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14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 15 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

16	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	Case No.: 10CR4246-JM
17	Plaintiff,)	
18	v.)	UNITED STATES' RESPONSE AND
19)	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' JOINT
20	BASAALY MOALIN (1),)	MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL
20	MOHAMED MOHAMED MOHAMUD (2),)	
21	ISSA DOREH (3),)	Date: November 12, 2013
21	AHMED NASIR TAALIL)	Time: 2:00 pm
22	MOHAMUD (4),)	
23	Defendants.)	FILED WITH CLASSIFIED
24)	INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICER
25)	IN CAMERA
26)	EX PARTE
27)	UNDER SEAL

27 [REDACTED]

28 [REDACTED]

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(U) COMES NOW the United States of America, by and through its
1 counsel, Laura E. Duffy, United States Attorney, and William P.
2 Cole and Caroline P. Han, Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and Steven P.
3 Ward, Trial Attorney, Department of Justice, National Security
4 Division, Counterterrorism Section, and hereby files its Response
5 and Opposition to Defendants' Joint Motion for a New Trial.
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7 **I. (U) INTRODUCTION**

8 (U) Defendants move for a new trial, asserting that this Court
9 should revisit its prior rulings regarding the United States' use
10 of electronic surveillance and physical search pursuant to the
11 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and discovery
12 determinations made pursuant to the Classified Information
13 Procedures Act (CIPA) Section 4, and Fed. R. Crim. P. 16, based in
14 part on the public revelation of formerly classified facts
15 regarding this investigation.
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17 (U) Defendants speculate that Government programs under
18 Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act and acquisition of foreign
19 intelligence information through the targeting of non-United States
20 persons reasonably believed to be located outside the United States
21 pursuant to Section 702 of FISA were illegally used in their
22 prosecutions. They renew their previous motions for disclosure of
23 sensitive and highly classified FISA applications, orders, and
24 related materials; disclosure of the ex parte CIPA Motions; and to
25 suppress the FISA information as fruit of the poisonous tree.
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1 Further, they move for discovery of Rule 16 and Brady information
2 they mistakenly assert the United States withheld.

3 (U) The Court has already carefully considered the propriety
4 of the Government's use of FISA information in the case and denied
5 defendants' motions for disclosure of the underlying FISA
6 applications, orders and related materials. The facts disclosed
7 since the Court's decisions do not alter the conclusion that the
8 Government's use of FISA was proper, under the Fourth Amendment and
9 FISA, and that the United States properly discharged its discovery
10 obligations. The Motion for New Trial, including the request for
11 disclosure of FISA materials and the United States' classified ex
12 parte CIPA motions, should be denied.

14 **II. (U) BACKGROUND**

15 **A. (U) The FISA Suppression Litigation**

16 (U) Defendants Basaaly Moalin, Mohamed Mohamud, and Issa Doreh
17 were indicted on October 22, 2010. On November 4, 2010, the United
18 States provided its Notice of Intent to Use Foreign Intelligence
19 Surveillance Act Information as to Moalin, Mohamud and Doreh. [See
20 Dkt. 12]. On January 14, 2011, the grand jury returned a
21 Superseding Indictment adding defendant Ahmed Nasir. [See Dkt.
22 38]. On January 30, 2012, the United States filed its Notice of
23 Intent to Use Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Information
24 (Supplemental) as to all defendants. [Dkt. 119].
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(U) On December 12, 2011, the defendants filed their Motion to Suppress the Wiretap Evidence, seeking to suppress all the telephone conversations intercepted pursuant to FISA, and seeking disclosure of the underlying FISA applications and orders. [See Dkt. 92 ("Motion to Suppress FISA Information")]. That Motion challenged both the Government's use of electronic surveillance pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1806 (Title I of FISA) and collection conducted pursuant to Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (FAA). Id. On February 23, 2012, the United States filed its classified response to the Motion to Suppress FISA Information, ex parte and under seal pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1806(f). [See Dkt. 128]. The Court denied the Motion to Suppress FISA Information on June 4, 2012. [Dkt. 146].

B. (U) The CIPA Litigation

(U) On March 9, 2012, the defendants filed their preemptive Joint Motion to Deny the United States' Request to File Ex Parte and Compel Disclosure of CIPA Section 4 Application. [Dkt. 132]. On March 23, 2012, the United States filed its unclassified response to this challenge to the ex parte proceedings under CIPA Section 4. [Dkt. 138]. Subsequently, the Court considered each of the United States' five Motions for Protective Orders pursuant to CIPA Section 4, ex parte, in camera and under seal. On August 28, 2012, the Court entered a Protective Order granting three of the United States' CIPA Section 4 Motions - those dated March 21, 2012,

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June 1, 2012, and August 22, 2012. [Dkt. 183]. The Court
subsequently granted two additional CIPA Section 4 Motions -- dated
January 2, 2013 and January 17, 2013 -- and entered a Protective
Order dated January 17, 2013. [Dkt. 253].

C. (U) Recent Events

(U) After the Court's decisions upholding the propriety of the
United States' use of FISA information in the prosecution of these
defendants, and the Court's Orders granting Protective Orders for
the classified information that was the subject of each of the CIPA
Section 4 motions, additional details about the investigation that
resulted in this prosecution were publicly revealed. The
disclosures originated in connection with the June 18, 2013 Hearing
before the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI)
on the subject: "How Disclosed NSA Programs Protect Americans, and
Why Disclosure Aids Our Adversaries." See Def. Ex. 2 at 1.¹ [Dkt.
345-3].

(U) The facts related to the Moalin investigation revealed at
this hearing, and on subsequent occasions, include:

- a. Information derived from the use of telephony metadata
obtained pursuant to Section 215 was involved in the Moalin
investigation.

¹ (U) "Def. Ex." refers to the Exhibits in Support of Defendants'
Joint Motion for New Trial.

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b. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had a prior investigation of Basaaly Moalin in 2003, which was closed because it did not find evidence of links to terrorism.²

c. In October 2007, the NSA, using Section 215, provided a lead to the FBI consisting only of a San Diego telephone number that was in indirect contact with a Somali extremist outside the United States.³

² (U) FBI Deputy Director Sean Joyce ("DD Joyce"), reviewing four examples of cases which benefited from the use of either Section 215 or Section 702, used the Moalin case as an example of Section 215's value: "Lastly, the FBI had opened an investigation shortly after 9/11. We did not have enough information, nor did we find links to terrorism and then we shortly thereafter closed the investigation." Def. Ex. 2 at 9. [Dkt. 345-3].

(U) Later, DD Joyce responded to a question:

THORNBERRY: OK. And -- and what about the other plot? October, 2007, that started I think with a 215?

JOYCE: I refer to that plot. It was an investigation after 9/11 that the FBI conducted. We conducted that investigation and did not find any connection to terrorist activity.

Id. at 18.

(U) On July 31, 2013, DD Joyce also stated: "Another instance in which we used the business records 215 program, as Chairman - Leahy mentioned, [Basaaly Moalin]. So, initially, the FBI opened a case in 2003 based on a tip. We investigated that tip. We found no nexus to terrorism and closed the case." Def. Ex. 5. [Dkt. 345-6].

³ (U) DD Joyce stated: "However, the NSA using the business record FISA tipped us off that this individual had indirect contacts with a known terrorist overseas." Def. Ex. 2 at 9. [Dkt. 345-3].

Several years later, under the 215 business record provision, the NSA provided us a telephone number only, in San Diego, that had indirect contact with an extremist outside the United States.

Id. at 18.

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d. After receiving the lead with the San Diego telephone number, the FBI was able to tie the phone number to Basaaly Moalin, reopen the Moalin investigation, and eventually obtain authorization to conduct electronic surveillance and physical search pursuant to FISA, which produced evidence used at trial against the defendants in February 2013.⁴

(U) Based on these facts, the defendants have moved for a new trial, contending that the use of Section 215 information invalidates the Court's prior determinations approving the United States' use of FISA information in this case. They also challenge any NSA electronic surveillance, attacking "the NSA interception and/or collection of Mr. Moalin's communications [as a] violat[ion] of] his Fourth and First Amendment rights, . . . the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act ("FISA"), or any other statutory authority upon which such interception/collection was purportedly based."⁵

⁴ (U) DD Joyce explained: "We were able to reopen this investigation, identify additional individuals through a legal process, and were able to disrupt this terrorist activity." Id. at 9. Later, he stated:

We served legal process to identify who was the subscriber to this telephone number. We identified that individual. We were able to, under further investigation and electronic surveillance that we applied specifically for this U.S. person with the FISA court, we were able to identify co-conspirators and we were able to disrupt this terrorist activity.

Id. at 24.

⁵ (U) Defendants further state: "In addition, certain 3500 material alluded to other, subsequent electronic surveillance of Mr. Moalin's communications while the FISA wiretap on his phone was in progress - surveillance which, due to its real-time monitoring, indicates it was not pursuant to the same NSA program that collected the other information related to Mr. Moalin (and the

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D. (U) Classified Background

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subject of the recent official statements), but instead was conducted under the auspices of another statutorily and constitutionally invalid NSA program." Def. Memo. at 1-2.

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5 **III. (U) THE UNITED STATES' COLLECTION OF TELEPHONY METADATA**
6 **DID NOT VIOLATE MOALIN'S - OR ANY OTHER DEFENDANTS' -**
7 **FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS**

8 (U) Moalin contends that the United States' collection of his
9 telephony metadata under Section 215 violated his Fourth Amendment
10 rights. For several reasons, his contention lacks any merit.

11 (U) First, an order requiring production of tangible things
12 pursuant to Section 215 requires an entity, to include a telephone
13 service provider, to produce records, papers, documents, and other
14 items that are relevant to an authorized investigation. A Section
15 215 order does not permit the United States to listen to, or
16 record, the contents of any telephone conversation. Rather, the
17 particular type of order about which the defense complains required
18 a third-party provider to produce telephone records containing
19 information such as the numbers dialed and the length of calls.
20 See, e.g., Def. Ex. 2 at 3, 5, 6, and 10. [Dkt. 345-3].

21 (U) Telephone users - including Moalin - have no reasonable
22 expectation of privacy in telephony metadata. In Smith v.
23 Maryland, 442 U.S. 735 (1979), the Supreme Court held that the
24 government's recording of numbers dialed from an individual's home
25 telephone, through a pen register installed at the telephone
26 company's central offices, did not constitute a search of that
27 [REDACTED]

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individual under the Fourth Amendment, because persons making
1 telephone calls, even from their own homes, lack a reasonable
2 expectation of privacy in the numbers they call. 442 U.S. at 741-
3 46. Unlike the contents of telephone calls, the Court held there
4 is no reasonable expectation of privacy in the telephone numbers
5 dialed, because telephone users "typically know that they must
6 convey numerical information to the phone company; that the phone
7 company has facilities for recording this information; and that the
8 phone company does in fact record this information for a variety of
9 legitimate business purposes." Id. at 743. The Court observed
10 that someone who uses a phone has "voluntarily conveyed numerical
11 information to the telephone company and 'exposed' that information
12 to its equipment in the ordinary course of business," and therefore
13 has "assumed the risk that the company would reveal to police the
14 numbers he dialed." Id. at 744; accord United States v. Reed, 575
15 F.3d 900, 914 (9th Cir. 2009) (because data about the call
16 origination, length, and time of call is nothing more than pen
17 register and trap and trace data, there is no Fourth Amendment
18 expectation of privacy).

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22 (U) Second, as defendants concede, the United States obtained
23 Moalin's telephone records from a third-party service provider, not
24 from Moalin. The Supreme Court "has repeatedly held that the
25 Fourth Amendment does not prohibit the obtaining of information
26 revealed to a third party and conveyed by him to United States
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1 authorities, even if the information is revealed on the assumption
2 that it will be used only for a limited purpose and the confidence
3 placed in the third party will not be betrayed." United States v.
4 Miller, 425 U.S. 435, 443 (1976); see also United States v. Golden
5 Valley Electric Association, 689 F.3d 1108, 1116 (9th Cir.
6 2012) (holding that a customer has no Fourth Amendment interest in
7 energy consumption records obtained by subpoena from the power
8 company, and that a "customer ordinarily lacks 'a reasonable
9 expectation of privacy in an item,' like a business record, 'in
10 which he has no possessory or ownership interest'" (citation
11 omitted).

13 (U) Following Smith and Miller, courts have repeatedly
14 rejected Fourth Amendment challenges directed at the government's
15 collection of telephony metadata or, analogously, Internet protocol
16 addressing information. See, e.g., United States v. Forrester, 512
17 F.3d 500, 510 (9th Cir. 2008) (the Supreme Court has drawn "a clear
18 line between unprotected addressing information and protected
19 content information"); United States v. Taketa, 923 F.2d 665, 668
20 n.1 (9th Cir. 1991) (the use of a pen register is "not constrained
21 by the Fourth Amendment"); United States v. Phibbs, 999 F.2d 1053,
22 1077 (6th Cir. 1993) (holding it was "evident" that the defendant
23 did not have any justifiable privacy interest in telephone records
24 obtained from the service provider); United States v. Mountain
25 States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc., 516 F. Supp. 225,
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231-32 (D. Wyo. 1981) ("A defendant can have no 'reasonable
1 expectation of privacy' in the numbers which are dialed from his
2 telephone."); United States v. Qing Li, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
3 22283, at *15 (S.D. Ca. Mar. 20, 2008) (finding that the defendant
4 had no Fourth Amendment interest in her IP log-in histories and
5 addressing information).⁷

7 (U) Third, Moalin lacks standing to assert the interests of
8 any service provider, or the interests of other persons whose
9 telephony metadata may have been collected along with his own,
10 regardless of the collection's scope. Fourth Amendment rights are
11 "personal in nature, and cannot bestow vicarious protection on
12 those who do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy in the
13 place to be searched." Steagald v. United States, 451 U.S. 204,
14 219 (1981); accord Minnesota v. Carter, 525 U.S. 83, 88 (1998) (a
15 person claiming Fourth Amendment protection "must demonstrate that
16 he personally has an expectation of privacy in the place
17 searched"). Accordingly, "a court may not exclude evidence under
18 the Fourth Amendment unless it finds that an unlawful search or
19 seizure violated the defendant's own constitutional rights."
20 United States v. Payner, 447 U.S. 727, 731-32 (1980); see also In
21 re Grand Jury Proceedings, 827 F.2d 301, 305 (8th Cir.

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25 ⁷ (U) Even before the Supreme Court's decision in Smith v.
26 Maryland, the Ninth Circuit had rejected the notion that release of
27 telephone toll records constitutes a Fourth Amendment search. See
28 United States v. Baxter, 492 F.2d 150, 167 (9th Cir. 1973); United
States v. Fithian, 452 F.2d 505, 506 (9th Cir. 1971).

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1987) (rejecting argument that a subpoena was unreasonable under the
1 Fourth Amendment because it "may make available to the grand jury
2 [money transfer] records involving hundreds of innocent people");
3 United States v. Rigmaiden, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 65633, at *38 (D.
4 Ariz. May 8, 2013) (United States did not violate defendant's
5 Fourth Amendment rights by acquiring 1.8 million IP addresses from
6 Verizon); Li, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS, at *17 (because the court
7 concluded that the defendant lacked any reasonable expectation of
8 privacy in the evidence obtained from the third-party service
9 provider, "the court also finds that defendant does not have
10 standing to seek suppression of the evidence"). Therefore, neither
11 Moalin nor his co-defendants have standing to challenge the United
12 States' collection of the telephony metadata from the service
13 provider, regardless of the collection's expanse. See In re
14 Application of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for an Order
15 Requiring the Production of Tangible Things, 2013 WL 5307991, at 5
16 (For. Intell. Surv. Ct. August 29, 2013), (hereinafter "FISC's
17 August 29th Memorandum Opinion" or "In Re Application of FBI")
18 ("Put another way, where one individual does not have a Fourth
19 Amendment interest, grouping together a large number of similarly-
20 situated individuals cannot result in a Fourth Amendment interest
21 springing into existence *ex nihilo*").⁸
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(U) The FISC's August 29th Memorandum Opinion - granting the government's application for bulk collection of telephony metadata under Section 215 in the wake of the public revelations regarding the scope of this program - is on point. See id. at 5. The court found that a Section 215 order for telephony metadata does not implicate the Fourth Amendment. Id. It stated:

[B]ecause the Application at issue here concerns only the production of call detail records or "telephony metadata" belonging to a telephone company, and not the contents of communications, Smith v. Maryland compels the conclusion that there is no Fourth Amendment impediment to the collection. . . . [T]his court finds that the volume of records being acquired does not alter this conclusion. Indeed, there is no legal basis for the Court to find otherwise.

Id.

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(U) The same applies here. Defendants have failed to assert -
 1 much less establish - any cognizable Fourth Amendment claim arising
 2 from the United States' collection of telephony metadata.⁹
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4 **IV. (U) THERE IS NO SUPPRESSION REMEDY FOR ANY ALLEGED STATUTORY**
 5 **VIOLATION OF SECTION 215**

(U) Beyond raising their constitutional challenge to the
 6 Section 215 collection, defendants make only the most passing
 7 references to alleged "statutory" violations. See, e.g., Def.
 8 Memo. at p.11 (alleging, in the heading, that the collection
 9 violated "other claimed statutory authority"). But defendants
 10 never identify any statute allegedly violated by the telephony
 11 metadata collection, much less explain how they would be entitled
 12 to any remedy for a statutory violation.
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(U) Assuming that defendants are claiming that the metadata
 14 collection violated Section 215, this claim is without merit. The
 15 NSA metadata collection program is fully consistent with the terms
 16 of Section 215 as the FISC has repeatedly held. E.g., In Re
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 20 ⁹ (U) Defendants' First Amendment argument is entirely unfounded.
 21 Defendants provide no factual support whatsoever for any claim that
 22 their speech is being chilled by the past instances of business
 23 records collection at issue here. Nor do they provide any legal
 24 support for a suppression remedy pursuant to the First Amendment.
 25 And, in any event, where, as here, Government information gathering
 26 does not violate the Fourth Amendment, it also "does not violate
 27 First Amendment rights, even though it may be directed at
 28 communicative or associative activities." Gordon v. Warren Consol.
Bd. of Educ., 706 F.2d 778, 781 n.3 (6th Cir. 1983); see United
States v. Mayer, 503 F.3d 740, 750 (9th Cir 2007); ACLU Found. of
S. Cal. v. Barr, 952 F.2d 457, 471 (D.C. Cir. 1991) (same in FISA
 context).

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Application of the FBI, 2013 WL 5307991, at 12-13. But this Court need not even reach that issue here. Even if the United States had committed a statutory violation of Section 215, and it has not, there is no suppression remedy for such a violation.

(U) Suppression of evidence is "a disfavored remedy" that is generally unavailable for non-constitutional violations unless such a remedy "is clearly contemplated by the relevant statute." Forrester, 512 F.3d at 512; accord Sanchez-Llamas v. Oregon, 548 U.S. 331, 348 (2006) (suppression available only for constitutional violations and statutory violations "that implicate[] important Fourth and Fifth Amendment interests").

(U) FISA's text makes clear that Congress did not contemplate a suppression remedy for a violation of Section 215. Section 215 is codified within Title V of FISA, which is one of five FISA titles that provide information gathering tools for use in foreign intelligence investigations. In four of these titles (Titles I, III, IV, and VII), Congress provided that a criminal defendant is entitled to notice and an opportunity to move for suppression. See 50 U.S.C. §§ 1806(e), 1825(f), 1845(e), 1881e. In Title V, however, Congress elected not to provide for notice or for a suppression remedy. See 50 U.S.C. § 1861. Given that Congress has clearly provided for a suppression remedy for certain FISA Titles while withholding such a remedy for Section 215 violations, a court "would encroach upon the prerogatives of Congress were [it] to

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authorize a remedy not provided for by statute." Forrester, 512 F.3d at 512 (internal quotation marks omitted) (declining to find a suppression remedy for violation of pen register statute); see also Smith, 442 U.S. 735 (no suppression remedy for violation of pen register statute); United States v. Donovan, 429 U.S. 413, 432 n.22 (1977) (no suppression remedy for violation of wiretapping statute).

(U) Because there is no suppression remedy for a violation of Section 215, defendants' statutory challenge is without merit.

V. (U) THE DEFENDANTS' CHALLENGE TO ANY PURPORTED INTERCEPTION OF MOALIN'S COMMUNICATIONS UNDER SECTION 702 OF FISA IS WITHOUT MERIT

(U) Defendants contend that the U.S. Government's "likely" interception of Moalin's communications under the FAA of 2008 (Section 702) violated the Fourth and First Amendments. This claim is similarly meritless and cannot support granting a new trial.

(U) As required by 50 U.S.C. § 1806(c) and 1825(d), the United States notified the defense and this Court that it intended to use against Moalin and his co-defendants in its prosecution evidence obtained or derived from electronic surveillance and physical search under Titles I and III of FISA, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1801-1812 and 1821-1829. The United States did not enter into evidence or otherwise use or disclose in the course of the prosecution of Moalin or his co-defendants any FAA-obtained or -derived foreign intelligence collection as to which Moalin or his co-defendants were aggrieved persons under FISA. The government's notice

obligations regarding its use of FISA information under §§ 1806
1 (electronic surveillance under Title I of FISA), 1825 (physical
2 search under Title III of FISA), and 1881e (acquisition of foreign
3 intelligence information through the targeting of non-United States
4 persons reasonably believed to be located outside the United States
5 pursuant to Section 702 of FISA) apply only if the government: (1)
6 "intends to enter into evidence or otherwise use or disclose" (2)
7 "against an aggrieved person" (3) in a "trial, hearing or other
8 proceeding in or before any court, department, officer, agency,
9 regulatory body, or other authority of the United States" (4) any
10 "information obtained or derived from" (5) an "electronic
11 surveillance [or physical search] of that aggrieved person." See
12 50 U.S.C. §§ 1806(c), 1825(d) and 1881e. Thus, even if any of
13 defendants' communications were acquired pursuant to Section 702 of
14 FISA as they speculate, defendants would have no standing under the
15 statute to challenge such acquisition in this proceeding. Neither
16 is a suppression remedy available because no such evidence was used
17 in the prosecution.¹⁰ Accordingly, defendants do not - and cannot -
18 establish any Fourth Amendment violation pertaining to the FAA.^{11, 12}

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VI. (U) THERE IS NO BASIS TO DISCLOSE ANY PORTION OF THE FISA
APPLICATIONS OR THE CIPA SECTION 4 MOTIONS

(U) Defendants renew their motion to disclose the FISA applications and CIPA Section 4 Motions, asserting that the U.S. Government's disclosure of the use of Section 215 telephony metadata in connection with Moalin means that the proceedings under FISA and CIPA must now be conducted on notice to the defendants. Def. Memo. at 25. But their inaccurate speculation concerning Section 215 and the FAA does not entitle them to disclosure of sensitive FISA applications, orders, and related materials or the ex parte CIPA Section 4 Motions.

(U) As the United States noted in its Response to the Motion to Suppress the FISA Information, FISA allows the disclosure of the underlying applications and orders only "where such disclosure is necessary to make an accurate determination of the legality of the

¹¹ (U) This also dispenses with defendants' complaint that they were not provided the proper notice so that they could challenge FAA authorized surveillance, because the notice requirement does not arise unless and until the Government plans to use such material against an aggrieved party. See 50 U.S.C. §§ 1806(c), 1881e(a).

¹² (U) Similarly, the defendants' First Amendment claim lacks merit. The defendants incorporate by reference the plaintiffs' pleadings in Amnesty Intern. USA v. McConnell, 08-CV-6259 (JGK) (Def. Memo. 11), adopting the arguments that the FAA has a chilling effect on their speech. The defendants lack standing just like the plaintiffs in Clapper v. Amnesty Intern. USA, whose challenge was rejected earlier this year because they could not show that the "future injury they purportedly fear[ed] [was] certainly impending." 133 S. Ct. 1138, 1155 (2013).

surveillance." See Dkt. 128 at 17 (citing 50 U.S.C. § 1806 (f)).

Further, "[i]f the court determines that the surveillance was lawfully authorized and conducted, it shall deny the motion of the aggrieved person except to the extent that due process requires discovery or disclosure." See id. at 18 (citing 50 U.S.C. § 1806(g)).

(U) In national security matters, *need to know* is the benchmark by which disclosure is measured. See Response to Joint Motion to Deny Government's request to File Ex Parte and Compel Disclosure of CIPA Section 4 Application [Dkt. 138], at 8-10 (mere fact that counsel is cleared does not entitle them to disclosure of classified information unless they have a need to know); Response to Motion to Suppress FISA Information [Dkt. 128], at 21-22 (same). In this context, defendants do not have a need to know unless, after an ex parte, in camera review, the Court determines there is an issue with legality of the FISA that it cannot determine without the assistance of the defendants. See id. Other than to claim that the U.S. Government has declassified certain previously classified information, defendants do not suggest (nor is there any) basis that creates a need to know, other than their position, which they have adhered to from the start, that all classified litigation should be in an adversarial proceeding. However, that

[REDACTED]

position has been consistently rejected by the Courts. See Dkt.
128 at 21-22; Dkt. 138 at 8-10; [REDACTED].¹³

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

¹³ (U) Subsequent to the United States' Response to the Motion to Suppress the FISA Information, the Ninth Circuit reinforced the rule that a security clearance does not entitle the defense to access to the government's classified filings. In United States v. Sedaghaty, -- F.3d --, 2013 WL 4490922 (9th Cir. August 23, 2013), the Ninth Circuit rejected the argument that a security clearance entitled defense counsel to access to classified filing under CIPA. It stated:

[T]he simple fact that defense counsel held security clearances does not mean that the attorneys were entitled to access the government's classified filings. See United States v. El-Mezain, 664 F.3d 467, 568 (5th Cir. 2011) (approving, in the context of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, denial of discovery to cleared defense counsel because of the government's substantial interest in maintaining secrecy).

Id. at 25. See also United States v. Ott, 870 F.2d 473, 476-77 (9th Cir. 1987) (a defendant's due process right to disclosure of FISA materials does not turn on the security clearance of his counsel).

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¹⁴ (U) Defendants' reliance on an October 3, 2011 FISC Opinion is misplaced. The opinion documented the FISC's judicial review of the Government's Certifications of Collection and Interception pursuant to Section 702 of FISA and is hence irrelevant here where Section 702 is not at issue. See supra 20.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

VII. (U) DEFENDANTS' DISCOVERY CLAIMS LACK MERIT

A. (U) The Defendants Do Not Establish Any Rule 16 Violation

(U) Defendants apparently contend that the collection of Moalin's telephony metadata and the alleged interception of his communications created discovery obligations under Rule 16 which the United States ignored. However, the United States fully complied with Rule 16. Defendant Moalin's position that the telephony metadata was seized from him and is therefore discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E)(iii); Def. Memo. at 33; is unsupported in fact or law. As the forgoing discussion demonstrates, the telephony metadata was not seized from defendant Moalin. Rather, it was produced by the relevant telecommunications providers in response to an Order from the FISC. See supra at 11; In re Application of the FBI, 2013 WL 5307991, at 2-3. Moreover, there was no seizure in the Fourth Amendment sense because Moalin had no privacy interest in a third party telecommunications provider's records of his phone calls. See supra Section III.

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(U) Moreover, even assuming for argument's sake that the third party was in direct communication with Ayrow, this still would not contradict the United States' theory at trial that Ayrow and Moalin talked to each other on the phone. Whether Moalin had phone conversations with a third party who also had conversations with Ayrow is irrelevant to whether Moalin himself also spoke directly to Ayrow on other occasions.¹⁵

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(U) The assertion that the United States failed to provide communications intercepted under Section 702 of FISA is equally unfounded. As stated previously, no information obtained from or derived from FAA-authorized collection as to which the defendants

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

1 are aggrieved under FISA was used in the course of this
2 prosecution. Further, the United States is aware of and complied
3 with its discovery obligations in this prosecution.

4 B. (U) The Defendants Do Not Establish Any Brady Violations

5 (U) Defendants also assert that several other items constitute
6 Brady material. A Brady violation occurs only if favorable
7 exculpatory or impeaching evidence is withheld from the defendant,
8 and the evidence is material to the defendant's guilt or innocence.
9 Sedaghaty, 2013 WL 4490922, at *9. As explained below, the
10 defendants' claims have no merit.

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12 i. (U) Prior investigation of defendant Moalin

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16 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
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22 [REDACTED]

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24 [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

ii. (U) Alleged earlier investigation of Ahmed Nasir

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2 (U) Defendants also argue that statements made in defendant
3 Nasir's presentence report suggest that the United States has
4 withheld Brady material. Specifically, they argue that the United
5 States may have withheld exculpatory information from an alleged
6 prior Anaheim investigation. In fact, there was only one FBI
7 investigation of Nasir, an investigation that began in Anaheim
8 (where Nasir lived), but was later transferred to the San Diego
9 FBI. Any statement suggesting otherwise in the presentence report
10 merely reflects a miscommunication between the case agent and the
11 Probation Officer.
12

13 iii. (U) January 24th email

14 (U) The defendants argue that the United States failed to
15 provide them with Rule 16 discovery because a January 24, 2008
16 email, provided in discovery, between an unnamed FBI employee and
17 an FBI linguist discusses Aden Ayrow placing a call to defendant
18 Moalin that *did not go through*. See Def. Ex. 6. [Dkt. 345-7].
19 However, there is nothing to discover about an uncompleted call.
20 Moreover, the defendants were provided with toll records for
21 defendant Moalin's phone, including records for January 24, 2008.
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[REDACTED]

1 The toll records reflect that on January 24, 2008, two calls of
2 seconds in duration were made from a Somali number ending in -9957
3 to defendant Moalin's phone. See Ex. 1 (attached hereto). On
4 January 20 and 24 and February 2, 3, and 14, defendant Moalin spoke
5 with Ayrow, who was then using the number ending in -9957. In
6 short, defendants fail to establish that the United States withheld
7 any Rule 16 or Brady discovery pertaining to the January 24, 2008
8 email.

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VIII. (U) CONCLUSION

(U) For each of the foregoing reasons, the Court's determinations upholding the United States' use of the FISA information and conducting ex parte proceedings in litigation involving both the FISA information and the CIPA Protective Orders, were proper and remain so. Further, the United States fully discharged its discovery obligations. Defendants have not advanced any basis for a new trial; thus, their motion should be denied.

Dated: September 30, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Plaintiff
United States of America



Exhibit 1

(U) Toll Records for Basaaly Moalin's cellular phone
(619) 278-1189

Target Number	Call Date	Call Number	Start Time	Stop Time	Duration	Call Type	IVR/OUT Number	IVR/OUT Name
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0001	00:01:09	00:01:33	00:00:24	IN	25215209957	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0002	00:24:55	00:25:06	00:00:11	IN-UNA	2522270369	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0003	06:17:20	06:54:19	00:36:59	OUT	4597040	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0004	07:00:05	07:03:02	00:02:57	OUT	2880898	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0005	07:00:41	07:07:37	00:06:56	IN	6192880898	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0006	07:12:12	07:12:25	00:00:13	OUT	2418599	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0007	07:15:10	07:15:50	00:00:40	OUT	241859930049233572F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0008	07:16:06	07:18:02	00:01:56	OUT	241859930049233572F01125215209957F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0009	07:18:31	07:18:45	00:00:14	OUT	2418599	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0010	07:23:28	07:23:42	00:00:14	OUT	2418599	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0011	07:23:59	07:28:23	00:04:24	OUT	241859930049233572F01125215209957FFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0012	07:28:29	07:33:05	00:04:36	OUT	24185990F30049233572F01125215118774FFF01	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0013	07:35:34	07:37:27	00:01:53	OUT	18192436362	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0014	07:53:27	07:55:40	00:02:13	OUT	12146825540	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0015	08:24:19	08:35:15	00:10:56	OUT	241859930049233572F01125215118774FFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0016	08:38:59	08:42:19	00:03:20	OUT	2696478	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0017	08:46:45	09:01:48	00:15:03	IN	3142650978	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0018	09:04:54	09:06:26	00:01:32	OUT	12146825540	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0019	09:08:49	09:08:07	00:01:18	OUT	241859946853365309F46853365309F468533653	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0020	09:08:18	09:11:53	00:03:35	OUT	2696478	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0021	09:13:08	09:13:08	00:00:00	OUT-UNA	2696478	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0022	09:13:18	09:13:18	00:00:00	OUT-UNA	2696478	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0023	09:13:30	09:13:30	00:00:00	OUT-UNA	2696478	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0024	09:13:46	09:16:07	00:02:21	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957FFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0025	09:16:30	09:17:19	00:00:49	OUT-UNA	25215209957	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0027	09:31:19	09:31:31	00:00:12	IN	25215209957	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0028	09:32:37	09:32:51	00:00:14	OUT	2418599	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0029	09:33:22	09:35:11	00:01:49	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0030	09:35:31	09:35:38	00:00:07	OUT-UNA	25215209957	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0031	09:35:47	09:35:51	00:00:04	OUT-UNA	25215209957	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0032	09:36:18	09:37:04	00:00:46	OUT	01125215209957	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0033	09:37:17	09:39:15	00:01:58	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957FFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0034	09:53:45	09:54:36	00:00:51	OUT	241859946853365309F4685336505F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0035	09:54:46	09:57:09	00:02:23	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957FFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0036	09:59:21	10:01:35	00:02:14	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215205FFFFFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0037	10:04:35	10:05:33	00:00:58	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0038	10:09:34	10:11:17	00:01:43	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957FFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0039	10:32:36	10:32:36	00:00:00	IN-UNA	25215118774	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0040	11:28:47	11:29:50	00:01:03	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0041	11:35:23	11:35:32	00:00:09	OUT	3145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0042	12:03:21	12:03:52	00:00:31	IN	3145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0043	12:25:39	12:26:15	00:00:36	IN	6125980161	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0044	12:27:26	12:28:17	00:00:51	OUT	16125980161	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0045	12:28:38	12:37:30	00:08:52	OUT	16125980161	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0046	12:37:17	12:38:04	00:00:47	IN	6195493197	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0047	12:38:50	12:39:22	00:00:32	OUT	241859946853365305F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0048	12:39:31	12:43:52	00:04:21	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215209957FFF0112	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0049	12:44:18	12:44:18	00:00:00	OUT-UNA	0125215209957	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0050	12:44:47	12:44:57	00:00:10	OUT-UNA	0112525960190	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0051	12:56:56	12:57:45	00:00:49	OUT-UNA	0112525960190	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0052	13:56:57	13:57:25	00:00:28	IN	3145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0053	14:54:25	14:55:04	00:00:39	OUT	4597040	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0054	15:22:08	15:22:38	00:00:32	OUT	13145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0055	15:29:14	15:30:00	00:00:46	OUT	2301001	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0056	16:07:06	16:09:28	00:02:22	OUT	3109207442	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0057	16:10:59	16:11:43	00:00:44	OUT	16514318052	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0058	16:12:03	16:12:35	00:00:32	OUT	13145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0059	16:22:34	16:22:56	00:00:22	IN	6514318052	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0060	16:23:09	16:26:49	00:03:40	IN	6514318052	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0061	16:26:13	16:27:46	00:01:33	IN	3145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0062	16:48:39	16:49:17	00:00:38	OUT	13145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0063	16:50:02	16:50:16	00:00:14	OUT	3109207442	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0064	16:52:20	16:55:20	00:03:00	IN	3109207442	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0065	17:03:15	17:04:02	00:00:47	OUT	3374671	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0066	17:10:45	17:16:07	00:05:22	IN	3145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0067	17:27:05	17:27:35	00:00:30	OUT	13145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0068	17:30:17	17:31:06	00:00:49	OUT	13145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0069	17:31:36	17:38:47	00:07:11	OUT	6125987672	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0070	18:28:57	18:28:16	00:01:19	IN	2146825540	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0071	18:33:16	18:35:42	00:02:26	IN	3145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0072	18:39:21	18:39:21	00:00:00	OUT-UNA	6125987672	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0073	18:39:35	18:45:42	00:06:07	OUT	13145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0074	18:52:21	18:54:19	00:01:58	OUT	12146825540	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0075	18:54:36	18:59:31	00:04:55	OUT	12146825540	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0076	19:09:33	19:10:49	00:01:16	IN	6198086394	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0077	19:16:12	19:16:20	00:00:08	OUT	16198086394	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0078	19:16:33	19:48:44	00:32:11	OUT	16198086394	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0079	19:30:26	19:32:38	00:02:12	IN	6192540888	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0080	19:40:19	19:43:08	00:02:49	IN	6192540888	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0081	20:06:09	20:06:55	00:00:46	IN	6192540888	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0082	20:36:01	20:40:09	00:04:08	IN	6128120189	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0083	20:46:28	20:49:40	00:03:12	OUT	7849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0084	20:50:17	20:57:06	00:06:49	OUT	241859946853365305F011252596FFFFFF011252	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0085	20:58:00	20:58:16	00:00:16	OUT	7849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0086	20:58:29	20:59:05	00:00:36	IN	6197849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0087	21:04:27	21:05:04	00:00:37	IN	6197849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0088	21:06:18	21:36:46	00:30:28	IN	6197849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0089	21:40:36	21:40:36	00:00:00	OUT-UNA	6122344171	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0090	21:41:55	21:41:55	00:00:00	OUT-UNA	16144418902	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0091	21:42:26	21:42:30	00:00:04	OUT	6143644057	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0092	21:59:53	22:00:20	00:00:27	IN	6145635592	Unknown Subscriber

Target Number	Call Date	Call Number	Start Time	Stop Time	Duration	Call Type	In/Out Number	In/Out Name
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0093	22:30:47	22:36:48	00:06:01	IN	3145182127	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0094	22:37:02	22:37:06	00:00:04	OUT	7849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0095	22:37:37	22:41:17	00:03:40	OUT	7849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0096	22:38:08	22:38:38	00:00:30	IN	6192540888	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0097	22:41:30	22:41:53	00:00:23	OUT	16192540888	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0098	22:45:43	22:45:52	00:00:09	OUT	4597040	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0099	22:46:19	22:49:18	00:02:59	OUT	16128120189	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0100	23:03:31	23:05:43	00:02:12	IN	6197849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0101	23:07:33	23:12:26	00:04:53	IN	6128120189	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0102	23:12:53	23:15:11	00:02:18	OUT	7849627	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0103	23:18:49	23:19:50	00:01:01	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215571520F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0104	23:20:03	23:25:44	00:05:41	OUT	241859946853365305F01125215571520F	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0105	23:26:01	23:28:23	00:02:22	OUT	16128120189	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0106	23:26:48	23:33:11	00:06:23	IN	6128120189	Unknown Subscriber
(619) 278-1189	01/24/08	0107	23:51:07	23:51:24	00:00:17	OUT	7849627	Unknown Subscriber