal Government and persons on the property, including duty in areas outside
4 the property to the extent necessary to protect the property and persons on the property.” These
5 authorized duties include enforcing federal laws, making arrests if federal crimes are committed
6 in the presence of an officer, and conducting investigations on and off the property for crimes
7 against the property or persons on the property.

8 336. 40 U.S.C. § 1315(d)(3) further allows the Secretary to “utilize the facilities and
9 services of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, with the consent of the agencies.”

10 337. 40 U.S.C. § 1315(e) also allows the Secretary to “enter into agreements with
11 Federal agencies and with State and local governments to obtain authority for officers and agents
12 designated under this section to enforce Federal laws and State and local laws concurrently with
13 other Federal law enforcement officers and with State and local law enforcement officers” “[f]or
14 the protection of property owned or occupied by the Federal Government and persons on the
15 property.”

16 338. These statutory provisions do not authorize the designation of employees for
17 general law enforcement purposes in United States cities where the intent, mission, and purpose
18 of the designation is not reasonably connected to such federally stated interests. Significantly, 40
19 U.S.C. § 1315 does not represent Congressional authorization to suppress insurrections under the
20 Militia Clause. *See* U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15.

21 339. Further, these statutory provisions do not authorize the expansion of federal
22 property into City- or State-owned rights-of-way, or the takeover of City property for federal
23 purposes, without the consent of the non-federal agencies, as Defendants assert.

24 340. The Policy therefore oversteps the constitutional limitations on the federal police
25 powers, including as enumerated in the Militia Clause, the Republican Form of Government
26 Clause, and the Tenth Amendment, and is not in accordance with and exceeds Defendants’
27 authority under 40 U.S.C. § 1315 because it (a) authorizes the designation of such agents to quell
28 civil protests and surveil and engage with threats to damage or destroy *any* public monument,

1 memorial, or statue, regardless of whether they are owned or leased by the GSA or on land owned
2 or leased by the GSA, and to engage in activity under the pretext of protecting such objects for the
3 purposes of viewpoint discrimination and (b) authorizes the expansion of federal physical
4 boundaries and the take-over of City rights-of-way for the purposes of securing federal property,
5 without the express consent of the City.

6 341. Internal memoranda, internal email communications, internal policies, various
7 public statements, and activities or failures to act in cities such as Portland and Washington, D.C.
8 reveal a distinct and meaningful policy shift to use federal law enforcement to unilaterally step in
9 or replace local law enforcement departments that do not subscribe to President Trump's view of
10 domestic "law and order" and to quell viewpoints, speech, or protests with which President Trump
11 disagrees. These interventions were intended to pressure local officials and police departments to
12 react more aggressively to stop or thwart racial justice protests.

13 342. The animating intent of the Policy was to use property protection as the pretextual
14 justification for viewpoint discrimination.

15 343. The Policy was implemented to suppress protests or other activities in progressive,
16 Democratic-controlled cities where protestors expressed support for Black Lives Matter or other
17 racial justice actions, causes that President Trump and his administration did not support, under
18 the pretext of protecting federal property. The Policy was implemented either through direct
19 intervention in, and deployment of federal law enforcement to, cities, such as Defendants did in
20 Portland in July 2020, or via threats to do so in order to pressure state and local law enforcement
21 to shut down or severely limit the extent of such protests as quickly as possible, including through
22 the use of racially discriminatory tactics and excessive use of force.

23 344. Pursuant to the Policy, Defendants improperly designated and deployed "officers
24 and agents" to Portland, which constitutes a final agency action subject to review under the APA.
25 As a result, all of the DHS personnel purporting to be designated FPS agents under 40 U.S.C. §
26 1315 were unlawfully deployed and unable to exercise any authority under the statute whatsoever.

27 345. Only the Secretary of DHS or someone exercising his lawfully delegated authority
28 may delegate DHS employees to guard federal property. 40 U.S.C. § 1315(b)(1); 6 U.S.C. §

1 112(b)(1) (“[t]he Secretary . . . may delegate any of the Secretary’s functions to any officer,
2 employee, or organizational unit of the Department”). According to the OIG Report, the Acting
3 Secretary delegated the authority to designate FPS officers to the Under Secretary for
4 Management, who in turn further delegated this authority to the FPS Director. That second
5 delegation to the FPS Director was not authorized by law and not properly delegated.

6 346. The FPS Director did not properly designate any DHS employees to be deployed
7 to Portland. Designation requires specifically identifying employees for deployment. 40 U.S.C. §
8 1315(b)(1). The FPS Director did not designate any specific employees for deployment, but rather
9 circulated broadly worded designation memoranda to leadership in various DHS components. The
10 memoranda reference an attached distribution list of personnel to be deployed, but at the time they
11 were distributed, there were no such lists attached. As a result, Defendants’ deployment of federal
12 agents to Portland supposedly pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 1315 was unlawful.

13 347. Defendants’ unlawful actions have caused, are causing, and will continue to cause
14 harm to Plaintiffs as alleged above, and there is a substantial likelihood that the requested relief
15 will redress this harm.

16 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

17 **(Administrative Procedure Act—Arbitrary and Capricious)**

18 **(Against All Defendants)**

19 **(5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A))**

20 348. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in each of the preceding
21 paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint.

22 349. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A) provides that a court shall hold unlawful and set aside agency
23 action found to be arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with
24 law.

25 350. Long-established principles of federalism, paired with congressional limitations,
26 restrict the ability of the federal government to unilaterally deploy domestic military or police
27 interventions.
28

1 351. Defendants have adopted a Policy to circumvent these limitations and deploy
2 federal agents using property protection as the pretextual justification for viewpoint
3 discrimination.

4 352. The Policy was implemented to suppress protests or other activities in progressive,
5 Democratic-controlled cities where protestors expressed support for Black Lives Matter or other
6 racial justice actions, causes that President Trump and his administration did not support, under
7 the pretext of protecting federal property.

8 353. The contours of the Policy are not reasonably connected to the facially neutral
9 standards of 40 U.S.C. § 1315. As detailed above, there is no consistently and reasonably
10 discernable connection between threats to federal property and Defendants' responses to those
11 threats.

12 354. Accordingly, Defendants' purported justification for the Policy is pretextual and,
13 thus, arbitrary and capricious under the Administrative Procedure Act.

14 355. In enacting the Policy, Defendants have also acted arbitrarily and capriciously
15 because Defendants did not fully consider the foreseeable harms of their policy and did not
16 adequately explain the decision-making rationale behind the policy change, beyond a pretextual
17 rationale.

18 356. In implementing the Policy, Defendants failed to consider, among many things,
19 the direct and destructive impacts on local governments in their administration of general public
20 safety, and the aforementioned harms that have and will flow to Plaintiffs.

21 357. Defendants' unlawful action has caused, is causing, and will continue to cause
22 harm to Plaintiffs as alleged above, and there is a substantial likelihood that the requested relief
23 will redress this harm.

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1 Policy, or later to ratify the Policy, is “in excess of authority” under the APA and therefore must
2 be held to be unlawful and set aside.

3 366. Because no lawfully acting Secretary of Homeland Security has taken the necessary
4 steps to properly ratify the Policy, its legal status remains unchanged.

5 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

6 **(Administrative Procedure Act—Not in Accordance with Law)**

7 **(Against Defendants Pecoske and DHS)**

8 **(5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C))**

9 367. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in each of the preceding
10 paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint.

11 368. Because Mr. Wolf was not legally authorized to hold the position of Acting
12 Secretary, any action he took to contribute to, direct, revise, promulgate, enact, or enforce the
13 Policy, or later to ratify the Policy, is “not in accordance with law” under the APA and therefore
14 must be held to be unlawful and set aside.

15 369. Because no lawfully acting Secretary of Homeland Security has taken the necessary
16 steps to properly ratify the Policy, its legal status remains unchanged.

17 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

18 **(Anti-Commandeering)**

19 **(Plaintiff City of Portland Against Defendants Wilkinson and DOJ)**

20 **(U.S. Const., amend. X)**

21 370. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in each of the preceding
22 paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint.

23 371. The Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution preserves the states’
24 historic, sovereign, and fundamental autonomy to regulate their own affairs, including and
25 especially the operations of their state and local governments.

26 372. General police powers are among those reserved to the States. “A state’s ability to
27 regulate its internal law enforcement activities is a quintessential police power.” *United States v.*
28

1 *California*, 921 F.3d 865, 887 n.11 (9th Cir. 2019), *cert. denied*, 2020 WL 3146844 (June 15,
2 2020).

3 373. States are permitted to delegate their police powers to their municipalities. “[T]he
4 delegated power of municipalities is as broad as the police power of the state, except as that power
5 may be restricted by terms of the grant or by the state constitution.” *D.C. v. John R. Thompson*
6 *Co.*, 346 U.S. 100, 109 (1953).

7 374. Oregon has so delegated its police power to its municipalities, which include the
8 City of Portland. Article XI, section 2 of the Oregon Constitution grants the “legal voters of every
9 city and town . . . power to enact and amend their municipal charter, subject to the Constitution
10 and criminal laws of the State of Oregon.” Portland’s charter identifies its power and authority to
11 exercise within the City and City-owned property “all the powers commonly known as the police
12 power to the same extent as the State of Oregon has or could exercise said power within said areas,
13 and to make and enforce within said areas all necessary or appropriate . . . police . . . and safety
14 laws and regulations.” Portland City Charter § 2-105.

15 375. The USMS’s refusal to honor the cancellation of the deputation of PPB’s officers,
16 by and through then-Attorney General Barr and DOJ, commandeered a key Portland law
17 enforcement agency and unduly interferes with Portland’s police functions as delegated to it by
18 the State of Oregon, in violation of the Tenth Amendment. This Practice unconstitutionally
19 infringed on Portland’s authority to determine the status and deputation of PPB’s officers, and
20 unconstitutionally compelled PPB’s officers to continue to serve under the force and guise of
21 federal law.

22 376. Defendants DOJ and Wilkinson have violated the authority of Portland to control
23 and direct its own police officers and, in doing so, caused confusion regarding the role and
24 authority of deputized PPB officers and any legal obligations of these officers to execute orders
25 issued under the authority of the United States.

26 377. Portland continues to work with the federal government to deputize PPB officers.
27 There is ongoing uncertainty about Portland’s ability to terminate such relationships, if desired,
28 going forward and ensure that PPB officers are acting consistent with their obligations to Portland

1 384. Because Mr. Wolf was not legally authorized to hold the position of Acting
2 Secretary, any action he took to contribute to, direct, revise, promulgate, enact, or enforce the
3 Policy, or later to ratify the Policy, is “in excess of authority” under the APA and therefore must
4 be held to be unlawful and set aside.

5 385. Because Mr. Wolf was not legally authorized to hold the position of Acting
6 Secretary, any action he took to contribute to, direct, revise, promulgate, enact, or enforce the
7 Policy, or later to ratify the Policy, is “not in accordance with law” under the APA and therefore
8 must be held to be unlawful and set aside.

9 386. Because no lawfully acting Secretary of Homeland Security has taken the necessary
10 steps to properly ratify the Policy, its legal status remains unchanged.

11 387. An actual, present, and justiciable controversy exists between Plaintiffs and
12 Defendants concerning the legality of the Policy and regarding whether Mr. Wolf had legal
13 authority to hold his position or perform its duties or functions.

14 388. Plaintiffs seeks a declaratory judgment from this Court that the Policy is not in
15 accordance with law, in excess of statutory authority, contrary to constitutional right, or without
16 observance of procedure required by law pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706(2); that the Policy is arbitrary,
17 capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law within the meaning of
18 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A); that Mr. Wolf is without legal authority to hold his position or to perform
19 its duties or functions; and that aspects of the Policy promulgated under the purported authority of
20 Mr. Wolf must be set aside and/or enjoined.

21 389. Defendants DOJ and Wilkinson have unduly interfered with Portland’s police
22 functions as delegated to it by the State of Oregon, in violation of the Tenth Amendment, by
23 refusing to cancel the deputation of the PPB officers at Portland’s request.

24 390. An actual, present, and justiciable controversy exists between Portland and
25 Defendants DOJ and Wilkinson concerning the constitutionality of Defendants’ refusal to cancel
26 the deputation.

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1 DATED: January 21, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

2 **OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY**
3 **CITY OF OAKLAND**

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1 **FILER'S ATTESTATION**

2 Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 5-1(i)(3), regarding signatures, Jonathan B. Miller, hereby
3 attests that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from all the signatories
4 above.

5
6 DATED: January 21, 2021

/s/ Jonathan B. Miller
Jonathan B. Miller

7
8 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

9 I, Jonathan B. Miller, hereby certify that the foregoing was filed through the CM/ECF
10 system in the Northern District of California and will be sent electronically to the registered
11 participants.
12

13
14 DATED: January 21, 2021

/s/ Jonathan B. Miller
Jonathan B. Miller