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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, a New York)
corporation; IDAHO STATESMAN)
PUBLISHING, LLC, a Delaware limited)
liability company d/b/a The Idaho)
Statesman; LEE ENTERPRISES,)
INCORPORATED, a Delaware corporation)
d/b/a The Times-News; THE IDAHO)
PRESS CLUB, INC., an Idaho corporation;)
PIONEER NEWSPAPERS, INC., a Nevada)
corporation d/b/a Idaho Press-Tribune,)
Idaho State Journal, Standard Journal,)
Teton Valley News, The News-Examiner,)
The Preston Citizen, and Messenger Index;)
TPC HOLDINGS, INC., an Idaho)
corporation, d/b/a Lewiston Tribune and)
Moscow-Pullman Daily News; BAR BAR)
INC., an Idaho corporation d/b/a Boise)
Weekly; COWLES PUBLISHING)
COMPANY, a Washington corporation,)
d/b/a The Spokesman Review; and)
IDAHOANS FOR OPENNESS IN)
GOVERNMENT, INC., an Idaho)
non-profit corporation;)
)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
JUDGMENT AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

v.)
)
 C.L. (BUTCH) OTTER, in his official)
 capacity as the Governor of the State of)
 Idaho; ROBIN SANDY, HOWARD G.)
 “J.R.” VAN TASSEL, and JAY L.)
 NIELSEN in their official capacity as the)
 Idaho Board of Correction; BRENT D.)
 REINKE, in his official capacity as the)
 Director of the Idaho Department of)
 Correction; and KEVIN KEMPF in his)
 official capacity as Division Chief of)
 Operations of the Idaho Department of)
 Correction,)
)
 Defendants.)

COME NOW the above-named Plaintiffs and for a cause of action against the Defendants, and each of them, allege and complain as follows:

1. This matter, brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and declaratory relief in response to violations by the above-named Defendants of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, incorporated and applied to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment. Plaintiffs seek to prohibit the State of Idaho from engaging in unconstitutional procedures currently followed by the Idaho Department of Correction (“IDOC”) which prevent uninhibited viewing of the entirety of the execution of condemned inmates.

2. Under the procedure currently followed by the IDOC, the public, members of the media, and other witnesses are prevented from viewing the preparatory phase of the execution process prior to actual administration of the lethal injection. This preparatory phase spans and includes the prisoner’s initial entry into the execution chamber, placement of restraints on the prisoner to secure the prisoner to the execution table, connection of monitoring equipment (EKG

machine) to the prisoner, and the insertion of catheters and attachment of intravenous (IV) lines necessary to administer the injection.

This preparatory phase is conducted behind a window covering and/or without witnesses present so that by the time viewing is allowed, witnesses are denied any real opportunity to fairly view the execution process.

3. By prohibiting the viewing of the entirety of the execution process, Defendants have deprived and continue to deprive the Plaintiffs, and those similarly situated, of their rights recognized under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to observe uninhibited the execution of a condemned inmate.

I. - THE PLAINTIFFS

4. Plaintiff *THE ASSOCIATED PRESS* is a New York corporation with a place of business located in Boise, Ada County, Idaho, and its registered agent and Administrative Correspondent in Idaho is TODD DVORAK, who is a resident of Boise, Ada County, Idaho.

5. Plaintiff IDAHO STATESMAN PUBLISHING, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company d/b/a *The Idaho Statesman* with a place of business located in Boise, Ada County, Idaho.

6. Plaintiff LEE ENTERPRISES, INC. is a Delaware corporation d/b/a *Times-News* with a place of business located in Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, Idaho.

7. Plaintiff THE IDAHO PRESS CLUB, INC., is an Idaho corporation with a place of business located in Boise, Ada County, Idaho.

8. Plaintiff PIONEER NEWSPAPERS, INC., is a Nevada corporation d/b/a *Idaho Press-Tribune* which is located in Nampa, Canyon County, Idaho; d/b/a *Idaho State Journal*, which is located in Pocatello, Bannock County, Idaho; d/b/a *Standard Journal* which is located in

Rexburg, Madison County, Idaho; d/b/a *Teton Valley News* which is located in Driggs, Teton County, Idaho; d/b/a *The News-Examiner* which is located in Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho; d/b/a *The Preston Citizen* which is located in Preston, Franklin County, Idaho; and d/b/a *Messenger Index*, located in Emmett, Gem County, Idaho.

9. Plaintiff TPC HOLDINGS, INC., is an Idaho corporation, d/b/a *Lewiston Tribune* and the *Moscow-Pullman Daily News*, with its principal place of business in Lewiston, Nez Perce County, Idaho.

10. Plaintiff BAR BAR INC., is an Idaho corporation d/b/a *Boise Weekly* with a principal place of business located in Boise, Ada County, Idaho.

11. Plaintiff COWLES PUBLISHING COMPANY, is a Washington corporation, d/b/a *The Spokesman Review* with its principal place of business in Spokane, Spokane County, Washington.

12. Plaintiff IDAHOANS FOR OPENNESS IN GOVERNMENT, INC., is an Idaho non-profit corporation with its principal place of business in Boise, Ada County, Idaho.

II. - THE DEFENDANTS

13. Defendant C.L. (BUTCH) OTTER is the Governor of the State of Idaho and is responsible under the Idaho Constitution for seeing that the laws of the State are executed. He is named in his official capacity only.

14. Defendants ROBIN SANDY, HOWARD G. "J.R." VAN TASSEL, and JAY L. NIELSEN are the individuals who comprise the Idaho Board of Correction. They are named in their official capacity only.

15. Defendant BRENT D. REINKE is the director of the Idaho Department of Correction, which is tasked with establishing, designing and implementation of the IDOC

execution policies and protocol inclusive of witness access. He is named in his official capacity only.

16. Defendant KEVIN KEMPF is the Division Chief of Operations of the Idaho Department of Correction, which is tasked with implementing the IDOC execution policies and protocol. He is named in his official capacity only.

17. All of the acts and omissions set forth in this matter were performed by the Defendants or the Defendants' employees and agents, within the scope of their employment, and under the color and authority of State law and will act under color of State law in carrying out future executions. They were official acts of the Defendants undertaken directly by policymakers, they were actions caused by the policies, procedures, practices and customs of the State of Idaho, or they were ratified by the Defendants.

III. - JURISDICTION

18. The Plaintiffs bring this action to enjoin imminent violations of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

19. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the Plaintiffs' 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. It has jurisdiction to grant declaratory and injunctive relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201–2202 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 65.

20. The action is ripe for adjudication.

21. The action qualifies as an exception to the mootness limitation on federal jurisdiction under the “capable of repetition, yet evading review” doctrine. Two prerequisites exist in order to qualify for this exception: (1) the challenged action was too short in duration to be resolved by litigation, and (2) a reasonable expectation that the same complaining party would be subjected to the same action again. Both prerequisites are satisfied.

22. The action represents a genuine and actual controversy between the parties as set forth below.

23. Venue is proper in this Court and District, under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) & (2), because the Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District and because the events and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this District and will, absent judicial relief, transpire within this judicial district again in the future.

IV. - FACTUAL BACKGROUND

24. A. Execution Protocol

Paul Ezra Rhoades was executed by the State of Idaho on November 18, 2011. Prior to his execution, the director of the IDOC was contacted by members of the media, some of whom are represented above as plaintiffs, to voice the objection that the execution protocol as adopted by the IDOC is flawed and is not compliant with the dictates of a 2002 case issued by the Ninth Circuit, *California First Amendment Coalition v. Woodford*, 299 F.3d 868, 30 Media L. Rptr. 2345 (9th Cir. 2002) in that it prohibits the public and media witnesses from viewing the entirety of the execution process. **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of that email, which is dated November 15, 2011, and is incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth. (The exhibits to this Complaint have been redacted as to phone numbers and email addresses.)

A follow-up to that email was made to Mr. Jeff Ray, the IDOC public information officer. Mr. Ray responded on behalf of Director Reinke and the IDOC as follows: “The procedures were developed so that we would preserve the dignity of the offender. After discussing the matter with Director Reinke and legal counsel we have chosen to follow the procedures as they are written.” **Exhibit B** attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference reflects a true and correct copy of the follow-up email from the media and Mr. Ray’s response on behalf of the IDOC.

On November 16, 2011, a more formal request was made of the IDOC in the form of a letter, as shown in **Exhibit C** attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Director Reinke responded in an email dated November 16, 2011, which reads in total as follows:

To: Charles Brown, Attorney at Law charlesabrown@cableone.net

Cc: Rebecca Boone, . . .
Todd Dvorak, . . .

From: Brent D. Reinke, Director

Date: November 16, 2011

RE: Request to view

Dear Mr. Brown,

Thank you for your letter regarding your clients' desire to view all aspects of the November 18 execution of Paul Ezra Rhoades. The changes you have requested at this late hour to IDOC's execution procedures would have a potentially disruptive effect on the entire process. Among other things, it could compromise the anonymity of members of IDOC's execution team.

We are aware of the Ninth Circuit Court's ruling which you cite in your correspondence. The ruling was based on facts unique to California.

In the months to come we shall review every aspect of Friday's execution. As we do, we shall welcome your clients' input on how we can improve this process.

Sincerely,

Brent D. Reinke, Director
Idaho Department of Correction

See **Exhibit D** attached hereto.

Exhibit E attached hereto and incorporated herein is a true and correct copy of a letter dated November 17, 2011, which reads, in part:

My clients have indicated that they do not want to interfere with the Rhoades execution with the understanding that a timely and meaningful review process will proceed.

Could you please give me a time line as to your proposed review process so that future complications and challenges can be avoided.

As noted above, Mr. Rhoades was executed on November 18, 2011. On January 24, 2012, representatives of the media met with Director Reinke, Mr. Mark A. Kubinski from the Attorney General's Office for the State of Idaho, Jeff Ray, PIO for Department of Corrections. An open discussion was held as to concerns that the initial portion of the execution process was not open to viewing, but no resolution of the issues was achieved by the conclusion of the meeting. However, the State of Idaho representatives indicated that they would review the situation after dialogue with the media representatives.

Thereafter a letter dated February 1, 2012, was written on behalf of the State of Idaho by Mr. Kubinski, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit F** and incorporated herein as through fully set forth. This letter indicates that the representatives of the State of Idaho were not going to change their execution protocol.

The execution of Mr. Rhoades was the first execution in approximately 17 years in the State of Idaho and the only involuntary execution since 1957.

In preparation for said execution, the State of Idaho had re-written its protocol and procedures for every aspect of the execution. The execution process involves preparation of the condemned inmate and subsequent administration of a lethal injection.

The State of Idaho's protocol conflicts with the First Amendment of the United States Constitution in that said protocol prevents the media or any other witnesses to the execution from observing the entirety of the process. Thus, witnesses are not allowed to view initial entry into the execution chamber, the connection of an electrocardiogram to the condemned inmate, restraint of the condemned inmate, insertion of catheters at various locations on the body of the

condemned inmate, or the final attachment of intravenous lines. Once this process is finalized, window coverings are then removed and/or witnesses are allowed into the viewing area.

The remainder of the execution process is visible by witnesses present in the viewing room.

Appendix A to the IDOC Protocol reads as follows:

At the designated time, the Escort Team will escort the offender to the execution room secured on the table by the prescribed means with the offender's arms positioned at an angle away from the offender's side.

After the offender has been secured to the execution table, the Escort Team leader will personally check the restraints which secure the offender to the table to ensure they are not so restrictive as to impede the offender's circulation, yet sufficient to prevent the offender from manipulating the catheters and IV lines.

Once the offender is secured, the Medical Team leader will attach the leads from the electrocardiograph (EKG) machine to the offender's chest and confirm that the EKG machine is functioning properly and that the proper graph paper is used. A backup EKG machine shall be on site and readily available if necessary.

A Medical Team member shall be assigned to monitor the EKG machine, and mark the EKG graph paper at the commencement and completion of the administration of each chemical. The assigned identifier of the Medical Team member monitoring the EKG machine shall be noted at each juncture.

Throughout the procedure, the Medical Team members shall continually monitor the offender's level of consciousness and EKG machine readings, maintaining constant observation of the offender using one or more of the following methods: direct observation, audio equipment, camera, and television monitor as well as any other medically approved method(s) deemed necessary by the Medical Team leader. The Medical Team leader shall be responsible for monitoring the offender's level of consciousness.

The assigned Medical Team members will insert the catheters and attach the IV lines.

The witnesses will be brought in to the applicable witness areas.

The issue before this Court is singular in nature. The issue *not* before this Court is the constitutionality of capital punishment. Rather, the singular issue before this Court is whether

or not the entire execution process – including the preparatory phase – should be opened for viewing.

It should also be noted that at various times in the execution chamber representatives of the State of Idaho are garbed in such a manner as to protect their identity in order to handle the execution process.

Concealment of the identity of any state representative participating in the execution process is also not at issue and is not the focus of this Complaint.

Additional executions are planned but all are not yet scheduled. On May 17, 2012, an execution was scheduled for June 12, 2012, for Mr. Richard A. Leavitt. The State of Idaho has announced that Mr. Leavitt will be executed using a new one-drug protocol which will result in the execution team administering a singular lethal dose of pentobarbital through the IV instead of the three-drug series that was used for Mr. Rhoades' execution in November. Thus, the preparation process is particularly critical to be observed given any complications that could arise during this portion of the execution procedure.

The execution of an individual by a state authority is the ultimate and absolute expression of governmental power in civilized society. Questions regarding the propriety of capital punishment remain for others to answer at a different time and date, but access to the execution process by both the public and the press is guaranteed under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

25. B. Historical Tradition of Public Executions in the United States

As the Ninth Circuit Court has found in *California First Amendment Coalition v. Woodford*, 299 F.3d 868, 30 Media L. Rptr. 2345 (9th Cir. 2002) the tradition of public executions in the United States originates with England, where for centuries public executions were routine,

commonplace, and surrounded by fanfare. Despite the gradual abolition of public executions by moving the practice behind prison walls, this heritage survived in many jurisdictions of the United States until the very last public execution in 1937.

Though the abolition of public executions changed the forum associated with the practice, statutory and procedural provisions preserved a high degree of public access to executions. States sought to guarantee the transparency of the execution process by statutorily requiring the presence of witnesses to view the event. In essence, these witnesses were intended to serve as representatives of the broader public. The press quite naturally assumed the role of a proxy or surrogate for the interests of the public as a safeguard to maintain the integrity and humanity of the execution process.

The *California First Amendment Coalition v. Woodford* court found that currently, every jurisdiction that allows capital punishment also requires the attendance of public and media witnesses. (Your complainants believe Indiana may be an exception to this general finding.)

26. **C. Execution by Lethal Injection in Idaho and Delegation of Authority**

Effective March 31, 1982, the Idaho State Legislature enacted Idaho Code § 19-2716, a statute which prescribes lethal injection for all executions, subject to practicality exceptions that warrant death by firing squad.

The statute provides that the “punishment of death shall be inflicted by continuous, intravenous administration of a lethal quantity of a substance or substances approved by the director of the Idaho department of correction.” I.C. Ann. § 19-2716 (Lexis Supp. 2011). It expressly delegates to the director the authority to determine the exact substance or combination of substances to be employed.

In addition, the statute also delegates to the IDOC the authority to determine the procedures appropriate for all executions. *Id.*

The language of delegation within the statute reads as follows: “The director of the department of corrections shall determine the substance or substances to be used and the procedures to be used in any execution.” *Id.*

27. **D. Preparatory Procedures for Administration of Lethal Injection**

Idaho Department of Correction’s regulations provide that the Idaho Maximum Security Institution warden transfer custody of the chemicals necessary for a lethal injection to the Medical Team. The Medical Team supervisor then oversees preparation of the syringes utilized in the execution process.

These regulations allow four options for syringe preparation, dependent upon chemical availability. IDAPA 135.02.01.001, app. A, “Approved Chemicals.” Each option includes a series of injections to be administered in a predetermined sequence according to designated chemical charts. Two complete sets of chemicals are utilized in the execution process, while a

third set is readily available as back up. IDAPA 135.02.01.001, app. A, “Preparation of Chemicals.” Chemical amounts are titrated to a body weight of 500 pounds or less, unless modified for an offender whose weight exceeds this standard. IDAPA 135.02.01.001, app. A, “Approved Chemicals.”

No later than four (4) hours prior to the execution, the condemned inmate is offered a mild sedative, dependent upon the particular prisoner’s need, an additional sedative may be administered if it is determined medically necessary.

At the appointed time, the prisoner is subsequently moved from an isolation cell into the execution chamber and secured to the execution table. IDAPA 135.02.01.001, app. A, “Preparation, Movement and Monitoring of Offender.”

Leads from an electrocardiograph machine are then attached to the prisoner’s chest. *Id.*

Both a primary intravenous catheter and a backup intravenous catheter are inserted at two separate locations on the prisoner, unless the Medical Team leader determines that two (2) peripheral lines cannot be reliably placed. IDAPA 135.02.01.001, app. A, “Intravenous Lines.” In order of preference, the potential insertion sites are designated as the prisoner’s arms, hands, ankles, and feet. The insertion sites are determined at the discretion of the Medical Team leader. The Medical Team leader also retains discretion to either apply or not apply a localized anesthetic to the venous access points. *Id.*

If, in the opinion of the Medical Team leader, peripheral lines cannot be reliably placed, IDOC’s regulations prescribe placement of a central line catheter by a member of the Medical Team. *Id.*

28. E. Witness Observation of the Execution Process

According to IDOC's regulations, the director of the IDOC, or a designee, possesses discretion to determine the number of persons allowed in the Execution Unit, which includes witness areas, during the execution. In fact, placement of attendees in the Execution Unit is subject to change at the discretion of the Idaho Maximum Security Institution warden.

Subject to this overarching backdrop of complete discretion, IDOC's regulations allot four (4) seats in the witness area to representatives of the news media. One seat is allocated to the *Associated Press*, while the remaining seats are allocated by random drawing. One of these seats is reserved for media from the county of the prisoner's conviction. Again, however, the director of the IDOC determines which local media organizations qualify to participate in the pool.

Witnesses are not allowed into the witness area until after the condemned inmate has been escorted into the execution chamber, the condemned inmate has been strapped to the execution table, the condemned inmate has been offered a sedative, an electrocardiograph machine has been attached to the condemned inmate's chest, all necessary catheters have been inserted into the condemned inmate's body, and all intravenous lines have been attached.

The Defendants do not allow either public or media witnesses the opportunity to view or observe any portion of this preparatory phase of the execution process.

Although witnesses can hear the condemned inmate's last statement, they are unable to hear any utterances or noises made by the condemned inmate during administration of the lethal injection itself.

By preventing the public and press from viewing the entirety of the execution process, and the preparatory phase in particular, Defendants have effectively removed the execution process from any meaningful form of public scrutiny and have silenced any fruitful public debate.

The Defendants have arbitrarily and unconstitutionally denied Plaintiffs the opportunity to evaluate the quality and integrity of the execution process. Without access to observe the entirety of the execution process, Plaintiffs have been denied the opportunity to critically examine the execution procedures implemented by the IDOC in order to ensure compliance with “the evolving standards of decency which mark the progress of a maturing society.” *Cal. First Amend. Coalition*, 209 F.3d at 876 quoting *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86, 101 (1958).

29. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants have enforced and continue to enforce the practices, procedures, and protocol of the IDOC and its employees pertaining to the execution process. These practices, procedures, and protocol include preparation of chemical syringes for use on the condemned inmate, movement of the condemned inmate to the execution chamber, the connection of an electrocardiogram to the condemned inmate, restraint of the condemned inmate, administration of a sedative to the condemned inmate, insertion of catheters at various locations on the body of the condemned inmate, and final attachment of intravenous lines. These practices, procedures, and protocol constitute the policy of the Defendants, the IDOC, and the State of Idaho with respect to the subject matter thereof.

30. The regulatory requirement of witness attendance at an execution, by representatives of the public who observe the process through which a sentence of death is imposed upon a condemned inmate, allows viewing of the execution process in its entirety. Without the advantage of a transparent execution process, a process open to view in its entirety from start to finish, the fundamental motivating purpose behind witness attendance at an execution is lost.

31. Official witnesses, including members of the media, serve as surrogates of the public at large. Well-recognized is the public's "First Amendment right to view executions from the moment the condemned inmate is escorted into the execution chamber, including those initial procedures that are inextricably intertwined with the process of putting the condemned inmate to death." *Id.* at 877. Indeed, "[i]ndependent public scrutiny ... plays a significant role in the proper functioning of capital punishment." *Id.* at 876. Public access to an open execution process enhances institutional legitimacy for governmental action that expresses an ultimate coercive authority to impose the finality of death, promoting "an appearance of fairness, thereby heightening public respect for the judicial process." *Id.* at 877. From the standpoint of justice in a free society and appropriate punishment for transgressions against societal norms, "public observations of executions fosters the same sense of catharsis that public observation of criminal trials fosters." *Id.* Shrouding a key stage of the execution process behind a veil of secrecy defeats the public interest in verifying governmental assurances that punishment of the condemned is both fair and effective.

32. The Defendants, those acting in concert with them, and the State of Idaho as a matter of practice, procedure, protocol, and policy have consciously chosen to limit public access to all phases of the execution process. The Defendants have been advised that their actions contravene the dictates of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as applied to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment. *See Exhibits A and C* hereto. Contrary to Defendants' assurances, a review of the execution protocol followed by the IDOC has not occurred. Defendants, in fact, have refused to modify the protocol in any aspect.

33. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions that inhibit media and lay witnesses from observing the execution process in its entirety from start to finish: (a) the qualified

First Amendment right of access to governmental proceedings supposedly enjoyed by the press and the public have been continually violated and (b) vigorous and robust public debate concerning the merits of lethal injection as a form of execution has been silenced.

V. – CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT OF ACCESS TO GOVERNMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

34. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein and further allege as follows:

35. In creating, maintaining, and implementing the practice, procedure, protocol, and policy of preventing witnesses' uninhibited and uninterrupted observation of the execution process in its entirety, Defendants at all times relevant hereto have acted, and continue to act, under the color and authority of state law.

36. Defendants' practice, procedure, protocol, and policy prevent execution witnesses from observing the entirety of the execution process both visually and audibly, so that the purpose behind witness attendance at executions is severely impaired. Defendants thereby exclude witnesses from any observation of the condemned inmate's movement into the execution chamber and connection of monitoring equipment to the condemned inmate.

37. Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive and prospective relief prohibiting the Defendants from violating their rights, privileges, or immunities under federal law, the Plaintiffs are not seeking an injunction delaying the execution itself, but only that when said execution does take place that the execution process is open to view by the witnesses.

VI. - PRAYER

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs respectfully pray that this Court order the following relief and remedies:

FIRST: Declare that the practice, custom, and usage of preventing witnesses to an execution from viewing the entire execution process – starting from the preparatory phase – violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, as well as the Constitution’s Due Process clause as incorporated by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

SECOND: Grant a permanent mandatory injunction requiring all phases of the execution process, beginning with the condemned inmate’s procession into the execution chamber, the restraining of the condemned inmate on the execution table, the connection of medical monitoring devices, the insertion of catheters, and the attachment of IV lines, and all incidental treatment of the condemned inmate be conducted in full and open view of the assembled witnesses to that execution.

THIRD: For an award of the Plaintiffs’ nominal damages, the costs of this action, and a reasonable attorney’s fee pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 54.

FOURTH: For all such other and further relief as the Court deems to be just and equitable.

DATED on this 22nd day of May, 2012.

/s/ Charles A. Brown
Charles A. Brown
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

VERIFICATION

TODD DVORAK, being first duly sworn on his oath, deposes and says:

That he is the Administrative Correspondent and Registered Agent in the State of Idaho for *The Associated Press*, one of the Plaintiffs in the above-entitled matter, that he has read the foregoing Complaint for Declaratory Judgment and Injunctive Relief, well knows the contents thereof and verily believes that the facts therein stated are true.

DATED on this 22nd day of May, 2012.

/s/ Todd Dvorak
Todd Dvorak, Administrative Correspondent
& Registered Agent for *The Associated Press*

STATE OF IDAHO)
 : ss.
County of Ada)

I, Cordell Rich, a notary public, do hereby certify that on this 22nd day of May, 2012, personally appeared TODD DVORAK, who, being first duly sworn, declared that he is the Administrative Correspondent and Registered Agent in the State of Idaho for *The Associated Press*, one of the Plaintiffs in the foregoing document, and that the statements therein contained are true.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on the day and year first above written.

(SEAL)

/s/ Cordell Rich
Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at: Boise Id
My commission expires on:
13 Apr 2018

MESSAGES IN AP/EXECUTION FOR: Chuck

PHONEslips

Nov. 15, 2011

Brent Reinke, Director
Idaho Department of Correction

Dear Director Reinke:

We in the press were disappointed to be informed today that the department doesn't intend to match its procedures for press witnesses of the upcoming execution of Paul Ezra Rhoades to the Woodford decision issued by the 9th Circuit, which calls for the press witnesses, as the representatives of the public, to view the entire execution, including the strapping of the prisoner to the gurney and the insertion of IVs, rather than just the final portion or "the dying."

As you may be aware, in *California First Amendment Coalition and Society of Professional Journalists v. Woodford*, the 9th Circuit held in 2002 that "the public enjoys a First Amendment right to view executions from the moment the condemned is escorted into the execution chamber, including initial procedures that are inextricably intertwined with the process of putting the condemned inmate to death." The appellate court for our district ruled that it is unconstitutional to prevent "uninterrupted viewing of executions from the moment the condemned enters the execution chamber through, to and including, the time the condemned is declared dead."

We in the press take our responsibility to serve as the eyes and ears of the public very seriously. It is not our intent in any way to interfere with or delay the procedures related to this weighty matter; a simple decision to bring the press witnesses into the chamber approximately 25 minutes earlier than is otherwise contemplated would remedy the situation and ensure that procedures followed are in line with the 1st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as interpreted by our courts. We do not believe this would require any alteration to your established protocols, as they do not give a specific time for bringing in the media witnesses.

We urge you to promptly consider and make this change, and look forward to continuing to work with you in a professional and respectful manner. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Betsy Russell, president, Idaho Press Club, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Also endorsing this letter:

The Associated Press, The Post Register, The Idaho Statesman, Blackfoot Morning News, Newspaper Association of Idaho, Idaho State Broadcasters Association, Idaho Press-Tribune

The information contained in this communication is intended for the use of the designated recipients named above. If the reader of this communication is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this communication in error, and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify The Associated Press immediately by telephone at [REDACTED] and delete this email. Thank you.

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msk dccc60c6d2c3a6438f0ef467d9a4938

EXHIBIT

A

MESSAGES IN AP/EXECUTION FOR: Chuck

PHONEslips

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jeffrey Ray [REDACTED]
Date: November 15, 2011 11:50:34 AM MST
To: Rebecca Boone [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Question for Director Reinke
Hi Becky:

The procedures were developed so that we would preserve the dignity of the offender. After discussing the matter with Director Reinke and legal counsel we have chosen to follow the procedures as they are written.

Jeff Ray
Public Information Officer
Idaho Department of Correction
[REDACTED]

The information contained in this e-mail message and any attachments may be privileged and confidential. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or an agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately by replying to this e-mail and delete the message and any attachments from your computer.

"Boone, Rebecca" [REDACTED] 11/15/2011 10:29 AM >>>

Hi Jeff,

I talked to Director Reinke Friday evening about a possible issue with the timing of when the media will be brought into the execution chamber - there's a 9th Circuit ruling from 2002 (California First Amendment Coalition et al v. Jeanne Woodford et al, Case No. 00-16752) that found that in order to comply with the 1st Amendment, the media/public witnesses must be able to view the execution from the moment the condemned walks into the execution chamber.

The director said he was going to look into it, and that he may try to move up our entrance to the witness area by 20 minutes to satisfy that requirement. I just wanted to double-check and see if the issue was resolved, and if there's anything I can do to help. The Idaho Press Club is interested in this, and I've got folks asking me if it's been figured out. Here's a link to the ruling, in case you need it:

http://www.firstamendmentcoalition.org/handbook/cases/CFAC_v_Woodford.pdf

Thanks -- I know you're completely slammed.

Best,
Becky

EXHIBIT

B

MESSAGES IN AP/EXECUTION FOR: Chuck

PHONEslips

Rebecca Boone
101 S. Capitol Boulevard, Ste. 304
Boise, ID 83702

[REDACTED]

The information contained in this communication is intended for the use of the designated recipients named above. If the reader of this communication is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that you have received this communication in error, and that any review, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify The Associated Press immediately by telephone at [REDACTED] and delete this email. Thank you.

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ATTACHED FILES

winmail.dat

CHARLES A. BROWN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

November 16, 2011

VIA MAIL AND FACSIMILE TO: [REDACTED]
AND EMAIL TO: [REDACTED]

Brent Reinke, Director
Idaho Department of Correction
Mark Kubinski, Deputy Attorney General
Idaho Department of Correction
1299 North Orchard Street, Suite 110
Boise, ID 83706

David Hensley, Chief of Staff
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0034

Dear Sirs:

I am legal counsel for The Associated Press, The Idaho Press Club, The Post Register, Blackfoot Morning News, Idaho Statesman, Idaho State Journal, Lewiston Tribune, Newspaper Association of Idaho, Idaho State Broadcasters Association, and The Idaho Press Tribune.

I am writing you in regard to the scheduled execution of Paul Ezra Rhoades set for this Friday, November 18, 2011. It appears that Idaho's protocol conflicts with the law as set forth in the Ninth Circuit.

There is a 20 minute window in Idaho's protocol that does not allow the media or any other witness to the execution to view the entirety of the process. In this case, witnesses will not be allowed to view the condemned inmate being strapped down and the IV's being inserted.

As you know, there is a First Amendment right to view all aspects of the execution.

324 Main St., P.O. Box 1225, Lewiston, ID 83501
Office (208) 746-9947 Facsimile (208) 746-5886

EXHIBIT

C

Brent Reinke, Director
Mark Kubinski, Deputy Attorney General
David Hensley, Chief of Staff
Page 2
November 16, 2011

When Rebecca Boone, a newswoman for The Associated Press, talked to you, Director Reinke, about her concerns and the application of the Ninth Circuit case, you indicated you would review the situation. Ms. Boone followed up with an email to Jeff Ray, the Public Information Officer for the Idaho Department of Correction, on November 15, 2011, again reiterating her concerns at which time Mr. Ray responded as follows:

The procedures were developed so that we could preserve the dignity of the offender. After discussing the matter with Director Reinke and legal counsel, we have chosen to follow the procedures as they are written.

The purpose of this letter is to request reconsideration of that position. The Ninth Circuit case in question is *California First Amendment Coalition v. Jeanne Woodford*, 299 F.3d 868 (9th Cir. 2002), 30 Media L. Rptr. 2345 (Aug. 2002).

In that case the Ninth Circuit specifically dealt with the situation where "witnesses were not permitted to watch Bonin [the condemned prisoner] as the guards brought him into the chamber, tied him down to the gurney, inserted the intravenous lines and left him alone to await the warden's order to dispense the chemicals. Rather, by the time prison officials opened the chamber curtains, permitting the witnesses to see inside the chamber, Bonin lay motionless on the gurney, appearing to be asleep or sedated. (Bonin had not, in fact, been sedated.) The lethal chemicals were then administered-without any announcement to the witnesses-and after several minutes, Bonin was declared dead. The witnesses, therefore, observed Bonin as he died, but were unable to see the processes leading to that point."

The Ninth Circuit Court stated:

The issues presented involve the balance between the State's ability to carry out executions in a safe and orderly manner and the public's right to be informed about how the State and its justice system implement the most serious punishment a state can exact from a criminal defendant-the penalty of death.

The Court specifically found that "we reach the question and conclude that the public does indeed enjoy a First Amendment right of access to view executions from the moment the condemned is escorted into the execution chamber."

Brent Reinke, Director
Mark Kubinski, Deputy Attorney General
David Hensley, Chief of Staff
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November 16, 2011

In explaining its opinion, the Court specifically stated:

Independent public scrutiny-made possible by the public and media witnesses to an execution-plays a significant role in the proper functioning of capital punishment. An informed public debate is critical in determining whether execution by lethal injection comports with "the evolving standards of decency which mark the progress of a maturing society." (citation omitted) To determine whether lethal injection executions are fairly and humanely administered, or whether they ever can be, citizens must have reliable information about the "initial procedures," which are invasive, possibly painful and may give rise to serious complications.

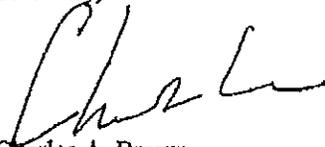
Much more is known today than when the rules were written about complications involving lethal injection. In 2009, the execution of Romell Broom was halted after Ohio prison authorities spent an unprecedented two hours trying to insert a needle. According to news accounts, Broom said he was stuck with needles at least 18 times, with pain so exoruciating he cried and screamed.

In Oregon's last execution in 1997, there were also delays because the IV team had trouble finding a suitable vein. Witnesses must see and hear the inmate's reaction and the staff discussion to fully evaluate the state's performance.

Please inform Ms. Rebecca Boone or Mr. Todd Dvorak, both with The Associated Press no later than 5:00 p.m. today, November 16, 2011, whether viewing during the 20 minute time period will be allowed. Their email addresses are as follows: [REDACTED]

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Charles A. Brown
Attorney at Law

CAB:clb

(This facsimile consists of three (3) pages.)

MESSAGES IN AP/EXECUTION FOR: Chuck

PHONEslips

E-MAIL

To: [REDACTED] 11-16-11 4:53pm
From: "Brent Reinke" [REDACTED]
CC: [REDACTED]
Subj: Request to View

Date: Wed, 16 Nov 2011 17:52:46 -0700
To: charlesabrown@cableone.net

To: Charles Brown, Attorney at Law [REDACTED]
Cc: Rebecca Boone, Associated Press [REDACTED]
Todd Dvorak, Associated Press [REDACTED]

From: Brent D. Reinke, Director

Date: November 16, 2011

RE: Request to view

Dear Mr. Brown,

Thank you for your letter regarding your clients' desire to view all aspects of the November 18 execution of Paul Ezra Rhoades. The changes you have requested at this late hour to IDOC's execution procedures would have a potentially disruptive effect on the entire process. Among other things, it could compromise the anonymity of members of IDOC's execution team.

We are aware of the Ninth Circuit Court's ruling which you cite in your correspondence. The ruling was based on facts unique to California.

In the months to come we shall review every aspect of Friday's execution. As we do, we shall welcome your clients' input on how we can improve this process.

Sincerely,

Brent D. Reinke, Director
Idaho Department of Correction



MESSAGES IN AP/EXECUTION FOR: Chuck

PHONEslips

ATTACHED FILES

Brent Reinke.vcf

CHARLES A. BROWN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

November 17, 2011

VIA MAIL AND FACSIMILE TO: [REDACTED]
AND EMAIL TO: [REDACTED]

Brent D. Reinke, Director
Idaho Department of Correction
1299 North Orchard Street, Suite 110
Boise, ID 83708

Dear Mr. Reinke:

Thank you for your email of November 16, 2011. You indicate in your email that my client has made this request "at this late hour to IDOC's execution procedures," but it should be noted that the applicable Ninth Circuit case is a 2002 case and one would like to think that IDOC's execution procedures would have been compliant with the clear case law of our Circuit.

You also indicate in your email that the Ninth Circuit ruling ". . . was based on facts unique to California." I have to strenuously disagree with that position. The factual and legal parallel of the Ninth Circuit case is direct and unquestionably so, and our position in this matter is extremely secure.

In your email you indicate that in the months to come you intend to review every aspect of Friday's execution, but it is my understanding that another execution has been scheduled for February 2012. Thus, it would behoove the process to have an immediate review of IDOC's execution procedures so that reassurance can be given that IDOC's procedures are compliant with the applicable law, so that a "late hour" challenge can be avoided.

My clients have indicated that they do not want to interfere with the Rhoades execution with the understanding that a timely and meaningful review process will proceed.

Could you please give me a time line as to your proposed review process so that future complications and challenges can be avoided.

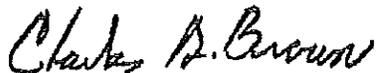
324 Main St., P.O. Box 1225, Lewiston, ID 83501
Office (208) 746-9947 Facsimile (208) 746-5886



Brent D. Reinke, Director
Page 2
November 17, 2011

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Charles A. Brown
Attorney at Law

CAB:blr

(This facsimile consists of two (2) pages.)

All of the pages comprising this facsimile transmission contain confidential or privileged information from the law office of Charles A. Brown. This information is intended solely for use by the individual or entity named as the recipient. If you are not the intended recipient, be aware that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or use of the contents of this transmission is prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, please notify us by telephone immediately so we may arrange to retrieve this transmission at no cost to you. Thank you for your assistance.

FEB/01/2012/WED 06:19 PM

P. 002



STATE OF IDAHO
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
LAWRENCE G. WARDEN

February 1, 2012

Charles A. Brown
P.O. Box 1225
Lewiston, ID 83501

Via U.S. Mail and Facsimile: [REDACTED]

RE: Media Access to Executions

Dear Mr. Brown:

On behalf of Director Reinke and the Idaho Department of Correction ("IDOC"), thank you to you and the media representatives that attended the meeting on January 24, 2011 to discuss the issue of media access to executions. I believe the meeting was beneficial to both sides in terms of understanding each party's concerns and perspectives.

As I understand your clients' position, you believe that the media witnesses should be allowed to view the execution process from the time the offender is brought into the execution chamber until the pronouncement of death. It is my further understanding that you base your clients' position on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' opinion in *California First Amendment Coalition v. Woodford*, 299 F.3d 868 (9th Cir. 2002). I have reviewed the *Woodford* opinion and am aware of the decision reached by the court based on the facts and evidence presented in California. It is the IDOC's position, however, that there are several distinctions unique to Idaho, which distinguishes Idaho's execution process from the California process considered by the court.

~~Additionally, the IDOC believes that its execution protocol, Standard Operating Procedure 135.02.01.001 ("SOP 135"), adequately balances the public's right to witness executions with the IDOC's need to carry out its statutory obligation in a safe and professional manner, while maintaining respect and dignity for all parties involved. Therefore, after due consideration, the IDOC has determined that its execution process, as currently outlined in SOP 135 provides the best manner for it to meet its responsibilities. As such, your clients' request for modification of SOP 135 is respectfully denied.~~

Criminal Law Division, Department of Correction
1259 North Orchard, Suite 110, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0018
Telephone: (208) 688-2097, FAX: (208) 627-7485

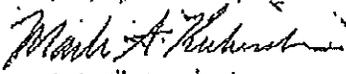
EXHIBIT
F

FEB/01/2012/WED 06:19 PM

P. 003

Charles A. Brown
February 1, 2012
Page 2

Sincerely,



Mark A. Kubinski
Lead Deputy Attorney General

cc: Director Reinke
Jeff Ray, IDOC PIO
Todd Dvorak [REDACTED]
Rebecca Boons [REDACTED]

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil coversheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DEFENDANTS
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
PTF DEF
1 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
2 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
3 3 Foreign Nation
4 4
5 5
6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT
110 Insurance
120 Marine
130 Miller Act
140 Negotiable Instrument
150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment
151 Medicare Act
152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)
153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits
160 Stockholders' Suits
190 Other Contract
195 Contract Product Liability
196 Franchise
TORTS
PERSONAL INJURY
310 Airplane
315 Airplane Product Liability
320 Assault, Libel & Slander
330 Federal Employers' Liability
340 Marine
345 Marine Product Liability
350 Motor Vehicle
355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability
360 Other Personal Injury
362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice
PERSONAL INJURY
365 Personal Injury - Product Liability
367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability
368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability
370 Other Fraud
371 Truth in Lending
380 Other Personal Property Damage
385 Property Damage Product Liability
FORFEITURE/PENALTY
625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881
690 Other
LABOR
710 Fair Labor Standards Act
720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations
740 Railway Labor Act
751 Family and Medical Leave Act
790 Other Labor Litigation
791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act
IMMIGRATION
462 Naturalization Application
463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee (Prisoner Petition)
465 Other Immigration Actions
BANKRUPTCY
422 Appeal 28 USC 158
423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157
PROPERTY RIGHTS
820 Copyrights
830 Patent
840 Trademark
SOCIAL SECURITY
861 HIA (1395ff)
862 Black Lung (923)
863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))
864 SSID Title XVI
865 RSI (405(g))
FEDERAL TAX SUITS
870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609
OTHER STATUTES
375 False Claims Act
400 State Reapportionment
410 Antitrust
430 Banks and Banking
450 Commerce
460 Deportation
470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
480 Consumer Credit
490 Cable/Sat TV
850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange
890 Other Statutory Actions
891 Agricultural Acts
893 Environmental Matters
895 Freedom of Information Act
896 Arbitration
899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY
210 Land Condemnation
220 Foreclosure
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment
240 Torts to Land
245 Tort Product Liability
290 All Other Real Property
CIVIL RIGHTS
440 Other Civil Rights
441 Voting
442 Employment
443 Housing/Accommodations
445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment
446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other
448 Education
PRISONER PETITIONS
510 Motions to Vacate Sentence
Habeas Corpus:
530 General
535 Death Penalty
540 Mandamus & Other
550 Civil Rights
555 Prison Condition
560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from another district (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23
DEMAND \$
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.**

Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553
Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

AO 440 (Rev. 12/09) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

_____ District of _____

_____)	
<i>Plaintiff</i>)	
)	
v.)	Civil Action No.
)	
_____)	
<i>Defendant</i>)	

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

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

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

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

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*: _____

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

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

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: