

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

BLACK LIVES MATTER CHICAGO;)	
BLACK ABOLITIONIST NETWORK;)	
CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC)	No. 20 C 4319
SOCIALISTS OF AMERICA; GOOD)	
KIDS/MAD CITY;)	Hon. Rebecca R. Pallmeyer,
#LETUSBREATHE COLLECTIVE;)	Chief Judge
SOUTH SIDERS ORGANIZED FOR)	
UNITY AND LIBERATION;)	Hon. Heather K. McShain,
NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)	Magistrate Judge
CHICAGO; FIRST DEFENSE LEGAL)	
AID; and IN THESE TIMES,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
CHAD WOLF; ALYSA ERICHS;)	
MATTHEW T. ALBENCE; MARK A.)	
MORGAN; WILLIAM BARR; L. ERIC)	
PATTERSON; RICHARD K. CLINE;)	
DONALD W. WASHINGTON;)	
CHRISTOPHER WRAY; TIMOTHY J.)	
SHEA; REGINA LOMBARDO; and)	
UNKNOWN AGENTS AND)	
OFFICERS OF THE UNITED)	
STATES 1-10,)	PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT FOR
)	INJUNCTIVE AND
Defendants.)	DECLARATORY RELIEF

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs BLACK LIVES MATTER CHICAGO; BLACK ABOLITIONIST NETWORK; CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS OF AMERICA; GOOD KIDS/MAD CITY; #LETUSBREATHE COLLECTIVE; SOUTH SIDERS ORGANIZED FOR UNITY AND LIBERATION; NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

CHICAGO; FIRST DEFENSE LEGAL AID; and IN THESE TIMES, by their undersigned attorneys, hereby complain against Defendants CHAD WOLF, Acting Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; ALYSA ERICHS, Acting Executive Associate Director, U.S. Homeland Security Investigations; MATTHEW T. ALBENCE, Deputy Director of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; MARK A. MORGAN, a senior official currently performing the duties of the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection; WILLIAM BARR, Attorney General of the United States; L. ERIC PATTERSON, Director of Federal Protective Services; RICHARD K. CLINE, Principal Deputy Director of the Federal Protective Services; DONALD W. WASHINGTON, Director of the U.S. Marshals Service; CHRISTOPHER WRAY, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; TIMOTHY J. SHEA, Acting Administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency; REGINA LOMBARDO, Acting Director of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms; and UNKNOWN AGENTS AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1-10, and state as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. The President and his appointees are sending federal agents to the streets of Chicago in order to intimidate and falsely arrest civilians who are exercising their constitutional right to speak and to assemble.

2. Federal authorities have promised to deploy in Chicago the same secret police force that has terrorized the people of Portland, Oregon for more than

two weeks, where civilians have been kidnapped, beaten, and tear gassed by anonymous federal agents.

3. Rarely in modern times has a President of the United States trampled on bedrock constitutional protections on this scale or so brazenly usurped states' police power by directing federal agents to carry out an illegal mission against the people for his own personal political benefit.

4. Plaintiffs have been engaged intensively in and have reported on peaceful protest in Chicago for the past nine weeks, in the wake of the murder of George Floyd and other Black Americans who were murdered by police officers, and they and their members have additional peaceful protests planned for today and the immediate future.

5. Plaintiffs are entitled to this Court's protection of their constitutional right to peacefully protest. This Court must check the unrestrained and unlawful actions of the executive branch.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, the First and Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and 5 U.S.C. § 702, *et seq.*

7. The Court is authorized to award the requested declaratory and injunctive relief by the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202; the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706; and the Court's equitable powers.

8. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Defendants are United States agencies or officers sued in their official capacities. Plaintiffs are residents of the State of Illinois, and the events giving rise to this complaint occurred and are likely to continue occurring in the State of Illinois, within the City of Chicago.

9. Venue is also proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1) because Defendants are officers or employees of the United States acting in their official capacity, and at least one Plaintiff resides in this district or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district.

PARTIES

10. Plaintiff BLACK LIVES MATTER CHICAGO is an organization that fights for justice alongside the families most impacted by racially motivated violence and marginalization of Black communities, while working to create just and equitable systems. Black Lives Matter (BLM) Chicago works to end state violence and criminalization of Black communities by deconstructing the white supremacist, capitalist patriarchy. Individual members of BLM Chicago regularly plan and participate in protests and political actions, have participated in the recent protests in Chicago, and are likely to be subjected to constitutional violations by the Defendants under the policies and practices described herein, including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights and false arrests and detentions. These constitutional violations would require BLM Chicago to spend additional time and resources providing support to its members, diverting resources away from BLM's mission of creating just and equitable systems for all. BLM

Chicago brings this action on its own behalf and as an organizational representative for its members.

11. Plaintiff BLACK ABOLITIONIST NETWORK (BAN) is a network of organizers, strategists, and activists who provide strategic support to the movement. BAN members conduct mass trainings, teach-ins and town halls for community members. Individual members of BAN regularly plan and participate in protests and political actions, have participated in the recent protests in Chicago, and are likely to be subjected to the constitutional violations by the Defendants under the policies and practices described herein, including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights and false arrests and detentions. These constitutional violations would require BAN to spend additional time and resources providing support to its members, diverting resources away from BAN's mission of providing support to movements and increasing the capacity of community members involved in movement work. BAN brings this action on its own behalf and as an organizational representative for its members.

12. Plaintiff CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS OF AMERICA (CDSA) is an organization of over 2,500 members in Cook County, Illinois and an Illinois corporation. As part of pursuing its political mission, it engages in peaceful mass protest against violent police repression of the working class. Through its online magazine, newsletter, podcast, and other media channels, CDSA and its individual members are also engaged in journalism on the subject of the recent uprisings responding to police violence against the working class. Individual

members of CDSA regularly plan and participate in protests and political actions, have participated in the recent protests in Chicago, and are likely to be subjected to the constitutional violations by the Defendants under the policies and practices described herein, including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights and false arrests and detentions. These constitutional violations would require CDSA to spend additional time and resources providing support to its members, diverting resources away from CDSA's mission of creating a more equitable world by establishing socialism as a political force. CDSA brings this action on its own behalf and as an organizational representative for its members.

13. Plaintiff GOOD KIDS/MAD CITY (GKMC) are young Black and Brown people united in fighting to end violence in their cities. They work to achieve more resources for underserved communities on the South Side and West Side of Chicago and provide support to young people affected by violence. Individual GKMC members regularly plan and participate in protests, have participated in the recent protests in Chicago, and also have launched "love marches" to encourage communities to resolve conflicts peacefully. They are likely to be subjected to the constitutional violations by the Defendants under the policies and practices described herein, including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights and false arrests and detentions. When these constitutional violations occur, GKMC must divert time and resources from its mission of reducing violence and improving equality in underserved neighborhoods.

14. Plaintiff #LETUSBREATHE COLLECTIVE is a collaborative of artists and activists that serves communities directly impacted by mass criminalization, police violence, and systemic injustice by centering marginalized voices and dismantling oppressive systems. Through direct action and cultural events, #LETUSBREATHE COLLECTIVE aims to organize artists to love and transform themselves and their communities through radical imagination and creative healing work. Individual members of #LETUSBREATHE COLLECTIVE regularly plan and participate in protests and political actions, have participated in the recent protests in Chicago, and are likely to be subjected to the constitutional violations by the Defendants under the policies and practices described herein, including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights and false arrests and detentions. When these constitutional violations occur, #LETUSBREATHE COLLECTIVE must divert time and resources from its mission of promoting radical healing work in underserved communities.

15. Plaintiff SOUTH SIDERS ORGANIZED FOR UNITY AND LIBERATION (“SOUL”) is a membership organization that consists of more than two dozen faith based organizations and community organizations on the Southside of Chicago, that organizes the communities in which its member organizations operate to fight for low-income people of color in the Chicago southland to build power and leverage that power to fight for their own interest and liberation. SOUL partners with their membership organizations and trains them and other community activists and leaders in organizing strategies specifically designed to

build leadership and impact public policy and legislation on multiple issues including housing, health care, education, economic development, employment, youth services and public safety policy. For the last two months, SOUL has focused its organizing on public safety policy and has activated many of the members and congregants of its membership organizations and congregations to participate in protests to encourage smarter public safety strategies that involve less policing and more resources in disinvested communities. Individual staff and members of SOUL regularly plan and participate in protests and political actions, have participated in the recent protests in Chicago, and are likely to be subjected to the constitutional violations by the Defendants under the policies and practices described herein, including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights and false arrests and detentions. When these constitutional violations occur, SOUL must divert time and resources from its mission of promoting radical healing work in underserved communities.

16. Plaintiff NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD CHICAGO (NLG Chicago) is an organization of lawyers, law students, legal workers, and jailhouse lawyers who operate as a political and social force, working to build a world where human rights are regarded as more sacred than property interests. Individual members of NLG Chicago have been subject to aggressive policing and incommunicado detention by virtue of their advocacy in support of First Amendment-protected protest activity. NLG Chicago provides “Legal Observers” who document police behavior during protests, including the most recent ones opposing police violence. It

also provides legal representation to protesters who are arrested. Individual members of NLG Chicago regularly attend protests as Legal Observers, have participated in the recent protests in Chicago, and are likely to be subjected to the constitutional violations by the Defendants under the policies and practices described herein, including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights and false arrests and detentions. When these constitutional violations occur, NLG Chicago is forced to divert time and resources away from their mission of protecting members' and clients' civil rights and liberties during protests. Furthermore, when Legal Observers are arrested during protests, NLG Chicago loses the ability to provide oversight of police activities and treatment of protesters. NLG Chicago is further forced to divert resources to find other Legal Observers to cover the duties of arrested members.

17. Plaintiff FIRST DEFENSE LEGAL AID (FDLA) was originally a pro bono nonprofit that provided free representation at police stations in Chicago. This was its purpose for nearly a quarter century until it organized its mission out of existence by fighting for and achieving a Cook County-wide policy that calls for the Cook County Public Defender to represent arrestees at police stations in Chicago and throughout Cook County. FDLA still maintains a hotline that sends callers looking for police station representation to the Public Defender, and therefore uses resources when those calls are made. But the primary two functions of FDLA are now different. First, FDLA continues to employ attorneys that represent pro bono individuals that have low-damage civil rights cases against the City of Chicago

when no private firm will take that case. Second, FDLA operates a hotline that provides non-police alternatives for community members that do not want to call police to deal with issues such as mental health disturbances, suicidal relatives, domestic disturbances, homeless people, minor trespassing, etc. This hotline is the model of what local jurisdictions including Chicago should be doing to de-escalate violent interactions between police and citizens. Lastly, FDLA has some community navigators that work with community activists and leaders to organize for community power and say so in public policy including public safety public policy. Every aspect of FDLA's operations will see its resources stressed by the presence of federal law enforcement in Chicago. This includes its navigators' desires to engage in public policy action being tempered.

18. Plaintiff IN THESE TIMES (ITT) is an independent, nonprofit magazine which is dedicated to advancing democracy and economic justice, informing movements for a more humane world, and providing an accessible forum for debate about the policies that shape the future. ITT is based in Chicago and covers topics of social and political interest, with a focus on movements for social change, including the Black Lives Matter movement and other movements calling to defund police departments. In order to effectively report on these movements, journalists employed full-time or in a freelance capacity by ITT have attended protests against police violence in Chicago and intend to continue to do so. Journalists employed by ITT are likely to be subjected to constitutional violations

by Defendants—including but not limited to violations of their First Amendment rights.

19. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of their members.

20. Defendant CHAD WOLF is the purported acting secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). DHS is a Cabinet-level Department of the U.S. government. Its stated missions involve anti-terrorism, border security, immigration, and customs. It was created in 2002, combining 22 different federal departments and agencies into a single Cabinet agency.

21. Defendant ALYSA ERICHS is Acting Executive Associate Director, U.S. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). HSI is an investigative arm of DHS which states as its goal: “[C]ombating criminal organizations illegally exploiting America’s travel, trade, financial and immigration systems.” HSI’s legal authority allows it to investigate only cross-border criminal activity relating to “financial crimes, money laundering and bulk cash smuggling; commercial fraud and intellectual property theft; cybercrimes; human rights violations; human smuggling and trafficking; immigration, document and benefit fraud; narcotics and weapons smuggling/trafficking; transnational gang activity; export enforcement; and, international art and antiquity theft.”

22. Defendant MATTHEW T. ALBENCE is purported Deputy Director and Senior Official Currently Performing the Duties of the Director of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), an agency housed within DHS. Its

stated mission is “to protect America from the cross-border crime and illegal immigration that threaten national security and public safety.”

23. Defendant MARK A. MORGAN is the purported Senior Official Currently Performing the Duties of the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). CBP is an agency within DHS. Its stated mission is “[t]o safeguard America’s borders thereby protecting the public from dangerous people and materials while enhancing the Nation’s global economic competitiveness by enabling legitimate trade and travel.”

24. Defendant WILLIAM BARR is Attorney General of the United States, and in that position oversees the U.S. Department of Justice.

25. Defendant L. ERIC PATTERSON is Director of Federal Protective Services. Federal Protective Services (FPS) is a division of DHS. Its mission is “[t]o prevent, protect, respond to and recover from terrorism, criminal acts, and other hazards threatening the U.S. Government’s critical infrastructure, services, and the people who provide or receive them.” According to its website, it is responsible for guarding 9,000 federal facilities and employs more than 1,300 officers, agents, and support staff who are responsible for overseeing another 13,000 private contractors.

26. Defendant RICHARD K. CLINE is the Principal Deputy Director of the FPS. According to his official DHS biography, he “serves as an extension of the Director and operates with full authority to execute the mission of the FPS.”

27. Defendant DONALD W. WASHINGTON is Director of the U.S. Marshals Service. The U.S. Marshals Service is an agency within and under the

control of the U.S. Department of Justice. According to a Fact Sheet on its website, “it is the enforcement arm of the federal courts, involved in virtually every federal law enforcement initiative.” The U.S. Marshals Service’s Special Operations Group says it is “deployed in high-risk and sensitive law enforcement situations, national emergencies, civil disorder and natural disasters.”

28. Defendant CHRISTOPHER WRAY is Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Federal Bureau of Investigation is an agency within the U.S. Department of Justice.

29. Defendant TIMOTHY J. SHEA is the Acting Administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). The DEA is a federal law enforcement agency under the U.S. Department of Justice. According to its website, the mission of the DEA is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

30. Defendant REGINA LOMBARDO is Acting Director of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). According to the ATF’s website, “ATF is a law enforcement agency in the United States’ Department of

Justice that protects our communities from violent criminals, criminal organizations, the illegal use and trafficking of firearms, the illegal use and storage of explosives, acts of arson and bombings, acts of terrorism, and the illegal diversion of alcohol and tobacco products. We partner with communities, industries, law enforcement, and public safety agencies to safeguard the public we serve through information sharing, training, research, and use of technology.”

31. UNKNOWN AGENTS AND OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1–10 are unidentified agents and officers of the federal agencies listed in this complaint, acting under color of federal law and within the scope of their employment and duties with the respective agencies by which they are employed or for which they are agents.

FACTS

I. PLAINTIFFS ARE ENGAGED IN PEACEFUL PROTESTS

A. Peaceful Protests in Chicago in 2020

32. On May 25, 2020, Minneapolis police officers murdered George Floyd, who was handcuffed and lying face down on the ground, by suffocating him to death in broad daylight on the street.

33. Floyd’s murder and the police murder of Breonna Taylor in Louisville, Kentucky, in addition to recent police murders of other Black people in the United States sparked the largest movement for social and racial justice in history and has included peaceful protests around the world against anti-Black police violence, systemic racism, and inequality.

34. In Chicago, Plaintiffs are the leaders of this movement against anti-Black racism and for human rights and social justice.

35. Since the end of May 2020, there have been nearly daily protests and actions throughout the city of Chicago, ranging in size from a few dozen people to thousands. These protests have occurred throughout Chicago, in the Loop, and the South, West, and North sides.

36. Plaintiffs have been part of the largest global movement for human rights in recent memory. The Plaintiffs Black Lives Matter Chicago, Black Abolitionist Network, Chicago Democratic Socialists of America, Good Kids/Mad City, #LetUsBreathe Collective, South Siders Organized for Unity and Liberation, OCAD, and their membership have been in the streets protesting police brutality as part of the movement for Black lives.

37. Legal observers associated with the Plaintiffs National Lawyers Guild Chicago and First Defense Legal Aid have been attending the protests to document police activity and police constitutional violations.

38. Journalists and employees of Plaintiff In These Times have been present at protests to report on the historic protests as well as on the police response.

B. Violence by the Chicago Police During Peaceful Protests

39. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) has responded—and continues to respond—to these protests with brutal, violent, unconstitutional tactics that are clearly intended to silence protestors.

40. CPD officers consistently target protesters with unlawful, retaliatory, and lethal force. Officers' animus against protesters is unmistakable—they regularly refer to protestors with terms that are vile, misogynistic, and anti-gay. CPD also targets protester's property—destroying cameras, phones, eyeglasses and confiscating bikes, backpacks, and other belongings.

41. Protesters often report that CPD officers intentionally strike them on their head with batons with enough force to leave people bloodied and in some instances with serious concussions.

42. On June 23, 2020, the Chicago Reader published an in-depth examination of the CPD's use of lethal force during the May 2020 protests. The reporter documented "83 baton strikes on at least 32 different people by officers, most captured on video. Nearly all appear to violate [CPD] policy with more than half of the strikes on video involving police beating people who were already on the ground. Multiple videos also show officers hitting protesters in the head with batons despite rules limiting these strikes to situations requiring deadly force." The Reader article notes that these unlawful uses of force often occurred in full view of supervisors who failed to intervene and that most officers failed to report their uses of force.

43. CPD's brutal response has also included police officers tackling protesters to the ground, kneeling protesters in the neck and back, kicking protesters in the legs to cause them to fall, trapping protesters on bridges, pushing protesters stranded on bridges, pinning protesters against hard surfaces, using tear

gas and pepper spray, dragging protesters through the streets, punching protesters in the face, stomping on protesters on the ground, and beating protesters severely.

44. Protesters widely report that CPD targets those it has identified as protest marshals or leaders with the most brutal violence apparently as part of a strategy to quell the protesters' free expression. CPD also was particularly violent with protesters who expressed concern that CPD was harming other people. Protestors repeatedly reported that CPD officers pushed, shoved, battered, and harassed people who were filming acts of police brutality during the uprisings. Often this resulted in confiscated or damaged camera and physical injury to protesters exercising their First Amendment right to record the police.

45. People of all races who interact with CPD officers during protests report that officers are aggressive, rude, disrespectful, and often affirmatively escalate encounters through taunts, shoves, pushes and other inappropriate behavior. CPD officers used particularly hostile language towards women and members of the LGBTQ community.

46. CPD's response to the protests also reflects a pattern and practice of breaking, stealing, or otherwise disposing of protestors' belongings, including bikes, cameras, glasses, goggles and, in some instances, canes used to assist with mobility.

47. CPD has also engaged in a systemic practice of illegal searches of protesters, seizure of protesters, and false arrest of protesters.

48. Throughout these events, Mayor Lori Lightfoot has praised the police for their "restraint."

C. Chicago’s History of Illegal Force, Arrest, Detention, and Surveillance of Protestors

49. CPD has long used excessive force and false arrest at protests, including in recent years, at the Black Lives Matters protests and the protests against the NATO Summit in 2012.

50. CPD has a long history of surveillance of protesters. This has included sending law enforcement infiltrators to surveil protest groups and using technology to surveil the communications of protesters and organizers.

51. CPD has long operated an unconstitutional detention center at the intersection of South Homan Street and West Filmore Avenue (hereinafter “Homan Square”). CPD has brought thousands of people—predominately and disproportionately Black and Latinx people—to Homan Square and interrogated them using unconstitutional tactics including: physical threats and assaults, denial of food, water, bathrooms, and sleep, placing individuals in cells with the overwhelming stench of human feces and urine, psychological coercion, threats of false charges, and racial slurs. CPD has used these interrogations to try to obtain information from individuals. CPD holds these individuals for long periods of time, without allowing them access to legal counsel or taking them before a judge, and without revealing their whereabouts to concerned friends, family members, or counsel. In other words, the activities of CPD at Homan Square proceed under a shroud of secrecy without any judicial or public oversight.

II. THE PRESIDENT HAS DEPLOYED A SECRET POLICE FORCE

A. President Trump's Threats to Use Force Against Civilians

52. President Donald Trump has long fancied himself a strongman leader better suited for a dictatorship than a democracy.

53. He has maligned the nation's cities, including Chicago, Portland, and New York, saying they are "run" by "Radical Left Democrats" who, in his view, will "destroy our Country as we know it."

54. The President has continually spoken out against peaceful protestors, even directing his agents to clear peaceful protestors from public grounds outside of the White House through the use of physical force and chemical weapons.

55. The President and members of his administration, including Defendants, have repeatedly referred to protestors as "violent anarchists," "agitators," and "violent" or "lawless" "mobs."

56. On June 1st, 2020, some 350 CBP officers were deployed to Washington, D.C. to patrol the protests. CBP's purported Acting Commissioner Mark Morgan defended this deployment in a tweet stating that: "These 'protests' have devolved into chaos & acts of domestic terrorism by groups of radicals & agitators. @CBP is answering the call and will work to keep DC safe."

57. Repeatedly, the President has warned the nation's cities that he will use similar force against their civilians to end peaceful protest.

58. On June 1, 2020, the President warned that he would militarize the streets of American cities, stating, "Mayor and governors must establish an

overwhelming law enforcement presence until the violence has been quelled If a city or state refuses to take the actions that are necessary to defend the life and property of their residents, then I will deploy the United States Military and quickly solve the problem for them.”

59. To this end, on June 26, 2020, the President signed an Executive Order on “Protecting American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues, and Combating Recent Criminal Violence,” in which he fulminated against the protests in American cities and gave federal law enforcement and military leave to “assist” in protecting federal property for the next six months.

60. On July 1, 2020, CBP circulated a memorandum to CBP officers detailing their mission in Portland as a response to the President’s recent Executive Order.

61. The July 1st CBP Memo explained that the purported Acting Secretary of DHS, Chad Wolf, created the DHS Protecting American Communities Task Force, which would “provide an ongoing assessment of potential civil unrest and property destruction and to address resource allocation and potential surge activity to ensure the continuing protection of people and property.”

62. The July 1st CBP Memo further explained that DHS has decided along with other departments and agencies that it is “in the public interest and fiscally sound for the Federal Protective Services . . . to partner with other federal law enforcement to execute the directive of the President. To that end, DHS began

coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of the Interior (DOI) to establish information/intelligence sharing[.]”

63. The July 1st CBP Memo goes on to explain that CBP officers were to be deployed to cities across the country for the July 4th weekend.

64. Defendant Wolf announced on July 3, 2020 that DHS was “following [President Trump’s] lead in deploying special units to defend our national treasures from rioters.” He also stated, “We won’t stand idly by while violent anarchists and rioters seek not only to vandalize and destroy the symbols of our nation, but to disrupt law and order and sow chaos in our communities,” and “civil unrest will not be tolerated.”

65. CBP officers, and upon information and belief, other federal agents, have been deployed in undisclosed cities throughout the country in response to the nationwide protests, or what DHS calls “civil unrest” or “disruptive activity.” One of these locations was Portland, Oregon.

B. The Secret Police Terrorize Portland

66. Starting on or about July 1, 2020, President Trump gave life to his authoritarian vision for our cities, sending unidentified federal agents to the streets of Portland, Oregon.

67. For several weeks, a paramilitary force of agents of the DHS, as well as other federal agents known and unknown to Plaintiffs, have been deployed on Portland streets.

68. It has been reported in the media that the camouflaged federal troops sent to Portland were officers from several federal agencies, including not only CBP, but also the U.S. Marshals Service.

69. These federal agents dressed in camouflage, fatigues, and tactical gear, without any insignia or information identifying them. They have used batons, tear gas, rubber bullets, and munitions on protesters, journalists, and legal observers.

70. They have used such force and intimidation despite the fact that protestors, journalists, and legal observers were not committing any federal crimes, and were not doing anything threatening whatsoever.

71. For example, federal agents shot unarmed protester Donovan LaBella in the head with a munition, reportedly fracturing his skull.

72. On July 12, 2020, while journalist Mathieu Lewis-Rolland was documenting protests in Portland, federal agents shot him in the side and back ten times with hard plastic bullets that tore holes into his "PRESS" t-shirt, despite his clear identification as press, and despite that he was carrying bulky camera equipment, staying in well-lit areas, and posing no threat to anyone.

73. Journalist Garrison Davis was also covering protests in Portland on the night of July 11, 2020 and the early morning of July 12, wearing a helmet that said "PRESS" on it in big block letters, holding his press pass, and not participating in protests. Though he posed no threat to anyone, a federal agent shot him in the back with a tear gas canister, pepper bullets, and other munitions.

74. Egregiously, federal agents beat and pepper-sprayed a Navy veteran, Christopher David, who went to the protests to ask the federal agents whether they thought they were upholding the U.S. Constitution with their actions. In response, the agents beat him, breaking his hand, and pepper sprayed him in the face, despite the fact that David posed no threat.

75. Indeed, even when a “wall of mothers”—women, some of whom were pregnant—stood in front of the protestors peacefully, arm-and-arm, and chanted things like “leave our kids alone,” the federal agents terrorized them with chemical weapons and other acts of violence.

76. When the Mayor of Portland, Ted Wheeler, joined the protests in Portland last week, federal agents tear gassed him, too.

77. On July 16, 2020, another Memorandum was sent to Chad Wolf as Acting Secretary of DHS (July 16th DHS Memo).

78. This July 16th DHS Memo stated that acting in response to President Trump’s Executive Order CBP and ICE had “mobilized tactical teams to provide support to [FPS] in protecting federal buildings and assets within the greater Portland, Oregon area.”

79. Further, the July 16th DHS Memo explains how the U.S. Marshals Service “deployed their Special Operations Group (USMS/SOG) to further assist FPS in the protection of the Mark O. Hartfield Federal Courthouse in Portland,” and that the “U.S. Secret Service, . . . ICE/HSI, and the . . . FBI have also provided investigative support to FPS.”

80. While in Portland, these CBP officers reportedly entered sections of the city where residents were peacefully protesting racial and social injustice. CBP officers have roamed far from any federal property, buildings, or monuments that they were purportedly deployed to protect.

81. CBP officers in Portland were wearing generic green law enforcement uniforms with no identifying insignias. These CBP officers then approached protesters in unmarked vehicles.

82. The July 1st CBP Memo and the July 16th DHS Memo each outline the coordination between subagency officers and agents of DHS, DOJ, and DOI which has been ongoing throughout the summer since in response to nationwide protests.

83. According to Ken Cuccinelli, the purported Acting Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, the Hatfield courthouse in Portland is protected by the FPS. The Acting Deputy Secretary explained that CBP and ICE officers were called in to support FPS and, thus, that FPS was directing the involvement by CBP, ICE, and other DHS officers.

84. Defendant Wolf has publicly stated that 43 arrests have been made in relation to operations in Portland since the weekend of July 4th, including by teams of FPS and CBP officers working together. It is unknown how many instances have resulted in unauthorized searches, questioning, or seizure and temporary detention. It is also unknown which agencies have carried out exactly which arrests, searches, detainments, or custodial interrogations.

85. The President and his appointees and officers have tried to characterize these incidents of detainment and arrests as a response to individuals destroying federal property. For example, DHS Acting Deputy Secretary Ken Cuccinelli stated in an interview with NPR that “We’re talking only about violent rioters. We’re not talking about actual protesters. We’re not seeking to interfere at all with anyone peacefully expressing themselves—period, full stop.”

86. However, incidents like what happened to Mark Pettibone show otherwise—that protesters could do nothing more than walk down the street and still be subject to search, arrest, and hours of detainment.

87. Oregon Governor Kate Brown has called the federal agents’ conduct in Portland “a blatant abuse of power,” and has criticized the Trump Administration for intentionally “provok[ing] confrontation for political purposes.”

88. In a letter co-signed by the mayors of five other cities, including Chicago’s Mayor, Portland Mayor Ted Wheeler criticized the federal agents for using “tactics we expect from authoritarian regimes—not our democracy” and confirmed that “the irresponsible actions of [the federal] agencies threaten community safety.”

89. Oregon’s Attorney General has filed a federal lawsuit seeking to enjoin the federal agents from continuing to engage in their unlawful tactics.

90. Oregon’s Governor has requested the removal of federal agents from Portland’s streets, as has Mayor Wheeler, but Defendant Wolf has refused.

91. The *modus operandi* of the paramilitary force of federal agents in Portland includes: (1) anonymous federal agents dressed in camouflage who bear no known designation and refuse to identify themselves; (2) the use of unmarked vehicles used to illegally arrest and detain and round up protestors, journalists, and observers; (3) kidnapping of innocent civilians without probable cause; (4) uses of excessive, inexcusable force against people exercising their right to speak and to assemble as well as people reporting on peaceful protests; (5) “preemptive arrests” of people without probable cause to believe they committed any federal crime; (6) extending the “perimeter” of what is considered federal property to engage with protestors; and (7) investigating and questioning protestors about their associational activities.

C. Illegal Federal Policies of Conducting False Arrests, Unlawful Domestic Surveillance, and Silencing Protestors

92. Defendants have established official federal policies of conducting false arrests without probable cause, performing unlawful domestic surveillance, and silencing protestors, all with the purpose of intimidating and quashing speech because of its viewpoints.

93. Beginning on or about July 2020, Defendants established a federal policy of conducting arrests without probable cause to believe that any crime, let alone a federal crime, had been committed.

94. On July 15, 2020, armed federal agents dressed in camouflage pulled Mark Pettibone into an unmarked van without identifying themselves, drove him to

what is believed to have been a federal courthouse, and detained him in a cell before releasing him without any paperwork, citation, or record of his arrest.

95. There was no probable cause for Pettibone's arrest.

96. On July 15, 2020, a video emerged showing camouflaged federal agents grabbing an individual with his hands up standing on a sidewalk in Portland, placing him in an unmarked van, and driving away.

97. The NLG Legal Observers who was recording the video objected to this kidnapping.

98. These abductions occurred outside the jurisdiction of federal law enforcement.

99. Those abducted were not attacking federal property or personnel.

100. Those abducted had not committed any crime and there was no probable cause to suspect them of committing any crime.

101. On July 17, 2020, an official U.S. Customs and Border Patrol statement confirmed that the camouflaged officers were CBP agents.

102. In a press conference on July 21, 2020, Defendant Wolf called on Defendant Cline to explain the "standard of probable cause" justifying these arrests.

103. Defendant Cline specifically addressed the July 15th unmarked officer arrests explaining that the CBP agents had identified a man "in a crowd and in an area" where someone was aiming a laser at officers, and they followed him to a calmer location to talk to him. After doing so, they removed him from the area

where other protesters and observers were nearby and took him to another location in a van.

104. According to Defendant Cline, the CBP agents held the protestor for approximately 20 minutes of interrogation and then released him “because they did not have what they needed”—namely, probable cause—to hold him.

105. In attempting to justify the constitutionality of this act, Cline characterized it as a “simple engagement” and “not a custodial arrest.”

106. Later the same day, Defendant Wolf stated that DHS was “having to go out and proactively arrest individuals . . . to hold them accountable.”

107. Defendant Wolf’s statement explaining DHS’s authority to “proactively arrest” individuals further confirmed a federal policy that is being implemented by federal agents on city streets that contravenes the protections of the Fourth Amendment by sanctioning arrests without probable cause.

108. Defendants’ unlawful policy has been directed by Defendant Wolf, who purports to be Acting Secretary of Homeland Security but is not legally serving in this role. He has not received Senate confirmation, and indeed, the President has not even nominated him, reflecting his preference for “acting” officials and avoiding the oversight and accountability that the confirmation process ensures.

109. During Defendant Barr’s testimony before the House Judiciary Committee on July 28, 2020, he reaffirmed Defendants’ belief that they and their agents can carry out arrests without probable cause to believe that federal crimes have been committed.

110. Specifically, Congressman Ted Lieu asked Defendant Barr to acknowledge that the Portland van arrests are inconsistent with *Dunaway v. New York*, 442 U.S. 200 (1979), in which the Supreme Court held that police violate the Fourth Amendment when they pick someone up off the street and take them for questioning without probable cause.

111. Defendant Barr testified that his understanding is that the “modus operandi” of DHS agents is to take individuals into custody and question them based on their previous proximity to criminal activities.

112. Defendants’ statements have established a federal policy of allowing officers to make arrests without probable cause in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

113. President Trump has approved of the actions of the federal agents in Portland, thereby ratifying the federal agents’ policy of arresting individuals without probable cause and justifying the continued and expanded use of unlawful arrests that agents employed in Chicago and other cities.

114. For example, on June 20, 2020, President Trump stated “we’ve done a great job in Portland. . . . I guess we have many people in jail right now. We very much quelled it, and if it starts again, we’ll quell it again very easily. It’s not hard to do, if you know what you’re doing.”

115. Moreover, Defendants have established a federal policy of illegal domestic surveillance based on political viewpoint.

116. In connection with the President’s June 26 Executive Order, DHS launched an expansive program of domestic surveillance. Pursuant to an internal unclassified DHS policy document, the DHS Office of Intelligence & Analysis has authorized its intelligence officers to surveil protestors if the agency determines that they pose “[t]hreats to damage or destroy any public monument, memorial, or statue,” “regardless of whether such structures are situated on Federal property”.

117. The DHS intelligence directive further indicates that DHS analysts can collect information about “individuals or groups” whom they “reasonabl[y] belie[ve]” threaten to damage or destroy any public monument, including “their tactics, techniques, or procedures,” and “information that otherwise informs an overall assessment that threats to [monuments] will materialize.”

118. In other words, Defendants are operating under a directive that minor property damage to a non-federal monument or statue—a “threat” the agency for the first time characterizes as a matter of homeland security—justifies as significant expansion of the sweep of the federal government’s authority to collect intelligence about civilians.

119. Defendants have also enacted a federal policy of unlawfully monitoring, intimidating, and silencing protestors because of their message.

120. Defendants’ statements, an internal DHS memorandum, and the conduct of federal officers on the ground are evidence of this policy.

121. In addition, the brutality that protestors in Portland have faced at the hands of federal agents is the result of an unlawful policy that Defendants have established to quell lawful protest and intimidate protestors.

122. Confirming this policy, Defendant Barr testified on July 28, 2020 that he believes chemical irritants are very important tools and that their use is warranted even if it harms peaceful protestors.

123. In fact, Defendants have used a number of means to intimidate and deter protestors because of their views and beliefs, including surveillance, the use of militarized and excessive force by unidentified agents, the deployment of tear gas, pepper balls, and lethal munitions into civilian crowds, and warrantless arrests and custodial detentions without probable cause.

124. In addition, protestors who have been arrested by federal agents in Portland have been asked to name their associates and fellow protestors and identify what associations with which they are affiliated.

125. Statements from the President, the White House, and other officials also reveal that the purpose of these federal policies is to quell speech and lawful assembly based on its viewpoint.

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

127. In a Fox News interview on July 17, 2020, Kenneth Cuccinelli, who is the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, asserted that the President is determined “to help restore peace to these beleaguered cities.”

128. On July 20, 2020, Cuccinelli told CNN, “We will maintain our presence,” and admitted, “When that violence recedes and those threats recede, that is when we would ratchet back down to what I would call normal presence defending and protecting federal facilities.”

129. When the President and Defendants Wolf and Barr announced at their July 22, 2020 press conference that they would deploy a “surge” of federal agents to other cities, including Chicago, at no point did any of them or anyone else state that the federal policies discussed in this section would cease during the “surge” of officers being imminently deployed to Chicago.

D. The Secret Police Have Been Deployed to Chicago

130. Despite public outcry against these flagrant constitutional violations, the President has vowed to continue to use federal agents to mount a hostile takeover of U.S. cities.

131. The President has said that his efforts in Portland were designed to “help” that city and that Chicago, among other cities, is next.

132. These developments are unsurprising, given that on May 28, 2020, the President said that he would send the military to confront protesters and invoked

the racist phrase of a segregationist used to quell prior cries for racial equality:

“When the looting starts, the shooting starts.”

133. The President again made threats about deploying the National Guard to “dominate the streets” and using “thousands of heavily armed soldiers” against civilians.

134. On June 1, 2020, amid the protests in Washington, D.C., the President ordered police and National Guard troops to clear peaceful protestors from Lafayette Square and surrounding streets using tear gas and other weapons. This was done solely so that the President could walk from the White House to St. John’s Episcopal Church, so that he could hold a Bible for a photo-op.

135. Other federal appointees and officers have also made clear the Administration’s intention to replicate what is taking place in Portland elsewhere, including in Chicago.

136. Defendant Wolf announced that DHS was going to deploy agents to Chicago and would “do that whether they like us there or not.”

137. In an interview on July 19, 2020, the President called Chicago “stupidly run” and pledged to have “more federal law enforcement” in Chicago and other cities “all run by liberal Democrats.”

138. On July 22, 2020, the President held a news conference from the East Room of the White House confirming that there would be a “surge” of federal agents arriving imminently in Chicago.

139. During those remarks, the President was explicit that the federal law enforcement response is needed to address problems purportedly caused by the activities and demands of protestors, and that federal agents would help to restore order in Chicago.

140. In addition, neither the President, Defendant Barr, nor Defendant Wolf gave any assurance that the “hundreds” of federal agents flooding Chicago would leave protestors alone. At no time did they acknowledge that the federal government had overstepped in Portland. At no time did they agree that the federal law enforcement activities currently taking place in Portland would be limited to Portland.

141. On the contrary, the President and Defendants made clear that there would soon be an unchecked federal presence on the streets of Chicago, with the President describing federal authority “as wide as it can be.”

142. The President and Defendants repeatedly tied the decision to send federal law enforcement officers to Chicago to the actions of protestors, blaming protestors for violence in Chicago.

143. The President cited “a radical movement to defund, dismantle and dissolve our police departments” that “has led to a shocking explosion of shootings, killings, murders, and heinous crimes of violence.” He complained that local “politicians have now embraced the far-left movement to break up our police departments causing violent crime in their cities to spiral . . . seriously out of control.” He demanded that Americans “insist that community officials

fully support, fully back and fully fund their local police departments” and said federal law enforcement would remain until then. He repeated “[w]e will never defund the police, we will hire more great police” and “[w]hile others want to defund, defame and abolish the police, I want to support and honor our great police.”

144. Defendant Barr announced: “[W]e’re going to continue to confront mob violence,” and he claimed that “a significant increase in violent crime” is the “direct result of the attack on the police forces” and calls “for the defunding of police departments.”

145. All of this is consistent with the President’s numerous statements since the beginning of the nationwide protests that he intends to use federal agents to stop protestors.

146. For instance, the President tweeted: “Get tough Democrat Mayors and Governors. These people are ANARCHISTS. Call in our National Guard NOW. The World is watching and laughing at you and Sleepy Joe. Is this what America wants? NO!!!” This early suggestion that the National Guard was needed to quell actions of particular political groups or protestors with political leanings, such as “anarchists,” makes clear that the aim in calling in federal officers is to quell protests—not just those committing crimes against property.

147. The President has expressed his disdain for the viewpoints of the protestors: “Our great National Guard Troops who took care of the area around the White House could hardly believe how easy it was. “A walk in the park,” one said.

The protesters, agitators, anarchists (ANTIFA), and others, were handled VERY easily by the Guard, D.C. Police, & S.S. GREAT JOB!”

148. In addition, he repeatedly has expressed his view that Black Lives Matter is a hateful sentiment.

149. The President has indicated his intention to “dominate” protestors: “D.C. had no problems last night. Many arrests. Great job done by all. Overwhelming force. Domination. Likewise, Minneapolis was great (thank you President Trump!)”

150. The President has expressed satisfaction when protestors self-censor by staying home: “I have just given an order for our National Guard to start the process of withdrawing from Washington, D.C., now that everything is under perfect control. They will be going home, but can quickly return, if needed. Far fewer protesters showed up last night than anticipated!”

151. At President Trump’s rally at Mount Rushmore on July 4, 2020, he announced that he was “deploying federal law enforcement to protect our monuments, arrest the rioters, and prosecute offenders to the fullest extent of the law.”

152. In retweeting a thread which showed New York stores boarded up in anticipation of any violence following the continuation of nationwide protests, President Trump wrote: “The National Guard is ready!”

153. On July 27, 2020, the President referred to the protestors in Portland as “sick and deranged Anarchists & Agitators who our great men & women of Law

Enforcement easily control, but who would destroy our American cities, and worse, if Sleepy Joe Biden, the puppet of the Left, ever won. Markets would crash and cities would burn.”

154. In addition, he informed the governor of Oregon that “[s]he must clear out, and in some cases arrest, the Anarchists & Agitators in Portland,” or else “the Federal Government will do it for her. We will not be leaving until there is safety!”

155. The President’s response to the Black Lives Matter protests, and specifically his insistence that they be shut down, stands in sharp contrast to his response to anti-quarantine protestors earlier his year. When armed protestors objecting to COVID-19 quarantine measures rallied in the Michigan state house, the President called them “very good people” and urged Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer to “give a little” in response to the protestors’ objections.

III. CHICAGO IS UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO STOP UNLAWFUL FEDERAL INTERVENTION

156. Chicago’s Mayor has publicly recognized the problems with the President’s secret police force, saying, “We don’t need federal agents without any insignia taking people off the streets and holding them, I think, unlawfully.”

157. The Mayor has also recognized that an “influx” of federal agents to Chicago is on its way.

158. In a July 20, 2020 letter to the President, Chicago’s Mayor stated that federal agents deployed to Chicago “that would not be within our control or within the direct command of the Chicago Police would spell disaster.”

159. Chicago is already saturated with federal law enforcement agents who conduct duly authorized law enforcement activities in Chicago and the region on a daily basis.

160. A further influx of such agents in lieu of investment in the communities most affected by gun violence, police violence, and racism is counterproductive, destructive, and a potentially violent disaster.

161. Contrary to her stated position, Chicago's Mayor has had discussions with federal authorities about the initial deployment of federal agents in Chicago, and on July 21, 2020, she confirmed that federal agents would be deployed to Chicago.

162. On or about July 22, 2020, Chicago's Mayor confirmed that she had spoken with the President about the deployment of federal agents to Chicago and reported "I think we have an understanding," without an indication of the extent to which Chicago has assented to the federal illegal policies set out above.

163. The assent of Chicago's Mayor to the surge of federal forces means that when the President sends federal agents to Chicago, as he did to Portland, the CPD and the City will be unable and unwilling to protect protestors from unlawful use of excessive force and arrests without probable cause.

IV. PLAINTIFFS FEAR CONTINUING THEIR LAWFUL ACTIVITIES

164. Given the City of Chicago's history of violence against peaceful protestors, and its recent violence against protestors, the addition of federal forces to illegally intimidate, police, and falsely arrest peaceful protestors will ignite

additional official violence against civilians and a serious constitutional crisis within the City of Chicago.

165. Indeed, recognizing these legitimate and imminent fears, State Representative Will Guzzardi, whose district covers the City of Chicago's northwest side, reports that his constituents are "terrified by the news" of impending federal agents, and that some have been dissuaded from protesting.

166. Plaintiffs have planned frequent protests and political actions into the foreseeable future, including next week. Examples of their recent activities on July 24, 25, and 26, 2020, include: a) a #LetUsBreathe rally at Freedom Square on Friday, July 24, 2020, across the street from the Homan Square, a police station notorious for disappearing people (sometimes in conjunction with Federal DEA or ATF agents); b) a protest organized by multiple organizations including Plaintiffs BLM Chicago and CDSA on Saturday, July 25, 2020 in Grant Park to support Black Lives; c) another protest also in Grant Park on Saturday, July 25, 2020 to call for the abolition of ICE.

167. NLG Chicago Legal Observers have observed over 50 demonstrations since the end of May 2020, when nationwide protests—sparked by the murders of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor—against systemic racism, inequality, and police violence began.

168. Plaintiff NLG Chicago seeks to protect the First Amendment rights of protestors by observing protests and obtaining information from protestors who are

arrested so that they can be tracked and provided pro bono or low-cost representation.

169. Plaintiff FDLA seeks to protect the First Amendment rights of protesters by observing protests and obtaining information from protesters who are arrested so that they can be tracked and provided pro bono or low-cost representation.

170. Plaintiff In These Times has documented and tracked hundreds of instances of violence, harassment and arrests directed toward journalists by members of law enforcement of local, state, and federal agencies throughout the country. Individual journalists employed by In These Times are aware of “less lethal” munitions being deployed by federal agents against journalists covering protests in Portland and instances where members of the Chicago Police Department have used physical force to prevent journalists from covering protests.

171. Plaintiffs are aware of the activities of federal law enforcement officers in Portland; specifically, they are aware that federal agents have kidnapped, falsely arrested, and brutalized protestors and NLG Legal Observers.

172. Plaintiffs are also aware that President Trump has deployed federal officers to Chicago imminently, and that the CPD intends to work with the federal agents.

173. Plaintiffs would like to continue exercising their First Amendment rights of speech, assembly, observing, and newsgathering, but they fear that federal agents will kidnap, falsely arrest, or physically abuse them.

174. Plaintiffs would also like to continue to engage in exercising their First Amendment rights without fear that federal agents will unlawfully surveil their activities or infringe on their right to associate with political, activist groups.

175. Plaintiffs would also like to continue to engage in exercising their First Amendment rights without fear that federal agents will unlawfully suppress or interfere with their protests.

176. Specifically, Plaintiff BLM Chicago has members who are not going to attend the protests and rallies planned for this weekend because they fear federal agents will kidnap, falsely arrest, or physically abuse them, as they did to protestors in Portland.

177. In addition, Plaintiffs have had to divert their financial resources and their time to address members' concerns that federal agents will be present at the planned protests.

178. For example, since the President's announcement on July 22, that federal agents would be sent to Chicago, OCAD has had to redirect their staff and financial resources from organizing for participation in peaceful protests in solidarity with BLM and dismantling systematic racism to preparing "Know Your Rights" flyers and information for distribution to respond to their members' concerns that they may encounter federal agents at the protests.

179. Similarly, NLG has had to redirect its resources from organizing legal observers for the protests to preparing and distributing "Know Your Rights"

information related to inquiries from protestors about possible encounters with federal agents present at protests.

180. Plaintiffs also fear that their speech and message is being hijacked and drowned out by a new focus on protesting the presence of federal agents in Chicago.

181. Plaintiffs are aware of the nightly clashes with federal agents and protestors in Portland at the Mark O. Hatfield Courthouse and how other groups have shifted the focus of the peaceful protests from the Black Lives Matter and anti-racist campaign to protesting simply the presence of federal agents in the City.

182. Plaintiffs' speech that has not been prevented or chilled, has been diluted and drowned out by Defendants' illegal policies outline in this complaint and their deployment of agents to Chicago.

183. Indeed, Defendants' actions to further the President's political agenda to demonstrate that he is strong on "law and order" and denigrate "liberal cities" in furtherance of his re-election campaign has resulted in not only interference with Plaintiffs' anti-racist message, but it has diluted and drowned out the speech that has persisted despite Defendants' efforts to stop it.

LEGAL CLAIMS

COUNT I

Interference with Speech, Peaceful Assembly, and the Press In Violation of the First Amendment

184. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of the paragraphs in this Complaint as if restated fully herein.

185. Individuals who peacefully gather on the streets of Chicago to protest have the right to gather, express themselves, and petition for redress of grievances under the First Amendment.

186. Members of the press and individuals have the right to gather, receive, record, and disseminate information and news under the First Amendment.

187. Defendants' actions are undertaken with the intent of discouraging and suppressing lawful protest and therefore constitute an illegal prior restraint on individuals' First Amendment right to peacefully protest racial inequality.

188. Many individuals who are reasonably afraid of being brutalized or picked up and shoved into unmarked vans by federal agents will feel compelled to stay away, for their own personal safety, and will therefore be unable to express themselves in the way that they have the right to do.

189. Many individuals also fear that they will be unlawfully surveilled by federal agents simply for participating in these peaceful protests.

190. Plaintiff has also had to redirect and divert their resources to addressing their members' concerns about the presence of federal agents at the protests.

191. Relatedly, since President Trump's July 22nd announcement of sending federal agents to Chicago, the purpose, message and participation of the protests in Chicago shifted from a unified focus on dismantling systemic racism to protestors speaking out against the deployment of federal agents in Chicago.

192. Prior to July 22, the protests had a sustained anti-racist, Black Lives Matter message and focus over the course of several months since the protests began in May.

193. In the manner described more fully above, Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights have been and are being infringed. Their exercise of their rights to speak, assemble, petition, and gather news is being chilled due to the well-founded fear that they will be brutalized or kidnapped by federal agents for no reason other than being a protestor, journalist, or legal observer on the streets and sidewalks of Chicago.

COUNT II

Federal Policy of Conducting False Arrests In Violation of the Fourth Amendment

194. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of the paragraphs of this Complaint as if restated fully herein.

195. The Fourth Amendment prohibits unreasonable seizures, and in particular prohibits federal officials from arresting a person without probable cause to believe that they have committed a federal crime.

196. In so doing, the Fourth Amendment also plainly prohibits "preemptive arrests" in anticipation of a possible violation of the law.

197. Defendants and the federal agents discussed in this complaint are operating pursuant to an official federal policy, approved by responsible federal agency heads with final policymaking authority, of conducting arrests of individuals

without probable cause to believe they have committed federal crimes, including “preemptive arrests” of peaceful protestors, journalists, and legal observers.

198. Federal agents’ conduct in other cities as described above, and in particular their false arrest of peaceful protestors and journalists, was caused by and pursuant to this unconstitutional federal policy.

199. No probable cause exists to believe that Plaintiffs, their members, or any other similarly situated protestors, legal observers, or journalists, has committed a federal crime. Plaintiffs’ anticipated participation in protests does not provide probable cause to believe that a person has committed a federal crime.

200. In the absence of an injunction, Defendants will arrest and seize individuals off the streets in Chicago without probable cause, in violation of the Fourth Amendment, pursuant to official federal policy.

COUNT III

28 U.S.C. § 2201 Declaration of Rights

201. Plaintiffs incorporate each of the paragraphs of the complaint as if restated fully herein.

202. In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, any court of the United States may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought, under 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

203. There is an actual controversy within the jurisdiction of this court, inasmuch as one or more federal defendants have engaged in actions endangering

Plaintiffs and others assembled on Chicago's streets. No federal authority has agreed to stop this practice.

204. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration that the acts at issue are unlawful, and an injunction precluding Defendants from continuing in them.

COUNT IV

Conspiracy

205. Plaintiffs incorporate each of the paragraphs of this complaint as if restated fully herein.

206. Defendants, acting in concert with other co-conspirators, known and unknown, reached an agreement among themselves to deprive Plaintiffs of their constitutional rights, all as described in the various paragraphs of this Complaint.

207. In so doing, these co-conspirators conspired to accomplish an unlawful purpose by unlawful means. In addition, these co-conspirators agreed among themselves to protect one another from liability for depriving Plaintiffs of these rights.

208. In furtherance of their conspiracy, each of these co-conspirators committed overt acts and were otherwise willful participants in joint activity.

209. The misconduct described herein was undertaken intentionally, in total disregard of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.

COUNT V

Tenth Amendment

210. Plaintiffs incorporate each of the paragraphs of this complaint as if restated fully herein.

211. By conducting traditional law enforcement activities on the streets and sidewalks of Chicago, Defendants are encroaching upon powers explicitly reserved to the State of Illinois, and to Illinois's citizens, pursuant to the Tenth Amendment.

212. Defendants conduct such law enforcement activities under color of federal law.

213. Each Plaintiff has standing to bring this claim because each has suffered cognizable injuries that are redressable through injunctive relief, and the Tenth Amendment confers a substantive, personal right.

214. There is no adequate remedy under state law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for a judgment and the following relief:

1. A declaration, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, that the federal actions described in this complaint restrain Plaintiffs' ability to assemble in peaceful protest, observing, and news gathering, in violation of the First Amendment;
2. A declaration, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, that the federal actions described in this complaint constitute a federal unlawful policy of committing arrests without probable cause, in violation of the Fourth Amendment;

3. A declaration, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, that the federal actions described in this complaint present an imminent threat that Plaintiffs will be arrested without probable cause, by unidentified federal agents, in violation of the Fourth Amendment; and

4. An injunction, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2202 and 5 U.S.C. § 702, permanently enjoining the Defendants from engaging in the federal actions described in this complaint, and specifically requiring that the Defendants and their officers and agents:

- a. Refrain from interfering in or otherwise policing lawful and peaceful assemblies and protests in the City of Chicago;
- b. Cease enforcement of their unlawful policy of conducting arrests without probable cause to believe a federal crime has been committed and conducting “preemptive arrests”;
- c. Refrain from arresting individuals in the City of Chicago without probable cause to believe that a federal crime has been committed;
- d. Identify themselves and their agency before detaining or arresting any person off the streets of Chicago;
- e. Explain to any person detained or arrested that the person is being detained or arrested and explain the basis for that action; and
- f. Any other relief this Court deems proper.

Respectfully submitted,

BLACK LIVES MATTER
CHICAGO, *et al.*

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