## THE HIGH COURT

COMMERCIAL

# Case No. 2016/4809P <br> THE DATA PROTECTION COMMISSIONER <br> PLAINTIFF <br> and <br> FACEBOOK IRELAND LTD. <br> AND <br> DEFENDANTS <br> MAXIMILLIAN SCHREMS 

HEARING HEARD BEFORE BY MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO ON THURSDAY, 9th FEBRUARY 2017 - DAY 3

Gwen Malone Stenography Services certify the following to be a verbatim transcript of their stenographic notes in the above-named action.

## APPEARANCES

| For the PLAINTIFF: | MR. MICHAEL COLLINS SC <br> MR. BRIAN MURRAY SC <br> MS. C. DONNELLY BL |
| :---: | :---: |
| Instructed by: | PHILIP LEE SOLICITORS 7/8 WILTON TERRACE DUBLIN 2 |
| For the 1ST DEFENDANT: | MR. P. GALLAGHER SC <br> MS. N. HYLAND SC <br> MR. F. KIERAN BL |
| Instructed by: | MASON HAYES \& CURRAN SOUTH BANK HOUSE BARROW STREET DUBLIN 4 |
| FOR THE 2ND DEFENDANT: | MR. E. MCCULLOUGH SC <br> MR. JAMES DOHERTY SC <br> MR. SEAN O'SULLIVAN BL |
| Instructed by: | AHERN RUDDEN QUIGLEY 5 CLARE STREET DUBLIN 2 |
| FOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: | MS. E. BARRINGTON SC <br> MS. S. KINGSTON BL |
| Instructed by: | McCANN FITZGERALD RIVERSIDE ONE 37-42 SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY DUBLIN 2 |
| FOR BSA The Software Alliance: | MR. MAURICE COLLINS SC MS. KELLEY SMITH BL |
| Instructed by: | WILLIAM FRY SOLICITORS 2 GRAND CANAL SQUARE DUBLIN 2 |
| FOR DIGITAL EUROPE: | MR. MICHAEL CUSH SC MS. NESSA CAHILL BL |
| Instructed by: | A\&L GOODBODY 28 NORTH WALL QUAY NORTH WALL DUBLIN 1 |

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INDEX

## PROCEEDING

PAGE

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SUBMISSION - MR. MICHAEL COLLINS (CONTD.) 5 - 231
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THE HEARING RESUMED AS FOLLOWS ON THURSDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 2017

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Good morning.
REGISTRAR: Matter at hearing, Data Protection
Commissioner -v- Facebook Ireland Ltd. and another.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: May it please you, Judge. Judge, it occurred to me that there were two other decisions I should have mentioned to you in the context of standing and I just want to deal with those as briefly 10:43 as I can before moving on to the Privacy Shield.

If I could ask you to look at Book 2 of the US law materials, and at Tab 19 there's a case called, I'm not sure if I have the pronunciation is right, Schuchardt 10:44 - $\mathbf{v}$ - The President of the United States.

This is, if you look at the synopsis first, Judge, the background:
"Attorney brought action alleging that electronic surveillance program operated by National Security Agency (NSA) under Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) violated Fourth Amendment by intercepting, accessing, monitoring, and storing all or substantially all of his e-mails. The United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania granted government's motion to dismiss, and attorney appea7ed.

The Court of Appeals, Hardiman Circuit Judge held that [1] the injuries allegedly sustained by attorney were sufficiently personal to support his standing to bring suit, and
[2] attorney's claim that program intercepted, accessed, monitored, and stored all or substantially all e-mails sent by American citizens was sufficiently plausible to support his standing to bring action."

If I bring you forward in the opinion of the court, Judge, to page 14 in the left-hand column, under the heading 3 or the number 3, the court says:
"The Government raises three principal arguments challenging the plausibility of Schuchardt's PRISM application by the D.C. Circuit in Klayman require us to find his allegations implausible. We disagree. Two aspects of Clapper distinguish it from this case. First, because the Clapper plaintiffs raised a facial constitutional challenge to Section 702 on the day the statute was enacted, they pleaded only prospective injury, i.e. 'potential future surveillance'. And because that 'potential' relied on a 'speculative chain of possibilities', the Supreme Court concluded that they had failed to satisfy the imminence and traceability element of injury-in-fact under Article III. Here, in contrast, Schuchardt's alleged injury has already occurred insofar as he claims the NSA
seized his emails. It is therefore not surprising that the Government has been unable to formulate an analogous 'speculative chain' that would doom Schuchardt's constitutional standing.

Another critical distinction between this case and clapper is that the district court entered summary judgment, a procedural posture that required the plaintiffs to identify a triable issue of material fact supported by an evidentiary record. In contrast, schuchardt sought to avoid dismissal in a facial jurisdictional challenge raised under Rule 12(b)(1), which requires him on7y to state a plausible claim, a significantly lighter burden."

I think that's the equivalent of our striking out for disclosing no reasonable cause of action or something similar.
"This distinction in the standard of review is also reflected in cases concerning national security surveillance from our sister courts. Compare ACLU (plaintiffs had standing on motion to dismiss); Jewel, (same), with Klayman, plaintiffs lacked standing to pursue preliminary injunction because there was no 'substantial likelihood' that they could establish injury-in-fact, observing that summary judgment imposes a 'lighter burden" than the 'substantial likelihood of success' necessary to obtain
a preliminary injunction); ACLU -v- NSA, plaintiffs failed to establish injury-in-fact on summary judgment because they had 'no evidence' on various points of causation). Here, Schuchardt has gone beyond mere allegations to survive a motion to dismiss by creating a limited evidentiary record to support his allegations.

The Government's reliance on Klayman is also misplaced. There, the D.C. Circuit vacated the district court's preliminary injunction, holding that the plaintiffs had failed to demonstrate a substantial likelihood of success on the merits. However, the panel split on the issue of the plaintiffs' standing, and also disagreed on whether to remand the case for further proceedings or outright dismissal."

The plaintiffs according to opinion of Brown J had satisfied: "The 'bare requirements of standing'; in the opinion of williams J, plaintiffs lacked standing to seek preliminary injunction, remanding for jurisdictional discovery and so on.

Under these circumstances it seems clear to us that Klayman's persuasive force is minimized by its sp7intered reasoning, different procedura 1 posture, and the fact that the D.C. Circuit addressed itself to a now defunct surveillance program authorized by a separate provision of FISA. Accordingly, neither

Clapper nor Klayman supports the Government in this case.

Second, the Government contends that Schuchardt's allegations 'say at most that the government may have the capability to seize and store most electronic communications,' but '[t]hey do not say that the government is searching or seizing most, let alone all, e-mail.' we agree that Schuchardt's alleged facts - even if proven - do not conclusively establish that PRISM operates as a dragnet on the scale he has alleged.

The language of the leaked materials Schuchardt relies on is imprecise. The use of the term 'direct' in the NSA's presentation could mean, for examp7e, that the Government has complete discretion to search all electronic information held by a company participating in PRISM at will; this would certainly be consistent with the 'real-time' interception capability that the NSA allegedly possesses, and could qualify as an unconstitutional 'seizure' of all information stored on the company's servers. On the other hand, 'direct' could mean."

And I think they are referring to material that was used in the original Snowden disclosures, there were various slides describing the operation of the PRISM programme, for example.
"On the other hand, 'direct' could mean that the Government mere7y has the legal authority to compe1 participating companies to turn over 'communications that may be of foreign-intelligence value because they are associated with the e-mail addresses that are used by suspected foreign terrorists.' In that scenario, it is implausib7e that Schuchardt's communications would be targeted by PRISM.

At this early stage of legislation, however, Schuchardt 10:49 is entitled to any inference in his favour that may be reasonably drawn from his pleaded facts. And as we have explained, the inference that PRISM 'collects all or substantially all of the e-mail sent by American citizens,' is one supported by his pleaded 'factual matter.' Accordingly, in this procedural posture, we cannot accept the Government's preferred inference.

Finally, the Government disputes the notion that PRISM is a dragnet, i.e. that it is 'based on the indiscriminate collection of information in bulk.' According to the Government --"

Sorry, the reference there is quoting the, I forget the PCLOB, I forget what the acronym stands for, Privacy Civil Liberty Oversight Board I think:
"According to the Government, 'the program consists entirely of targeting specific persons that may be of
foreign-intelligence value because they are, for example, associated with the e-mail addresses that are used by suspected foreign terrorists."

And it gives, there is a debate then about the extent $10: 50$ of that.

If I move over the page, Judge, to page 16 the last page I want to refer to: "The problem for the Government at this stage is that the scope of materials 10:50 that a court may consider in evaluating a facial jurisdictional challenge raised in a motion under Rule $12(b)(1)$ is not unconstrained. As with motions under Ru7e 12(b)(6), the court is limited to the four corners of the complaint."

That's what we would call the Statement of Claim. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: what does it mean by facial jurisdiction?
MR. MIChAEL COLLINS: I think they mean on its face,
Judge; in other words, like taking a statement and saying 'on its face does it amount to a cause of action recognised in law' or whatever it may be.
"The court is limited to the four corners of the complaint, 'documents integral to or explicitly relied upon in the complaint,' and 'any undisputedly authentic document that a defendant attaches if the plaintiff's claims are based on the document.'

Schuchardt's pleadings are in no way based on any countervailing authorities that support the Government's position, nor are those authorities integral to or explicitly relied upon by his comp7aint-according7y, we must ignore their persuasive value, whatever it may be, at this stage of the litigation. Likewise, insofar as the Government's arguments present new information disagreeing with the factual premises under7ying Schuchardt's claims, we cannot consider them in this facial jurisdictional challenge, the sole purpose of which is to test the 7egal sufficiency of the plaintiff's jurisdictional averments. Instead, disagreements concerning jurisdictional facts should be presented in a factual challenge, at which time the court, after allowing the plaintiff 'to respond with evidence supporting jurisdiction,' may fully adjudicate the parties' dispute, including the resolution of any questions of fact."

In other words they were saying take the pleadings on their face, if in fact he is alleging facts if they are ultimately proved which amount to saying 'all his e-mails have been seized', that would be a sufficient allegation to justify the necessary standing. And they 10:51 make that clear in the next paragraph, Judge, because they go on to say:
"Our decision today is narrow: we hold on7y that

Schuchardt's second amended complaint - that's the pleading - pleaded his standing to sue for a violation of his Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This does not mean that he has standing to sue, as the Government remains free upon remand to make a factual jurisdictional challenge to Schuchardt's pleading. In anticipation of such a challenge, we provide the following guidance to the District Court on remand."

And they go on to deal with that which I don't need to deal with. So it's a very narrow decision obviously in terms of the standing issue.

The other case I want to refer to, Judge, is at Tab 27 in that book, and I'm going to deal with this very briefly. It's Wikimedia Foundation -v- NSA. It's a decision of the United States District Court for the District of maryland, which I think is under appeal.

The memorandum opinion says: "This is the latest in a recent series of constitutional challenges to the National Security Agency's data gathering efforts. In this case plaintiffs, nine organizations that. Communicate over the Internet, allege that the NSA's interception, collection, review, and storing of plaintiffs' Internet communications violates plaintiffs' rights under the First and Fourth Amendments and exceeds the NSA's authority under the

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Typical of these challenges to the NSA's surveillance programs is defendants' threshold jurisdictional contention that plaintiffs lack Article III standing to assert their claims. This memorandum opinion addresses the standing issue."

Then it sets out who the organisations are, various public interest and journalistic operations, non-profit organisations and so forth. There is then a useful summary, Judge, which I'm not going to read, although you may wish to read it yourself, which sets out perhaps the background to the FISA Act and the legislation that we have been discussing and its describes the PRISM and Upstream programmes and so forth.

On page 8 it begins to discuss Article III and the standing and jurisdictional issues. On page 10 it discusses Clapper -v- Amnesty International, another one of the case involving Mr. Clapper who I think until recently was the Director of National Security Intelligence, although there is a new nominee but not yet confirmed and there is acting director I think operating in the interim.

On page 14 , Judge, at $A$ they set out the arguments as to why they say Clapper doesn't control:
"Plaintiffs first argue that Clapper does not control here on the ground that the legal standard in this case is different from the legal standard app7icab7e in Clapper because the standing challenge in the present case arises on a motion to dismiss rather than, as in Clapper, on a motion for summary judgment. To the extent this argument refers to the difference between reliance on factual allegations and reliance on a factual record, plaintiffs are undoubtedly correct.

The Supreme Court has made clear that, because the elements of standing are 'an indispensable part of the plaintiff's case, each element must be supported in the same way as any other matter on which the plaintiff bears the burden of proof, i.e. with the manner and degree of evidence required at the successive stages in litigation.' At the summary judgment stage, a plaintiff cannot rest simply on allegations, but must 'set forth' by affidavit or other evidence 'specific facts'; at the motion to dismiss stage, however, 'allegations of injury resulting from defendant's conduct may suffice'."

In other words if you brought a motion to dismiss for no cause of action, you look at the allegations, but on 10:55 summary judgment you look at the actual substance of the facts as alleged.
"But to say the evidentiary basis is different is not
to say that the standing requirements change at each successive stage. They do not. The means by which a plaintiff establishes a standing - by allegation or by record evidence - change but the three elements of standing - actual injury, causation and redressability 10:55 - remain constant."

And he goes on to discuss the familiar authorities then in relation to that.

On page 16 he says: "The plaintiffs next argue that Clapper does not control this case because more is now known about Section 702 surveillance, including upstream surveillance, than was known at the time of Clapper."

And they set out some of the allegations and so on that are made in relation to the surveillance.

On 17 the court says: "The plaintiff's series of
allegations does not establish Article III standing because those allegations depend on suppositions and speculation, with no basis in fact, about how the NSA implements upstream surveillance."

And they then go on to discuss the detail of that and I don't think I need to take time in relation to that.

On page 20 paragraph C says: "Plaintiffs further
allege that Clapper does not control here because newly disclosed information reveals that upstream surveillance is fundamentally different from the surveillance at issue in Clapper. Specifically, upstream surveillance involves the use of 'about surveillance', which the NSA allegedly uses to review every portion of everyone's communications - a broader mode of surveillance than the targeted surveillance of particular individuals' communications that was at issue in clapper."

As I understand it, Judge, about surveillance is that if you are targeting, say, somebody who has a particular name, you might, in a targeted sense, you would look for the communications, the e-mails between myself and Mr. Gallagher let's say. But an about communication or about surveillance would encompass, not e-mails necessarily from me to Mr. Gallagher or vice versa, but e-mails from two other parties in which either my name or Mr. Gallagher's name was referred to in the body of the e-mail, that the e-mail would be about that person and, if you take the about type of surveillance, that's clearly a wider type of surveillance.
"The Plaintiffs contend that 'about surveillance' is the 'digital analogue of having a government agent open every piece of mail that comes through the post to determine whether it mentions a particular word or
phrase. The analogy is inapt; contrary to plaintiffs' contention the publicly disclosed documents on which plaintiffs re7y do not state facts that plausibly support the proposition that 'about surveillance' involves examining every portion of ever copied communication."

And again they discuss that issue and decide that doesn't give them standing.

At D on page 21: "Plaintiffs next argue that Clapper does not control here because plaintiffs are different from the Clapper plaintiffs in important respects concerning their internet communications."

And it goes on to deal with details of some of the individual parties which again I'm not going to deal with.

On page 28 under IV, it says: "Plaintiffs further
allege actual injury on the ground that upstream surveillance undermines plaintiffs ability to carry out activities crucial to their missions (i) by forcing them to take burdensome measures to minimize the chance that the confidentiality of their sensitive information 10:58 will be compromised and (ii) by reducing the likelihood that individuals will share sensitive information with them."

And it goes on to say, they were the same arguments in Clapper and the Supreme Court had rejected those arguments. Then on page 29:
"A final point raised in Clapper merits mention here: 10:58 whether the standing requirement as applied in clapper bids fair to immunize Section 702 and Upstream surveillance from judicial scrutiny. This concern is misplaced. To be sure, no government surveillance program should be immunized from judicial scrutiny, and indeed Section 702 and upstream surveillance have no such immunity. As the Clapper majority noted, Section 702 surveillance is reviewed when: (i) the FISC reviews targeting and minimization procedures of general surveillance practices to ensure, inter alia, 'the targeting and minimization procedures comport with the Fourth Amendment', (ii) criminal defendants prosecuted on the basis of Section 702 surveillance challenge the validity of that surveillance, and (iii) electronic communications service providers who are directed to assist the government in surveillance challenge the challenge the Directives before the FISC."

And you will recall those three areas from yesterday.
"Moreover, the recently enacted USA FREEDOM Act provides that amicus curiae may be appointed to represent the pub7ic in certain FISC proceedings involving NSA surveillance pursuant to Section 702.

These examples of course are not civil challenges to section 702, and establishing standing to challenge section 702 in a civil case is plainly difficult. But such difficulty comes with the territory. It is not a flaw of a classified program that standing to challenge 10:59 that program is not easily established; it is a constitutional requirement essential to the separation powers."

There is one other case which I'm not going to open, Judge, but I just mention to you where it is because it's referred to and the most recent decision on standing is a decision of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court itself and that's a decision of 25th January 2017 and that was an application by the ACLU to 10:59 obtain certain records from the FISC court which they said they were entitled to by virtue of their first amendment rights and the court rejected that application saying that they didn't have standing.

It's another useful decision in the sense that it goes through all the authorities and it's a useful source in that and I suppose it's the most recent decision and perhaps as a matter of curiosity it happens to be a decision of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. It's in Book 3 at Tab 42 but I'm not going to open it, Judge, in the interests of time.

What I thought might be useful, however, on standing,

Judge, is to, first of all we might as well give you the experts summary document which came out of their meeting, and I think a very helpful meeting it was. Sometimes these things are not productive, I think this was a productive meeting, Judge, a significant amount 11:00 of agreement was reached between the parties.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So I can find it again, where are you proposing that this should be entered in the booklets?

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: The agreed?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I didn't address my mind to that logistical point, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I will stick it in with the written submissions.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: That's probably a good idea actually, Judge, that's probably the best place for it.

Can I draw your attention first, Judge, to a decision, a recent decision that they mention on standing first of all that $I$ haven't referred to. It's on page 3 of the experts summary.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: It's a case called Valdez -v-
National Security Agency, it's the decision from the District Court in Utah on January 10th, 2017. It says:
"In this lower court case" -- I am sorry this is an introductory section where the experts have jointly agreed on some pieces of information that are useful.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I was given it in soft copy this morning. I started reading it.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Good.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But I didn't get very far.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No, that's fine:
"In this lower-court case, the district court denied the NSA's motion to dismiss (for lack of standing) a lawsuit filed by six plaintiffs who claimed that the NSA unlawfully intercepted, gathered, and monitored all e7ectronic communications in and around Salt Lake City and all O7ympic venues during the 2002 winter olympics. Focusing on the procedural posture, the district court explained that 'it is generally not the role of trial courts at the motion to dismiss stage to pass on the p7ausibility of otherwise well-p7ed factual allegations in pleadings'."

And quote: "'At the pre-discovery motion to dismiss stage, this court must assume the truth of well-pleaded factual allegations that are not simply legal conclusions or bare assertions of the elements of a claim -so long as the allegations do not defy reality as we know it' - even if, in the court's own judgment, those facts seem at the outset incredible, unbe7ievab7e, or high7y un7ike7y to be true. '). The court distinguished the Supreme Court's Clapper decision because (i) it arose in the context of summary judgment, not a motion to dismiss."
which obviously has a different level of scrutiny:
"2. Un7ike in Clapper the plaintiffs 'affirmatively state that their communications were, in fact, un7awfully intercepted'."

See also: "Though those allegations will undoubted7y be tested as this case proceeds, court concludes at this early stage that the Plaintiffs have in their Amended Complaint plausibly alleged injury and redressability as required for article III standing, and they overcome the NSA's challenge to jurisdiction'. This case will now presumably proceed to the summary judgment phase, where the plaintiffs will face a higher burden to estab7ish by a preponderance of the evidence that they were in fact surveilled."

So it's quite similar to the wikimedia decision.

And at paragraph 9 there on page 4, Judge, they refer to this decision of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court that I mentioned a moment ago:
"On Jan 25, 2017 the presiding judge of the FISC held that there was no first Amendment right of access to fISC opinions and that the ACLU therefore did not have standing to seek access to the opinions at issue."

Refers to the case: "Because the court concluded that
the ACLU lacked standing, it also refused to consider the request for public release pursuant to the FISC's rules of procedure or the court's inherent supervisory powers over its own records."

And as I say that's in the Book of Authorities as I have mentioned.

The experts deal with standing, Judge, at page 33 of this document and I might just open that to you because 11:04 I think it helpfully summarises the very large area of agreement between the experts on this and where they disagree:
"With regard to article III standing the experts agree 11:04 on the following statements:

1. There are three elements of article III standing, (1) injury-in-fact; (2) causation; and (3) redressability. 'To establish article III standing, an injury must be concrete, particularized, and actual or imminent [injury-in-fact]; fairly traceable to the challenged action [causation]; and redressable by a favorable ruling [redressability].'"

## Citing Clapper -v- Amnesty International:

"2. The U.S. Supreme Court has noted that, especially in lawsuits against the federal government, Article III
standing doctrine is an important component of the separation of powers - and that, in protecting the political branches from undue judicial interference, the courts' inquiry should be 'especially rigorous when reaching the merits of the dispute would force us to decide whether an action taken by one of the other two branches of the federal government was unconstitutional.
3. A7though the Supreme Court in Clapper observed that 11:05 'we have often found a lack of standing in cases in which the Judiciary has been requested to review actions of the political branches in the fields of intelligence gathering and foreign affairs', the Court did not state whether intelligence-gathering and foreign-relations cases receive special standing consideration materially different from the more general approach followed in all constitutional challenges to federal government action.
4. With regard to the three elements of Article III standing doctrine, although they must be satisfied in all cases, how they are satisfied depends upon the posture of the lawsuit at the moment."

The posture I think meaning the stage at which procedurally it is reached, whether it's a motion to dismiss as disclosing no cause of action or whether it's a summary judgment, for example:
"Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, plaintiffs need on7y allege plausible facts that, if true, would satisfy each of these three elements. In contrast, to survive a defendant's motion for summary judgment on standing, plaintiffs must establish their standing by a 11:05 preponderance of the evidence.
5. The 'injury-in-fact' element of article III standing doctrine treats prior and future injuries slightly differently. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss for lack of standing, a plaintiff must allege that a prior injury has actually occurred, whereas they would need to allege that a future injury not only might occur, but that 'the threatened injury is certainly impending, or there is a substantial risk that the harm will occur'."

Citing Susan B. Anthony list - $\mathbf{v}$ - Driehaus.

6: "The clapper decision rejected the plaintiffs'
standing to bring a claim for a future injury at the summary judgment state of litigation, at which point the plaintiffs '[could] no longer rest on... mere allegations, but must [have] set forth by affidavit or other evidence specific facts."

7: "In Spokeo -v- Robins - and you will recall
I opened that yesterday, Judge - the Supreme Court held that a trivial procedural violation of a federal
statute (the Fair Credit Reporting Act), without any actual harm to the plaintiff beyond the trivial procedural violation, would be insufficient to satisfy the 'injury-in-fact' prong of article III standing doctrine. The Court then remanded the case to the Court of Appeals to determine if the plaintiff indeed had suffered an injury in fact.
8. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, Article III standing doctrine is, to a large degree, indeterminate. 11:07 Although the elements are, as shown above, capable of objective description, their application to specific cases is often difficult to predict - and may turn on case specific factual variations otherwise unaccounted for in the doctrinal standard. This phenomenon is reflected in lower-court decisions in post-Clapper, post-Snowden suits challenging U.S. foreign intelligence surveillance programs, some of which have found article III standing, and others which have not."

Then they set out, Judge, you probably, if you have looked at it, you will be familiar with the format they have adopted.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: The issue first is the issue of 11:07 Spokeo -v-Robins: The Controller's expert's position is:
"Spokeo is another recent Article III case from the

Supreme Court, and it represents a stricter reading of standing. The Spokeo Court held that a plaintiff must allege more than a bare procedural violation, divorced from any concrete harm, and satisfy the injury-in-fact requirement of Article III."

The Facebook expert position is: "Spokeo concerned the burden a plaintiff must meet to bring suit under the Fair Credit Reporting Act, a statute that appears to allow standing in cases where incorrect information about him is posted on the Internet, even if that incorrect information causes no tangible harm. A11 Spokeo held is, obvious7y, that a plaintiff must stil7 show an injury in fact to demonstrate Article III standing. That was true before clapper, and spokeo does nothing to 'narrow' it."

And so there's a disagreement perhaps between them on the exact extent of whether Spokeo has narrowed or not the standing requirements:

Secondly, on the issue of "standing and notice", firstly Ms. Gorski's position --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: which page are we on?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Sorry, page 35.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Oh, the next page.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes. The first column is of course --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: The issues.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: -- Mr. Schrems' expert, Ms. Gorski, and it says:
"In response to V7adeck - Prof. V7adeck obvious7y Gorski states that more context is necessary. First7y, 11:08 the 'p7ausibility' threshold app7ies sole7y at the outset of the case, when a court assesses the plausibility of the pleadings. For a court to reach the merits of the case against the U.S. government, a plaintiff must show by a preponderance of the evidence that there is a 'substantial likelihood' that the government has, is, or will seize or search their communications. Second, because virtually none of the individuals subject to Section 702 or EO 12333 surveillance receive notice of that fact, it is exceeding7y difficu7t to estab7ish standing."

We didn't intervene in that particular point. And the Facebook witness Prof. Vladeck states that:
"The DPC Draft Decision 'rightly raises concerns about Article III standing,' and concludes that 'where EU citizens can marshal plausible grounds from which it is reasonable to believe that the U.S. government has collected, will collect, and/or is maintaining, records relating to them in a government database, they will 7ikely have standing to sue even if light of the Supreme Court's Clapper decision."

And the reconciliation position is: "The experts agree on the respective thresholds that a respective thresholds that a plaintiff must satisfy at the 'motion to dismiss' and 'summary judgment' stages. See above discussion of standing standards.

The experts also agree that the government's failure to notify individuals subject to its secret surveillance programs makes it more difficult for plaintiffs to establish article III standing."

Then finally with regard to Article III standing, the experts have the following disagreements:
"1) we disagree over the implications of the spokeo decision. Mr. Serwin believes that it 'is consistent with a narrower reading of Clapper'. Prof. Richards states that 'spokeo certainly made standing doctrine stricter in general, especially in privacy cases'. (Referring to Spokeo's 'tightening' of standing doctrine and the 'higher obstacle' it imposes). Prof. V7adeck believes that Spokeo applied existing Article III doctrine (especially the requirement of a concrete injury) to reverse a lower court ruling that appeared to allow a suit even without such an injury, and that it therefore did not alter the contours of the underlying doctrine in any appreciable way.
2) We disagree over the imp7ications of the district
court's decision in Wikimedia -v- National Security Agency."

That's the case I just opened to you, Judge, and did so to give this comment context:
"Ms. Gorski views that ruling as 'illustrat[ing] the difficulties that plaintiffs face in establishing standing, even at the outset of a case, when a plaintiffs allegations must merely be plausible'. Prof. V7adeck believes we should not draw general conclusions from non-precedential district court rulings (especially those that may soon be reversed on appea1), and that, if wikimedia does support any larger conclusion, it is that 'there is significant uncertainty in the lower courts over exactly when Clapper does and does not foreclose standing.' The critical point for present purposes is that this uncertainty is not nearly as categorically hostile to standing as suggested in the DPC Draft Decision, and instead is more reflective of the case-specific vagaries of individual lawsuits.
3. Finally, and perhaps most significantly, we disagree over the implications of our analysis for 'the 11:11 DPC's conclusions that standing doctrine represents a general obstacle to data protection claims brought by EU citizens'. Richards determines that this conclusion 'seems eminently correct'."

See also the Serwin memo: "Prof. v7adeck disagrees. In his view, although Article III standing is a prerequisite for all civil litigation in U.S. federal court, the DPC Draft Decision 'substantially overstates' the degree to which it is an obstacle in challenges to un7awful government surveillance. Whereas the DPC Whereas the DPC Draft Decision reads U.S. 7aw as requiring plaintiffs 'to demonstrate that harm has in fact been suffered as a result of the interference alleged', such harm can also be future harm, and, in either event, V7adeck believes that it can be estab7ished at the motion-to-dismiss stage simp7y through plausible factual allegations in the plaintiff's complaint."

So that's the summary on the standing position and hopefully that experts summary is helpful in that regard.

So I want to leave standing now, Judge, if I may, and I want to move on to what's known as the Privacy shield.

Judge, the Safe Harbour Decision had been the basis upon which data was being lawfully transferred from the EU to the US. Because it was a Commission decision and therefore once you are in compliance and transferring pursuant to a Commission decision, for so long as that
decision remains valid, it is lawful under EU law to make the transfers. But there were always concerns about the safe Harbour Decision decision because it was self-certification and a variety of other concerns about it and the EU and the us had been in discussions 11:13 about the possibility of coming up with some other arrangement.

That obviously got much greater impetus after the Schrems decision when the Safe Harbour Decision was declared invalid. Because there was then the difficulty as to under what régime or how could you lawfully transfer data from the EU to the us. There were of course these other mechanisms such as SCCs which were the ones that were adopted by a number of companies, including Facebook, and there are also some other mechanisms as well. There are various binding corporate rules, for example, is another system under which transfers can be made.

The two governments then came to ultimately a set of arrangements which were designed to in effect replace the Safe Harbour Decisions. One is what's known as the umbrella agreement, I have referred to this before, Judge. This is an agreement between the EU and the US signed in June of 2016 dealing primarily with the transfer of data in the context of criminal investigation and prosecution. I'm not going to go through the detail of that agreement, Judge, but it's
in your books it's in Book 5 at Tab 55. I'm not asking you to go to it at this stage.

In addition - and that's what's generally referred to as the umbrella agreement - but as part of the general package, if I can loosely call it that, there was the undertaking by the united States to do something to make the Privacy Act protections available to EU citizens and that was done, at least in part, through the Judicial Redress Act of 2016 and we have looked at that yesterday. And the third element of it is what is referred to as the Privacy Shield.

Now you will recall that there is this Article 29 working group, Judge, which is set up specifically under Article 29 of the Directive and they have been looking at the issue of the Privacy shield arrangements which were proposed, which were and are in essence, Judge, and we will come to the detail of them now, again a type of self-certification arrangement whereby 11:15 there are a set of principles set out in various letters and forms of undertakings from the us government that say 'this is the way we will conduct our foreign surveillance or surveillance of foreign data and so forth in the future, these are the certain mechanisms by which people who have complaints in relation to it can get resolution of those complaints in one form or another'. And from the
viewpoint of EU citizens who wish to make a complaint in relation to how an agency has acted in particular, apart from the companies themselves, there is what's called an ombudsperson mechanism has been set up that we'11 come to and a complaint can be made to the ombudsperson who will investigate that complaint.

In addition, if your complaint is as against the individual company themselves, then there are various alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, a type of private arbitration effectively, that can be gone to to resolve these matters. The Commission has adopted a decision, it's not an agreement as such between the EU and the US, it is a Commission decision. But it's a Commission decision which says, assuming that all of these things are done, and we now have these representations and assurances from the US government which are set out in a series of letters from various US government officials in annexes to the Commission decision, on that basis we the Commission consider that 11:16 there is now adequate protection within the meaning of Articles 25 and 26 for data transfers from the EU to the US. And that means that if data transfers are now made, if you sign up for the Privacy Shield, and you do have to sign up for it in the sense that you commit to 11:16 it in the US and I think the US government publishes then a list of the companies who have signed up to the Privacy Shield, at least for certain forms of data. They may not sign up to it for all transfers of data
but they can sign up to it for some and, insofar as they sign up to it, they can proceed on that basis.

In this instance of course the data transfers with which we are concerned are made pursuant to the SCCs rather than pursuant to the Privacy Shield, but there is a connection, I think, between them insofar as that, if there was a dispute about the transfers under the SCCS, I think there is a facility whereby the ombudsman procedure could be invoked in relation to that.

One of the criticisms of the procedure, however, is that the Ombudsman procedure is not in fact a type of judicial redress because it doesn't, for example, give you any awards or any remedies in terms of a direct remedy to the person themselves, although it will investigate the complaint, but it won't actually tell you exactly what has happened. It will tell you that it has investigated it and that some remedial action has been taken, and we'11 come to the detail of that. And there are at the moment, I think, two challenges under way before the court, and I'11 come to that a bit later, challenging the validity of the Privacy shield.

But the Commissioner in her decision, when she gave her 11:18 decision the Privacy shield had not yet come into operation.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: This was her Draft Decision?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Her Draft Decision, I should say,
the Draft Decision. She refers to it expressly in the decision and he says, because it hasn't yet come into force, she hasn't expressly taken account of that in her evaluation of the adequacy of the protection in the US.
obviously everybody I think acknowledges that if the matter is to go to the Court of Justice it's important that the Court of Justice have all the relevant facts before it and among those relevant facts is clearly the 11:18 fact that the Privacy shield is now in operation.

So it's a Commission decision but it's not actually a US law, if I can put it that way, but it is clearly a matter of importance that would have to be considered by the European court, whether on the reference it chose to consider it alongside or in some conjunction with the existing challenges that are outstanding before the court in relation to privacy of the shield, I just don't know how they would deal with that, but it's clearly a matter that's out there.

So that's a very broad and general background. And just in case I forget to say it, Judge, could I also draw your attention to the fact that the Directive with 11:19 which we are dealing is about to be replaced by a new directive which is called the General Data Protection Regulations. Those regulations have been enacted by the EU but they are not yet in force and will not be in
force until the 25th May 2018, although sometimes there is some useful guidance perhaps to be gained from those regulations. But just to be aware of the fact that those regulations are coming down the tracks. And they are, I just need to identify them, Judge, they are in 11:19 Book 1 of the core Book of Authorities, the European authorities at Tab 11.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I will have to find them myself.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes, because I'm going to ask you to go to Book 1, Judge, because that's where the Privacy shield can also be found.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is this the one that starts off with "A European Union primary law, B"?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes, that's the one. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Excellent.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: At Tab 11, I'm not asking you to go to it, Judge --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: -- but you will see the new regulations, the General Data Protection Regulations or 11:20 as you will sometimes see the acronym referred to GDPR and that's what that refers to.

Then at 13 you will find the Commission decision relating to the adequacy of the protection provided by 11:21 what's called the EU-US Privacy Shield.

Just to look firstly at the structure of this document, Judge, it's a long document and I'm not going to open
all of it. But it starts, first of all it's a Commission implementing decision and there is an introduction section that starts on page 2 which goes on up to page 42 and that really sets out a full description of the whole thing and how it works and I'm 11:21 going to spend some bit of time on that.

The actual decision itself is on page 43 and 44 , it's only a two-page decision, it's very short. But at this point I just draw attention to it so that we know what 11:21 we mean by the EU-US Privacy shield. If you look at Article 1 paragraph 2 of the -- well, I should open both 1 and 2, Judge. This is page 43 Article 1:
"For the purpose of Article 25 --"
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, I haven't got the page.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Sorry, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: 43?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Page 43, Article 1.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: wait a moment. Tab 13 the decision?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: There's the decision, this is all part of the decision.
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: The first 42 pages are the
introduction --
ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: -- which explains it. Page 43 is the actual decision where it says "has adopted this
decision".
MR. GALLAGHER: It may be 35 in yours, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I am sorry, Judge. Thank you, Mr. Gallagher. So if you have that, Judge?

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, 35, thank you.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Article 1.1 says:
"For the purposes of Article 25(2) of Directive 95/46, the United States ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the Union to organisations in the United States under the EU-US Privacy shield.
2. The EU-US Privacy Shield is constituted by the principles issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce on 7 Ju7y 2016 as set out in Annex II and the official representations and commitments contained in the documents 7isted in Annexes $I$, III to VII."

And if you turn over the page, Judge, I'm not going to go through these at the moment, I will refer to some of them later on, Annex 1 is a letter from the US Secretary of Commerce, Penny Pritzker, to the Commissioner. Then there's an annex to that with a letter from the Acting Under Secretary for International Trade, Ken Hyatt, which sets out various enhancements to the protection of data in the us under these principles.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: And that goes on for some time. The page numbers are on the top right of this document, Judge, and on page 45 they set out in Annex 2 the arbitral mode1.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: This is to set out a model of private arbitration which if people have complaints can go to arbitration with the companies concerned as a private matter of course.

On page 48 there is Annex 2 which are the EU-US Privacy Shield framework principles issued by the US Department of Commerce. This is how they will maintain an authoritative list of US organisations that have self-certified to the Department that they are going to comply with these principles and the possibility of removal from that list.

We then move on significantly, sorry, Judge, to page 71 11:24 there is a letter from the then US Secretary of state John Kerry. He sets out in Annex A the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield Ombudsperson mechanism regarding signals intelligence. That's really quite important because from the viewpoint of redress that somebody has against 11:25 the US government or a US government agency, the Ombudsperson mechanism is really the mechanism in question. And we may need to look at that in just a little bit more detail to understand precisely what
that Ombudsperson mechanism is, so that letter from Secretary of State Kerry is one that we will have to come back to.

Then at page 78 there is a letter from the Federal Trade Commission Chairwoman, Edel Ramirez. That's dealing with the fact, Judge, that, as I mentioned I think a day or two ago, the Federal Trade Commission has a jurisdiction in particular to bring proceedings against companies if they are engaged in deceptive trade practices and things of some sort. So that if somebody subscribed to the Privacy shield arrangement but wasn't for example in practice adhering to its principles, then there's the possibility that the Federal Trade Commission or other similar type administrative enforcement agencies in the us could take some form of action against that company.

And on page 85 there is an attachment A which is headed: "EU-US Privacy Shie7d framework in context: an 11:26 overview of US privacy and security landscape." That gives from the US perspective a general view of how it operates.

Annex 5 at page 88 is a letter from the us Secretary of 11:26 Transportation Anthony Foxx to the Commissioner and that's dealing with the US Department of Transportation and its role in relation to investigating violations.

On page 91 there's a letter from General Counsel Robert Litt of the office of the Director of National Intelligence and he deals specifically with how, you will recall the Presidential Policy Directive 28 that I opened to you yesterday issued by President Obama in 11:26 January 2014 and he discusses that PPD-28 and how that operates and the limitations it sets out on intelligence gathering and so forth. And he gives a summary at the end that I'11 come to in due course.

On page 109 there is a letter from Department Assistant Attorney General and Counselor for International
Affairs Bruce Swartz of the us Department of Justice. He deals with the question of criminal law enforcement authorities and goes through some of the procedures that are followed for criminal law enforcement under some of the legislation that we discussed yesterday such as the Electronic Communication Privacy Act, court orders for pen register and trap and trace devices and so forth.

So they are the attachments to the decision, Judge, and if I go back to the decision itself. It says in Article 2 -- sorry, I was on Article 1, at paragraph 3 it says:
"For the purpose of paragraph 1, persona1 data are transferred under the EU-US Privacy Shield where they are transferred from the Union to organisations in the

United States that are included in the 'Privacy Shield 7ist', maintained and made pub7icly available by the us Department of Commerce."

Article 2 says: "This Decision does not affect the application of the provisions of Directive 95/46 other than Article 25(1) that pertain to the processing of personal data within the Member States, in particular Article 4 thereof."

Article 3 says: "Wherever the competent authorities in Member States exercise their powers pursuant to Article 28(3) of Directive 95/46/EC leading to the suspension or definitive ban of data flows to an organisation in the united States that is included in the Privacy Shield List in accordance with Sections I and III of the Principles set out in Annex II in order to protect individuals with regard to the processing of their personal data, the Member State concerned shall inform the Commission without delay."

Article 4 says: "The Commission will continuous7y monitor the functioning of the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield with a view to assessing whether the United States continues to ensure an adequate level of protection of personal data transferred thereunder from the Union to organisations in the US."

If I pause there, Judge. That's a reflection of the
fact that this is not an agreement as such between the EU and the US in a formal sense, of an agreement they have signed up. It's a set of commitments that the US have given and therefore the EU is going to continually monitor whether the us policy remains committed to the ${ }^{11: 29}$ fulfilment of those principles.

At Article 4(2) it says: "The Member States and the Commission shall inform each other of cases where it appears that the government bodies in the United States with the statutory power to enforce compliance with the Principles set out in Annex II fail to provide effective detection and supervision mechanisms enabling infringements of the Principles to be identified and punished in practice.
3. The Member States and the Commission shall inform each other of any indications that the interferences by U.S. public authorities responsible for national security, law enforcement or other public interests with the right of individuals to the protection of their personal data go beyond what is strictly necessary, and/or that there is no effective legal protection against such interferences.
4. Within one year from the date of the notification of this Decision to the Member States and on a yearly basis thereafter, the Commission will evaluate the finding in Article 1(1) on the basis of all available
information, including the information received as part of the annual joint review."

So there will be a review in presumably in June of this year in relation to the adequacy:
"5. The Commission will report any pertinent findings to the Committee established under article 31 of the Directive.
6. The Commission will present draft measures in accordance with the procedure referred to in
Article 31(2) with a view to suspending, amending or repealing this decision or limiting its scope, among others, where there are indications:

- that the us public authorities do not comply with the representations and commitments contained in the documents annexed to this Decision, including as regards the conditions and limitations for access by U.s. public authorities for law enforcement, national security and other public interest purposes to personal data transferred under the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield."

Second bullet point: "Of a systematic failure to effectively address complaints by EU data subjects; or, third, of a systematic failure by the Privacy shield ombudsperson to provide timely and appropriate responses to request from EU data subjects as required
by Section 4(e) of Annex III."

And: "The Commission will present such draft measures if the lack of cooperation of the bodies involved in ensuring the functioning of the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield in the United States prevents the Commission from determining whether the finding in Article 1(1) is affected."

And Member States have to implement the decision obvious7y.

So that's the decision itself. But it is necessary to look at the long introduction to it, unfortunately, Judge, to understand it somewhat better.

The background is set out on pages 2 and 3 and I don't think I need go to that. But if you go to paragraph 8, Judge, on page 3 it says:
"Based on evidence gathered by the Commission, including information stemming from the work of EU-US Privacy Contact Group and the information on U.S. intelligence programs received in the ad hoc EU-U.S. working Group, the Commission formulated 13 recommendations for a review of the Safe Harbour scheme."

And details those in summary form.

Then over the page, Judge, it refers to the schrems decision and the consequences of that and at 13 it says: "The Commission has carefully analysed us law and practice, including these official representations and commitments."

Sorry, I should, to put it properly, Judge, I should go back to 12 , I beg your pardon:
"In 2014 the Commission had entered into talks with the 11:32 us authorities in order to discuss the strengthening of the Safe Harbour scheme in line with the 13
recommendations contained in Communication COM (2013) 847. After the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union in the Schrems case, these talks were intensified, with a view to a possible new adequacy decision which would meet the requirements of article 25 of Directive 95/46/EC as interpreted by the Court of Justice. The documents which are annexed to this decision and will also be published in the U.S. Federal Register are the result of these discussions. The privacy principles (Annex II), together with the official representations and commitments by various U.S. authorities contained in the documents in Annexes I, III to VII, constitute the 'EU-U.S. Privacy Shield'.
13. The Commission has carefully analysed u.s. law and practice, including these official representations and commitments. Based on the findings developed in
recitals 136-140, the Commission concludes that the united States ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred under the EU-U.S. Privacy shield from the Union to self-certified organisations in the United States."

And we will look particularly at those recitals, 136 to 140.

But in 14, it says: "The Privacy Shield is based on a 11:33 system of self-certification by which u.s.
organisations commit to a set of privacy principles. It applies to both controllers and processors (agents), with the specificity that processors must be contractually bound to act on7y on instructions from the EU controller and assist the latter in responding to individuals exercising their rights under the principles.
15. Without prejudice to compliance with the national provisions adopted pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC, the present decision has the effect that transfers from a controller or processor in the Union to organisations in the U.S. that have self-certified their adherence to the Principles with the Department of Commerce and have committed to comply with them are allowed. The Principles apply solely to the processing of personal data by the U.S. organisation in as far as processing by such organisations does not fall within the scope of

Union legislation. The Privacy Shield does not affect the application of Union legislation governing the processing of personal data in the Member States."

At 17 it says: "The Principles apply immediately upon 11:34 certification. One exception relates to the Accountability for Onward Transfer Principle in a case where an organisation self-certifying to the Privacy Shield already has pre-existing commercial relationships with third parties."

And it talks about the transition problems.

At 18 it says: "The system will be administered and monitored by the Department of Commerce based on its commitment set out in the representations from the US Secretary of Commerce in Annex 1. With regard to the enforcement of the Principles, the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Transportation have made representations that are contained in Annex IV and 11:34 Annex $v$ to the decision."

It then summarises what the privacy principles are, Judge, and I don't need, I think, to go into the detail of this but just to outline very briefly the summary.

20 refers to the Notice Principle under which:
"Organisations are obliged to provide information to data subjects on a number of key elements relating to
the processing of their personal data."

And it refers to the necessity to provide links to the Department of commerce website and the website of an appropriate alternative dispute settlement provider. 11:35

In 21 it refers to the Data Integrity and Purpose Limitation Principle under which personal data must be limited to what is relevant for the purpose of the processing.

At 22 it states: "Where a new (changed) purpose is materially different but still compatible with the original purpose, the Choice Principle gives data subjects the right to object or opt out. The Choice 11:35 Principle does not supersede the express prohibition on incompatible processing."

In 23, it says: "Stil7 under the Data Integrity and Purpose Limitation Principle, personal information may 11:35 be retained in a form identifying and rendering an identifiable (and thus in the form of personal data) on7y for as long as it serves the purpose(s) for which it was initially collected or subsequently authorised."

24: "Under the Security Principles, organisations must take 'reasonab7e and appropriate' security measures. In the case of sub-processing, organisations must conclude a contract with the sub-processor guaranteeing
the same leve1 of protection."

25: "Under the Access Princip7e, data subjects have the right, without need for justification and only against a non-excessive fee, to obtain from an organisation confirmation of whether such organisation is processing personal data related to them and have the data communicated within reasonable time."

About half way down that paragraph, Judge, it says: 11:36
"In areas where companies most likely resort to the automated processing of personal data to take decisions affecting the individual (e.g. credit lending, mortgage offers, employment), u.s. law offers specific protections against adverse decisions."

And it refers in the footnote to the Equal Credit Opportunity Acts, the Fair Credit Reporting Act or the Fair Housing Act: "These acts typically provide that 11:36 individuals have the right to be informed of the specific reasons underlying the decision (e.g. the rejection of a credit), to dispute incomplete or inaccurate information (as well as reliance on unlawful factors), and seek redress."

Then at the bottom of the page says: "Nevertheless, given the increasing use of automated processing (including profiling) as a basis for taking decisions
affecting individuals in the modern digital economy, this is an area that needs to be closely monitored."

In 26 under the Recourse, Enforcement and Liability Principle: "Participating organisations must provide 11:37 robust mechanisms to ensure compliance with the other principles and recourse for EU data subjects whose personal data have been processed in a non-compliant manner, including effective remedies."

It goes on to refer to the obligations that organisations must verify that their policies conform to the principles and, at the end, that they are subject to the investigatory and enforcement powers of the FTC, the Department of Transportation of another US 11:37 authorised statutory body that will effectively ensure compliance with the Principles."

The next paragraph deals with onward transfers, 28 deals with the Accountability for onward Transfer Principle: "Any onward transfer can on7y take place (i) for 7imited and specified purposes, (ii) on the basis of a contract or (iii) only if that contract provides the same level of protection as the one guaranteed by the Principles, which includes the requirement that the application of the Principles may only be limited to the extent necessary to meet national security, law enforcement and other public interest purposes."

If I move on then to the next section, 2.2:
"Transparency, Administration, and oversight of the EU-US Privacy Shield." It refers to the mechanism set out in the annexes. At 31 it says that the Department of Commerce is going to make available a list of organisations that have self-certified their adherence to the principles and that's called the Privacy Shield list.

At 32 it says that the Department of Commerce will make 11:38 the list and the re-certification submissions publicly available: "In addition, if available on7ine, an organisations privacy policy must include a hyperlink to the Privacy Shield website as well as a hyperlink to the website or complaint submission form of the independent recourse mechanism that is availab7e to investigate unresolved complaints."

I might just pause there, Judge. We'11 see it a bit later on, but this mechanism is, there are private alternative dispute resolution providers in the United States. If one even goes to the websites of some companies you will see it's a growing industry. The company can sign up with any one of these independent alternative dispute resolution providers and they say we will provide you with an arbitration service or a mediation service or whatever it is and that's the mechanism you adopt. You don't have to adopt any one particular organisation that offers this service and
they are private sector operators who provide that dispute resolution mechanism.

33 deals with removing people from the Privacy Shield list who don't comply. 34 deals with the monitoring of $11: 39$ the Department of Commerce on the organisations that are no longer members of the list. 35 refers at the bottom of the page to:
"Any misrepresentation of the general pub7ic by an organisation concerning its adherence to the Principles in the form of misleading statements or practices is subject to enforcement action by the FTC, Department of Transportation or other relevant us enforcement authorities."

And it is also enforceable on the Department of Commerce under the False Statements Act and it deals with the ongoing monitoring by the Department of Commerce.
2.3 deals with the redress mechanisms, complaint handling and enforcement. It says:
"The EU-US Privacy Shield through the Recourse, Enforcement and Liability Principles requires organisations to provide recourse for individuals who are affected by non-compliance and thus the possibility for EU data subjects to lodge complaints regarding
non-compliance by US self-certified companies and to have these complaints resolved, if necessary, by a decision providing an effective remedy.
39. As part of their self-certification, organisations 11:40 must satisfy the requirements of the Recourse, Enforcement and Liability Principle by providing for effective and readily available independent recourse mechanisms by which each individual's complaints and disputes can be investigated and expeditious7y resolved at no cost to the individual.
40. Organisations may choose independent recourse mechanisms in either the Union or in the United States. This includes the possibility to voluntarily commit to 11:40 cooperate with the EU data protection authorities. However, no such choice where organisations process human resources data as cooperation with the DPAs is then mandatory. Other alternatives include independent Alternative Dispute Resolution or private-sector developed privacy programs that incorporate the Privacy Principles into their rules."

Over the page on 41 it says that there is a number of options, therefore, open to individuals. They can bring a complaint directly to an organisation, so that's to the company itself that has processed your data, to an independent dispute resolution body designated by an organisation, or to the national data
protection authority itself or to the FTC if you want them to go and prosecute or bring some action against the company.

42: "In cases where their complaints have not been resolved by any of these recourse or enforcement mechanisms, individuals also have a right to invoke binding arbitration under the Privacy Shield Panel."

And that's in Annex 1: "Except for the arbitral pane7, 11:41 which requires certain remedies to be exhausted before it can be invoked, individuals are free to pursue any or all of the redress mechanism of their choice, and are not obliged to choose one mechanism over the other or to follow a specific sequence. However, there is a certain logical order that is advisable to follow, as set out below.
43. EU data subjects may pursue cases of non-compliance with the principles through direct contacts with the uS self-certified company."

So you go to the company in the first instance and see how do you get on.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: 44. The organisation then must provide a response within 45 days. If that doesn't work, at 45, it says:
"Second, individuals can also bring a complaint directly to the independent dispute resolution body (either in the United States or in the Union) designated by an organisation to investigate and resolve individual complaints (un7ess they are obviously unfounded or frivolous). Sanctions and remedies imposed by such a body must be sufficiently rigorous to ensure compliance by organisations with the Principles and should provide for a reversal or correction by the organisation of the effects of non-compliance and, depending on the circumstances, the termination of the further processing of the personal data at stake and/or their deletion, as well as publicity for findings of non-compliance."

At 46 it refers to the Department of Commerce verifying that the companies do in fact have some independent recourse mechanism in place and the consequences if they fail. They must notify the non-compliance to the Department of Commerce. The third option is at 48: "Individuals may also bring their complaints to a National Data Protection agency."

And at 49 it says: "The advice of the DPAs will be delivered through --"
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Would that be within the EU or within the US?

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No, within the EU. It's primarily concerned with the complaints by EU citizens
who have a complaint about the way their data is processed in the US.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: But you can go in the first instance, if you wish, to your local data protection 11:43 authority in your own Member State.

It says: "The advice of the DPAs will be delivered through an informal pane1 of DPAs established at Union level, which will help to ensure a harmonised and coherent approach to a particular complaint. Advice will be issued after both sides in the dispute have had a reasonable opportunity to comment and to provide any evidence they wish. The panel will deliver advice as quickly as the requirements for due process allows, and as a general rule within 60 days after receiving a complaint. If an organisation fails to comply within 25 days of delivery of the advice and has offered no satisfactory explanation for the delay, the panel will give notice of its intention either to submit the matter to the FTC (or other competent U.S. enforcement authority), or to conclude that the commitment to cooperate has been seriously breached. In the first alternative, this may lead to enforcement action based on Section 5 of the FTC Act."

That's I think the deceptive practices action: "In the second alternative, the panel will inform the Department of Commerce which will consider the
organisation's refusal to comply with the advice of the DPA panel as a persistent failure to comply with the lead to the organisation's removal from the Privacy shield 7ist."

So your local friendly data protection authority doesn't decide the case in the sense of having the power to determine it and impose some remedy. It considers the case, it gives advice to the organisation and the parties who have made the complaint and hopefully they will take that advice. If they don't then the data protection authority refers the matter to the Federal Trade Commission in the United States and it then takes action, either by taking such action as it can itself in terms of its own sanctions of enforcement for unfair or deceptive practice, or, alternatively, it decides that the organisation is not complying and it removes it from the Privacy Shield list.

At 50 it says: "If the DPA to which the complaint has been addressed has taken no or insufficient action to address a complaint, the individual complainant has the possibility to challenge such (in-) action in the national courts."

Fourth at 52: "The Department of Commerce has committed to receive and review and undertake best efforts to resolve complaints about an organisation's
non-compliance with the princip7es" and the detail of how that's going to be done is set out.

At 54: "Fifth, a Privacy Shield organisation must be subject to the investigatory and enforcement powers of US authorities, in particular the Federal Trade Commission that will effectively ensure compliance with the Princip7es."

And at the end of that paragraph, it says: "The FTC wil7 accept complaints directly from individuals and wil7 undertake Privacy Shield investigations on its own initiative, in particular as part of its wider investigations of privacy issues."

And it can enforce compliance through administrative orders.

56: "Sixth, as a recourse mechanism of 'last resort' in case none of the other available redress avenues has satisfactorily resolved an individual's complaint, the EU data subject may invoke binding arbitration by the 'Privacy Shield Panel'. Organisations must inform individuals about that possibility."

And 57 goes on to describe that this is going to be a pool of 20 arbitrators designated by the Department of Commerce and the Commission and it sets out, there is rules set out in the annexes as to how such an
arbitration is to be conducted.

At 58 it says: "The Privacy Shield panel will have the authority to impose 'individual-specific, non-monetary equitable relief' necessary to remedy non-compliance 11:47 with the Principles."

So you cannot award damages but you can make orders saying you must stop the processing of this data that you are engaged in or you must rectify the inaccurate 11:47 data or whatever the actual steps that must be taken.

Half way down 58, it says: "Arbitration may not be invoked if a DPA has the legal authority to resolve the claim at issue with respect to the US self-certified company, namely in those cases where the organisation is either obliged to cooperate and comply with the advice of the DPAs as regards the processing of human resources data collected in the employment context, or has voluntarily committed to do so.
59. Seventh, where an organisation does not comply with its commitment to respect the Principles, then additional avenues for judicial redress may be available under the law of the us, which provide for legal remedies under tort law and in cases of fraudulent misrepresentation, unfair or deceptive acts or practices or breach of contract."

Then at 61, it says: "In the 7ight of the information in this section, the Commission considers that the Principles issued by the US Department of Commerce as such - I think that should be 'are such' -- as ensure a leve 1 of protection of personal data that is essentially equivalent to the one guaranteed by the substantive basic principles laid down in Directive 95/46/EC."

And that of course is the whole basis of the decision. 11:48

Then at section 3, Judge, it goes on to deal with access and use of personal data transferred under the EU-US Privacy Shield by US public authorities. And if I just pause there. So far what we have been concerned 11:48 with, Judge, are essentially private arrangements whereby data is transferred to an organisation in the US and there are private dispute resolution mechanisms available of one sort or another where, if they fail, you make complaint to the FTC who itself will then in 11:48 its own administrative functions carry out its functions vis-à-vis the companies, but that of course is not in itself the dispute between the private individual and the company concerned, it's a public enforcement of public law that the FTC then undertakes. 11:48

At 64 it says: "As follows from Annex II, section I5, adherence to the Principles is limited to the extent necessary to meet national security, pub7ic interest or
law enforcement requirements.
65. The Commission has accessed the limitations and safeguards available in US law as regards access and use of personal data transferred under the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield by us public authorities for national security law enforcement and other public interest purposes."

Then it refers to the letter from the Secretary of State and says: "The us government has also committed to create a new oversight mechanism for national security interference, the Privacy Shield ombudsperson, who is independent from the intelligence community."

We will just look more closely, Judge, in just a moment at the Ombudsman because his independence is in fact one of the important points in the matter.
"Finally, a representation from the U.s. Department of Justice, contained in Annex VII to this decision, describes the limitations and safeguards applicable to access and use of data by pub7ic authorities for 7aw enforcement and other pub7ic interest purposes."

Then at 67, it says: "The Commission's analysis shows that us law contains a number of limitations on the access and use of personal data transferred on the EU-US Privacy Shield for national security purposes as
we17 as oversight and redress mechanisms that provide sufficient safeguards for those data to be effectively protected against un7awful interference and the risk of abuse. Since 2013, when the Commission issued its two communications, this legal framework has been significantly strengthened as described below."

Then at 68: "Under the U.S. Constitution, ensuring national security falls within the President's authority as Commander in Chief, as Chief Executive 11:50 and, as regards foreign intelligence, to conduct U.S. foreign affairs."

That's under Article II of the Constitution:
"while Congress has the power to impose limitations, and has done so in various respects, within these boundaries the President may direct the activities of the U.S. Intelligence Community, in particular through Executive Orders or Presidential Directives. This of course also applies in those areas where no Congressional guidance exists. At present, the two central legal instruments in this regard are Executive Order 12333 and Presidential Policy Directive 28. "

Both of which of course we have referred to already.

> "PPD-28 issued on 17th January 2014 and imposes a number of 7imitations for 'signals intelligence'
operations."

And I will let the stenographers change, Judge.

Over the next two pages then, Judge, from about paragraph 69 to about 75 or 76 it summarises PPD28 and what it provides. As I say, I've referred to that yesterday and I'm not going to go over that again. But it says at 77 on page 20 :
"As a directive issued by the President as the Chief Executive, these requirements bind the entire Intelligence Community and have been further imp7emented through agency rules and procedures that transpose the general principles into specific directions for day-to-day operations. Moreover, while Congress is itself not bound by PPD-28, it has a1so taken steps to ensure that collection and access of personal data in the United States are targeted rather than carried out 'on a generalised basis'.
78. It follows from the available information, including the representations received from the us government, that once the data has been transferred to organisations located in the United States and self-certified under the EU-US Privacy Shield, US intelligence agencies may only seek personal data where their request complies with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) or is made by the Federal

Bureau of Investigation (FBI) based on a so-called National Security Letter (NSL). Several legal bases exist under FISA that may be used to collect (and subsequently process) the personal data of EU data subjects transferred under the EU-US Privacy Shield."

Then it goes on to refer to some of the sections, such as Section 215 and Section 702 and so on that we have already referred to.

Over at page at 81 it refers to the Prism and Upstream programmes, notes that section 702 is going to be reviewed in 2017.
"82. Moreover, in its representations the US government 11:53 has given the European Commission explicit assurance that the U.S. Intelligence Community 'does not engage in indiscriminate surveillance of anyone, including ordinary European citizens'."

Then it deals with the requirements of PPD-28 as regards access to collected data and data security. 84 deals with storage and further dissemination of personal data and again recites what PPD-28 states with regard to treating people with dignity and respect. 11:53 And at 85 it says:
"In this respect, non-US persons will be treated in the same way as US persons, based on procedures approved by the Attorney-Genera7."

86 points out that dissemination is limited to cases where the information is relevant to the underlying purpose of the collection and thus responsive to an 11:54 authorised foreign intelligence or law enforcement requirement and refers again in the footnote to section 215.

87 says:
"According to the assurances given by the US government, personal information may not be disseminated sole7y because the individual concerned is a non-US person and 'signals intelligence about the routine activities of a foreign person would not be considered foreign intelligence that could be disseminated or retained permanently by virtue of that fact alone unless it is otherwise responsive to an authorized foreign intelligence requirement'.
88. On the basis of all of the above, the Commission concludes that there are rules in place in the United States designed to 7imit any interference for national security purposes with the fundamental rights of the persons whose personal data are transferred from the Union to the United States under the EU-US Privacy Shield to what is strictly necessary to achieve the legitimate objective in question.
89. As the above ana7ysis has shown, uS law ensures that surveil7ance measures will on7y be employed to obtain foreign intelligence information - which is a 7egitimate policy objective - and be tailored as much as possible. In particular, bulk collection will only be authorised exceptionally where targeted collection is not feasib7e, and will be accompanied by additional safeguards to minimise the amount of data collected and subsequent access...
90. In the Commission's assessment, this conforms with the standard set out by the Court of Justice in the Schrems judgment, according to which legislation involving interference with the fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter must impose 'minimum safeguards' and 'is not limited to what is strictly necessary where it authorises, on a generalised basis, storage of all the personal data of all the persons whose data has been transferred from the European Union' etc."

Quoting from Schrems. Section 312 then deals with effective legal protection. It says at 91:
"The Commission has assessed both the oversight mechanisms that exist in the United States with regard to any interference by US intelligence authorities with personal data transferred to the United States and the
avenues available for EU data subjects to seek individual redress."

First of all, it deals with the oversight procedures under FISA. There's -- subject to oversight from the executive branch. PPD-28 says there will be periodic auditing. There's other oversight layers at 95 Inspector Generals, the office of the Director of National Intelligence Civil Liberties and Privacy office, the PCLOB, which I think is the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board and the President's Intelligence Oversight Board.
"These oversight functions are supported by compliance staff in all the agencies.
96. As explained by the US government, civil liberties or privacy officers with oversight responsibilities exist at various departments with intelligence responsibilities and intelligence agencies."

In 97 it's explained that each intelligence community element has its own Inspector General and describes that they're statutorily independent. It says at the end of 97 :
"While the Inspectors General can only issue non-binding recommendations for corrective action, their reports, including on follow-up action... are
made public and moreover sent to Congress which can on this basis exercise its oversight function.
98. Furthermore, the Privacy and Civil Liberties oversight Board, an independent agency within the executive branch composed of a bipartisan, five-member Board appointed by the President for a fixed six-year term with Senate approval, is entrusted with responsibilities in the field of counterterrorism policies and their implementation, with a view to protect privacy and civil liberties. In its review of Intelligence Community action, it may access all relevant agency records, reports, audits."

And so on.
"99. Finally, the aforementioned oversight mechanisms are complemented by the Intelligence Oversight Board... which oversees compliance by us intelligence authorities with the Constitution."

## At 101 it says:

"These oversight functions are moreover supported by extensive reporting requirements with respect to non-compliance."

And again refers to PPD-28. At 102 it refers to the House and Senate Intelligence and Judicial Committees,
so that there's oversight from Congress. And at 103 it says later statutes have extended and refined the reporting requirement and gives details of that. And at 104, under the USA Freedom Act of 2015, it must disclose publicly the number of FISA orders and directives received. 105 refers to the authorisation that is required in circumstances from the FISA court, and again we've gone through all of that yesterday, so I'11 move over that. And it deals with other provisions of FISA which we have dealt with. It contrasts it in paragraph 109 with Section 702 in FISA, where the FISC does not authorise individual surveillance measures, but authorises surveillance programmes like Prism and Upstream. And again we've been through all of that yesterday and I don't think I 11:58 need deal with that.

At page 31, Judge, there's a heading "Individual Redress". It says:
"A number of avenues are availab7e under US 7aw to EU data subjects if they have concerns whether their personal data have been processed... by US Intelligence Community elements, and if so, whether the limitations app7icab7e in US 7aw have been comp7ied with. These relate essentially to three areas: Interference under FISA; unlawfu7, intentional access to personal data by government officials; and access to information under Freedom of Information Act.
112. First, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act provides a number of remedies, available also to non-US persons, to challenge unlawful electronic surveillance."

And it refers to those, Judge. And we've gone through those and analysed those yesterday, so I don't need to deal with that.

113 says:
"Second, the US government referred the Commission to a number of additional avenues that EU data subjects could use to seek legal recourse against government officials."

And it refers there to the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, which we went through in detail yesterday, Judge, and Right to Financial Privacy Act. And all of these causes of action, they say, are available under certain conditions.
"A more general redress possibility is offered by the Administrative Procedure Act... according to which 'any person suffering legal wrong...', is entitled to seek judicial review."
"Finally, the us government has pointed to the FOIA as a means for non-US persons to seek access to existing federal agency records, including where these contain the individual's personal data."

At 115 then the Commission states:
"while individuals, including EU data subjects, therefore have a number of avenues of redress when they have been the subject of unlawful (electronic) surveillance for national security purposes, it is equally clear that at least some legal bases that us intelligence authorities may use (e.g. EO 12333) are not covered. Moreover, even where judicial redress possibilities in principle do exist for non-Us persons, such as for surveillance under FISA, the available causes of action are limited."

And you see in the footnote 170 there, Judge, they refer to the representations from the Director of National Intelligence:
"According to the explanations provided, the available causes of action either require the existence of damage or showing the government intends to use or disclose information."

And it describes again those statutory provisions that we looked at yesterday and the requirements of
intention and willfulness and so forth. And it adds:
"However, as the Court of Justice has repeatedly stressed, to establish the existence of an interference with the fundamental right to privacy, it does not matter whether the person concerned" --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, which paragraph are you from now?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Footnote 170, Judge.
MR. GALLAGHER: It's 169.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Is it?
MR. GALLAGHER: It's on ours at 169.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I've got the official journal version, I think, and Mr. Gallagher's given me the citation.
MR. MIChael collins: yes. And I think I have, sorry, I've probably -- yes, I have a version published by the European Commission, but it may be, there may be some slight difference, Judge.
MR. GALLAGHER: There are. There are 12:01
differences.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I see. I'm terribly sorry about that, Judge.
Ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, not to worry. So footnote 169 is the one you're reading from?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: It must be 169. I'11 take a note of that. Just at the end of that footnote, Judge, it says:
"However, as the Court of Justice has repeatedly stressed, to establish the existence of an interference with the fundamental right to privacy, it does not matter whether the person concerned has suffered any adverse consequence on account of that interference". 12:01 MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Then in 116, Judge, they say:
"In order to provide for an additional redress avenue accessible for all EU data subjects" -- sorry, Judge, I've skipped... Sorry, the end of 115 said:
"And claims brought by individuals (including us persons) will be declared inadmissible where they cannot show 'standing'...
116. In order to provide for an additional redress avenue accessible for all EU data subjects, the US government has decided to create a new ombudsperson Mechanism as set out in the letter from the us Secretary of State to the Commission which is contained in Annex III to this decision. This mechanism builds on the designation, under PPD-28, of a Senior Coordinator (at the level of Under-Secretary) in the State Department as a contact point for foreign governments to raise concerns regarding us signals intelligence activities, but goes significantly beyond this original concept.
117. In particular, according to the commitments from the US government, the Ombudsperson Mechanism will ensure that individual complaints are properly investigated and addressed, and that individuals receive independent confirmation that us laws have been complied with or, in case of a violation of such laws, the non-compliance has been remedied."

If I pause there, Judge. When we see the detail of it in the annex, we'11 see that that is quite important. Because one might think from this that it says the complaint has been properly investigated and addressed, that the person who has the complaint is going to get satisfaction of some sort in terms of understanding what's happened, will see what the remedy is and there'11 be something done to assist him. But in fact what the Ombudsperson does is they simply te11 you that either US laws have been complied with - and they tell you that in a broad sense - or they tell you 'The US laws have not been complied with and we have taken remedial action'. But you're not told the detail of what they've found is the individual noncompliance or what the particular remedial action taken is. Nor is any particular remedy afforded to the individual in question, other than the satisfaction perhaps of knowing that the complaint has been investigated and some unknown remedial action has been taken.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: This applies to where there's been unlawful use of data transferred, is that right?

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Well, where the allegation is that there has been some breach of the, both the laws and, presumably, the various principles that are enunciated in PPD-28, for example, in terms of how the data will be accessed and treated.

It goes on:
"The Mechanism includes 'the Privacy Shield ombudsperson', i.e. the Under-Secretary and further staff as well as other oversight bodies competent to oversee the different elements of the Intelligence Community on whose cooperation the Privacy Shield ombudsperson will rely in dealing with complaints."

And we'll see from the detail later on the ombudsperson's role within the department.
"In particular, where an individual's request relates to the compatibility of surveillance with us law, the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will be able to rely on independent oversight bodies with investigatory powers (such as the Inspector-Generals or the PCLOB). In each case the Secretary of State ensures that the Ombudsperson will have the means to ensure that its response to individual requests is based on all the necessary information.
118. Through this 'composite structure', the

Ombudsperson Mechanism guarantees independent oversight and individual redress. Moreover, the cooperation with other oversight bodies ensures access to the necessary expertise. Finally, by imposing an obligation on the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson to confirm compliance or remediation of any non-compliance, the mechanism reflects a commitment from the U.S. government as a whole to address and resolve complaint from EU individuals.
119. First, differently from a pure government-to-government mechanism, the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will receive and respond to individual complaints. such complaints can be addressed to the supervisory authorities in the Member States competent for the oversight of national security services and/or the processing of personal data by public authorities that will submit them to a centralised EU body from where they will be channelled to the Privacy Shield ombudsperson."

So you make your complaint locally and the authorities in your Member State will then transmit the complaint onwards to the ombudsperson.
"This will in fact benefit EU individuals who can turn to a national authority 'close to home' and in their own language. It will be the task of such an authority to support the individual in making a request to the

Privacy Shield ombudsperson that contains the basic information and thus can be considered 'complete'. The individual does not have to demonstrate that his/her personal data have in fact been accessed by the us government through signals intelligence activities.
120. Second, the US government commits to ensure that, in carrying out its functions, the Privacy Shield ombudsperson will be able to rely on the cooperation from other oversight and compliance review mechanisms existing in US law. This will sometimes involve national intelligence authorities, in particular where the request is to be interpreted as one for access to documents under the Freedom of Information Act. In other cases, particularly when requests relate to the compatibility of surveillance with us law, such cooperation will involve independent oversight bodies (e.g. Inspector Generals) with the responsibility and power to carry out a thorough investigation... Also, the Privacy Shield ombudsperson will be able to refer matters to the PCLOB for its consideration" - that's the oversight body - "where any non-compliance has been found by one of these oversight bodies, the Intelligence Community element" - and I think the phrase "Intelligence Community" is in fact a statutory 12:06 phrase, Judge, defined somewhere in the legislation "(e.g. an intelligence agency) concerned will have to remedy the non-compliance as only this will allow the ombudsperson to provide a 'positive' response to the
individual (i.e. that any non-comp7iance has been remedied)."

So just pausing there, Judge. The Ombudsperson, if he or she decides 'Yes, actually something did go wrong here', he or she communicates with the organisation concerned and satisfies themselves that some step has been taken to remedy the matter. And then on foot of that, when they're so satisfied, they make what is termed the positive response to the individual. And the positive response is to say 'The noncompliance of which you have complained about has now been remedied'. That's the extent of the satisfaction that you get from the procedure.
"Also, as part of the cooperation, the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will be informed of the outcome of the investigation, and the Ombudsperson will have the means to ensure that it receives all the information necessary to prepare its response.
121. Finally, the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will be independent from, and thus free from instructions by, the US Intelligence Community."

And I'11 just ask you to hold that thought in your head, Judge, when we look at the description given by Secretary Kerry in the annex to the decision.
"This is of significant importance, given that the Ombudsperson will have to 'confirm' that (i) the complaint has been properly investigated and that (ii) relevant us law - including in particular the limitations and safeguards... - has been complied with or, in the event of non-compliance, such violation has been remedied. In order to be able to provide that independent confirmation, the Privacy shield Ombudsperson will have to receive the necessary information regarding the investigation to assess the accuracy of the response to the complaint. In addition, the Secretary of State has committed to ensure that the Under-Secretary will carry out the function as Privacy Shield ombudsperson objectively and free from any improper influence 7iable to have an effect on the response to be provided.
122. Overall, this mechanism ensures that individual complaints will be thoroughly investigated and resolved, and that at least in the field of surveillance this will involve independent oversight bodies with the necessary expertise and investigatory powers and an Ombudsperson that will be able to carry out its functions free from improper, in particular political, influence. Moreover, individuals will be able to bring complaints without having to demonstrate, or just to provide indications, that they have been the object of surveillance. In the light of these features, the Commission is satisfied that there are adequate and
effective guarantees against abuse.
123. On the basis of all the above, the Commission concludes that the United States ensures effective legal protection against interferences by its intelligence authorities with the fundamental rights of the persons whose data are transferred from the union to the United States under the EU-US Privacy Shield."

Then they refer to the schrems judgment and quote from 12:09 it and say:
"The Commission's assessment has confirmed that such legal remedies are provided for in the United States, including through the introduction of the ombudsperson mechanism."

And they say in the framework of the Commission's continued monitoring powers, the effectiveness will be reassessed.

The next section deals with access and use by us public authorities for law enforcement and public interest purposes. And it says:
"The uS government (through the Department of Justice) has provided assurance on the applicable limitations and safeguards which in the Commission's assessment demonstrate an adequate level of protection."

And they deal, firstly, with the Fourth Amendment and the necessity for showing probable cause. At 127 they say:
"While the Fourth Amendment right does not extend to non-US persons that are not resident in the United States" - and that's perhaps a simplification, as we've seen, Judge, from what the test actually is - "the latter nevertheless benefit indirectly from its protections, given that the personal data are held by US companies with the effect that law enforcement authorities in any event have to seek judicial authorisation (or at least respect the reasonab7eness requirement)."

So I think what that means is that in terms of access by authorities to US companies, the US companies have the benefit of the Fourth Amendment, which somehow indirectly gives protection to EU citizens. At least 12:10 that seems to be the logic.
"Further protections are provided by special statutory authorities, as well as the Department of Justice Guidelines, which limit law enforcement access to data on grounds equivalent to necessity and proportionality (e.g. by requiring that the $F B I$ use the least intrusive investigative methods feasible, taking into account the effect on privacy and civil 7iberties)."

And these are all what are set out in the representations annex to the decision.
"128. Although a prior judicial authorisation by a 12:11 court or grand jury (an investigate arm of the court impanelled by a judge or magistrate)" - it'd not in fact a jury at all, Judge, or it's not, as you know, a court or decision-making body - "is not required in all cases, administrative subpoenas are limited to specific 12:11 cases and will be subject to independent judicial review."

Again you know all of this from the review that we've gone through in the legislation. Then it provides for, 12:11 refers to the other statutory provisions we've looked at - the Freedom of Information Act, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and so forth. It deals more specifically with the provisions of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. And then at section 4, on 12:11 page 38 , dealing with adequate leve 1 of protection under the EU-US Privacy Shield, at 136 it says:
"In the light of the those findings, the Commission considers that the United States ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from the Union to self-certified organisations in the United States under the EU-US Privacy Shield.
137. In particular, the Commission considers that the Principles issued by the u.s. Department of Commerce as a whole ensure a level of protection of personal data that is essentially equivalent to the one guaranteed by the basic principles laid down in [the Directive]."

And it says at 139 -- sorry, it refers to the transparency obligations. 139 says it considers that:
"Taken as a whole, the oversight and recourse mechanisms... enable infringements of the Principles... to be identified and punished in practice and offer legal remedies to the data subject to gain access to personal data relating to him and, eventually, to obtain the rectification or erasure of such data.
140. Finally, on the basis of the available information about the US legal order, including the representations and commitments from the US" --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Just pause there about the erasure. where did that arise?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Sorry, where does what arise, Judge?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: It's at the end of paragraph 139. I mean, I possibly haven't taken this in at the

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Erasure.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- first reading. It's talking there about "to obtain the rectification or erasure of
data." Now, I heard the Ombudsperson was meant to say 'Whatever may have been wrong before has been rectified'.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that what they're referring 12:13 to or not?

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Well, I think that's what they are referring to. I think what they mean is, supposing your complaint is that some data is being improperly stored by a company, you won't be told exactly what has 12:13 happened, you will simply be told 'Your complaint has been remedied'. But that may involve the erasure of data, for example, if the data was being improperly stored. You won't be given that level of detail to be told 'That's the thing we've done to bring about compliance with the law', but there are obviously anticipating that that is something that could occur -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So the Commission is assuming that that may be one of the remedies which the Ombudsman achieves?

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Achieves, even though -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: But doesn't te11 the data person --
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: But doesn't tell the data person --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: -- that subject?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Exactly. That's the case. That's my understanding anyway, Judge. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: 140:
"Finally, on the basis of the available information about the US legal order, including the representations and commitments from the US government, the Commission considers that any interference by US pub7ic authorities with the fundamental rights of the persons whose data are transferred from the Union to the United States under the Privacy Shield for national security, law enforcement or other public interest purposes, and the ensuing restrictions imposed on self-certified organisations with respect to their adherence to the Principles, will be 7imited to what is strictly necessary to achieve the legitimate objective in question, and that there exists effective legal protection against such interference.
141. The Commission concludes that this meets the standards of Article 25 of [the Directive], interpreted in 7ight of the Charter... as exp7ained by the Court of Justice in particular in schrems."

Then it deals with the necessity for the Commission to be informed by Member States about actions taken by the DPAS. At the end of the page, 144:
"Consequent7y, a Commission adequacy decision adopted pursuant to Article 25(6)... is binding on all organs of the Member States to which it is addressed,
including their independent supervisory authorities. where such an authority has received a complaint putting in question the compliance of a Commission adequacy decision with the protection of the fundamental right to privacy and data protection and considers the objections advanced to be well founded, national law must provide it with a legal remedy to put those objections before a national court which, in case of doubts, must stay proceedings and make a reference for a preliminary ruling to the Court of Justice."

So that's, of course, acknowledging the point decided in Schrems - Commission decisions are binding. And Hogan J's question was: Does that mean the DPA has to just accept it? The answer was 'No, the DPA still has to investigate it'; notwithstanding that there's a Commission decision that says there is adequate protection, you still have to look at it and, if you have doubts about it, you have to bring it before the court and you have to ask the court, if it shares the doubts, to refer it on to the European Court.

So of course, this is a Commission decision where the Commission is saying 'we think when you put all of this together it does amount to adequate protection within the meaning of Article 25 and 26 '. But that doesn't, of course, exclude at all the jurisdiction that both the Commissioner has and that you have to deal with the matter. Because this matter is coming before you,
first of all, with regard to the Standard Contractual Clauses, albeit that I think they themselves could be the subject of a complaint to the Ombudsman or ombudsperson, so there could be an intersection between them. But secondly, this is then a factor that one takes into account and one says, you conceivably could say 'Actually, in light of all of this, I'm completely satisfied that there's no doubt whatsoever that there's adequate compliance and I'm not going to make a reference to the European Court'. And you could do 12:16 that, that's the argument Mr. Gallagher will be urging upon you, and some of the amici.

But equally you have to look at it from the viewpoint that even within the privacy shield decision itself, the Commission has expressly adverted to the fact that notwithstanding that Commission decisions are binding in what they've said, there is still this obligation to, if the complaint is made, to bring it before the court and for the court to refer it to the European court of Justice if it still considers there are concerns.

So one way perhaps to look at it, Judge, is to consider, leaving aside the point that I rely upon that 12:16 this postdates the Commissioner's decision and the analysis in terms of the Standard Contractual Clauses, one way to look at it is to say supposing you were satisfied, absent the Privacy Shield, that there wasn't
in fact, or there's certainly a question that deserved to be referred to the European Court about adequacy, does this ombudsperson mechanism remedy the concerns and satisfy all those concerns or is there still a concern that's worthy of reference?

And it is fundamentally the ombudsperson mechanism that one is concerned with. Because the other mechanisms are essentially a form of private remedy mechanisms between individual companies in the us who sign up for the Privacy Shield principles, some of whom may, some of whom may not, some of whom may only sign up for the principles in relation to some aspects of the transfer of their data and not in respect of other aspects. So in terms of a complaint about what the US Government is 12:17 doing and what US agencies are doing, the ombudsperson mechanism is the one that one has to consider. And that's why I'm going to look in just a moment at the -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: And you were saying that obviously this case was concerning the Standard Contractual clauses.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So I think you said at the beginning that you felt that the Privacy shield didn't apply, that this decision didn't apply because it -- is 12:18 that what you said? I didn't --
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: If I did, I didn't quite mean to say that, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: No, I may -- I've misunderstood
you. How does this decision relate to the Standard Contractual Clauses, in your opinion?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: First of a11, the data transfers that Facebook have been making and are continuing to make continue to be made pursuant to the Standard Contractual Clauses. In other words, that's the mechanism that they say they adopt for the purpose of saying they meet -- they're making a lawful transfer under Article 25 and 26. And of course, it is a lawful transfer for so long as the SCC decisions are there and 12:18 are valid decisions, transfers under them are lawful. So Facebook are correct in saying that the transfers they're making at the moment are lawful.

What I'm saying is that they are not making the transfers insofar as what the Commissioner was dealing with, the transfers were not being made pursuant to the Privacy Shield arrangement, they were being made pursuant to the Standard Contractual Clauses. And that is what the Commissioner's decision is about. And it's the validity of those Standard Contractual clauses is a11 that she's asking to be referred to, albeit that it would be impossible, I think, not to know and take account of - and that's why I'm opening it to you - the fact of the Privacy Shield.

But where I think there is this interconnection, I'm assuming - and I'm open to correction on this, because I just don't know exactly how it's going to work - but
supposing somebody had a complaint, an EU citizen had a complaint to say 'You're not complying with the Standard Contractual Clauses', that that mechanism is breaking down, the company, Facebook Inc. in the US is not complying with it; I presume it would be possible 12:19 to make that complaint through the ombudsperson mechanism and to seek to have that complaint ventilated.

So to that extent, it's been overtaken by events in the 12:19 sense that this would appear to provide a mechanism that could be availed of since it is now in force, since the decision is in force. But as a matter of principle, the SCCs are a different avenue by which the transfer of data is lawful under the Directive. The -- 12:20 MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So it's not that the transfers are being availed of, but that it sets a scenario where there's another remedy?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Exactly so. And I think it's also the case, Judge, I think Facebook - Mr. Gallagher will know better than this and can explain it - but I think Facebook do make some transfers now by availing of the Privacy Shield and there are, I think, some transfers - not a11, I think, but some transfers - that they do pursuant to the Privacy Shield. But as I say, 12:20 that's something that can be perhaps explained in a little more detail.

Section six then, Judge, deals with, at 145 says:
"In the light of the fact that the level of protection afforded by the US legal order may be liable to change, the Commission, following adoption of this decision, will check periodically whether the findings relating to the adequacy of the level of protection ensured by the United States under the EU-US Privacy Shield are still factually and legally justified. Such a check is required, in any event, when the Commission acquires any information giving rise to a justified doubt in that regard."

It then goes on to describe the continuing monitoring that's going to be put in place. The US Government has committed to keep the Commission informed of material developments in US law in relation to the Privacy Shield and the Commission will assess the level of protection following the entry into application of the GDPR. And again that's of some importance, because the GDPR in some important respects, Judge, strengthens the 12:21 level of data protection for $E$ citizens in Europe. So the bar is raise add little higher, if I can put it that way, when the GDPR comes into force in 2018, and so another assessment will have to be done to see whether the Privacy Shield mechanism adequately meets the requirements of the GDPR.

Then it sets out arrangements that will be made, including the Article 29 working Party for this
monitoring. There's an annual joint review as referred to in 148 where:
"The Commission will request that the Department of Commerce provides comprehensive information on all relevant aspects of the functioning of the EU-US Privacy Shield, including referrals received by the Department of Commerce from DPAs and the results of ex officio compliance reviews."

And then the Commission will prepare a public report. Section 7, Judge - happily, coming to the end of this now - says: "Where, on the basis of" -- it's headed "Suspension of the Adequacy Decisions":
"Where, on the basis of the checks or of any other information available, the Commission concludes that the level of protection offered by the Privacy Shield can no longer be regarded as essentially equivalent to the one in the Union, or where there are clear indications that effective compliance with the Principles in the United States might no longer be ensured, or that the actions of us pub7ic authorities responsible for national security or the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offenses do not ensure the required level of protection, it will inform the Department of Commerce thereof and request that appropriate measures are taken to swiftly address any potential non-compliance with
the Principles within a specified, reasonable timeframe. If, after the expiration of the specified timeframe, the us authorities fail to demonstrate satisfactorily that the EU-US Privacy Shield continues to guarantee effective compliance and an adequate leve7 of protection, the Commission will initiate the procedure leading to the partial or complete suspension or repeal of this decision. Alternatively, the Commission may propose to amend this decision, for instance by limiting the scope of the adequacy finding on7y to data transfers subject to additional conditions.
151. In particular, the Commission will initiate the procedure for suspension or repeal in case of:
(a) indications that the US authorities do not comply with the representations and commitments contained in the documents annexed to this decision, including as regards the conditions and limitations for access by U.S. pub7ic authorities for law enforcement, national security and other public interest purposes to personal data transferred under the Privacy shield;
(b) failure to effectively address complaints by EU data subjects; in this respect, the Commission will take into account all circumstances having an impact on the possibility for EU data subjects to have their rights enforced, including, in particular, the voluntary commitment by self-certified us companies to
cooperate with the DPAs...
(c) failure by the Privacy Shield ombudsperson to provide timely and appropriate responses."

And it goes on to say they'11 also consider initiating 12:24 the procedure leading to the amendment or the repeal of the decision if they fail to get the necessary information and clarifications for the assessment or compliance with the principles, the effectiveness of complaint handling procedures or, perhaps importantly, 12:24 any lowering of the required level of protections as a consequence of actions by us national intelligence authorities, in particular as a consequence of the collection or access to personal data that's not limited to what's strictly necessary or appropriate. And then it refers to the working Party.

So it's on that basis it then adopts the decision that I've already opened to you, Judge. And then there are the various annexes and representations. They're all effectively summarised in the introduction and, therefore, I'm not going to go through them. The only one I want to go through, Judge, is the one involving the ombudsperson mechanism itself, which is the letter from the Secretary of State John Kerry. Sorry, Judge, I've just misplaced it.

MR. GALLAGHER: Page 71 in ours.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I'm actually back on the
official one here. I think it's page 71, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSteLLO: Yes, I have it. I put a yellow sticky on it when we were going through it the first time.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes, I had too, but I just haven't marked it. on page 72, Judge, after the -well, sorry, the letter is of importance, I should read the letter I think. It says:
"Dear Commissioner Jourová

I am pleased we have reached an understanding on the EU-US Privacy Shield that will include an Ombudsperson mechanism through which authorities in the EU will be able to submit requests on behalf of EU individuals regarding us signals intelligence practices.

On January 172004 President Obama announced important intelligence forms... PPD-28. Under PPD-28 I designated Under Secretary of State Catherine A. Nove11i, who also serves a Senior Coordinator
International Information Technology Diplomacy, as our point of contact for foreign governments that wish to raise concerns regarding us signal intelligence activities. Building on this role, I have established a Privacy Shield ombudsperson mechanism in accordance with the terms set out in Annex $A$, which have been updated."

And he's directed Under Secretary Novelli to perform
this function.
"Under Secretary Nove17i is independent from the us Intelligence Community and reports directly to me."

And he's directed his staff to devote the necessary resources to it and so on.

Over the page, Judge, halfway down, at paragraph one:
"The Senior Coordinator will serve as the Privacy shield ombudsperson and designate additional State Department officials as appropriate to assist in her performance of the responsibilities detailed in this memorandum. The Privacy Shield ombudsperson will work 12:27 closely with the appropriate officials from other Departments who are responsible for processing requests. The Ombudsperson is independent from the Intelligence Community. The Ombudsperson reports directly to the Secretary of State, who will ensure that the ombudsperson carries out its function objectively and free from improper influence that is 7iable to have an effect on response to be provided."

So the Ombudsperson, Judge, is independent, it is said, 12:27 from the Intelligence Community, although looked at in a moment at the connection between the Intelligence Community and the Secretary of state or the Department of State, but clearly not independent in the sense of
the way a judge is independent as appointed from the government, because it is, in effect, a public servant who is responsible to the Secretary of State.
"2. Effective" -- sorry, Judge, could I just take instructions on one aspect that I've presumably made a bags of? Sorry, Mr. Young has quite rightly directed my attention, Judge, to the previous paragraph, which explains the connection between the SCCs and the ombudsperson mechanism that I was trying to explain a moment ago and no doubt was making a bags of it. It says:
"This memorandum describes a new mechanism that the Senior Coordinator will follow to facilitate the processing of requests relating to national security access to data transmitted from the EU to the US pursuant to the Privacy Shield Standard Contractual Clauses, binding corporate rules" - that's one of the other avenues of transfer - "derogations or possible future derogations through established avenues under app7icable US laws and policy and the response to those requests."

So the Ombudsperson can deal with the SCC avenue of transfer, but if you've got a complaint about how that avenue of transfer is operating, you can make a complaint through this Ombudsperson mechanism.
"2. Effective coordination.
The Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will be able to effectively use and coordinate with the mechanisms and Officials described below, in order to ensure that the Ombudsperson's response to requests from submitting EU individual complaints to handling bodies is based on the necessary information. When the request relates to the compatibility of surveillance of the US law, the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will be ab7e to co-operate with one of the independent oversight bodies with investigatory powers."

She'11 work closely with the other US Government officials, as is said in (a). (b), the US government will rely on mechanisms for coordinating and overseeing national security matters interests across departments and agencies to help ensure that she's able to respond. She may refer other matters to the Privy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for consideration.

Then it deals with the procedure, Judge, submitting requests:
"A request will initially be submitted to the supervisory authorities in the Member States competent for the oversight of national security services and/or the processing of personal data by public authorities. The request will be submitted to the Ombudsperson by an EU centralised body" - called the EU Individual

Complaints Handling Body.

So the complaint is transmitted at EU level to state level rather than from the individual directly to the Ombudsperson. Then the EU Individual Complaint Handling Body ensures that the request is complete and sets out the various things that would need to be put in place to make sure the request can be processed. There are commitments set out at 4 to communicate with the submitting EU Individual Complaints Handling Body.

Over the page, Judge, at paragraph (e) it says:
"Once a request has been completed as described in section three of this memorandum, the Privacy shield Ombudsperson will provide in a timely manner an appropriate response to the submitting EU Individual Complaints Handling Body subject to the continuing ob7igation to protect information under app7icab7e laws and policies. The Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will provide a response to the submitting EU individual complaint hand7ing body confirming (1) that the complaint has been properly investigated and (2) that the US 7aw, Statutes, Executive Orders, Presidential Directives and Agency Policies providing the the Director of National Intelligence 7etter have been complied with, or in the event of noncompliance, that such noncompliance has been remedied."

So you get a letter with two things: 'we have properly investigated your complaint' and 'All the laws, policies, Presidential Directives and so on of the United States have been properly complied with', or 'if ${ }_{\text {12:31 }}$ they haven't been properly complied with, that noncompliance has been remedied'. And that's the extent of the information and the decision that you get. And in particular it goes on then to be express about it, Judge:
"The Privacy Shield on Ombudsperson will neither confirm nor deny whether the individual has been the target of surveillance."

And that, of course, is understandable why that would be so, Judge. Because otherwise a terrorist could find out 'Am I being the subject of targeted surveillance or not?' by simply submitting a complaint. So I'm not necessarily criticising the fact that this is so, but I'm just saying from the perspective of the ordinary EU citizen who has a complaint about data processing, what does he get and how does it look at it from his or her perspective?
"Nor will the Privacy Shield ombudsperson confirm the specific remedy that was applied. As further explained in Section 5, Freedom of Information requests will be processed as provided for under the statute and the
app7icable regulations. The Privacy Shield Ombudsperson will communicate directly with the EU Individual Complaints Handling Body who will be responsible for communicating with the individual
submitting the request."

At (g) it says:
"Commitments in this memorandum will not app7y to general claims that the EU-US Privacy Shield is inconsistent with European Union data protection requirements. Commitments in this memorandum are made based on the common understanding by the Commission and the US Government that given the scope of the commitments under this mechanism, there may be resource 12:33 constraints that arise, including with respect to the Freedom of Information Act requests. Should the carrying out of the Privacy Shield Ombudsperson's functions exceed reasonable resource constraints and impede the fulfillment of these commitments, the US Government will discuss with the Commission any adjustments that may be necessary."

Then it deals with the processing of requests for information over the page at six. There can be requests for further action, including a request alleging violation of law or other misconduct will be referred to the appropriate US Government body, including the independent oversight bodies. And it
refers to those oversight bodies such as Inspectors General, the Privacy and Civil Liberties Offices and so on and the office of Privacy and Civil Liberties at the Department of Justice.

So that's the way the ombudsperson mechanisms works, Judge. It's a person who is responsible to the Secretary of State and who operates, I think, within the Secretary of State. And of course, the Secretary of State ultimately has the responsibility in relation to the Intelligence Community as well, but the ombudsperson is intended to be independent from the Intelligence Community as such and operates outside in other words, outside the National Intelligence Agency, the CIA, the FBI and all the other agencies that are concerned.

The issue in present circumstances, Judge, is, when one is looking at the question of adequacy and in terms of analysing whether the legal rules that are referred to and the mechanisms of compliance with those legal rules as contemplated under our interpretation of Articles 25 and 26 , whether this has any significant impact on that analysis.

We respectfully say, Judge, that, first of all, the Privacy shield mechanism is not a matter of law within the United States or United States law, it's a matter of a series of commitments that have been given to the

European Commission which the European Commission have said that they rely upon, but reserve the right to repeal their decision if those commitments are departed from, if it looks as if those policies are not being implemented. And significant reliance is, of course, placed on the Presidential and Executive Orders and in particular PPD-28 and the way in which the US Government is going to approach it, as set out in PPD-28 and matters of that sort.

So I respectfully say that while undoubtedly it would be wrong to proceed without knowledge of the Privacy Shield mechanism that is there, the essential question remains as I've outlined to you at the start of these proceedings.
MR. GALLAGHER: Judge, I'm sorry to interrupt Mr. Collins. Of course he's right to draw your attention to the Privacy Shield. He just made one remark that's incorrect, that the Secretary of state, he said the Ombudsman is part of the Secretary of State 12:35 apparatus and the Secretary of state is head of the Intelligence Community. Just as a matter of fact, that's incorrect. It's not.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I thought he said they reported to him, but maybe I missed --
MR. GALLAGHER: They reported to him, exactly. But he said he is then head of the Intelligence Community, which is not the case.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Oh, I'm sorry. If I said that,

I misspoke. I think the President is the person who is ultimately responsible for the Intelligence Community. But my understanding is that the intelligence agencies themselves report to the Secretary of state, as does the ombudsperson, if I'm right about that. Am I wrong about that?

MR. GALLAGHER:
I understand you are.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS:
Sorry, am I right or wrong?
MR. GALLAGHER: I understand you're wrong about
it, sorry.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Oh, I'm wrong? Okay. Well, I'm sorry, Judge, I'11 take instructions over lunch just to make sure $I$ get that right. Because $I$ certainly don't want to say anything that's wrong in that respect.

The Article 29 Working Group, Judge, which was looking at all of this, it had expressed concerns when the Privacy shield arrangement was being negotiated and, subsequent to the Privacy shield arrangement, it expressed its concerns in the form of a note that I'11 -- I'm not sure it's in your books, Judge, it's the Article 29 working Party statement. And I think I'11 just hand in a loose copy of it, Judge, it's very short, it's just a one-page statement (Same Handed).
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: This was issued on 1st July 2016 when the Privacy Shield arrangement came into force. And it says:
"On 12th July 2016 the European Commission adopted EU-US Privacy Shield Adequacy Decision. The wP29 welcomes the improvements brought by the Privacy Shield mechanism prepared for the Safe Harbour decision. In its opinion WP238 on the draft EU-US Privacy Shield adequacy decision, the WP29 expressed concerns and asked for various clarifications. The wP29 commends the Commission and the us authorities for having take them into consideration in the final version of the Privacy Shield documents. However, a number of these concerns remain regarding both the commercial aspects and the access by us public authorities to data transferred from the EU.

Concerning commercial aspects, the WP29 regrets, for instance, the lack of specific rules on automated decisions and of a general right to object. It also remains unclear how the Privacy shield principle shall app7y to processors. Concerning access by public authorities to data transferred to the us under the Privacy Shield, the WT29 would have expected stricter guarantees concerning the independence and powers of the Ombudsperson mechanism.

Regarding bulk collection of personal data, WP29 notes the commitment of the ODNI not to conduct mass and indiscriminate collection of personal data.

Nonetheless, it regrets the 7ack of concrete assurances that such practice does not take place.

The first joint annual review will therefore be a key moment for the robustness and efficiency of the Privacy shield mechanism to be further assessed. In this regard, the competence of DPAs in the course of the joint review should be clearly defined. In particular, all members of the Joint Review Team shall have the possibility to directly access all of the information necessary for the performance of their review, including elements allowing a proper evaluation of the 12:38 necessity and proportionality of the collection and access to data transferred by pub7ic authorities.

When participating in the review, the national representatives of WP29 wil7 not on7y assess if the 12:38 remaining issues have been solved, but also if the safeguards under the EU-US Privacy Shield are workable and effective. The results of the first joint review regarding access by US pub7ic authorities to data transferred under the Privacy Shield may also impact transfer tools, such as binding corporate rules and Standard Contractual Clauses.

In the meantime and now the Privacy shield has been adopted and with the Schrems judgment and opinion WP238 12:39 in mind, the DPAs within WP 29 commit themselves to pro-actively and independently assist the data subjects to exercise their rights under the Privacy shield mechanism."

And they set out various links and so forth. There have been --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Can you just refresh me as to who is comprised in the Article 29 Working Party?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: They are, as I understand it, representatives of all the Data Protection Authorities across Europe who operate -- they certainly input into it. I think there may be other people on WP29 as well, but I think it's primarily made up of representatives of the Data Protection Authorities from the Member States. I can get the detail for you over lunch as to exactly who is on that, Judge.

I'm not going to go into any detail in relation to 12:40 this, Judge, but just to note that two actions have been brought against the European Commission alleging in one form or another that the decision is invalid as contrary to Articles 7 and 8 and 47 of the Charter. One of those decisions is brought by a French organisation called La Quadrature du Net and Others -vCommission. That action was brought on 25th October 2016, Judge, it's case T738/16. And the other action was brought on 16th September 2016 and that was brought by Digital Rights Ireland $\mathbf{- v}$ - Commission. And there's 12:40 questions still of the admissibility of those claims or things still have to be determined, but just to be aware of the fact that both of those...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: who brought these proceedings
where? You told me what they're called, but --
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Before the European Court of Justice, or the Court of Justice, ultimately for declarations that the Privacy shield decision of the Commission is invalid.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Before the Court of First Instance or the full court, the Court of Justice? MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No, before the Court of Justice itself -- sorry, before the general court.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: The general court, yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: The general court. The old Court of First Instance.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes. Sorry.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No, no, not at a11, Judge. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Old money/new money.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: We may be able to get you, Judge, a very short summary of those -- sorry, there's a short summary $I$ can hand you in, Judge (Same Handed). I'm not going to go through them at all, it's just for record to have them available as to what's involved with them. In one of them at least, I think they still have to decide on the admissibility of the complaint.

I should say, Judge, the working Party, Judge, is referred to in Article 29 and 30. And it says in Article 29, Judge, that the Working Party shall be composed of a representative of the supervisory authority or authorities designated by each Member State and of a representative of the authorities
established for the Community institutions and bodies and of a representative of the commission. So they seem to be the persons who make up the Working Party.

The experts have looked at this question of the Privacy 12:42 Shield, Judge, and I might refer you, ask you to look again at their document, because they have reached something of a position on the Privacy Shield which I think is helpful. And I think it immediately follows the standing section that I was looking at previously, 12:42 so it starts on page 36 of the --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you, yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: of the experts' document. If you have that, Judge?
ms. Justice costello: I do.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: The first issue is the question of the Standard Contractual Clauses. The Commissioner's experts --
"Richards states that civil remedies between a consumer and a private company cannot provide relief for government privacy violations."

And that's the point about all the various remedies of the alternative dispute resolutions and so on. They are private as between the parties, but not a remedy as against the government.

Prof. Swire, on behalf of Facebook, states that:
"Where private companies are compelled to share data with the us government, civil remedies against private companies for unlawful data sharing with the US constitute a remedy for the surveillance activity." 12:43

And that, of course, is a remedy by the government.
"Reconciled position: The Privacy Shield Alternative Dispute Resolution system and the availability of suit 12:43 for violation of Standard Contractual clauses are available against private companies that share data with the US government, but not against the US government directly. Where a compulsory order applies from a us judge, the Privacy Shield Dispute Resolution system does not legally overside the judge's order."

The second issue is the Ombudsperson's reporting capabilities:
"Gorski states that the ombudsperson can neither confirm nor deny that a complaint was subject to surveillance, or let the individual know the specific remedial action taken."
"Richards agrees with Gorski."
"Swire states that confirming or denying that a subject is subject to surveillance would create a risk of
exploitation by hostile actors" - which I don't think its disagreement, it's just a comment.

And the agreed position is:
"The Privacy Shield Ombudsperson may not confirm or deny that an individual was subject to surveillance or what remedies, if any, were taken in response."

Then the Ombudsperson's authority:
"Gorski states that the Ombudsperson cannot hind an executive branch agency to imp7ement a remedy, or investigate a claim beyond whether surveillance complied with re7evant regulations."
"Swire states that the Ombudsperson can impact surveillance activities through binding remedies on US companies, and its recommendations trigger an inter-agency process requiring high-leve1 review. The Privacy shield also does not prohibit the Ombudsperson from investigating beyond compliance with relevant regulations."

And the reconciled position:
"The Privacy shield Ombudsperson does not have direct authority over US federal agencies, but recommendations from the Ombudsperson trigger an inter-agency process
requiring high-level review. Privacy Shield is silent on whether investigations may go beyond compliance with relevant regulations."

Then there's the issue of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board and the Inspectors General authority - these are some of the oversight bodies in the us.
"Gorski states that both the PCLOB and the Inspectors General lack the authority to issue binding recommendations on the executive branch."
"Swire writes that published findings by the PCLOB require the us to address them in relation to other agreements, including the Privacy Shield. Inspectors General have broad investigatory authority."

And the reconciled position is:
"The PCLOB and agency Inspectors General cannot issue binding orders to the us executive branch. They can, however, issue public findings, and Inspectors General have broad investigatory authority behind their reports."

Then finally, the question of Ombudsperson independence:
"Gorski states that, as a part of the State Department, the ombudsperson is not independent from the intelligence community."
"Richards states that the ombudsperson is a political appointee who serves at the pleasure of another political appointee, the Secretary of State."
"Swire states that, within the State Department, on7y the Bureau of Intelligence and Research is part of the Intelligence community, and does not include the ombudsperson."

I think that's what I was thinking about earlier, Judge, when I was talking about not just the reporting 12:46 to the Secretary of State, but the connection between them, that the Bureau of Intelligence and Research is part of the Intelligence Community and that is within the State Department.

The reconciled position is:
"The Privacy Shield ombudsperson is part of the us State Department, other parts of which are part of the Inte71igence Community."

So I may have mis-expressed it earlier, but that's what I was trying to express in terms of the agreed position.

So I think that's helpful, Judge, because I think the experts have reached a significant measure of agreement. And I'm sorry it's taken me so long to do all of that. There is one other aspect that's relevant, I think, to the Privacy Shield arrangement and if I could ask you to look at again book one of the authorities - European, sorry.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: The European authorities, yes. That's the one we were looking at just with the Commission decision?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I'm wrong, sorry, not book one of the European authorities. I think it's book one of the US authorities. Sorry, it's book three of the US authorities, I beg your pardon. You will see, Judge, if you look at the index to book three - sorry, you may not have it yet, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I do, just a moment. Yes?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: You will have noted from the submissions so far and what was said in the Privacy
shield Commission decision the importance that is attached to Executive Orders and the Presidential Policy Directives, because they represent -- they're obviously changeable, but they represent the policy of the US administration at any particular point in time in terms of what they're committing to. And so you see the executive branch documents are there at tab 43 onwards. Tab 43 we already looked at yesterday, that's PBD28. And there are various particular procedures
associated with that which are at 44.45 is the Executive Order 12333 that we've spoken about under which intelligence activities outside the United States are operated under the presidential authority. 46 is the Federal register about the notice of designations under the Judicial Redress Act that we spoke about yesterday, and we'11 update that, Judge, in terms of the designations made on 1st October about the covered countries that I spoke about yesterday.

But the one I want to draw attention to is, of course, the well known and topical one at 47, Executive Order of 25th January 2017. This is President Trump's order that is on the immigration policies of the us enhancing public safety in the interior of the United States, which as you know, Judge, is the currently the subject of numerous challenges in the United States. I didn't count them. There is, the Court of Appeals hearing the matter in California has a website in which it lists all of the outstanding actions, I think there are 10 or 12 actions challenging this particular Executive Order. And as you know, the temporary restraining order, which I'm not clear is in terms of suspending the operation of the Executive order in its entirety -MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I know you are saying "as I know", but strictly speaking, that's not facts before me. But I understand you're setting the background for it and I take it I'm meant to know this sort of in the way that -- am I taking judicial notice of it, that's
what I'm asking you?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes, judicial notice of the fact that the Executive Order is --

MR. GALLAGHER: A new form of judicial notice. Judicial notice of something that happens in another country, I think.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: We11, it may be without precedent certain7y in terms of substance of it, but undoubtedly you know what I'm talking about, Judge the application and the appeal that's currently pending 12:50

MR. GALLAGHER:
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Well, if it's being dealt with by so-called judges then $I$ think we can probably take judicial notice of it.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is there going to be so-called judicial notice?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: S-called judicial notice, yes. Can I bring you to tab 47, Judge, and the Executive Order itself? Section 1 sets out its purpose:
"Interior enforcement of our Nation's immigration laws is critically important to the national security and pub7ic safety of the United States. Many aliens who illegally enter the United States and those who overstay or otherwise violate the terms of their visas present a significant threat to national security and pub7ic safety. This is particularly so for aliens who engage in criminal conduct in the United States."

Then it refers to what are, or it terms sanctuary jurisdictions across the United States who willfully violate Federal law in an attempt to shield aliens from removal from the United States. And they are referred 12:51 to as removable aliens. And they've been --
"Tens of thousands of removable aliens have been released into communities across the country, solely because their home countries refuse to accept their repatriation. Many of these aliens are criminals who have served time in our Federal, State, and local jails."

Then at the end of that section 1 it says:
"The purpose of this order is to direct executive departments and agencies to employ all lawful means to enforce the immigration laws of the United States."

Then the policy of the executive branch is then set out at section 2. To:
"Ensure the faithful execution of the immigration 7aws of the United States, including the INA, against all removable aliens, consistent with Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution and section 3331 of title 5."

And it continues on:
"Ensure that aliens ordered removed from the United States are promptly removed; and
(e) Support victims, and the families of victims, of crimes committed by removable aliens."

In section 4 the President directs agencies to employ all lawful means to ensure the faithful execution of the immigration laws of the US against all removable aliens. And there's a prioritisation given in section 5 for those who've been charged with or committed criminal offences.

There's a number of other sections that I don't think are directly relevant. But the one I want to draw attention to for present purposes, Judge, is section 14, because that deals specifically with the Privacy Act. And that says:
"Agencies shal7, to the extent consistent with applicable 7aw, ensure that their privacy policies exclude persons who are not United States citizens or lawful permanent residents from the protections of the Privacy Act regarding personally identifiable information."

Now, that's a statement in the Presidential Order, or the Executive Order that is, in terms of its policy
terms, Judge, it is obviously completely contrary to the policy that underpins both the Privacy shield and PPD-28 - which remains, however, still in place - in the sense that the part of the Privacy Act as amended by the Judicial Redress Act as we've spoken about was for the purpose of extending the protections of the Privacy Act to non-us persons. And section 14 of the Executive order is setting out a policy that, to the extent consistent with applicable law - and it's unclear what that important phrase means - but to that ${ }_{12: 54}$ extent, all the agencies are now directed to adopt as their policy that they are to ensure that their privacy policies exclude persons who are not United States citizens or lawfully permanent residents.

And that particular provision, in the community of lawyers, academics and others who are interested in this field, has provoked enormous interest and controversy and debate as to what exactly does it mean. There are a number of schools of thought, Judge. On one view of it, it underpins the whole policy purpose behind the Privacy Shield, because it is adopting a policy that seems contrary to the whole purpose of extending the privacy protections to non-US persons -MR. GALLAGHER: Judge, I'm sorry to interrupt
Mr. Collins. I am genuinely worried about inviting the court to get involved in matters that are certainly outside the court's area of concern. This is a matter that has been dealt with by the experts and I think it
would be appropriate that Mr. Collins' comments be confined to what the experts, who are giving evidence, have said and agreed in relation to the matter. But he has made comments like it's completely contrary to the policy underpinning the PPD-28 - that's not what the experts say. And he should be confined to that, rather than embroil the court in what certainly has a very significant political dimension. And the court must be confined to the evidence before it and that's the evidence of the experts.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I don't disagree with any of that, Judge, and I'm not intending to do anything otherwise. But I am making an important point in relation to the legal principle that you have to adopt. Because great reliance is placed by my Friends on the extent to which there are protections that go beyond purely the legal rules of the us and that there are policies in place, there are oversight mechanisms in place, there are non-judicial remedies, all of which have to be taken account of when evaluating the adequacy concept within the meanings of Articles 25 and 26. And one of the points that the experts make is that many of these policies are in fact based on Executive Orders or presidential orders, which are of course subject to change with a change of
administration and a change of a different view. And I'm drawing attention to an Executive Order, which is like any other Executive Order that is there and is -if I made reference to PPD-28, I'm quite happy to
withdraw that, Judge, because that may have a misspoke on my part.

But it is contrary to the policy that was adopted as part of this arrangement whereby the Judicial Redress Act was enacted expressly to extend the protections of the Privacy Act to non-us persons. And this is a policy which, in it its own terms, refers to the Privacy Act and says that agencies are, to the extent consistent with applicable law, are to implement their policies in a way that does not extend those policies to -- or those protections to non-us persons.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Now, I presume the experts will be able to address to what extent that can impact on the redress, the Judicial Redress Act?
MR. GALLAGHER: Absolutely, Judge. But again in fairness - and I'm sorry, but this is of some importance - that's not how the experts put it in terms of the JRA. They don't put it in terms of the effect that Mr. Collins has put before the court. And I do just caution that you have enough issues to deal with. I do think it's very important that when a document like this is put before the court and Mr. Collins seeks to interpret it, that he shouldn't do so and he should rely on what the experts discussed and agreed at the very document that he's been referring to, page two, and that's what he should be confined to.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: well, sorry, that's exactly what I'm going to do, Judge, because I'm going to finish
this section by opening that document to you. But I was going to explain to you and I think I'm fully entitled to explain to you that there are differences of views as to what effect this has. One view is that it doesn't change the fact that the Privacy Act and the 12:58 Judicial Redress Act are still law. And they are still law. The other view is that because the law, in its implementation, depends on policies that it does in fact have a very significant change, even though the Judicial Redress Act is, of course, still in place. So 12:58 they are some of the competing views in relation to that.

I was going to finish this section of my submission, Judge, by referring to the experts' joint document where they deal with this. At the very start of the document, Judge - you may have read this already, of course - they deal with developments of us law and practice since the filing of the expert reports. They deal first with the designation of the EU Member States 12:59 under the Judicial Redress Act. And then at section two they deal with Executive order on immigration, with section 14 on Privacy Act:
"On January 25, 2017 President Trump issued an Executive Order, much of it on the topic of immigration. Section 14 of the Executive Order stated."

And then it's quoted. I've already read it.
"The understanding of Mr. Swire is that one legal effect of the Executive Order is to stop agencies from offering Privacy Act protections to 'mixed' systems of records, which are databases that contain both US and non-US person information. Since 2007, for instance, the Department of Homeland Security has offered administrative Privacy Act protections to such mixed systems of records. The protections have applied to actions within the Department, but non-US persons did not have a right to appeal agency decisions under the Privacy Act to the US courts. This policy applied to components of the Department of Homeland Security, which include immigration-related components such as: (1) Immigration and Customs Enforcement; and (2) Border and Customs Protection.

Mr. Swire's best estimate at this time is that the Executive Order does not have legal effect on protections under the Judicial Redress Act - the Order did not, for instance, explicitly instruct the Attorney General to change the designation of the European Union and any of its Member States under the JRA. Mr. Swire is not aware of any legal effect of the Executive Order on the Privacy Shield agreement.

The experts agree that this provision is a change in policy from the Obama Administration, which had
expanded the number of agencies that applied administrative Privacy Act protections to mixed systems of records. The experts do not speculate on what other changes in policy may occur."

And I think that is a summary of the position, Judge. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Perhaps we might break at that point.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes.

THE HEARING RESUMED AFTER THE LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT AS FOLLOWS

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Good afternoon.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Good afternoon, Judge.
REGISTRAR: Data Protection Commissioner -v- Facebook Ireland Ltd.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: May it please you, Judge. Judge, what I'm proposing now to do is to move on to the expert reports with the assistance, I hope, of the agreed experts document as well which may help to identify and narrow the issues.

What I propose to do, Judge, with your leave, is to start in fact with Ms. Gorski's report. Given that she 14:08 is giving evidence tomorrow I think it's just important to make sure that report is opened just in case I run out of time.

And what I hope to do after I have opened her report is 14:09 to bring you through the joint experts document in relation to Ms. Gorski's points so that you can see where there is agreement and disagreement and that may help narrow the issues for tomorrow.

Her report, Judge, and affidavit is in Trial Book 6. she swears a very short affidavit I don't think I need open, Judge, because her expertise is set out in the body of her report and she exhibits her report. She
explains who she is, Judge, in an appendix to the book of her report at page 24. She is a graduate of Yale University and Harvard Law School. She has clerked with a number of senior judges in the us and she is a member of the ACLU's, that's the American Civil Liberties Union's National Security Project. She describes what the ACLU is. Her work is largely litigating civil and criminal challenges to the lawfulness of government surveillance under Section 702. She is the lead attorney in a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit seeking key legal interpretations and regulations governing Executive Order 12333. She regularly participates in other media outlets and public audiences such as providing expert testimony for the German Bundestag's First Committee of 14:10 Inquiry on NSA surveillance.

She sets out her understanding of her obligations and her independence on page 3 of her report. And on page 4, Judge, at paragraph 7 she says:
"The discussion below focuses on two of the most significant U.S. government surveillance authorities: Section 702 of FISA."
which she exhibits in its original form, Judge, a slightly more readable form I must say I think than in the Code: "which authorizes warrantless surveillance that takes place on U.s. soil; and Executive order

12333 which authorizes warrantless electronic surveillance that largely takes place abroad. After describing surveillance conducted under these two authorities, I discuss Presidential Policy Directive 28, a directive issued by President Barack H. Obama in 2014 that has resu7ted in modest but insufficient reforms to surveillance law.
8. In describing the parameters of surveillance conducted under Section 702 and Executive Order 12333, 14:11 I do not intend to imply that these surveillance authorities or the government's interpretation of these authorities comp7y with the US Constitution or the United States' international commitments. Indeed the constitutionality of Section 702 and EO 12333 is deep7y 14:11 contested; however, for the reasons $I$ discuss in the second part of this report, there are significant barriers to challenging the lawfulness of this surveillance in civil litigation.
9. In sum, under Section 702 and Executive Order 12333, the U.S. government claims extraordinary access to the private communications and data of U.S. and non-U.S. persons around the world. Although there are guidelines governing the collection, retention, and use of this information, the U.S. government maintains that it is authorized to engage in what is known as 'bulk collection' when it is operating abroad. Even when the government conducts so-called 'targeted' surveillance
under Section 702 or 12333, the standards for targeting a non-U.S. person located overseas are extraordinarily low. In addition, in order to locate communications to, from, and about its targets, the government routinely searches the contents of countless communications in bulk. To understand just how permissive the current U.S surveillance law is, it helps to understand the constraints and safeguards that were historically put in place by the U.S. Congress in 1978 in the FISA Act. Today, however, with respect to surveillance directed at non-U.S. persons located abroad, those safeguards have been eliminated.
10. In 1978, 7arge7y in response to congressiona7 investigations of wrongful surveillance by U.S. intelligence agencies, Congress enacted FISA to regulate surveillance conducted for foreign intelligence purposes. The statute created a secret court, known as the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and empowered it to review government applications for surveillance in certain foreign intelligence investigations.
11. As originally enacted, FISA generally required the government to obtain an individualized order from the FISC before conducting electronic surveillance on U.S. soil. To obtain a FISA order, the government was required to make a detailed factual showing with respect to both the target of the surveillance and the
specific communications facility - such as a telephone line - to be monitored. The FISC could issue an order authorizing surveillance on7y if it found that, among other things, there was 'probable cause to believe that the target of the electronic surveillance [was] a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power,' and 'each of the facilities or places at which the electronic surveillance is directed is being used, or is about to be used, by a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power'.
12. The basic framework established by FISA, which I refer to below as 'traditional' FISA, remains in effect today, but it has been significantly weakened by 2008 amendments to the statute that permit the acquisition of international communications without probable cause or individualized suspicion, as described below."

Then she deals with Section 702 :
"13. In 2008 Congress enacted Section 702 of FISA, a statute that radically revised the FISA regime by authorizing the government's warrantless acquisition of U.S. persons' international communications from companies - such as telecommunications and internet service providers - inside the United States. Like FISA surveillance, surveillance conducted under Section 702 takes place on U.s. soil. However, surveillance under Section 702 is far more sweeping than
surveillance traditionally conducted under FISA, and it is subject to only a very limited form of judicial oversight.
14. First, unlike traditional FISA, Section 702 allows the government to warrantlessly monitor communications between people inside the United States and non-US persons abroad. Specifically, it authorizes the government to intercept communications when at least one party to a phone call or internet communication is a non-US person abroad, and a 'significant purpose' of the surveillance is 'foreign intelligence' collection."

And she refers to quotes from a statute, section 1881a(a) and refers to the 'significance purpose' requirement.
"Importantly surveillance conducted under Section 702 may be conducted for many purposes, not just counterterrorism. The statute defines 'foreign intelligence information' broadly to include, among other things, any information bearing on the foreign affairs of the United States.
15. Second, whereas surveillance under traditional FISA is subject to individualized judicial authorization, surveillance under Section 702 is not. The FISC's role in authorizing Section 702 surveillance is 'narrowly circumscribed' by the statute - citing
authority - and consists principally of reviewing the general procedures the government proposes to use in carrying out the surveillance of tens of thousands of targets. Before obtaining a Section 702 order, the government must provide to the FISC a written certification attesting that the FISC has approved, or that the government has submitted to the FISC for approval, both 'targeting procedures' and 'minimization procedures'. These procedures dictate, at a high level of generality, who may be targeted for surveillance by the executive branch and how communications are to be handled once intercepted. The role that the FISC plays under Section 702 bears no resemblance to the role it has traditionally played under FISA.
16. Third and related7y, unlike traditional FISA, Section 702 authOlizes surveillance that is not predicated on the probable cause standard. When the government submits a Section 702 application to the FISC, it need not demonstrate that its surveillance targets are agents of foreign powers, engaged in criminal activity, or connected even remotely with terrorism. Rather, Section 702 permits the government to target any non-U.S. person located outside the United States to obtain foreign intelligence information. Further, Section 702 does not require the government to identify to the FISC the specific 'facilities, places, premises, or property at which' its surveillance will be directed. Thus, the
government may direct its surveillance at major junctions on the internet, through which flow the communications of millions of people, rather than at individual telephone lines or e-mail addresses. Because Section 702 requires neither particularity nor probable cause, the government can rely on a single FISC order to intercept the communications of countless individuals for up to a year at a time.
17. The statute itself contains no protections for the 14:16 privacy of non-US persons located abroad. To the extent the statute provides safeguards, these safeguards take the form of 'minimization procedures'. The statute's minimization requirements are supposed to protect against the collection, retention, and dissemination of take the collection retention and dissemination of us person communications that may be intercepted 'incidentally' or 'inadvertently'. Significantly, however, these provisions include an exception that allows the government to retain communications of both U.S. and non-U.S. persons if the government concludes that they contain any information broadly considered 'foreign intelligence'.
18. Because the legal threshold for targeting non-US 14:17 persons is so low, and because the minimisation requirements are so permissive, Section 702 effective7y exposes every international communication - that is every communication between an individual in the us and
a non-US abroad - to potential surveillance.

The Government's Implementation of Section 702
19. The The government has interpreted and imp7emented 14:17 Section 702 broadly, relying on the statute to intercept and retain huge volumes of communications. In 2011, Section 702 surveillance resulted in the retention of more than 250 million communications - a number that does not reflect the far larger quantity of communications whose contents the NSA searched before discarding them. In 2015, the government targeted the communications of 94,368 individuals, groups, and organizations under a single FISC order. Whenever the communications of these targets - who may be journalists, academics, or human rights advocates are stored in, routed through, or transferred to the United States, they are subject to interception and retention by communications providers acting at the direction of the U.S. government.
20. As required by Section 702, the government has proposed targeting and minimization procedures and the FISC has approved them. Although these procedures are ostensibly meant to protect the privacy of U.S. persons, the procedures are weak and riddled with exceptions. By design they give the government broad latitude to analyse and disseminate both us and non-US persons' communications.
21. Although the government has not made public its Section 702 targeting procedures, it has published partially redacted versions of its Section 702 minimization procedures for the NSA, FBI, CIA, and National Counterterrorism Center. These procedures provide the government with broad authority to retain, analyze, and use the data it has collected. It can retain communications indefinitely if they are encrypted or are found to contain foreign intelligence information. Even for data that does not fall into either of these categories, the government may retain the hundreds of millions of communications collected pursuant to Section 702 in its databases for years."

And the default retention period, she says in the footnote, for PRISM is five years and two years for Upstream:
"During that time, the communications may be reviewed and queried by analysts in both intelligence and criminal investigations.
22. Official government disclosures show the government uses Section 702 to conduct at least two 14:19 types of surveillance: 'PRISM' and 'Upstream' surveillance. Given the broad parameters of Section 702, the government may re7y on the statute to conduct other surveillance programs as well.
23. Government disclosures and media reports indicate that PRISM surveillance involves the acquisition of communications content and metadata directly from U.s. companies like Facebook, Google, and Microsoft. The government identifies the user accounts it wishes to monitor, and then collects from the provider all communications to or from those accounts, including any and all communications with U.S. persons. As of April 2013, the NSA was monitoring at least 117,675 targeted $14: 19$ accounts via PRISM."

Judge, I'm not going to refer to it, but out of interest perhaps you may see that she is referring there to the NSA programme PRISM slides which were part 14:19 I think of the Snowden disclosures and you will find those at Tab 16 and 17 of the book. I'm not going to open them but they are just, I suppose, of interest because they featured considerably in the background to this case and you may want to look at them yourself in due course but I'm not going to open them.
"24. The disclosures by former NSA contractor Edward Snowden and related media reports indicate that Facebook is one of the internet service providers compelled to participate in PRISM. According to one publicly released NSA slide, Facebook began participating in PRISM on June 3, 2009.
25. Government disclosures and media reports indicate
that Upstream surveillance, which the government claims is authorized by Section 702, involves the mass copying and searching of Internet communications flowing into and out of the United States. With the help of companies like Verizon and AT\&T, the NSA conducts this surveillance by tapping directly into the Internet backbone inside the United States - the physical infrastructure that carries the communications of hundreds of millions of US persons and others around the world. There, the NSA searches the metadata and content of international Internet communications for key terms, called 'selectors', that are associated with its tens of thousands of foreign targets. (Selectors used in connection with this particular form of surveillance are identifiers such as e-mail addresses or phone numbers). Communications containing selectors - as well as those that happen to be bundled with them in transit - are retained on a long-term basis for further analysis and dissemination. Thus, through upstream surveillance, the NSA has generalized access to the content of communications, as it indiscriminately copies and searches through vast quantities of personal metadata and content.
26. Based on the pub7ic information concerning the scope of Upstream surveillance, I believe that there is a substantial likelihood that this surveillance results in the NSA's accessing, copying, and searching of data transmitted from Facebook Ireland to Facebook in the

United States. while some or all of this data may be encrypted, that would not prevent the NSA from copying, examining, and seeking to decrypt the intercepted Facebook data. As noted in paragraph 21 above, when the agency collects encrypted communications under Section 702, it can retain those communications indefinite7y, and pub7ic disclosures indicate that the NSA has succeeded in circumventing encryption protocols in various contexts."

Then she deals with Executive Order 12333:
"27. Executive Order 12333 is the primary authority under which the NSA gathers foreign intelligence. It provides broad latitude for the government to conduct surveillance on U.S. and non-US persons alike without any form of judicial review or the limitations that app7y to surveillance conducted under Section 702. Electronic surveillance under 12333 is largely conducted outside the United States. Collection, retention, and dissemination of data under 12333 is governed by directives and regulations promulgated by federal intelligence agencies and approved by the Attorney Genera7, including U.S. Signals Intelligence Directive 0018 and other agency policies. In addition, as discussed in greater detail below, PPD-28 and its associated agency policies further regulate 12333 activities.
28. 12333's stated goa7 is to provide authority for
the intelligence community to gather information bearing on the 'foreign, defense, and economic policies' of the United States with particular emphasis on countering terrorism, espionage, and weapons of mass destruction. 12333 is used to justify surveillance for a broad range of purposes, discussed below, resulting in the collection, retention, and use of information from large numbers of US and non-US persons who have no nexus to foreign security threats.
29. Despite its breadth, surveillance under 12333 has not been subject to meaningful oversight by either the US Congress or the US courts. Surveillance programs operated under EO 12333 have never been reviewed by any court. Moreover, these programs are not governed by any statute, including FISA, and, as the former Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee has conceded, they are not overseen in any meaningful way by Congress.
30. 12333 and its accompanying regu7ations place few restrictions on the collection of U.S. or non-US person information. The order authorizes the government to conduct electronic surveillance abroad for the purpose of collecting 'foreign intelligence' - a term defined so broadly that it appears to permit surveillance of any non-US person, including surveillance of their communications with U.S. persons.
31. In addition, the order in its implementing
regulations permit at least two forms of bulk surveillance. First, they permit the government to engage in what is sometimes termed 'bulk collection' that is the indiscriminate collection of electronic communications or data. As explained further below, existing policies state that the U.S. government will use data collected in bulk for only certain broadly defined purposes. But there is no question that these policies permit collection of electronic communications in bulk. Thus, these policies plainly contemplate
'access on a generalized basis to the content of electronic communications'. Quoting from schrems.
"32. Second, the order and its implementing regulations allow what can be termed 'bulk searching', in which the government searches the content of vast quantities of electronic communications for 'selection terms', as it does with upstream surveillance under Section 702. In other words, the NSA subjects the data and communications content of the global population to real-time surveillance as the agency looks for specific information of interest. Under EO 12333, the selection terms the NSA uses to search communications in bulk may include a wide array of keywords. Indeed, un7ike the selectors the government claims to use under Section 702 's upstream surveillance, EO 12333 procedures permit selectors that are not associated with particular targets (such as an e-mail address or phone number). Thus, it appears that the government can use selectors
likely to result in the collection of even larger amounts of information, such as the names of countries or political figures.
33. Indeed even targeted forms of EO 12333
surveillance are extremely permissive, as the executive order authorizes the government to target non-U.S. persons abroad for virtually any 'foreign intelligence' reason, broadly defined.
34. EO 12333 permits the retention and dissemination of both U.S. and non-U.S. person information. Under the relevant policies the U.S. government has promulgated, it can generally retain data for up to five years. In addition, it can retain data permanently in numerous circumstances, including data that is (1) encrypted or in unintelligible form; (2) related to a foreign-intelligence requirement; (3) indicative of a threat to the safety of a person or organization; or (4) related to a crime that has been, is being, or is about to be committed. The government may also retain data if it determines in writing that retention is in the broad 'national security interest' of the United States. Information in categories (2), (3), and (4), including identifiers of a specific u.s. or non-U.S. person, may be disseminated for use throughout the government.
12333.
35. Recent disclosures indicate that the u.s. government operates a host of large-scale programs under EO 12333, many of which appear to involve the collection of vast quantities of U.S. and non-U.s. person information. These programs have included, for example, the NSA's collection of billions of cell phone location records each day, its recording of every single cell phone call into, out of, and within at least two countries; and its surreptitious interception of data from Google and Yahoo user accounts as that information travels between those companies' data centers located abroad.
36. According to media repo1ts, under EO 12333, the NSA also taps directly into fiber-optic cables at 'congestion points' overseas - junctions through which flow vast quantities of communications. Indeed, as observed by the European Commission in its Privacy Shield Adequacy Decision, the U.S. government may access E.U. citizens' persona1 data 'outside the United States, including during their transit on the transatlantic cables from the Union to the United States'.
37. In addition to the U.S. government's Section 702 collection of Facebook users' communications and data, media reports indicate that the NSA collects Facebook
users' communications and data under EO 12333 as wel1. For example, under this authority, the NSA has collected hundreds of millions of contact lists and address books from personal e-mail and instant-messaging accounts - including contact lists from Facebook accounts. Numerous other Snowden disclosures describe the collection or analysis of information from Facebook users."

Then she deals with PPD-28:
"38. In January 2014 President Barack obama issued PPD-28, an executive-branch directive that articulates broad principles to govern surveillance for intelligence purposes, and that imposes certain constraints on (i) the use of electronic communications collected in 'bulk' under EO 12333; (ii) the retention of communications containing personal information of non-us persons; and (iii) the dissemination of communications containing personal information of non-U.S. persons.
39. While PPD-28 recognises the privacy interests of non-US persons, the directive includes few meaningful reforms - and these reforms can easily be modified or revoked by the next US President.
40. The broad principles articulated in PPD-28 include the following:

* The U.S. shal1 not collect signals intelligence for the purpose of suppressing or burdening criticism or dissent, or for disadvantaging persons based on their ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, or religion.
- The collection of foreign private commercial
information or trade secrets is authorized only to protect the national security of the u.s. or its partners and allies.
- Signals intelligence activities shall be as tailored as feasible. In determining whether to collect signals intelligence, the U.S. shall consider the availability of other information, including from diplomatic and pub7ic sources.
- All persons should be treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their nationality or wherever they might reside, and all persons have legitimate privacy interests in the handling of their personal information. U.S. signals intelligence activities must, therefore, include appropriate safeguards for the personal information of all individuals, regardless of the nationality of the individual to whom the information pertains or where that individual resides.

41. Despite these policy commitments, as discussed below, PPD-28 includes few meaningful constraints on the government's surveillance practices.

## Bu7k Col7ection

42. PPD-28 provides that when the U.S. collects nonpub7icly available signals intelligence in bulk, it shall use that data only for the purposes of detecting and countering six types of activities:

- espionage and other threats and activities directed by foreign powers or their intelligence services against the U.S. and its interests;
- threats to the U.S. and its interests from terrorism;
- threats to the U.s. and its interests from the development, possession, proliferation, or use of weapons of mass destruction;
- cyber security threats;
- threats to U.S. or allied arms forces or us or allied personne7;
- transnational criminal threats, including illicit finance and sanctions evasion related to the other purposes above.

43. Taken together these categories are very broad and 14:29 open to interpretation, and they effectively ratify the practice of bulk, indiscriminate surveillance.
44. Moreover the PPD-28's 7imitations on 'bulk collection' do not extend to other problematic types of mass surveillance - including the 'bulk searching of Internet communications described in paragraph 32 above. PPD-28 defines bulk collection to include on7y: 'The authorized collection of large quantities of
signals intelligence data which, due to technical or operational considerations, is acquired without the use of discriminants (e.g. specific identifiers, selection terms, etc.'). This definition explicitly excludes data that is 'temporarily acquired to facilitate targeted collection'. In other words, these restrictions on use do not apply to data that is acquired in bulk and held for a short period of time, such as data copied and searched in bulk using upstream surveillance under Section 702,

## Retention, Dissemination and Use

45. PPD-28's most significant reforms are with respect to the retention and dissemination of communications containing 'personal information' of non-U.S. persons. However, even these reforms impose few constraints on the government.
46. Under the directive, the government may retain the personal information of non- U.S. persons only if retention of comparab7e information concerning u.s. persons would be permitted under Section 2.3 of Executive Order 12333. Similarly, the government may."

Sorry, I should look at the footnote there, Judge. It says PPD-28: "Requires that departments and agencies app7y the term 'personal information' in a manner that is consistent for us persons and non-US persons."

And again cross references to section 2.3 of 12333.
"Similarly, the government may disseminate the personal information of non-U.S. persons on7y if the dissemination of comparable information concerning U.S. persons would be permitted under Section 2.3 of EO 12333.
47. Critically, however, section 2.3 of 1233 is
extremely permissive: it authorizes the retention and dissemination of information concerning U.S. persons when, for example, that information constitutes 'foreign intelligence' or the information is obtained in the course of a lawful foreign intelligence investigation.
48. By default, under the under the NSA's procedures implementing PPD-28, the government can generally retain data for up to five years, and it can retain data permanently if, for example, the data is encrypted or related to a foreign-intelligence requirement. The government may also retain data if it determines in writing that retention is in the 'national security interest' of the United States.

## obstac7es to Redress

49. Below, I discuss ways in which the US government
routinely seeks to prevent individuals from obtaining redress for Section 702 and EO 12333 surveillance through civil litigation in U.s. courts. I also briefly address two other purported redress mechanisms recently highlighted by the U.S. government in the Privacy shield agreement.

## government defenses: standing and state secrets DOCTRINES.

50. For the overwhelming majority of individuals whose rights are affected by U.S. government surveillance under section 702 and 12333, the government's invocation and interpretation of the 'standing' and 'state secrets' doctrines have thus far proven to be barriers to adjudication of the lawfulness of its surveillance.
51. First, because virtually none of the individuals who are subject to either Section 702 or 12333 surveillance ever receive notice of that surveillance, it is exceedingly difficult to establish what is known as 'standing' to challenge the surveillance in the us courts."

She says in footnote 45, Judge: "The us government's position is that it generally has no obligation to notify the targets of its of its foreign-intelligence surveillance, or the countless others whose
communications and data have been seized, searched, retained, or used in the course of this surveillance. The sole exception is when the government intends to use information against an 'aggrieved person' in a trial or proceeding where that information was obtained or derived from FISA. In those circumstances the government is statutorily required to provide notice."
"Without standing to sue, a plaintiff cannot litigate the merits of either constitutional or statutory claims.
52. To establish a U.S. federal court's jurisdiction over a claim in the first instance, a plaintiff's complaint must include factual allegations that, accepted as true, plausibly allege the three elements of standing under U.S. doctrine: (1) an injury in fact, (2) a sufficient causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of, and (3) a likelihood that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision. The asserted injury must be 'concrete and particularized' and 'actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical'. A plaintiff must eventually establish these three elements of standing by a preponderance of the evidence.
53. Because Section 702 and 12333 surveillance is conducted in secret, the U.s. government routinely argues to courts that plaintiffs' claims of injury are
mere 'specu7ation' and insufficient to estab7ish standing. In 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court accepted such an argument, holding that Amnesty International USA and nine other plaintiffs lacked standing to challenge Section 702, because they could not show with sufficient certainty that their communications were intercepted under the 7aw."

Referring to the Clapper case.
"54. The ACLU is currently representing nine human rights, legal, media, and educational organizations including wikimedia, operator of one of the most-visited websites in the world - in another civil challenge to Section 702 surveillance. In October 2015, a U.S. district court dismissed this suit on the grounds that the p7aintiffs lacked standing."

She refers to the wikimedia case that I referred to this morning, Judge.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: "In particular, the court held that wikimedia had not plausib7y alleged that any of its international communications - more than one trillion per year - were in fact subject to Upstream surveillance. The ACLU has appealed the case, and we hope that the district court's opinion will be overturned. Nevertheless, the district court's opinion illustrates the difficulties that plaintiffs face in
estab7ishing standing, even at the outset of a case, when a plaintiff's allegations must be merely p7ausib7e.
55. Second, courts hearing civil suits have agreed with the government's invocation of the 'state secrets privilege', preventing those courts from addressing the 7awfulness of government surveillance. when proper7y invoked, this privilege allows the government to block the disclosure of particular information in a lawsuit where that disclosure of that specific information would cause harm to national security."

Citing US -v- Reynolds.
"In recent years, however, the government has increasingly sought to use the state secrets privilege, not merely to shield particular information from disclosure, but to keep entire cases out of court based on their subject matter."

Referencing Mohamed -v- Jeppesen Dataplan:
" (Dismissing challenge to U.S. government's
extraordinary rendition and torture program on state secrets grounds) Although courts have held that FISA preempts the application of the state secrets privilege for FISA-related claims."

She cites Jewel -v- National Security Agency: "The
government has nevertheless raised the privilege in challenges to Section 702 surveillance."

See Jewel -v- National Security Agency, which I think is another case: "Dismissing a Fourth Amendment challenge".

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: It's a different case, is it?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes. It may be part of the same litigation. There are a number of Jewel cases, Judge, but those are two different cases there that she is referring to.

And in the second one: "It is dismissing a Fourth Amendment challenge to Upstream surveillance under Section 702 on standing and state secrets grounds.
56. To date, as a result of the government's invocation and the courts' acceptance of the standing and state secret objections described above, no civil 7awsuit challenging Section 702 or Executive Order 12333 surveil7ance has ever produced a U.S. court decision addressing the 7awfulness of that surveillance.

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE: APPLICABILITY OF US CONSTITUTION TO 14:36 NON-US PERSONS ABROAD
57. The US government has taken the position that non-U.S. persons located abroad have no right to
challenge surveillance under the U.s. Constitution. In particular, the U.s. government has stated in court filings that '[b]ecause the Fourth Amendment generally does not protect non- U.S. persons outside the United States', the 'foreign targets of Section 702 collection lack Fourth Amendment rights'."

Referring to US -v- Mohamud:
"The government bases this argument on United States
-v- Verdugo-Urquidez."

You will recall that was the Mexican person whose case I opened to you: "In which the supreme court declined to apply the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement to 14:36 a U.S. government search of physical property located in Mexico and belonging to a Mexican national.
Although the ACLU maintains that the government's analysis is incorrect, when evaluating the availability of redress for non-U.S. persons, it is significant that the U.S. government regularly argues that non-u.s. persons seeking to challenge warrantless surveillance programs are not entitled to constitutional protection or redress.

OTHER 'REDRESS' MECHANISMS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

## Freedom of Information Act

58. The Freedom of Information Act is not a form of redress per se. Rather, the U.S. Congress enacted this law to provide transparency to the pub7ic about U.S. government activities. However, because the FOIA permits the government to withhold properly classified information from disclosure, and because data gathered pursuant to foreign intelligence authorities is invariably classified, FOIA has not been an effective mechanism to obtain information related to the U.S. government's surveillance of a particular individual's communications or data.
59. I am not aware of any instance in which an individual has succeeded in obtaining information through FOIA that would establish the surveillance of his or her communications under either Section 702 or EO 12333. In fact, the government prevailed in blocking the disclosure of similar information in response to an FOIA request brought by attorneys who represented detainees held at the U.S. naval facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and who sought information concerning the surveillance of their communications by the NSA."

Citing wilner -v- NSA.

## "Privacy Shie7d Ombudsperson

60. Earlier this year, the negotiations between the

European Union and the United States over the Privacy shield agreement led to the U.S. executive branch's creation of the Privacy Shield ombudsperson position. But the Ombudsperson's legal authority and ability to provide meaningful redress are severely limited.
61. when the Ombudsperson receives a proper complaint, she will investigate and then provide the complainant with a response 'confirming (i) that the complaint has been properly investigated, and (ii) that u.s. law, statutes, executive orders, presidential directives, and agency policies, providing the limitations and safeguards described in the ODNI letter, have been complied with, or, in the event of non-compliance, such non-compliance has been remedied'. However, even where the ombudsperson does find that data was handled improperly, she can neither confirm nor deny that the complainant was subject to surveillance, nor can she inform the individual of the specific remedial action taken.
62. The ombudsperson's authority is restricted in other ways as well. Most importantly, there is no indication that the Ombudsperson can in fact require an executive-branch agency to implement a particular remedy. Nor is there any indication that she is empowered to conduct a complete and independent legal and factual analysis of the complaint - e.g. to assess whether surveillance violated the Fourth Amendment, as
opposed to simply examining whether surveillance complied with the relevant regulations. Although the ombudsperson may cooperate with intelligence agencies' Inspectors General and may refer matters to the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, neither the Inspectors General nor the PCLOB can issue recommendations that are binding on the executive branch. Moreover, the ombudsperson cannot respond to any general claims that the Privacy Shield agreement is inconsistent with E.U. data protection laws. Finally, because the ombudsperson is part of the State Department, this position is not entirely independent from the intelligence community.
63. In short an individual who complains to the ombudsperson is extremely unlikely to ever learn how his complaint was analyzed, or how any non-compliance was in fact remedied. He also lacks the ability to appeal or to enforce the ombudsperson's decision.

## CONCLUSION.

64. In summary, us surveillance extremely permissive, as the government claims broad authority to acquire the communications and data of non- U.S. persons located
abroad. For the vast majority of individuals subject to Section 702 and 12333 surveillance, there has to date been no viable avenue to obtain meaningful redress for the rights violations resulting from this
surveil7ance."

And there are two volumes of exhibits to that, Judge, but I'm not going to refer to any of those.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: But could I ask you to look at the experts agreed document and it may be helpful if I just try to identify the bits on Ms. Gorski's report that have been the subject of discussion between the experts.

If I start on page 5, Judge, the US government surveillance authority.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: And the issue is the scope of
Section 702 targeting. The Schrems expert position is:
"Gorski states that Section 702 permits the us government to target any non-US person located outside the United States to obtain foreign intelligence information. Gorski states that section 702 dues not require particularity, and thus permits the us government to intercept the communications of countless individuals."

The Facebook position: "Swire states there are multiple constraints on how to target persons under Section 702, including for a well-defined foreign intelligence purpose and the implementation of the

PCLOB recommendations. Also Swire states that there is pub7ic7y available data showing the actual scope of Section 702 targeting, and that the number of total Section 702 targets is a 'vanishing7y small fraction of internet users."

The reconciled position is that it's not reconciled, Judge. The experts disagree about how much constraint exists in practice for targeting under section 702.

The second topic is: "The effectiveness of protections contained in the minimisation procedures. Gorski states that Section 702 minimization procedures are not effective because they are weak and contain a number of exceptions. Gorski also states that Section 702 minimization procedures are not effective because they permit queries for intelligence and criminal investigations.

Swire states that Section 702 is governed by extensive minimization procedures, including rules regulating access to 702 - collected data; transparency of procedures; significant external oversight and reforms initiated in response to PCLOB recommendations. Swire also states that both Section 702 and PPD-28 p7ace a number of significant restrictions on the information collected under Section 702 and subject to query."

And for minimisation the experts disagree on how strong
the protections are and how large the exceptions are in practice:
"Number of Section 702 programs in existence. Gorski states that there may be more Section 702 programs than 14:42 PRISM and Upstream. Swire states there are only two Section 702 programs: PRISM and upstream."

The reconciled position is: "The PCLOB report - sorry, the PCLOB Section 702 report has stated there are two 14:42 types of Section 702 acquisition: what has been referred to as 'PRISM' collection and Upstream collection.
4. US Government Access to Company Servers under PRISM.

Gorski states that the Section 702 PRISM program involves the US government obtaining direct access to data held by US technology companies such as Goog7e and 14:43 Facebook. Swire states that initial press reports alleging NSA access to US technology company data were incorrect. Instead, PRISM operates similarly to other court directives to produce evidence, by the government serving a directive to companies requiring them to collect and produce relevant communications."

And the reconciled position is: "Under Section 702, the government serves directives on US providers, and
providers are compelled to give communications sent to or from identified selectors to the government. The precise technological means by which the government transmits selectors to providers and providers send data to the government, to the best of the experts' knowledge, has not been made pub7ic."

5: "Section 702 upstream access to communications.

In response to Swire, Gorski states that, under upstream surveillance, the NSA copies and searches through a far greater body of communications than the set of communications it ultimately acquires for long-term use. Gorski states that section 702 upstream collection should be characterized as indiscriminate surveillance and generalized access.

Swire states that, under upstream surveillance, '[e]mails and other transactions that make it through the filters are stored for access by the NSA, while information that does not make it through the filters is never accessed by the NSA or anyone else'.
Swire states that upstream is better viewed as targeted collection and not as mass or indiscriminate surveillance."

And the experts disagree about the extent of the NSA's access to communications that are not to, from or about a target:
"6. Relevance of Executive order 12333. Gorski states that 12333 places few restrictions on us intelligence activities and that 12,333 programs are relevant to this proceeding. As the European Commission observed in its Privacy Shield Adequacy Decision, the us may access EU citizens' personal data during its transit on transatlantic cables from the EU to the us.

Swire states that EO 12333 applies to intelligence collections made outside the us, and is thus not relevant unless it is clarified that different rules apply to data that has been transferred to the US."

The reconciled position is: "12333 intelligence programs are generally conducted outside of the us. They are not conducted within the US with the exception of the for Transit Authority and certain radio collection discussed elsewhere in this chart.
7. Scope of targeting permitted under 12333. Gorski states that EO 12333 permits indiscriminate bu7k collection of electronic communications data. Swire states that collections done under PPD-28, which include Executive Order 12333 programs, are subject to 14:45 significant restrictions at the targeting, minimization, use, and retention level, such that even bulk collection cannot be characterised as indiscriminate."

The reconciled position is that: "Information collected in bu7k under 12333 may be used on7y for the six purposes set forth in PPD-28.

The scope of data retention under 12333 programs.

Gorski states EO 12333 and PPD-28 permit the US government to retain improperly large quantities of personal data. Swire states that under PPD-28 the same 14:46 rules that apply to the retention of US person data app7y to retention of EU person data."

The reconciled position: "PPD-28 provides that retention rules for data of non-US persons must be comparab7e to those for data of US persons under section 2.3 of Executive Order 12333.

Congressional Oversight.

In response to V7adeck - that's the other Facebook witness, Judge -- Gorski states that EO 12333 is the primary authority under which the NSA conducts foreign intelligence, and the former chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee has conceded that EO 12333 programs are not overseen in any meaningful way by Congress.
v7adeck states that, with regard to statutory
surveillance authorities such as FISA, Congress 'exercises significant oversight responsibilities with respect to U.S. foreign intelligence activities'. Swire also discusses the role of Congressional oversight. The experts disagree as to how to characterise Congressional oversight of US foreign intelligence activities.
10. Whether Section 702 's Lawfulness has been reviewed by a Court.

Gorski states that, because of the standing and state secrets doctrines of US 7aw, no public US civil court has evaluated the 7awfulness of Section 702 or 12333. Swire states that general facial challenges to Section 702 have either been dismissed at, or are present7y being 7itigated at, the admissibility stage. However, three criminal cases have resulted in court decisions which merits determinations that Section 702 is constitutiona7."

The reconciled position is: "Specific challenges to Section 702 by individuals or pub7ic interest groups have not made a civil trial due to obstacles including standing and state secret doctrines. However, US lower 14:47 court judges have done merits review of the constitutionality of Section 702 in criminal cases.
11. FISC modifications to Upstream under Section 702.

In entire response to Swire, Gorski observes that the modifications to Upstream were not 'substantial'. Swire states that the FISC's responses to compliance incidents have resulted in substantial modifications to the Upstream program."

The reconciled position: "The experts agree that the FISC impose certain modifications on Upstream surveillance but disagree about the significance of those modifications."
"Use of 12333 for collection within the US. In response to Swire and V7adeck, Gorski observes that the government continues to rely on an authority known as 'Transit Authority' under EO 12333 to intercept some non-U.S. to non-U.S. communications while in transit on U.S. soil. In addition, the government relies on EO 12333 to obtain radio communications within the United States that are one-end non-U.S.

Swire states that for collection in the US, any other authority such as Executive Order 12333 does not app7y. V7adeck states that 12333 simp7y does not app7y to EU citizen data held by US companies within the United States."

The reconciled position: "The expert agree that Transit Authority under 12333 is an exception to the general ru7e that 12333 applies to collection only
outside of the US. The expert's understanding is that the Transit Authority would app7y for instance to an e-mail that went from a foreign origin across the telecommunications network within the US without having a U.S. destination, and then went to a foreign destination. Transit authority would 7ike7y not app7y to the e-mail if its destination was a corporate server in the U.S. that forwarded the e-mail to a destination outside the US. The experts agree that 12333 authorizes the government to obtain radio communications within the U.S. that are one-end non-U.S.
13. Effect of Section 702 compared to prior 7aw. In response to Swire, Gorski states that the enactment of Section 702 resulted in fewer legal restrictions than previous7y existed for wire communications that were collected in the U.S. and had one-end in the U.S. Swire states Section 702 was enacted after the FISC court denied the NSA's application in 2007 to continue 14:49 the Stellar wind program, versions of which had been in place since 2001. Swire states that Section 702 'provides more detailed legal restrictions than app7ied previously to non-US to non-US communications, for communications collected with the us, under the Stellar wind program."

The reconciled position: "The legal safeguards under Section 702 are 7 ess strict than requiring an
individualised FISA or law enforcement authorisation for access to electronic communications. They are in some respects stricter than were app7ied by the government between 2001 and the termination of the stellar wind program in 2007."
"14. Access to communications under Section 702.

In response to Swire, Gorski observes that targeted individuals invariably communicate with individuals who are not targets. Moreover, the government interprets section 702 as authorizing the acquisition of communications to, from and about targets.

Finally, under Section 702, the government also acquires certain communications, unrelated to the target, that happen to be bundled with communications to, from, or about a target. These communication bundles are known as multi-communication transactions."

And you will recall I talked about the 'about communications' this morning and tried to explain what they are.
"Swire states that Section 702 on7y authorises access to the communications of targeted individuals. Swire notes that a detailed discussion of 'about collection' is contained in the PCLOB Section 702 report." That's a report, Judge, that is exhibit the, I think
it's exhibit the by Ms. Gorski and I think it's possibly elsewhere as well. I haven't opened it to you, but it's a huge document, I forget how many hundreds of pages it is, but it's a very significant document.

The reconciled position: "(1) The experts agree that targeted individuals often communicate with individuals who are not targets.
(2) The experts agree that the government interprets Section 702 to authorize the acquisition of communications to, from, and about targets.
(3) The experts agree that the government acquires certain multi-communications transactions."

And I think, Judge, if I understand that correctly, that is where you have an e-mail chain of a sort that involves a number of communications that are packaged or bundled within the one piece of communication.

I'm sure that's a very wrongly technical description: "The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court court in 2011 found a then existing form of the upstream programme unconstitutional as applied to these MCTs." Ms. JUSTICE COSTELLO: MCTs are the multi-communications transactions?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: The multi-communications transactions: "The NSA subsequently instituted additional safeguards, and the Court approved the
program". I think that reference, Judge, to a decision of the FISC in 2011 is a reference to a decision by, from memory, a judge called Judge Bates, I think, who was a member of the FISC court at the time and was very critical in the decision of the practices as they were 14:52 at the time which led to certain changes in the practices subsequently:
"15. FISC role in approving Section 702 targeting procedures.

In response to Swire, Gorski clarifies that, under Section 702, the FISC does not approve agency analysts' individual targeting decisions. Rather, the FISC's role consists principally of reviewing the general procedures that the government proposes to use in carrying out its surveil7ance of more than 94,000 targets. Swire states that, with respect to Section 702, '[t]he FISC annually reviews and must approve targeting criteria, documenting how targeting of a particular person will lead to the acquisition of foreign intelligence information."

And the reconciled position: "The experts agree that, under Section 702, the FISC does not approve agency analysts' individual targeting decisions."
"16. FISC's role in supervising queries. In response to Swire, Gorski clarifies that the FISC has no role in
authorizing individual querying decisions under section 702. Swire states that under Section 702 'overly broad queries are prohibited and supervised by the FISC'. The experts agree that the FISC does not authorise individual querying decisions in advance under Section 702.
17. FISC role in supervising PRISM collection. In response to Swire, Gorski clarifies that the FISC has no role in approving agency analysts decisions to employ particular selectors. Swire states that, in PRISM collection, 'the government sends a judicially approved and judicially supervised directive requiring collection of certain selectors' to electronic communications service providers. The experts agree that the FISC does not approve in advance agency analysts' decisions to employ particular selectors.
18. Meaning of 'target' in us government transparency reports.

In response to Swire, Gorski clarifies that a number of targets reported in government transparency reports is not limited to targeted individuals. The us government also includes targeted groups and organisations in the reported figure. Swire states that, due to government transparency reports, the public now has access to information about the number of individuals targeted under Section 702. The experts agree that the
government's transparency reports refer collectively to the number of individuals, groups and organisations targeted under Section 702.
19. Section 702 and the acquisition of communications 14:55 of ordinary citizens.

In response to Swire, Gorski observes that the government has not provided any information about how many of its targeting decisions are based on evidence linking the particular target to terrorism. Gorski also disputes that this statistic demonstrates a low likelihood of communications being acquired for ordinary citizens. First, given the government's extremely broad targeting criteria, many of these targets may be 'ordinary citizens' themselves. Second, these targets invariably communicate with individuals who are not targeted by the government. Third, the government likely surveils several selectors or accounts for each of these targets, and each account may communicate with dozens or hundreds of other individuals.

Swire states, in 2015, there were 94,368 'targets' under the Section 702 programs, many of whom are targeted due to evidence linking them to terrorism. That is a tiny fraction of US, European, or global Internet users. It demonstrates the low likelihood of the communications being acquired for ordinary
citizens.

The experts disagree about the significance of the number of targets of Section 702 surveillance.
20. Declassification of FISC opinions. In response to Swire, Gorski states that more context is necessary. Notab7y, the executive branch has argued in 7itigation that it is not ob7igated to declassify significant FISC opinions issued prior to the enactment of the USA Freedom Act."

Which was in 2015: "Swire states that 'the administration has made an energetic effort to review FISC opinions in order to declassify them to the extent 14:56 consistent with national security. The experts agree that the declassified opinions of the FISC are available at a website that's detailed there.
21. Limitations of private sector transparency
statistics. In response to Swire, Gorski states that more context is necessary. These statistics do not include any information about the government's real-time wire surveillance of these companies' users under section 702, upstream or 12333. Swire states requests for information provide important evidence about the actual scope of national security investigations in the US."

And there is no particular reconciled position, Judge, I think they are not necessarily inconsistent:
"22. PPD-28 and feasibility. In response to Swire, Gorski states that 'as tailored as feasible' is an extraordinarily broad and flexible standard. Swire states that PPD-28 contains safeguards, including the requirement that 'Signals intelligence activities shall be as tailored as feasible'. He notes that although this language does not refer to necessity or proportionality, it is an example of a safeguard that addresses those concerns. The experts disagree about the significance of PPD-28's requirement that signals intelligence be tailored as feasible.
23. PPD-28 and 7imitations on the use of information collected in bulk. In response to v7adeck, Gorski states that PPD-28 does not limit the bulk collection of non-US personal data. Rather, it limits the use of information collected in bulk. Moreover, PPD-28's limitations on the use of information collected in bulk have no application to communications collected under Section 702. PPD-28 defines 'signals intelligence collected in bulk' as data acquired 'without the use of discriminants', and it excludes 'signals intelligence data that is temporarily acquired to facilitate targeted collection', as under section 702 upstream.
v7adeck states that 'one of the central reforms of

PPD-28 is to expand application of [section 702's targeting and minimization requirements] to collection of non-U.s. person data, as well. Under section 2 of PPD-28, signals intelligence collected in bulk can on7y be used for six specific purposes.

The experts agree that PPD-28 does not express7y 7imit bulk collection and that its limits on the use of information acquired in bulk do not apply to communications acquired under section 702.
24. PPD-28 and 7imitations on retention and dissemination.

In response to Swire, Gorski states that PPD-28 does not require US intelligence agencies to apply the same Section 702 minimization protections to non-U.S. persons that apply to U.S. persons. PPD-28 instead imposes limits on the retention and dissemination of non-U.S. person communications with reference to Section 2.3 of Executive Order 12333, which contains several significant exceptions.

Swire states that PPD-28 requires US intelligence agencies to app7y the same minimisation procedures to non-US persons as they app7y to US persons. Swire also suggests that the NSA's section 4 procedures implementing PPD-28 7imit the dissemination of information about non-U.S. persons if the information
is not relevant to national security.

The experts agree that PPD-28 7imits on the retention and dissemination of non-US person communications are defined with respect to the limits imposed on the retention and dissemination of U.S. person communications under section 2.3 of 12333."
"25. Scope of application of the Fourth Amendment.

Gorski states that the fourth Amendment applies to searches and seizures that take place within the us but notes that the US government has taken the position that no judicial warrant is required for foreign intelligence collection within the us that is targeted at foreign persons abroad. Separately, with respect to surveillance conducted outside of the US, the Supreme Court has adopted a functional approach to the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement that considers several factors.

Swire states: Briefly, the Fourth Amendment app7ies to searches and seizures that take place within the us (such as on data transferred to the US), and to searches against us persons (US citizens as well as permanent residents) that take place outside of the us.
v7adeck states under the Supreme Court's 1990 ruling in United States - $v$ - Verdugo-Urquidez, non-citizens

7acking substantial voluntary connections to the United States are not protected by the Fourth Amendment. Although the Supreme Court has never addressed whether the Fourth Amendment might apply to searches of those individuals' data if the data is located within the United States, the prevailing assumption is that the answer is no."

The reconciled position: "Swire concurs with his previous conclusion of the Fourth Amendment applying for searches within the us, where the non-citizen has 'substantial voluntary connections' to the us, such as physical presence in the country. By contrast, Swire agrees with V7adeck that the Supreme Court has not addressed whether the Fourth Amendment would apply to searches of non-citizens' data where the data is located within the us but there has been no 'substantial voluntary connection' to the us. To the extent V7adeck's earlier testimony stated that the Fourth Amendment applies in such circumstances, he amends the testimony to say that the Supreme Court has not addressed the issue. The experts agree that the supreme Court has not directly addressed this issue."

We then turn to a separate overall topic "Causes of Action" and again I'm just going to deal with the ones that involve Ms. Gorski. So if I go to page 21 at 3. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: "Individual remedies": "In
response to Swire, Gorski observes that individual remedies serve as an important deterrent to rights violations and play an essential role in advancing justice. Swire states: 'As discussed in Chapter 8, I therefore believe that individual remedies for foreign surveillance issues are often ill-advised they create a vector of attack for hostile actors to 7earn the details of the top secret information."

I suppose two comments that don't necessarily require a 15:02 reconciliation.

If I go to page 23, Judge, at 5, the Totten Bar: "In response to V7adeck, Gorski states --"
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: we might just --
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Sorry, yes. "In response to v7adeck, Gorski states that the government may very well invoke the Totten bar if a litigant were to challenge a particular surveillance program that had not yet been public7y disclosed, even if that program operated under a known surveillance authority. Gorski does not take the position that the invocation of the Totten bar would be 'appropriate', but a court may take the opposite view."
"V7adeck states that, in the context of the surveillance authorities discussed in his affidavit, 'it would be difficult to fathom an appropriate case for invocation of the Totten bar'."
"The experts agree that the government may invoke the Totten bar if a litigant were to challenge a particular surveillance program that had not yet been publicly disclosed, but that it could not invoke the Totten bar to challenge PRISM or Upstream. In any event, the Reynolds privilege could also result in the dismissal of a challenge to PRISM or Upstream".
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Sorry, have we looked at or heard of the Totten bar before now?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No, we haven't, Judge. And I'm afraid I've come to the limits of my knowledge on this matter and --
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Right, we'11 move on.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: -- I don't know what the Totten bar is. But I'll find out.
MR. GALLAGHER: It's state in respect, I think, of the entire cause of action. Reynolds is in respect of evidence within the cause of action, so that it's like Murphy -v- Dublin Corporation, Reynolds is.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I clearly overlooked Murphy -vDublin Corporation. I'm grateful to Mr. Gallagher for that, thank you.
"6. Applicability of states secrets privilege.

In response to V7adeck, Gorski states that she agrees as a normative matter that the state secrets privilege should not app7y. However, the government may very
well attempt to invoke the state secrets privilege in a Case raising on7y a FISA claim."
"vladeck states that the state secrets privilege should not apply when an EU citizen challenges US data collection under Section 702."
"The experts agree that, notwithstanding district court precedent on the matter, the government may attempt to invoke the state secrets privilege in a challenge brought under FISA."

If I go over to page 24, the "Exclusionary rule":
"In response to Swire, Gorski states that additional context is necessary. There are several significant exception to the application of the suppression remedy."

This, Judge, is, as you know, when a piece of evidence is brought up in a prosecution or a civil case and it's alleged that it's been acquired improperly and should be excluded.
"In addition, because of concerns about the government's interpretation of its obligation to notify defendants of its intent to use evidence against them that as derived from secret surveillance, defendants may not even know that a deep7y contested surveillance
authority was used in their case. Finally, even when defendants have received notice of surveillance under FISA or Section 702, no defendant or his security cleared counsel has ever been granted access to the under7ying surveillance application, hampering defendants' ability to challenge the surveillance."
"Swire states that in a criminal trial in the us, courts enforce constitutional rights by excluding evidence that the government obtains illegally."

If I go to page 26 at 13, "The Significance of the Suppression Remedy Provided by Section 1806:
"Gorski notes the re7evance of 1806, but emphasises that 'the government has refused to disclose its interpretation of what constitutes evidence derived from' fISA. To date, on7y eight criminal defendants have received notice of Section 702 surveillance, despite the US government's collection of hundreds of millions of communications under that authority."

[^0]suppress would typically be brought in the context of an action brought against the person, and not as an independent affirmative claim."
"v7adeck critiqued the DPC Draft Decision for downplaying the importance of 1806, because it thereby 'neglects the very distinct possibility that a motion to suppress may result in litigation of a substantive legal issue of transcendent importance - including the legality of particular collection methods and programs under Section 702 of FISA'."
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Could you just translate for me "motion to suppress"? Is that a motion to dismiss? MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No, to exclude the evidence as inadmissible evidence because it was collected unlawfully, or allegedly collected unlawfully.
"The experts agree (1) that Section 1806 could be an important means of obtaining accountability for un7awful government surveillance; and (2) that the on7y adversarial rulings by us courts on the legality of surveillance under FISA Section 702 to date have come through Section 1806. The experts also agree that the United States has failed in the past to comply with its notice obligations under Section 1806, although we disagree about the likelihood that such violations of the notice requirement are still occurring today."

If I go to page 28, item 15, "FISA As Remedy":
"In response to Swire, Gorski states that more context is necessary. The overwhelming majority of individuals subject to FISA surveillance win not receive notice of that fact. without notice, it is exceedingly difficult to establish standing to challenge the unlawful acts of individual government officers."
"Swire states that FISA 'provides individual remedies for data subjects against un7awful acts of individual government officers'."

And again it doesn't seem to call for an agreed position, as there seems no real difference. If I go to page 32 , Judge, "APA As Remedy", that's the Administrative Procedure Act:
"In response to V7adeck, Gorski states that more context is necessary" - this is the judicial review type remedy, Judge - "The overwhelming majority of individuals subject to secret foreign intelligence surveillance will not receive notice of that fact. without notice, it is exceeding7y difficult to estab7ish standing pursue an Administrative Procedure Act claim."
"v7adeck discusses the Administrative Procedure Act as A private civil remedy to challenge allegedly unlawful Surveillance, emphasizing that the DPC Draft Decisions

Omission of any discussion of the APA necessarily colours its assessment of the us legal regime."

Then we turn to the last section of this document, Judge, dealing with the standing doctrine. And I've read a good bit of this, Judge. I've read the agreed propositions this morning when I was dealing with standing and I think I have read the bits, including the one on page 35 in relation to vladeck and Gorski and I've read the disagreements. So I'11 move on to "Privacy shield".
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Mm hmm.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: And if I move to page 37. Paragraph, or item two:
"Privacy Shield ombudsperson reporting capabilities. Gorski states that the ombudsperson can neither confirm nor deny that the complaint was subject to a surveillance or let the individual know the specific remedial action taken."
oh, sorry, I beg your pardon. I opened, sure I did the Privacy shield this morning, I did all that. So I don't need to refer to any more there, Judge. So that, I think, I certainly hope is helpful, Judge. There's measures of agreement to a large extent between the parties and there are some identified issues of disagreement, some of which may be more relevant and may not be relevant to the ultimate decision that you
have to take, although obviously the questions of US law, as I say, you do have to ultimately decide as a question of fact.

So that's all I'm going to say about Ms. Gorski's evidence, Judge. And if I might move on then to, I was going to open Mr. Serwin's report next, which was the foundation of the Data Protection Commissioner's report. I might just take a minute, Judge, just to find it (Short Pause). You should have trial book two, 15:10 Judge, which contains Mr. Serwin's initial report which was not given for the purpose of the litigation, Judge, this was simply the advice which the Commissioner had sought when she was considering Mr. Schrems' complaint and she needed advice on us law 15:11 and she obtained a report from Mr. Serwin, who is an attorney at Morrison \& Forester in San Diego in California and who obviously has expertise in this area and we thought it appropriate to bring to the court's attention the nature of that advice that she had received originally, which underpins the decision. не has also subsequently furnished a very short second report in response to some of the issues that were raised by Prof. Swire or Prof. V7adeck.

The other report in this document, Judge, is the report of Prof. Richards, who is the other expert that has been retained for the purpose of these proceedings by the Controller -- the Commissioner, I should say.

Sorry, I keep making that mistake.

Mr. Serwin refers in his affidavit to the fact that he's a partner of Morrison \& Forester, he's currently co-chair of that firm's global privacy and data security group. He's a lawyer since 1995 in California and admitted in the District of Columbia and New York.

He refers to his retention by the Commissioner in April 2016 to provide an expert opinion in connection with certain matters of US law set to arise in the context of a draft decision then under preparation by the Commissioner. And he sets out the background to that.

He sets out his instructions in relation to the Schrems 15:12 case and he was asked to prepare a memorandum of advice, which he details in paragraph five:
"(a) setting out my expert opinion on the remedies in fact available under federal law in the United States to EU citizens in respect of alleged violations of their data privacy rights against certain entities and individuals arising from the collection or processing of EU citizens' personal data by US security and/or intelligence agencies for national security purposes; (b) advising on the manner of the application of such remedies in practice;
(c) identifying such constraints or limitations (if any) to which such remedies may be subject; and,
(d) identifying any difference(s) as regards the nature and extent of the remedies available to EU citizens as compared to those available to citizens of the united States.
6. I was informed that, upon receipt of my memorandum, the Commissioner would consider my advices and proceed to form a view as to whether, as a matter of EU law, the remedies available in the US can properly be considered adequate.
7. Whilst proceedings were not then in being, my instructions requested that $I$ approach the exercise at hand as if preparing a report to be directly relied on in evidence in civil proceedings, taking into account the duties owed by an expert witness to the Court, details of which were set out in my instructions.
8. I delivered the requested memorandum to the Commissioner on 24 May 2016...
9. I was subsequently requested to give evidence in the within proceedings. In that context, I was instructed by Philip Lee, the solicitors on record for the Commissioner, to prepare a supplement to my First Memorandum, taking account of the pleadings filed by the parties to date and, more particularly, the expert reports filed by the defendants and certain of the amici curiae to the extent that such reports addressed
matters that were the subject of my First Memorandum."

And he delivered that supplemental memorandum on 30th November 2016. And he makes the affidavit for the purpose of verifying the contents of those memoranda. 15:14 And he confirms at 11 that the principles and rules of us law are correctly set out and that in the preparation of the memoranda, he's made clear which facts and matters are within his own knowledge.

He sets out his understanding of his duties as an expert at paragraph 13 and it overrides any duty -sorry, to assist the court "as to matters within my field of expertise and this overrides any duty or obligation I may owe to the party by whom I have been engaged."

He says at 14:
"I confirm that neither I nor any person connected with me has any financial or economic interest in any business or economic activity of the Plaintiff, other than any fee agreed for the preparation of my first Memorandum...
15. In the interests of full disclosure, and having regard to the duties I owe to this Honourable Court, I consider it appropriate that I would disclose to the Court that other lawyers at Morrison Foerster have done
legal work on other matters for Facebook Inc., the parent company of the First Named Defendant, and for affiliates of Facebook Inc. I am satisfied that acceptance of the Commissioner's instructions did not give rise to any conflict of interest for my firm or for me. For completeness, I wish to confirm that, for my part, I have not worked on any such other matter. Furthermore, I confirm that none of those persons within my firm who undertake such other work for Facebook Inc. or its affiliates contributed to the preparation of my First Report and Supplementa7 Report."

And he refers to his qualifications in the biographical summary. If I then turn to his memorandum, Judge. Sorry, Judge, I just wanted to check something. His first memorandum, Judge, is 24th May 2016. He sets out -- I don't need to read all of it, but:
"This memorandum provides a non-exclusive overview of private remedies available to EU citizens, under federal law in the United States, against certain entities and individuals for alleged violations of data privacy arising from the gathering of personal information in the context of national security. It provides an overview of the most likely potential claims in the above-referenced situation, as well as a discussion of standing, which is an overarching issue. It further provides the contours of relief, including
examples of significant open issues or splits in U.S. case law as well as potential limitations on recovery. Potential remedies arise under a number of different us laws, resulting in the potential for a non-uniform approach to relief.

This memorandum does not opine on the effectiveness of these remedies for purposes of article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, or on whether such causes of action would be appropriate in any particular circumstance. Where relevant, however, it identifies those factors that may be barriers to suit or otherwise limit recovery. One point of reference for the discussion below relates to the structure of the Courts in the United States."

And he sets out a description there of the courts and the circuits and so forth. And I don't think I need dwell on that, Judge, you're familiar with that.
"II. remedies available to eu citizens under us law A. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act authorizes warrantless electronic surveillance where a 'significant purpose' of the surveillance is the gathering of foreign intelligence. Remedies under FISA are generally available to both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals under multiple statutory sections."

Then he starts with Section 2712 - you'11 recal1 that's the section in the Stored Communications Act that cross-references to a number of different sections and provides remedies.
"Section 2712(a) permits a person who is aggrieved by a willful violation of certain potions of FISA, including the following, to bring a claim for money damages."

Then: "Section" - and I'11 refer to it in the code sections, Judge, just to try to avoid confusion "Section 1806(a) which prohibits the use or disclosure by federal officers or employees except for $7 a w f u 1$ purposes of information acquired from an electronic surveillance within the United States for foreign intel7igence purposes;

Section 1825 which prohibits the use or disclosure by federal officers or employees except for lawfu7 purposes of information acquired from physical searches within the United States..."

And 1845, which is the same, except in respect of pen registers and trap and trace devices installed and used for foreign intelligence purposes. Over the page:
"The Court may award as damages: (1) actual damages, but not less than \$10,000, whichever amount is greater; and (2) litigation costs, reasonably incurred. In
addition to damages, administrative discipline is available under Section 2712(e)."

Now, I can't recal1 if I opened that section to you, Judge, but I think it refers to the possibility of a stay on the proceedings that might be brought if the proceedings are likely to affect the ability to conduct a related investigation, so you may have to stay those particular proceedings.
"The requirement for a 'willful' violation serves as a 7imitation to anyone, including an EU citizen, in bringing a suit under this provision.

Sections 106(a) and 305(a) also provide that information acquired under FISA concerning any United States person may be used and disclosed on7y in accordance with certain minimisation procedures."
which he outlines in the footnote and I don't think I need read.
"Section 405(a)" - and that's - I keep getting mixed up myself - that's 1845 - "also provides further provisions that must be complied with for use and disclosure of information acquired from pen registers or trap and trace devices concerning United States persons. Because the minimization procedures or further provisions apply on7y to United States persons -
defined as U.S. citizens and lawful residents or U.S. corporations - EU citizens who are not U.S. citizens or residents would not be able to bring a claim under Section 2712 for non-compliance with these minimization procedures or further provisions."

Then he deals with Section 1810:
"Under Section 1810, an affected person (other than a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power) who has been subjected to an electronic surveillance, or about whom information obtained by electronic surveillance of such person has been disclosed or used, in violation of the provisions of this law, can recover (1) actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages of $\$ 1,000$ or $\$ 100$ per day for each day of the violation, whichever is greater; (2) reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs; and (3) punitive damages. The Ninth Circuit, however, has held that Section 1810 does not operate as a waiver of sovereign immunity, which means that the United States cannot be held liable under this section."

And the reference, Judge, is the Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation case that you'11 recall I opened to you.
"III. Section 1806.
In addition to claims brought for willful violations of this provision under Section 2712, Section 1806 also
provides an exclusionary remedy for a person against whom evidence gained by electronic surveillance is being introduced. The person against whom the evidence is being introduced has the right to bring a motion to suppress the evidence" - that's to exclude the evidence - "gained by electronic surveillance if it is shown that the information was unlawfully obtained, or that the surveillance was not made in conformity with an order of authorisation or approva1."

He then moves off the FISA and he turns to the Privacy Act:
"The Privacy Act allows us citizens to access their records or information pertaining to those individuals held by governmental agencies, and to review those records and have a copy made. Heads of agencies may promulgate rules to exempt certain systems of records. The Privacy Act provides that the head of any agency may promulgate rules to exempt any system of records within the agency if the system of records is subject to the exemption found in Section $552(b)(1)$ of the Freedom of Information Act. This provision of FOIA exempts matters that are properly classified pursuant to an Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. The head of any agency may also promulgate rules to exempt a system of records if it is maintained by the Central Intelligence Agency or an agency engaged in investigatory efforts
pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws. These are not blanket exemptions, and the agency must take the affirmative action of promulgating rules before an exemption applies to a system of records. There is one further exemption for information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding, which does not require an implementing regulation.

As noted, there is no blanket exemption for records collected by a particular agency such as the NSA. Certain regulations do, however, set forth the exemptions that the National Security Agency ('NSA') may claim under the Privacy Act, and list specific systems of records that have been exempted. In particular, these regulations confirm that disclosure of records pertaining to the functions and activities of the NSA is prohibited. Furthermore, all systems of records maintained by the NSA are exempt from disclosure to the extent that the system contains information properly classified under an Executive Order and that is... 'required by executive orders to be kept secret in the interests of national defence or foreign policy'.

The Privacy Act also limits the extent to which federal agencies can share and disclose information about individuals. Certain exceptions apply. For example, federal agencies may disclose information about
individuals when the disclosure is for a 'routine use', is for law enforcement investigations, or is required under FOIA."

And I think you may recall, Judge, there in fact were 12 exceptions that $I$ drew your attention to in the legislation.
"An individual may bring a civil 7 awsuit against a governmental agency pursuant to the Privacy Act in certain situations. For instance, an individual may bring suit if a governmental agency refuses to comp7y with an individual request for records or fails to comply with any other provision of the Privacy Act or any rule promulgated thereunder in such a way as to have an adverse effect on an individua7. A court may enjoin the governmental agency from withholding records and order the production to the complainant of any agency records improperly withheld from him or her. The US Supreme Court recently held that financial harm, as opposed to non-economic harm, is required to state a claim for compensatory damages under the Privacy Act."

And that's the Federal Aviation Administration -vCooper case, Judge, that I opened to you.

[^1]Then he turns to the Judicial Redress Act:
"The Judicial Redress Act was signed by President Obama on February 24, 2016 and goes into effect 90 days after the date of enactment. The Act has its origins in negotiations between the United States and the EU on a Data Protection and Privacy Agreement (often referred to as the 'umbrella agreement'). Those negotiations (which commenced in 2011) seek the continuation of robust information sharing between the United States and EU for law enforcement purposes. The Act provides EU citizens with the ability to bring suit in federal district court for certain Privacy Act violations by the US federal government relating to the sharing of 7aw enforcement information. In practical terms, it extends certain remedies afforded to US citizens and 7awful residents under the Privacy Act to citizens of countries designated as 'covered" countries'. It provides that, with respect to covered records, a citizen of a covered country may bring a civil action against a federal agency and obtain civil remedies, in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same limitations, as a US citizen or permanent legal resident may under the following provisions of the Privacy Act."

First, Section $552(a)$ G1D. We're dealing here, you'11 recall, Judge, the four subsections, the (a), (b), (c)
and (d), the first two dealing with correcting the records or getting access to the records and (c) and (d) dealing with where there were adverse consequences for a person. So he's dealing with (d) first, the one where it's a breach of any provision of the Act which has adverse consequences.
"But only with respect to disclosures intentionally or willfully made in violation of 552a(b). Thus, a plaintiff may bring a civil action under the Judicial Redress Act when an agency intentionally or willfully discloses a record in violation of any provision of the Privacy Act that is not listed in subsections (g)(1)(A)-(C)" - that's because (d) is the catcha11 "and the disclosure has 'an adverse effect' on the individual. A plaintiff in a suit brought under this provision may recover actual damages (though 'in no case shall a person... receive less than the sum of \$1,000'), as well as costs and attorneys' fees."

Then he deals with (A) and (B):
"Subsection (A) authorises a civil action when an agency 'makes a determination under 552a(d) (3) not to amend an individual's record in accordance with his request, or fails to make such review in conformity with that subsection.' subsection (B) authorises a civil action when an agency 'refuses to comply with an individual request under 552a(d)(1)' which enables an
individual to gain access to his own records or any information pertaining to him contained in the agency's system. An action under either of these subsections may only be brought against a designated Federal agency or component. Plaintiffs in suits brought under these provisions may receive injunctive relief (i.e. an order to amend or produce his records), as well as costs and attorneys' fees where the plaintiff has 'substantially prevailed', but not damages. Notably, the Judicial Redress Act does not authorize a civil action for violation of 552a(d)(1)(c), which provides for a civil action under the Privacy Act where an agency 'fails to maintain any record concerning any individual with such accuracy, relevance, timeliness, and completeness as is necessary to assure fairness in any determination relation to the qualifications, character, rights, or opportunities of, or benefits to the individual that may be made on the basis of such record. And consequently a determination is made which is adverse to the individual'.

Because the Judicial Redress Act operates by extending the range of persons who may access remedies under the Privacy Act, the starting point is that existing limitations that apply to such remedies as are available under the Privacy Act will also apply to the Judicial Redress Act. So far as the exemption of systems of records relating to national security are concerned, existing limitations under the Privacy Act
are an important touchpoint to consider in any assessment of the manner in which the Judicial Redress Act will operate in practice. However, it cannot be assumed that the way in which such limitations are applied under the Privacy Act will provide an accurate guide as to how they will be applied under the Judicial Redress Act. Because the Judicial Redress Act was very recently enacted, questions as to the precise manner in which the exemptions provided for in the Privacy Act wil7 apply under the Judicial Redress Act have not yet been resolved.

There are potential ambiguities relating to certain of the definitions deployed in the Judicial Redress Act that could also be read to limit the remedies afforded non-US citizens by its terms. The definition of the terms 'designated Federal agency or component', 'covered record' and 'covered country' require consideration in this context. The term 'designated Federa1 agency or component' means a Federal agency or component of an agency designated in accordance with subsection (e) of this Act. An agency/component may be designated under subsection (e) if the Attorney General determines."

And he sets out the requirements there that we looked at yesterday in the Act, Judge, that there are certain agreements in place with the other country, it's in the law enforcement interests of the United States and so
forth. So at the top of the next page -- and, sorry, and he draws attention to the point it can't be designated without the concurrence of the head of the relevant agency or the agency to which the component belongs.
"In principle, therefore, it would be open to an agency to opt-out of the Act. This could greatly narrow the Act's intended scope depending on the agency. Because the Act was very recently enacted, it is not yet clear whether particular agencies, such as the NSA, will be designated in the manner and for the purposes described."

And I've updated you on that, Judge.
"A country or regional economic integration organization must meet certain requirements to be designated a 'covered country', including entering into an agreement with the United States regarding privacy protections for shared information. A reading of this definition on its face implies that the United States itself would not be considered a 'covered country'."

Obviously because it couldn't enter into an agreement with itself.
"The Act provides that the term 'covered record' has the same meaning as the term 'record' in the Privacy

Act, once the record is transferred 'by a pub7ic authority of, or private entity within' a covered country, 'to a designated Federal agency or component for purposes of preventing, investigating, detecting or prosecuting criminal offenses'. This definition is potentially ambiguous in two respects. First, it is not clear if a record originating in a foreign covered country (or a private entity therein) that was provided to the designated agency or component indirectly (for examp7e, by or through a related private entity estab7ished in the US) could still be considered a 'covered record'. Second, interpretation of the term 'covered country' affects the designation of a record as a 'covered record'. As noted above, a strict reading of the definition of the term 'covered country' would indicate that the United States itself would not be considered a 'covered country'.

Because the Judicial Redress Act implicates sovereign immunity, a court may strictly construe the statutory 7anguage to find that a record that was transferred to a designated US Federal agency or component, not directly by an authority or private entity within a foreign covered country but indirectly by or through a related private entity established within the United States, would thus not qualify as a 'covered record'."

If I just add to that, Judge; I think he's referring there to the authorities, some of which you have seen
referenced, that in general, if sovereign immunity is waived expressly so that you can sue, a narrow construction is going to be taken as to the circumstances under which you're entitled to sue the us Government and, if there's an interpretation that favours a barring of the suit, that interpretation would be favoured.
"Clearly, a narrow reading of the terms 'covered country' and 'covered record' would greatly limit the accessibility of remedies under the Judicial Redress Act. Until such time as such matters have been addressed by a court of competent jurisdiction, however, it remains unclear whether such an approach would in fact be adopted or whether, in the alternative, a court would interpret the statutory language in light of the purpose of the Act and find, for example, that a record that originated in a foreign covered country but was provided to the designated agency or component indirectly could still be considered a 'covered record'. No court has addressed these issues to date.
while the approach of courts when examining other statutes that implicate sovereign immunity may not accurately predict how the Judicial Redress Act will be interpreted, the decision of the us supreme Court in Department of Army -v- Blue Fox Inc. is nonetheless considered to be of some significance in this context."

Although I haven't opened that to you, Judge, that's just another case on the sovereign immunity and the way the courts approach it.
"The Judicial Redress Act provides that the District Court for the District of Columbia shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any claim arising under this section."

And he refers to the standing point that he discusses later. He then turns to the Electronic Communications Privacy Act:
"The Electronic Communications Privacy Act is a law that governs when electronic communications and wire communications can be intercepted or monitored. It consists of the wiretap Act and the Stored Communications Act (SCA). The wiretap Act applies on7y to conduct that occurs during transmission. This is in contrast to conduct that violates the SCA, which relates to the improper acquisition of the contents of stored communications - i.e. after their transmission. Thus, the difference between the two titles is a temporal one. The Wiretap Act applies only to the interception or accessing of information while in transmission, while the SCA app7ies to the unauthorized access of stored communications.

Under the Wiretap Act, it is a crime for persons to intentionally intercept or procure electronic communications, including e-mail, un7ess certain exceptions app7y. It is also a violation of the Wiretap Act to disclose communications if the person making the disclosure knew or had reason to know that the communication was intercepted in violation of the ECPA.

Under the SCA, it is illegal to 'obtain, alter, or prevent authorised access to a wire or electronic communication while it is in electronic storage in such system' if a person 'intentionally accesses without authorisation a facility through which an electronic communication service is provided' or 'intentionally exceeds an authorization to access that facility'."

If I just ask you to look, Judge, at footnote 46 just on page nine. He says:
"The term 'intentional' under the ECPA is narrower than the dictionary definition of 'intentional'. In certain cases employees continuing to access e-mails on a network, unless some barrier is put up or other notice is given, is not actionable under the SCA because of a 7ack of intent."

And he cites Lasco Foods -V- Hall and Shaw Sales, holing that because the employee was permitted access
to the network, misuse of trade secret information was not actionable under the SCA. So going back to page ten:
"Under Section 2712, any person who is aggrieved by any willful violation of the Wiretap Act or the SCA may commence an action in US District Court against the United States to recover money damages. The Court may assess as damages (1) actual damages, but not less than $\$ 10,000$, whichever amount is greater; and (2) 7itigation costs, reasonably incurred. Before an action against the United States is commenced, the plaintiff must present the claim to the appropriate department or agency under the Federal tort Claims Act. Actions against the United States ate barred unless the plaintiff presents it in writing to the appropriate Federal agency within two years after the claim accrues, or the action is begun within six months of the final denial of the claim by the agency. In addition to damages, administrative discipline is availab7e under 2712(e). For Section 2712 claims under the ECPA, wrongful collection (and not just use and disclosure) is actionable."

Then refers there to one of the Jewel cases, Judge, in 15:33 footnote, Jewel -v- National Security Agency:
"The plain language of Section 2712(a) does not limit the waiver of sovereign immunity for damages claimed
under the SCA and the wire Tap Act to claims for the use and disclosure of information."
"There is an uncertainty in the statutory language as to whether government entities can be held 7iable for violations of the wiretap Act because the definition of a 'person' under the Act does not include governmental entities."

And he refers to three cases in the footnote, Judge.
"There is also a split among the courts as to whether damages are permitted against governmental entities that violate the Act. While certain courts have held that government entities are liable for violations of the SCA" - and he cites authority - "others have held that government entities are not liable under the ECPA, though government officials can be" - again cites authority - "Re7ying upon the provisions of Section 2701(a) as an interpretive guide, one court recently concluded that government entities are 7iable for wiretap violations."

That's Walden -v- City of Providence. He then turns to the Freedom of Information Act:

[^2]federal government are broad, but they are subject to several exemptions. For example, classified national defense information shared via a classified channel is typically exempt from disclosure under FOIA. FOIA also exempts records that are specifically exempted from disclosure by statute, if such statute either 'requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue' or 'establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld.' Additionally, fOIA exempts records compiled for law enforcement purposes, including for purposes of an active law enforcement investigation.
F. Computer Fraud and Abuse Act ('CFAA') The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act is a law that started as an anti-hacking law, but its application has expanded, and it protects more than us departments and financial institutions. The CFAA makes it a crime for anyone to intentionally access a computer without authority or exceeding authority that has been granted, regardless of whether the computer is owned by the government, if the conduct involved an interstate or foreign communication. The CFAA also makes it a crime to knowingly, and with the intent to defraud, access a protected computer without authorization or beyond the scope of authorization, if the person furthers a fraud and an item of any value is obtained (as long as the value is over $\$ 5,000$ in any one year period).

Courts have held that confidential data can constitute a thing of value under the CFAA. Furthermore, it is un7awful under the CFAA for a person to (1) knowing7y cause the transmission of a program, information, code, or command, and as a result of such conduct, intentionally cause damage to a protected computer; intentionally access a protected computer without authorisation, and as a result of such conduct, reck7essly cause damage; or (3) intentionally access a protected computer without authorization, and as a result of such conduct, cause damage and loss.

The CFAA provides for criminal penalties as well as private causes of action, a7though some courts have held that federal government agencies and officials are immune from suits involving this statute. Under the CFAA, any person who suffers 'damage or 7oss' due to a violation of the statute may bring a civil action to obtain compensatory damages and injunctive relief.

Injunctions, including temporary restraining orders, are often the most immediate and effective relief. Courts are split as to whether plaintiffs must allege both damage and loss to state a claim under the CFAA. However, some courts have concluded that a plaintiff can satisfy the CFAA's definition of 'loss' by alleging costs reasonably incurred in responding to an alleged CFAA offense, even if the alleged offense ultimately is
found to have caused no damage as defined by the CFAA."

Then he turns to the Right to Financial Privacy Act:
"The Right to Financial Privacy Act protects the confidentiality of personal financial records. Except as otherwise provided by federal law, 'no Government authority may have access to or obtain copies of, or the information contained in the financial records of any customer from a financial institution unless the financial records are reasonably described' and (1) the customer has authorised such disclosure; (2) such financial records are disclosed in response to an administrative subpoena or summons; (3) such financial records are disclosed in response to a search warrant; (4) such financial records are disclosed in response to a judicial subpoena; or (5) such financial records are disclosed in response to a formal written request that meets certain requirements.

## A financial institution cannot release any of this

 financial information until the governmental authority seeking the records certifies in writing to the financial institution that it has complied with the RFPA. A customer may object to his or her financial information being provided to the governmental authority seeking access."And he refers to certain exceptions in the footnote,

Judge.
"If, after the government files its response, the court is unable to make a decision based on the parties' initial allegations and response, 'the court may conduct such additional proceedings as it deems appropriate'. A governmental authority that has obtained financial records pursuant to the RFPA may not transfer those records to another department or agency un7ess the transferring authority certifies in writing that there is reason to believe that the records are relevant to a legitimate law enforcement inquiry, or intelligence or counterintelligence activity, investigation, or analysis related to international terrorism."

Then he turns to the separate question of standing:
"Under Article III of the US Constitution, a plaintiff must have standing to bring suit before a federal court as a precondition to bringing a claim."

And he sets out three conditions, Judge, I don't think I need read them. He then deals with the Clapper case and he summarises the facts and the holding there, and again I don't think $I$ need to read that, we've been through it in other contexts. But on page 14, Judge, after he summarises Clapper, he goes on to say:
"Clapper also implicates a related but separate requirement for bringing a lawsuit in the United States. Federal Ru7e of Civil Procedure 11 requires the attorney presenting a pleading to the court to certify that 'the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery...' The Court in clapper held that the plaintiffs did not have standing due to the speculative nature of their claim. This analysis would seemingly apply to a Rule 11 analysis, as speculative claims that are unlikely to have available evidentiary support would not satisfy the Rule 11 requirement. The Ru7e 11 and standing requirements are barriers that both U.S. and EU citizens would face in bringing a lawsuit."

He then turns to the Spokeo -v- Robins case that I've opened to you and summarises that, Judge, and says at the bottom of page 14 :
"Although a 'bare procedural violation' does not satisfy Article III standing, a 'risk of real harm' may sometimes satisfy the concrete injury requirement. Thus, a fact-specific inquiry into the harm caused by a statutory violation is still required after this opinion."

They're the two modern current Supreme Court decisions
on it, Judge. But there are, of course, as we know, lower court opinions, and he turns to deal with them:
"Lower courts vary in their interpretation of standing in the data privacy context. The Ninth Circuit has found that individuals who had their personal information stolen, but not misused, suffered a sufficient injury to confer standing under article III. The Ninth Circuit's interpretation of Article III standing is broader than many other courts that have found that cases arising out of alleged data breaches fail for a lack of standing unless there is a showing of misuse of data.

The Seventh Circuit has held that at least at the motion to dismiss stage, a plaintiff could establish standing, based upon allegations that the court felt created an 'objectively reasonable likelihood that injury would occur as a result of the breach'."

And that's reference to a case, Remijas -v-Neiman
Marcus Group, finding standing for class action arising from breach of payment card data at Neiman Marcus.
"On the other hand, the First Circuit has found that a 15:41 plaintiff's failure to allege that his or her information was actually acquired by a third-party is fatal to the plaintiff's claims. The Ninth Circuit has also taken a broad view with respect to whether
standing can he established through statutory rights, where the statutory cause of action does not require proof of actual damages. In Jewel -v-National Security Agency, the plaintiffs' allegations of specific violations of ECPA and FISA, as well as the First and Fourteenth Amendments, coupled with the allegation that their communications were part of the alleged warrantless wiretapping, were sufficient for the Ninth Circuit to find standing under article III, since article III standing can exist in certain cases based upon the violation of a statutorily created right. The Supreme Court's recent decision in Spokeo may alter the lower courts' analysis on this issue.

Based on this ruling, a plaintiff must allege that statutory violations caused a concrete and particularised harm in order to satisfy the Article III standing requirement. However, a 'risk of real harm' may be sufficient to establish standing in some circumstances, and it is yet to be seen whether lower courts will alter their analysis in light of this decision."

Then he talks about standing by reference to the Judicial Redress Act:
"There is also an unlitigated issue regarding standing and the need to prove actual damages for claims brought under the Judicial Redress Act. Two Supreme Court
cases on the Privacy Act shed light on this issue. In Doe - $v$ - Chao, the Court held that a party seeking to recover the minimum statutory award of $\$ 1,000$ under the Privacy Act must still prove 'actual damages' as a prerequisite" - and I think I opened that case to you, 15:42 Judge, briefly - "In Federal Aviation Administration -v- Cooper" - which I also opened - "the Court narrowed recovery even further by holding that, under the Privacy Act, pecuniary damages are a prerequisite to any attempt to recover civil damages, including statutory damages. Because the Judicial Redress Act incorporates the remedial provisions that were addressed in Cooper, it is likely that any plaintiff proceeding under the Judicial Redress Act will also have to prove pecuniary damages before he or she can recover."

Then he sets out his conclusion:
"If an EU citizen were to sue for a violation of data privacy in the context of national security, the most likely and effective causes of action are those analysed in this memorandum, starting with FISA and the Judicial Redress Act. As noted, however, there are open questions regarding potential limitations in bringing suit under the Judicial Redress Act. For example, if a court strictly interpreted relevant statutory terms, or if it applied, without adjustment, existing Privacy Act exemptions designed to protect
national security interests, then the remedies available under the Judicial Redress Act could become foreclosed in certain factual circumstances, contrary to an intent to extend those remedies to non-us citizens.

Regardless of the cause of action asserted, the first hurdle that either a US or EU citizen would face in bringing suit is Federal Ru7e of Civil Procedure 11, which essentially requires a good faith basis for the claims alleged in a pleading. Federal agencies have the ability to classify information. If an agency had gathered a plaintiff's personal information in the context of national security, that fact would likely be classified and difficult to prove to satisfy Rule 11. The challenges to satisfying the Rule 11 requirements thus appear to be greater for claims related to national security. However, we note that the purpose of the Judicial Redress Act is to afford remedies to non-US citizens that were not available to them before. It remains to be seen how the Rule 11 requirements in conjunction with the Judicial Redress Act will be implemented in light of this purpose.

The next significant hurdle that a US or EU litigant in us federal court would face is establishing Article III standing, as summarised below: The plaintiff must show an actual or imminent injury that is caused by the challenged action. For allegations of future harm, a
plaintiff must show that injury is 'certainly pending'. Speculative allegations that amount on7y to 'possible future injury' do not suffice" - citing clapper.
"To bring a claim under the Judicial Redress Act, a plaintiff must prove pecuniary damages, assuming the Supreme Court cases on the Privacy Act apply to the JRA. For statutory causes of action that do not require proof of actual damages, plaintiffs still need to allege that the statutory violation caused plaintiffs a concrete harm" - citing Spokeo -v-

## Robbins.

"These challenges to bringing a lawsuit for a violation of data privacy in the context of national security are the same for both US and EU citizens. The remedies available under the causes of action discussed herein are also largely identical for us and EU citizens, with two exceptions. First, because the minimisation procedures of PISA apply only to US citizens, EU citizens may not bring a claim for non-compliance with these minimisation procedures. However, EU citizens may utilise the remaining remedies available under PISA. Second, an EU citizen may not bring a civil action under the Judicial Redress Act where an agency fails to adequately maintain any record concerning an individual 'as is necessary to assure fairness in any determination' etc."

We've read that statutory requirement a few times.
"These two differences in the remedies available to EU citizens are likely not material. This memorandum provided an overview of the causes of actions and remedies that may be available to EU citizens for violations of data privacy, particularly for information gathered in the national security context. The causes of action most likely to be effective in a given case will necessarily depend on the factual circumstances. The Judicial Redress Act continues to evolve, and the conclusions of this memorandum regarding the Act and the Rule 11 requirements to bring claims under the Act may be impacted by future developments and implementations of the statute."

And that was what the Commissioner had, Judge, in terms of the legal advice she had on US law when she took the decision. And if you look at the decision again you'11 recall I opened it to you - there are various sections where she identifies the bits of us law and you will see that it's based on, not all but certain parts of that memorandum that she clearly considered amounted to deficiencies in terms of the us citizens' rights.

It seems to me the next logical thing for me to do, Judge, is to open the reports on behalf of Facebook, Prof. Swire and Prof. V7adeck.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: You don't want to open the supplemental one yet?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: No. The reason is, Judge, it's responding to what is said by Prof. Swire and Vladeck, so I think the logic is I would do, I'11 probably do Prof. Swire next, then Prof. Vladeck and then do the reply from Prof. Serwin and, finally, Prof. Richards' report. So I might as well start on Prof. Swire, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: If you think that's appropriate to do that at this point? I'm happy to do that.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: which booklet is he in?
MR. GALLAGHER: Book three, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Book three. Thank you, Mr. Gallagher.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: And it's at tab four, Judge. Although there's a very short affidavit, Judge, the actual report is at tab five. And if you just look at tab five, Judge, you will see the length of it. It's page numbered by reference to individual chapters - I haven't actually counted how many pages there are. And you'11 recal1 that I raised an objection...
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: ... to this report on the basis that it simply was too long, too unmanageable, didn't meet various criteria in terms of what an expert report should meet. However, we need to be practical about this as we11; I understand the need and why Facebook
want to put a full and comprehensive picture of what they perceive as the relevant background, including non-judicial remedies, Congressional oversight, other forms of oversight, all of which are dealt with by Prof. Swire.

So the way I propose to deal with it, Judge - I've discussed this with Mr. Gallagher - is there is a summary section at the start of Prof. Swire's report which runs to about 40 pages, I'm going to open that to 15:48 you, which hopefully will give you the essential summary of what he says in his report and then there's one particular section of his report, chapter seven, that deals with this question of the individual remedies in us privacy law and I might, without necessarily opening all of it, but at least bring you through that chapter seven in particular. And insofar as Mr. Gallagher feels there are other parts of the report that he wishes to emphasise, I'm going to leave it to him to draw your attention to those rather than opening the full report, Judge. Because if I had to read the full report, we'd be here for days, or weeks. MR. GALLAGHER: I don't have any objection to that. The whole report is relevant, but this is a sensible way of dealing with it for the moment.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: His grounding affidavit, Judge, sets out in brief his qualifications. He elaborates on that in the report, so I don't need to read that. He
says he's been asked to - at paragraph five - to give evidence in the proceedings by Gibson Dunn \& Crutcher, that's a US firm "which I understand is working with Mason Hayes and Curran, the solicitors on record for Facebook." He understands his duties as an expert and he confirms that he hasn't or any person connected with him have any financial or economic interest in Facebook.

So I turn to his report. He sets out, Judge, in chapter two his biographical report. So rather -- I'm going to skip the introduction section just for the moment and go to chapter two. And because it's not page numbered, Judge, you have to look at the bottom of the pages to see -- he has numbered it by reference to chapter numbers, so it's one-dash-whatever.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: So if you can find chapter two?
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Yes, it has an index, an internal index.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes, there's an internal index as well.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: With dividers, I mean. I've got...
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Oh, you have dividers, Judge? 15:50
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I have dividers between the chapters.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes. Sorry, I don't.
MR. GALLAGHER: And everything is numbered.

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Were you discriminating against Mr. Collins?

MR. GALLAGHER: We11, Mr. Collins put the book together. He discriminated against himself, which is very --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: We11, very good. I'd just like to be clear about that point.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: There was clearly unauthorised surveillance going on, Judge.
MR. GALLAGHER: Of course, if he had used the 15:51 electronic, we wouldn't have this.

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I look forward to seeing Mr. Gallagher grappling with the electronic. MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Just so long as you're not looking forward to seeing me trying to grapple with it. 15:51 MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Judge, on page $2-1$ he says at paragraph two:
"My overal7 expertise in privacy has developed through more than 20 years of focusing primarily on privacy and cyber security issues, as both a professor and senior government official. I have written six books and numerous academic articles, and have testified before a dozen committees of the US Congress. I am lead author of the standard textbook used for the US private sector privacy examination of the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). In 2015, the IAPP, among its over 20,000 members, awarded me its Privacy Leadership Award.

For government service, under President Bill Clinton I was Chief Counselor for Privacy in the US Office of Management and Budget, the first person to have US government-wide responsibility for privacy issues. Under President Barack Obama, I was Special Assistant to the President for Economic Policy in 2009-10. In 2013, after the initial Snowden revelations, President obama named me as one of five members of the Review Group on Intelligence and Communications Technology (which I refer to as the 'Review Group').

Section I of this Chapter describes my years of experience with EU data protection law. In 1998, I was 7ead author of the book 'None of Your Business: World Data Flows, Electronic Commerce, and the EU Privacy Directive.' Under President Clinton, I participated in the negotiation of the EU/US Safe Harbor. Since that time, I have continued to work on EU data protection issues. In December 2015, when the Belgian Privacy Agency held a forum on the effects of the initial Schrems decision, I was the sole American from the private sector asked to participate.

Section II of this Chapter describes my years of experience in US surveillance 7aw. Under President Clinton, I chaired white House working groups on both encryption and wiretap law. In 2004, I wrote the most-cited law review article on foreign intelligence
law. As a member of the Review Group, I was co-author of our 300-page report, which was re-published as a book by the Princeton University Press. The Review Group was told in 2014 by the obama Administration that 70 percent of our 46 recommendations have been adopted in letter or spirit, and additional recommendations have since been adopted.

To the best of my know7edge, I am the on7y person to have authored both a book on EU data protection law as well as one on US surveillance law. This Chapter highlights my experiences in both areas, including how these experiences have informed and shaped my views on these issues over more than two decades."

Then, Judge, just to draw your attention to it, he sets out his expertise in EU data protection law, which I don't think I need read in detail, you can cast your eye over to it, it's obviously very extensive experience.

On page five he sets out his expertise in us surveillance law and provides a chronological account of his experience of us surveillance law, which goes over a number of pages, and that concludes on page 2-8. 15:53 And he puts an annex to it consisting of the reforms that were recommended in his 2004 article.

So if I go back then to chapter one, Judge, which is
the introductory chapter. And that, as I say, runs to 40 pages. So I'11 deal with that. After referring to his biographical summary, he says at three:
"Part 2 summarises the system of safeguards in us law and practice that protect all persons, both in and out of the us. These numerous safeguards are described in detail in Chapters 3 and 4, and include multip7e oversight bodies and transparency requirements, as wel1 as judicial review of foreign intelligence investigations. Intelligence agencies necessarily often need to act in secret, to detect intelligence efforts from other countries and for compelling national security reasons. The US has developed multiple ways to ensure oversight by persons with access to classified information for the necessarily secret activities, and to create transparency in ways that do not compromise national security.

The systemic safeguards discussed in Part 2 include:

1. Historical background for the system of us foreign intelligence law, as well as the fundamental safeguards built into the US system of constitutional democracy under the rule of 7aw;
2. The systemic statutory safeguards governing foreign intelligence surveillance;
3. The oversight mechanisms;
4. The transparency mechanisms; and
5. Administrative safeguards that are significant in practice and supplement the legislative safeguards.

In my view, the US system overall provides effective safeguards against abuse of secret surveillance powers. I agree with the team led by oxford Professor Ian Brown, who after comparing us safeguards to other countries, concluded that 'the us now serves as a baseline for foreign intelligence standards', and that the legal framework for foreign intelligence collection in the us contains clearer rules on collection, use, sharing and oversight of data relating to foreign nationals than the laws of almost all EU Member States. In addition, as shown in the analysis of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court in Chapter 5, those rigorous legal standards are effectively implemented in practice, under the supervision of independent judges with access to top-secret information. In addition, these systemic safeguards in the foreign intelligence realm are complemented by safeguards in the criminal procedure realm that in significant respects are stricter than EU Member States.

Part 3 describes how individuals (including residents of EU Member States) have access to multiple remedies in the us for violations of privacy. It outlines the paths an aggrieved person in the US or resident of an EU Member State may take in response to concerns regarding us privacy violations:

1. I discuss individual judicial remedies against the us government, including the recently-finalised Privacy Shield and Umbrella Agreement, as well as the recently passed Judicial Redress Act.
2. I examine the civil and criminal remedies available in the event that individuals, including government employees, violate wiretap and other surveillance rules under laws such as the Stored Communications Act, the wiretap Act, and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.
3. I highlight three paths of non-judicial remedies any individual in the US or EU can take: The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, Congressional committees, and recourse to the us free press and privacy-protective nongovernmental organisations. 4. I analyse individual remedies against us companies that improperly disclose information to the uS government about customers or other persons. These causes of action against US companies can be brought both by individuals (US and non-US) as well as by US federal administrative agencies.
4. I also examine remedies available under state law in the us, including enforcement by state Attorneys General, as well as private rights of action, which are generally far easier to bring in the US than in the EU."

Then at seven he sets out an overall summary:
"In summary on Parts 2 and 3, the combination of systemic safeguards and individual remedies in the US, in my view, are effective and 'adequate' in safeguarding the personal data of non-US persons. Moreover, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has announced a legal standard of 'essential equivalence' for transfers of personal data to third countries such as the US. Based on my comprehensive review of US 7aw and practice, and my years of experience in EU data protection law, my conclusion is that overall intelligence related safeguards for personal data held in the US are greater than in EU Member States. Even more clearly, the US safeguards are at least 'essentially equivalent' to EU safeguards. I therefore do not see a basis in law or fact for a conclusion that the US lacks adequate protections, due to its intelligence activities, for personal data transferred to the US from the EU.

Part 4 discusses the potentially very broad impact were the EU to find a lack of 'adequacy' or 'essential equivalence'. The following are key conclusions, which I reach based on the analysis in this and accompanying chapters:

1. US 7aw defines the term 'electronic communications service provider' broadly to include any company providing an e-mail or similar communication system.

A finding of inadequacy would apply to the full set of such providers. The effect of this proceeding on companies doing business in both the US and EU is thus potentially very broad.
2. The surveillance safeguards in most or all other countries outside the EU are less extensive than those in the US. The effect of an inadequacy finding would thus logically appear to apply to transfers to all non-EU countries, except any whose safeguards against surveillance are greater than those in the US.
3. An inadequacy finding for Standard Contract Clauses may have implications for other lawful bases for data transfers. I make no statement about whether a finding of inadequacy for SCCs would entail a finding of inadequacy for Privacy Shield or Binding Corporate Rules. The discussion here does support the possibility of a 'categorical finding of inadequacy' a finding of inadequacy that would apply not only to SCCs but also to Privacy Shield and BCRs. A categorical finding of inadequacy would have significant implications for the overall EU/US relationship, affecting the foreign relations, national security, economic, and other interests of the Member States and the EU itse7f."

I think he's envisaging there, if I understand it, Judge, a categorical finding of inadequacy being one
addressed not just to the SCCs, but addressed to all methods of transfer of data from the EU to the US, including the Privacy Shield, the binding corporate rules --

MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: Is that within the scope of your 15:59 proceedings?
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: We11, no, Judge. We're challenging the transfer and the validity of the -- or we're looking for an adjudication, I should say, on the validity of the Standard Contractual Clauses. So I do 15:59 draw that distinction.
"This Testimony supports the conclusion that an inadequacy finding would have large effects on EU economic well-being. EU institutions and Member States have clearly indicated the economic importance of maintaining data flows with the US. In addition, the General Agreement of Trade in Services bans 'discrimination between countries where like conditions prevail'. There appears to be a strong case that such discrimination would exist if transfers to the US were barred, despite less extensive surveillance safeguards in most non-EU nations and EU Member States themse7ves.
5. A finding of inadequacy would also create large risks for EU national security and public safety. NATO and other treaty ob7igations emphasize information sharing for national security purposes. The EU has stated that EU/US information sharing is 'critical to
prevent, investigate, detect and prosecute criminal offenses, including terrorism'."

Could I just add, Judge - I hope it's clear from what I've said, but just while I had it a moment ago - I drew attention earlier to the interaction between the Privacy Shield and the SCCs, so that it could be used for the purpose of challenging it. And obviously the European Court presumably has to have account of the entire situation before it, which is one of the reasons 16:01 why we have referred to the Privacy Shield. So there is that element of interaction between the two.
"In summary, the combination of systemic safeguards and individual remedies in the US, in my view, are effective and 'adequate' in safeguarding the personal data of non-US persons. These actions are necessary and taken in accordance with 7aw. In light of those safeguards and individual remedies available to EU citizens in connection with data transferred to the US, I respectfully believe and assert that continued transfers of personal data under Standard Contract Clauses are necessary in a democratic society to protect vital interests of the EU, including national security, pub7ic safety, and economic well-being."

Then he gives a biographical summary which, as I say, I've already dealt with, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: I think we might leave it at
that point.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: I'11 leave it at that point, Judge.
MS. JUSTICE COSTELLO: So it's Ms. Gorski then tomorrow at 10:30?

MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Tomorrow at 10:30. Thank you very much, Judge.
MR. GALLAGHER: Judge, that Robertson affidavit; despite his difficulties, he's very kindly approved the affidavit and I'm going to hand it in in draft form -
it's been circulated to my Friends - so that you have it. And it'11 be duly sworn when he's in a position to do so (Same Handed).
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Actually, I haven't had an opportunity to look at it, Judge, but I'm assuming there is no difficulty.

MR. GALLAGHER: It's just the qualifications.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Yes, I'11 just formally reserve my position, but I don't anticipate any difficulty.
MR. GALLAGHER: Thank you.
MR. MICHAEL COLLINS: Thank you, Judge.

THE HEARING WAS THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL FRIDAY, 10TH
FEBRUARY AT 10:30

| \$ | 'close [1] - 79:27 | 'incidentally' [1] - | 'real-time' [1] - 9:20 | 'this [1] - 34:23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 'communications [1] | 'individual [1] - 62:4 | $51: 27$ | 30:20 |
| \$1,000 [3]-193:15, | - 10:3 | 'individual-specific | 'record' [1] - 201:29 | 'to [4]-12:16, 24:20, |
| 198:19, 215:3 | 'composite [1] - | [1] - 62:4 | 'REDRESS' [1] - | 32:9, 202:3 |
| \$10,000 [2] - 191:28, | 78:29 | 'injury [2]-26:8, | 155:26 | 'traditional' [1] - |
| 206:10 | 'concrete [1] - | 27:4 | 'refuses [1] - 198:28 | 132:13 |
| \$100 [1] - 193:16 | 151:21 | 'injury-in-fact' [2] - | 'required [1] - 195:22 | 'Transit [1] - 166:15 |
| \$5,000 [1] - 208:29 | 'confirm' [1] - 82:2 | 26:8, 27:4 | 'requires [1] - 208:6 | 'umbrella [1] - 197:9 |
|  | 'confirming [1] - | 'intentional' [1] - | 'Review [1] - 223:11 | 'Upstream' [1] - |
| ' | 157:9 | 205:21 | 'rightly [1] - 29:21 | 137:26 |
|  | 'congestion [1] - | 'intentionally [2]- | 'risk [2]-212:23, | 'vanishingly [1] - |
| '[b]ecause | 144:18 | 205:13, 205:15 | 214:18 | 160:4 |
| 155:3 | 'covered [15] - | 'is [2] - 30:16, 69:17 | 'routine [1] - 196:1 | 'we [3]-25:11, |
| '[could [1] - 26:23 | 197:19, 200:18, | 'it [2] - 22:14, 178:28 | 'say [1] - 9:5 | 89:24, 103:2 |
| '[e]mails [1] - 162: | 201:19, 201:23, | 'last [1] - 61:19 | 'seems [1] - 31:29 | 'Whatever [1] - 87:2 |
| '[t]he [1] - 170:19 | 201:28, 202:12, | 'lighter [1] - 7:28 | 'seizure' [1] - 9:22 | 'where [1] - 29:22 |
| '[t]hey [1] - 9:7 | 202:13, 202:14, | 'loss' [1] - 209:27 | 'selection [1] - | 'willful' [1] - 192:11 |
| 'about [5] - 17:5, | 202:15, 202:17, | 'makes [1] - 198:24 | 142:17 | 'without [1]-174:24 |
| 17:26, 18:4, 168:21 | 202:26, 203:9, | 'minimization [2] - | 'selectors' [1] - | 'Yes [1] - 81:5 |
| 168:27 | 203:10, 203:21 | 134:8, 135:13 | 139:12 | 'You're [1] - 93:2 |
| 'access [1] - 142:11 | 'critical [1] - 230:29 | 'minimum [1] - 69:17 | 'set [1] - 15:19 | 'Your [1] - 87:11 |
| 'actual [2] - 151:22, | 'damage [1] - 209:18 | 'mixed' [1] - 126:5 | 'signals [5] - 65:29, |  |
| 215:4 | 'designated [2] - | 'motion [1] - 30:3 | 68:15, 174:8, 174:23, | 0 |
| 'Actually [1] - 90:7 | 200:17, 200:19 | 'narrow' [1] - 28:16 | 174:25 |  |
| 'adequacy' [1] - | 'digital [1] - 17:27 | 'narrowly [1] - | 'significance [1] - | 0018 [1] - 140:24 |
| 228:22 | 'direct' [3]-9:15, | 133:29 | $133: 15$ | 0018[1]-140.24 |
| 'adequate' [2] - | $9: 23,10: 1$ | 'national [2] - 143.23, 149.24 | 'significant [2] - 133:11, 190:25 | 1 |
| $228: 4,231: 16$ <br> 'affirmatively [1] - | $230: 19$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 143:23, 149:24 } \\ & \text { 'neglects [1] - 182:7 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 133:11, 190:25 } \\ & \text { 'specific [1] - 15:19 } \end{aligned}$ | 1 |
| 23:3 | 'documents [1] - | 'no [3] - 8:3, 89:15, | 'speculation' [1] - | 1 [32]-2:32, 6:2, |
| 'aggrieved [1] - | 11:26 | 210:7 | $152: 1$ | 24:18, 24:19, 30:15, |
| 151:4 | 'does [1] - 67:17 | 'None [1] - 223:15 | 'speculative [2]- | 38:6, 38:10, 39:12, |
| 'all [2] - 12:23, 103:3 | 'each [1] - 132:7 | 'NSA' [1] - 195:13 | 6:24, 7:3 | 39:13, 39:19, 40:23, |
| 'allegations [1] - | 'electronic [1] - | 'objectively [1] - | 'Spokeo [1] - 30:18 | 43:24, 43:27, 50:17, |
| 15:21 | 228:27 | 213:18 | 'standing' [2] - | 57:10, 102:22, |
| 'Am [1] - 103:18 | 'especially [1] - 25:4 | 'obtain [1] - 205:10 | 150:14, 150:23 | 119:20, 120:15, |
| 'an [2]-15:12, | 'essential [2] - | 'on [2]-11:22, 66:20 | 'state [2]-150:15, | 126:16, 143:17, |
| 198:15 | 228:7, 228:22 | 'one [1] - 174:29 | 153:6 | 151:17, 169:7, |
| 'any [2]-11:27, | 'essentially [1] - | 'ordinary [1] - 172:16 | 'substantial [5] - | 182:18, 191:27, |
| 73:26 | 228:15 | 'outside [1] - 144:22 | 7:26, 7:29, 29:11, | 193:14, 206:9, 209:4, |
| 'appropriate' [1] - | 'establishes [1] - | 'overly [1] - 171:2 | 177:12, 177:18 | 210:11, 225:22, |
| 178:23 | 208:9 | 'person' [1] - 207:7 | 'substantially [2] - | 227:2, 228:27 |
| 'are [1] - 63:4 | 'EU [1] - 48:25 | 'personal [2] - | 32:5, 199:8 | 1(1 [2]-45:29, 47:7 |
| 'as [3] - 174:5, | 'EU-U.S [1] - 48:25 | 148:16, 148:28 | 'summary [1] - 30:4 | 1.1 [1] - 40:7 |
| $217: 27$ | 'exercises [1] - | 'plausibility' [1] - | 'target' [1] - 171:19 | 10 [4]-14:19, |
| 'At [1] - 22:19 | 165:2 | 29:6 | 'targeted' [1] - | 118:20, 131:14, 165:9 |
| 'bare [2] - 8:19 | 'facilities [1] - | 'positive' [1] - 80:29 | 130:29 | 101 [1]-71:22 |
| 212:22 | 134:28 | 'possible [1] - 217:2 | 'targeting [1] - 134:8 | 102 [1]-71:28 |
| $\text { 'based [1] - } 10$ | 'factual [1] - 10:15 | 'potential [1] - 6:23 | 'targets' [1] - 172:24 | 103 [1]-72:1 |
| 'bulk [5] - 130:27, | 'fails [1] - 199:12 | 'potential' [1] - 6:24 | 'temporarily [1] - | 104 [1]-72:4 |
| 142:3, 142:15, | 'foreign [8] - 133:12, | 'PRISM' [2] - 137:26, | 148:5 | 105 [1]-72:6 |
| 147:24, 147:26 | 133:20, 135:23, | 161:12 | 'the [15]-10:28, | 106(a [1] - 192:15 |
| 'bulk' [1] - 145:17 | 141:2, 141:25, 143:8, | 'Privacy [2] - 44:1, | 19:15, 26:14, 31:25, | 109 [2]-43:11, 72:11 |
| 'by [1] - 202:1 | 149:14, 15 | 61:23 | 77:19, 78:9, 81:11, | 10:30 [3]-232:5, |
| 'categorical [1] - | 'higher [1] - 30:21 | 'probable [1] - 132:4 | 147:29, 171:12, | 232:6, 232:24 |
| 229:19 | 'if [1] - 103:5 | 'provides [2] - | 173:13, 181:16, | 10th [1] - 21:26 |
| 'certainly [1] - 217:1 | 'illustrat[ing [1] - | 167:23, 183:9 | 181:23, 211:5, 212:5, | 10TH [1] - 232:23 |
| 'CFAA' [1] - 208:15 | $31: 7$ | 'real [1] - 9:20 | 226:8 | 11 [14]-38:7, 38:16, |

131:24, 165:29,
188:6, 212:3, 212:11,
212:14, 216:9,
216:15, 216:16,
216:21, 218:13
112 [1]-73:2
113 [1]-73:11
115[2]-74:6, 76:11
$116[2]-76: 7,76: 17$
117 [1]-77:1
117,675 [1] - 138:10
$118{ }_{[1]}-78: 29$
119 [1] - 79:11
12 [4]-48:8, 118:21,
132:12, 196:6
12(b)(1 [2]-7:12,
11:13
12(b)(6 [1] - 11:14
12,333 [1] - 163:4
120[1]-80:7
121 [1]-81:22
$122{ }_{[1]}-82: 18$
123 [1]-83:3
1233 [1] - 149:10
12333 [63]-29:14,
65:24, 74:13, 118:2,
129:13, 130:1,
130:10, 130:15,
130:22, 131:1,
140:11, 140:12,
140:18, 140:20,
140:26, 141:5,
141:11, 141:14,
141:21, 142:22,
142:26, 143:5,
143:11, 144:1, 144:5,
144:16, 145:1,
145:17, 148:24,
149:2, 149:8, 150:2,
150:13, 150:20,
151:27, 154:21,
156:17, 158:27,
163:2, 163:3, 163:10,
163:15, 163:21,
163:22, 163:25,
164:3, 164:6, 164:8,
164:17, 164:22,
164:25, 165:14,
166:12, 166:15,
166:18, 166:22,
166:23, 166:28,
166:29, 167:9,
173:25, 175:21, 176:7
12333's [1] - 140:29
127 [1] - 84:3
128 [1] - 85:5
12th [1]-108:1
13 [10]-38:24,
39:20, 47:25, 48:2,
48:12, 48:27, 132:21,

167:14, 181:12,
188:12
136 [2] - 49:7, 85:22
136-140 [1]-49:1
137 [1]-86:1
139[3]-86:7, 86:8, 86:25
14[12]-6:11, 14:27, 49:10, 121:18, 122:7, 125:23, 125:27,
133:5, 168:7, 188:18, 211:27, 212:20
$140[3]-49: 8,86: 17$, 88:1
141 [1] - $88: 18$
144[1]-88:25
145[1]-93:29
148 [1] - 95:2
15[5]-49:20,
133:25, 170:9,
182:29, 188:26
151[1]-96:14
$16[5]-11: 8,16: 11$,
134:16, 138:17,
170:28
169 [4]-75:10,
75:12, 75:25, 75:26
16th [1] - 110:24
17 [6]-16:20, 50:5,
98:17, 135:10,
138:17, 171:8
170[2]-74:19, 75:9
17th [1]-65:28
18[3]-50:14,
135:25, 171:19
1806 [8]-181:13,
181:15, 182:6,
182:18, 182:23,
182:25, 193:27,
193:29
1806(a [1] - 191:12
1810[3]-193:7,
193:9, 193:19
1825 [1] - 191:18
1845[2]-191:23,
192:24
1881a(a ${ }_{[1]}$ - 133:15
19[3]-5:14, 136:5,
172:5
1978[2]-131:10,
131:14
$1990{ }_{[11]}$ - 176:28
1995 [1] - 186:6
1998 [1]-223:14
1st [2]-107:26,
118:8
1ST [1]-2:9

2[42]-2:7, 2:17,
2:23, 2:27, 2:27, 5:13,
6:5, 23:3, 24:19,
24:28, 30:29, 39:3,
39:12, 39:13, 40:15,
41:4, 41:12, 43:24,
44:5, 47:17, 100:5,
101:1, 102:23,
120:22, 126:16,
143:17, 143:24,
151:18, 169:10,
175:3, 182:20,
191:29, 193:17,
206:10, 209:7,
210:12, 225:5,
225:20, 225:26,
227:6, 228:2, 229:6
2-1 [1]-222:16
2-8 [1]-224:25
2.2 [1]-54:1
2.3 [8]-55:22,

148:23, 149:2, 149:7,
149:10, 164:17,
175:21, 176:7
20 [7] - 16:29, 50:27,
61:27, 66:9, 136:22,
173:6, 222:20
20,000 [1] - 222:28
2001[2]-167:22,
168:4
2002 [1]-22:12
2004[3]-98:17,
223:28, 224:27
2007 [3]-126:7,
167:20, 168:5
2008 [2]-132:14,
132:21
2009 [1]-138:28
2009-10 [1] - 223:7
2011[4]-136:8,
169:23, 170:2, 197:10
2013 [5] - 48:13,
65:4, 138:10, 152:2,
223:8
2014 [6] - 43:6,
48:10, 65:28, 130:6,
145:12, 224:4
2015 [7]-72:4,
136:12, 152:16,
172:24, 173:13,
222:27, 223:20
2016[11]-33:26,
34:10, 40:17, 107:26,
108:1, 110:23,
110:24, 186:10,
188:4, 189:17, 197:5
2016.. [1] - 187:20

2016/4809P [1] - 1:5
2017 [8]-1:18, 5:2, 20:15, 21:26, 23:24, 67:13, 118:13, 125:25 2018[2]-38:1, 94:23 21 [6]-18:11, 51:7, 137:2, 140:4, 173:20, 177:27
$215[2]-67: 8,68: 8$ 22 [3]-51:12,
137:24, 174:4
23 [4]-51:19, 138:2,
174:16, 178:13
231 [1]-4:5
$24[7]-51: 26,129: 2$,
138:23, 175:12,
180:13, 187:20, 197:5
24th [1] - 189:17
25 [14]-23:24,
35:22, 39:15, 48:18,
52:3, 59:18, 88:19,
89:26, 92:9, 105:22,
123:21, 125:25,
138:29, 176:9
25(1 [1] - 44:7
25(2 [1] - 40:9
25(6).. [1] - 88:28
250 [1]-136:9
25th [4]-20:14,
38:1, 110:22, 118:13
26 [7]-35:22, 53:4,
92:9, 105:23, 123:22,
139:25, 181:12
26' ${ }^{[1]}$ - 89:26
27 [2] - 13:15, 140:12
2701(a[1]-207:20
2712 [5]-191:1,
193:4, 193:29, 206:5, 206:21
2712(a[2]-191:6, 206:28
2712(e) [2]-192:2,
206:21
28 [8]-2:31, 18:20,
43:4, 53:20, 65:24,
130:5, 140:29, 182:29
28(3 [1]-44:13
29 [11]-19:3, 34:14,
34:16, 94:29, 107:16,
107:22, 109:26,
110:5, 111:25,
111:26, 141:11
2ND [1]-2:14
3

145:28, 220:10, 225:2
405(a [1] - 192:23
41 [2] - 56:24, 146:25
42 [5] - 20:26, 39:4,
39:25, 57:5, 147:2
43 [9]-39:8, 39:13,
39:18, 39:19, 39:28,
44:11, 45:17, 47:17,
47:19, 63:12, 120:26,
129:19, 138:28,
143:18, 143:25,
151:19, 169:13,
177:27, 193:18,
209:10, 210:14,
225:8, 225:28,
226:24, 227:12,
228:2, 229:13
30 [2]-111:25,
141:21
300-page [1] - 224:2
305(a [1] - 192:15
30th [1] - 188:3
31 [4] - 46:8, 54:4,
72:18, 141:29
31(2 [1]-46:13
312[1]-69:23
32 [4]-54:10,
142:14, 147:27,
183:15
323 [1] - 3:3
$33[3]-24: 9,55: 4$,
143:5
3331 [1] - 120:27
34[2]-55:5, 143:11
$35[6]-28: 25,40: 2$,
40:6, 55:7, 144:3,
184:9
36 [2]-112:11,
144:16
37 [2]-144:27,
184:13
37-42 [1]-2:22
38[2]-85:21, 145:12
$39[2]-56: 5,145: 23$

4

4 [19]-2:12, 23:20,
25:21, 44:9, 44:22,
45:26, 85:20, 102:9,
121:8, 129:20,
143:20, 143:25,
161:15, 175:27,
210:16, 225:8,
225:29, 227:17, 228:21
4(2 [1]-45:8
4(e [1] - 47:1
40 [4] - 56:13,

57:19, 117:27,
117:28, 147:20
44 [4] - 39:8, 57:26,
118:1, 147:24
45 [6] - 41:4, 57:27,
57:28, 118:1, 148:14, 150:26
46 [5] - 58:16, 118:4, 148:20, 205:18, 224:5 47 [5] - 110:19,
118:12, 119:19,
149:10, 190:8
48 [3] - 41:12, 58:20, 149:18
49 [2] - 58:24, 149:29


6

6 [6] - 26:20, 46:11, 128:26, 163:2,
179:25, 187:6
60 [2] - 59:16, 156:29
61 [2] - 63:1, 157:7
62 [1] - 157:22
63 [1] - 158:15
$64[2]-63: 27,158: 23$

65 [1] - 64:3
67 [1] - 64:26
68 [1] - 65:8
69 [1] - 66:6

## 7

7 [9]-3:5, 26:27, 40:17, 69:16, 95:12, 110:19, 129:20, 163:21, 187:12 7/8 [1] - 2:6 70 [1] - 224:5 702 [123]-6:21, 16:13, 19:7, 19:11, 19:13, 19:18, 19:29, 20:2, 20:3, 29:14, 67:8, 67:12, 72:11, 129:10, 129:24, 130:10, 130:15, 130:21, 131:1, 132:19, 132:21, 132:28, 132:29, 133:5, 133:18, 133:27, 133:28 134:4, 134:13, 134:17, 134:19, 134:23, 134:26, 135:5, 135:27, 136:3, 136:6, 136:8, 136:22, 137:3, 137:4, 137:14, 137:25, 137:28, 139:2, 140:6, 140:17, 142:19, 144:27, 148:10, 150:2, 150:13, 150:20, 151:27, 152:5, 152:15, 154:2, 154:15, 154:20, 155:5, 156:16, 158:27, 159:16, 159:18, 159:21, 159:28, 160:3, 160:4, 160:9, 160:13, 160:15, 160:20 160:22, 160:25, 160:27, 161:4, 161:5, 161:7, 161:10, 161:11, 161:18, 161:28, 162:8, 162:14, 165:14, 165:16, 165:19, 165:23, 165:27, 165:29, 167:14, 167:16, 167:19, 167:22, 167:29 168:7, 168:12, 168:15, 168:25, 168:28, 169:11, 170:9, 170:13,

| 170:19, 170:25, | ability [7]-18:22, | $205: 11,205: 16$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 171:2, 171:6, 171:29, | 157:4, 158:18, 181:6, | 205:23, 205:29, |
| 172:3, 172:5, 172:25, | 192:7, 197:13, $216: 12$ | 207:28, 208:20, |
| 173:4, 173:25, | able [13]-78:21, | 208:25, 209:8, |
| 174:23, 174:27, | 80:9, 80:20, 82:7, | 209:10, 210:8, |
| 175:10, 175:17, | 82:23, 82:26, 98:14, | 210:27, 225:16, |
| 180:6, 181:3, 181:19, | 101:2, 101:9, 101:17, | 226:18, 226:25 |
| 182:11, 182:22 | 111:16, 124:14, 193:3 | access.. [1] - 69:10 |
| 702's [3] - 142:26, | above-named [1] - | accessed [5]-6:6, |
| 165:9, 175:1 | 1:26 | 64:3, 78:5, 80:4, |
| 71 [3]-41:20, 97:27, | above-referenced | 162:22 |
| 97:29 | [1] - 189:27 | accesses [1] - |
| 72 [1]-98:5 | ABROAD [1] - | 205:13 |
| 75 [1]-66:6 | 154:26 | accessibility [1] - |
| 76 [1]-66:6 | abroad [13] - 130:2, | 203:11 |
| 77 [1]-66:9 | 130:28, 131:12, | accessible [2] - |
| 78 [2] - 42:5, 66:22 | $133: 8,133: 11$ | 76:10, 76:18 |
| 8 | 141:24, 143:8 | 139:28, 204 |
|  | 144:14, 154:29, | accompanied [1] - |
|  | 158:26, 176:16 | 69:8 |
| 8 [8]-14:18, 27:9, | absent [1] - 90:29 | accompanying [2] - |
| 47:18, 69:16, 110:19, | absolutely [1] - | 141:21, 228:24 |
| 130:9, 178:4, 187:19 | 124:16 | accordance [7] - |
| 81 [1]-67:11 | abuse [3]-65:4, | 44:16, 46:12, 98:25, |
| $82[1]-67: 15$ | 83:1, 226:5 | 192:18, 198:25, |
| 84 [1] - 67:23 | Abuse [3] - 73:18, | 200:21, 231:18 |
| 847 [1] - 48:14 | 208:15, 208:16 | According [4] - |
| 85 [2] - 42:19, 67:26 | academic [1] - | 10:28, 68:12, 138:26, |
| 86 [1] - 68:3 | 222:23 | 144:16 |
| 87 [1]-68:10 | academics [2] - | according [6] - 8:18, |
| 88 [2] - 42:25, 68:22 | 122:17, 136:16 | 10:22, 69:14, 73:26, |
| 89 [1] - 69:2 | accept [4]-10:17, | 74:23, 77:1 |
|  | 61:11, 89:15, 120:10 | Accordingly [2] - |
| 9 | acceptance [2] - | 8:29, 10:16 |
|  | 154:18, 189:4 | account [12] - 37:3, |
| 9 [3] - 23:20, 130:21 | accepted [2] - | 76:5, 84:28, 90:6, |
| 187:22 | 151:16, 152:2 | 92:24, 96:26, 123:20, |
| 187:22-69 - 69:12, 197:5 | Access [2] - 52:3, | 172:20, 187:15, |
| 91 [2] - 43:1, 69:24 | 161:15 | 187:26, 224:23, 231:9 |
| 94,000 [1] - 170:17 | access [62]-23:25, | Accountability [2] - |
| 94,368 [2] - 136:13, | 23:27, 46:20, 63:13, | 50:7, 53:20 |
| 172:24 | 64:4, 64:23, 64:28, | accountability [1] - |
|  | 66:18, 67:22, 71:12, | 182:19 |
| 95/46 [2] - 40:9, 44:6 | $72: 27,72: 28,74: 2$ | accounts [7]-138:6, |
|  | 79:3, 80:13, 83:22, | 138:8, 138:11, |
|  | 84:17, 84:25, 86:13, | 144:12, 145:5, 145:6, |
| $48.18,49: 21, ~$ 96 [1] - 70:17 | 96:20, 97:14, 100:17, | 172:20 |
| $96[1]-70: 17$ | 108:12, 108:19, | accrues [1] - 206:18 |
| 97 [2]-70:22, 70:25 | 109:8, 109:12, | accuracy [2]-82:11, |
| 98 [1] - 71:4 | 109:19, 130:22 | 199:14 |
| 99 [1]-71:17 | 139:20, 144:22, | accurate [1] - 200:5 |
| 9TH [1]-5:1 | 160:22, 161:19, | accurately [1] - |
| 9th [1]-1:18 | 161:22, 162:8, | 203:26 |
| A | 162:16, 162:20, | achieve [2]-68:28, |
| A | 162:28, 163:7, 168:2, | 88:14 |
|  | 168:7, 168:25, | achieves [2]-87:20, |
| A\&L [1] - 2:31 | 171:27, 181:4, | 87:21 |
| a) [1] - 101:14 | 194:14, 198:2, 199:1, | acknowledges [1] - |
| ABBEY [1] - 3:4 | 199:23, 204:28, | 37:7 |

acknowledging ${ }_{[1]}$ -
89:12
ACLU [9]-7:22, 8:1, 20:15, 23:26, 24:1,
129:7, 152:11,
152:26, 155:18
ACLU's [1] - 129:5
acquire [1] - 158:24
acquired [15]
148:2, 148:5, 148:8,
172:13, 172:29,
174:24, 174:26,
175:9, 175:10,
180:22, 191:14,
191:20, 192:16,
192:26, 213:27
acquires [4]-94:9,
162:13, 168:16,
169:13
acquisition [9] -
132:15, 132:23,
138:3, 161:11,
168:12, 169:11,
170:21, 172:5, 204:22
acronym [2] - 10:25,
38:21
act [2]-49:15,
225:12
Act [144]-5:24, 14:1, 14:13, 19:26, 27:1, 28:9, 34:8, 34:10, 43:18, 52:19, 52:20, 55:18, 59:25, 66:29, 72:4, 72:29, 73:2, 73:19, 73:21, 80:14, 85:17, 85:18, 85:20, 104:17, 118:6, 121:19, 121:25, 122:4, 122:5, 122:7, 124:6, 124:7, 124:9, 124:15, 125:5, 125:6, 125:10, 125:21, 125:23, 126:5, 126:9, 126:13, 126:21, 127:2, 129:11, 131:10, 155:29, 156:1, 173:11, 183:16, 183:25, 183:27, 190:22, 190:23, 191:2, 194:12, 194:14, 194:19, 194:23, 195:14, 195:26, 196:10, 196:14, 196:22, 196:29, 197:2, 197:4, 197:6, 197:12, 197:14, 197:18, 197:26, 198:5, 198:11, 198:13, 199:10,

199:12, 199:22,
199:24, 199:26,
199:27, 199:29,
200:3, 200:5, 200:7,
200:9, 200:10,
200:14, 200:22,
200:27, 201:8,
201:10, 201:28, 202:1, 202:19, 203:12, 203:17, 203:26, 204:6, 204:13, 204:15, 204:18, 204:19,
204:25, 205:1, 205:5,
206:6, 206:14, 207:1,
207:6, 207:7, 207:14,
207:25, 207:27,
208:15, 208:16,
210:3, 210:5, 214:25, 214:29, 215:1, 215:4,
215:9, 215:11,
215:14, 215:24,
215:26, 215:29,
216:2, 216:19,
216:22, 217:5, 217:7,
217:25, 218:11,
218:13, 218:14,
227:5, 227:9, 227:10, 227:11
Act's [1] - 201:9
Act.. [1]-73:26
acted [1] - 35:2
Acting [1]-40:26
acting [2] - 14:24, 136:19
Action [1]-177:26
action [62]-1:27, 5:21, 6:8, 7:17, 11:22, 15:25, 24:23, 25:6, 25:19, 25:28, 36:19, 42:17, 55:13, 57:2, 59:24, 59:27, 60:14, 60:22, 60:24, 70:28, 71:12, 73:22, 74:17, 74:24, 77:23, 77:27, 104:26, 110:22,
110:23, 113:24,
157:19, 179:18,
179:19, 182:2,
184:20, 190:10,
195:3, 195:6, 197:21,
198:10, 198:23,
198:28, 199:3,
199:10, 199:12,
206:7, 206:12,
206:18, 209:15,
209:19, 213:22,
214:2, 215:22, 216:7,
216:29, 217:8,
217:17, 217:25,

218:9, 227:20, 227:25
action' [1] - 77:21
action.. [1] - 70:29 actionable [3] -
205:25, 206:2, 206:23
actions [10]-25:13,
88:24, 95:23, 97:12,
110:16, 118:20,
118:21, 126:11,
218:5, 231:17
Actions [1] - 206:15
active [1] - 208:13
actively [1] - 109:27
activities [20] -
18:23, 65:18, 68:16,
76:27, 80:5, 98:24,
114:18, 118:3,
140:27, 146:10,
146:19, 147:5, 147:6,
156:4, 163:4, 165:7,
174:8, 195:17,
225:17, 228:18
activities' [1] - 165:3
activity [4] - 113:5,
134:22, 188:22,
211:13
actors [2]-114:1,
178:7
Acts [1] - 52:19
acts [4]-52:20,
62:27, 183:6, 183:10
actual [19]-15:26,
16:5, 18:21, 24:21,
27:2, 39:8, 39:29,
62:11, 160:2, 173:28,
191:27, 193:14,
198:17, 206:9, 214:3, 214:28, 216:28,
217:9, 219:19
ad [1] - 47:24
add [3] - 94:22,
202:28, 231:4
addition [17]-34:4,
35:8, 54:12, 82:12,
131:3, 140:24,
141:29, 143:15,
144:27, 166:17,
180:25, 192:1,
193:28, 206:20,
226:14, 226:18,
230:17
additional [11] -
62:24, 69:8, 73:14,
76:9, 76:17, 96:11,
99:12, 169:29,
180:15, 211:6, 224:6
Additionally [1] -
208:11
address [11]-21:12,
46:26, 60:23, 79:8,

95:29, 96:24, 115:15,
124:14, 142:28,
145:4, 150:4
addressed [16] -
8:27, 60:22, 77:4,
77:12, 79:14, 88:29,
177:3, 177:15,
177:22, 177:23,
187:29, 203:13,
203:21, 215:13, 230:1
addresses [6] - 10:5,
11:2, 14:5, 135:4,
139:15, 174:12
addressing [2] -
153:7, 154:22
adds [1]-75:1
Adequacy [4] -
95:14, 108:2, 144:21, 163:6
adequacy [12] - 37:4,
38:25, 46:5, 48:16,
88:27, 89:4, 91:2, 94:6, 96:10, 105:19, 108:6, 123:21
adequate [14] -
35:21, 40:10, 44:25,
49:2, 82:29, 83:29, 85:21, 85:25, 89:17,
89:25, 90:9, 96:5,
187:10, 228:17
adequately [2] -
94:25, 217:26
adherence [5] -
49:24, 54:6, 55:11, 63:28, 88:12
adhering [1] - 42:13
ADJOURNED [1] -
232:23
ADJOURNMENT [2]

- 127:12, 128:1
adjudicate [1] -
12:17
adjudication [2] -
150:16, 230:9
adjustment [1] -
215:28
adjustments [1] -
104:22
administered [1] -
50:14
Administration [5] -
54:2, 126:29, 196:24,
215:6, 224:4
administration [3] -
117:25, 123:26,
173:14
Administrative [5] -
73:26, 183:16,
183:24, 183:27, 226:1
administrative [10] -

42:16, 61:16, 63:21, 85:10, 126:9, 127:2,
192:1, 206:20,
210:14, 227:22
admissibility [3] -
110:26, 111:22,
165:17
admitted [1] - 186:7
adopt [5] - 54:28,
92:7, 122:11, 123:14
adopted [13]-27:23,
33:15, 35:12, 39:29,
49:21, 88:27, 108:1,
109:25, 124:4,
176:18, 203:15,
224:5, 224:7
adopting [1] - 122:22
adoption [1] - 94:4
adopts [1] - 97:18
advance [2]-171:5,
171:16
advanced [1] - 89:6
advancing [1] -
178:3
adversarial [1] -
182:21
adverse [7]-52:16,
76:5, 196:16, 198:3, 198:6, 198:15, 199:19
adverted [1] - 90:16
advice [13]-58:24,
59:8, 59:14, 59:18,
60:1, 60:9, 60:11,
62:18, 185:13,
185:15, 185:20,
186:17, 218:18
Advice [1] - 59:11
advices [1] - 187:7
advisable [1] - 57:16
advised [1] - 178:6
advising [1] - 186:26
advocates [1] -
136:16
affairs [2]-65:12,
133:23
Affairs [1] - 43:13
affairs' [1]-25:14
affect $[3]-44: 5$,
50:1, 192:7
affected [4] - 47:8,
55:28, 150:12, 193:9
affecting [3] - 52:14,
53:1, 229:24
affects [1]-202:13
affidavit [11] - 15:19,
26:24, 128:26,
128:27, 178:27,
186:3, 188:4, 219:18,
220:27, 232:8, 232:10
affiliates [2] - 189:3,

189:10
afford [1] - 216:19 afforded [4]-77:24,
94:3, 197:17, 200:15 aforementioned [1] 71:17
afraid [1] - 179:12
AFTER [1] - 128:1
afternoon [2]-
128:4, 128:5
Agencies [1] -
121:21
agencies [30] -
42:16, 66:27, 70:15, 70:20, 91:16, 101:17, 105:15, 107:3, 114:28, 120:18, 121:8, 122:11, 124:9, 126:4, 127:1, 131:16,
140:22, 148:27,
175:16, 175:25,
186:25, 194:16
194:17, 195:27,
195:29, 201:11,
209:16, 216:11,
225:11, 227:22
agencies' [1] - 158:3
agency [58] - 35:2,
41:26, 58:22, 66:14,
71:5, 71:13, 74:3,
80:27, 114:13,
114:20, 114:29,
115:21, 126:12,
140:5, 140:24,
140:26, 142:21,
157:12, 157:25,
170:13, 170:25,
171:10, 171:16,
194:19, 194:21,
194:27, 194:29,
195:2, 195:11,
196:10, 196:12,
196:17, 196:19,
196:27, 197:22,
198:11, 198:24,
198:28, 199:4,
199:12, 200:17, 200:20, 200:21, 201:4, 201:7, 201:9,
202:3, 202:9, 202:22,
203:20, 206:14
206:17, 206:19,
211:9, 216:12, 217:25
Agency [12] - 5:23,
21:25, 31:2, 102:25,
105:15, 153:29,
154:4, 194:29,
195:13, 206:26,
214:4, 223:21
Agency's [1] - 13:23
agency's [1] - 199:2 agency/component [1] - 200:22
agent [4]-17:27,
132:6, 132:9, 193:10
agents [2]-49:13,
134:21
aggrieved [3] -
191:6, 206:5, 226:27
ago [4]-23:22, 42:8,
100:11, 231:5
agree [24]-9:9,
24:15, 30:1, 30:7,
126:28, 166:7,
166:27, 167:9, 169:7,
169:10, 169:13,
170:24, 171:4,
171:15, 171:29,
173:16, 175:7, 176:3,
177:22, 179:2, 180:8,
182:18, 182:23, 226:6 agreed [12] - 21:10,
21:29, 114:4, 116:28,
123:3, 124:25,
128:11, 153:5, 159:7,
183:13, 184:6, 188:23 agreement [18] -
21:6, 24:12, 33:24,
33:25, 33:29, 34:5,
35:13, 45:1, 45:2,
117:4, 126:26,
128:23, 150:6, 157:2,
158:9, 184:26,
201:20, 201:25
Agreement [3] -
197:8, 227:4, 230:18
agreement') [1] -
197:9
agreements [2] -
115:16, 200:28
agrees [3]-113:26,
177:14, 179:27
AHERN [1]-2:16
Al [1]-193:24
Al-Haramain [1] -

## 193:24

albeit [2]-90:2,
92:22
alia [1]-19:15
aliens [10] - 119:24,
119:28, 120:4, 120:6,
120:8, 120:11,
120:26, 121:3, 121:6,
121:11
alike [1] - 140:15
allegation [4]-
12:25, 16:3, 78:1,
214:7
allegations [25] -
6:16, 6:18, 8:5, 8:7,
$9: 5,15: 8,15: 18$,
$15: 25,16: 17,16: 21$,
16:22, 22:16, 22:21,
22:23, 23:7, 26:24,
31:10, 32:14, 151:15,
153:2, 211:5, 213:17,
214:4, 216:29, 217:2
allege [12]-13:25,
17:1, 18:21, 26:2,
26:11, 26:13, 28:3,
151:16, 209:24,
213:26, 214:15,
217:10
alleged [14]-6:28,
9:9, 9:12, 15:27,
23:10, 152:23,
180:22, 186:21,
189:23, 209:28,
209:29, 213:11,
214:8, 216:11
alleged' [1] - 32:11
allegedly [5] - 6:2,
9:21, 17:6, 182:16, 183:28
alleging [6]-5:21,
12:22, 104:27,
110:17, 161:22,
209:27
Alliance [1] - 2:25
allied [2] - 147:14
allies [1] - 146:9
allow [4]-28:10,
30:25, 80:28, 142:15
allowed [1] - 49:26
allowing [2] - 12:16,
109:10
allows [5] - 59:15,
133:5, 135:20, 153:9, 194:14
almost [1] - 226:13
alone [2]-9:8, 68:19
alongside [1] - 37:17
alter [4]-30:26,
205:10, 214:13,
214:21
Alternative [2] -
56:20, 113:9
alternative [8] -
35:10, 51:5, 54:21,
54:25, 59:24, 59:28,
112:25, 203:16
alternatively [1] -
60:17
Alternatively [1] -
96:8
alternatives [1] -
56:19
ambiguities [1] -
200:13
ambiguous [1] -

202:6
amend [3] - 96:9,
198:25, 199:7
Amended [1] - 23:10
amended [2]-13:1,
122:4
amending [1] - 46:13
amendment [2] -
20:18, 97:6
Amendment [19] -
5:24, 13:3, 23:25,
84:2, 84:6, 84:19,
154:5, 154:14, 155:3,
155:6, 157:29, 176:9,
176:11, 176:22,
177:2, 177:4, 177:10,
177:15, 177:20
Amendment' ${ }^{[1]}$ 19:17
Amendment's [2] -
155:15, 176:19
amendments [1] -
132:15
Amendments [2] -
13:29, 214:6
amends [1] - 177:21
AMERICA [1] - 2:19
American [4]-6:7,
10:14, 129:5, 223:22 amici [2]-90:12,
187:29
amicus [1] - 19:27
Amnesty [3]-14:20,
24:26, 152:3
amount [8]-11:22,
12:23, 21:5, 69:9,
89:25, 191:28,
206:10, 217:2
amounted [1] -
218:24
amounts [1] - 143:2
analogous [1]-7:3
analogue [1] - 17:27
analogy [1]-18:1
analyse [2]-136:28,
227:17
analysed [4]-48:3,
48:27, 73:8, 215:23
analysing [1] 105:20
analysis [16] - 31:25,
64:26, 69:2, 90:27,
105:24, 139:19,
145:7, 155:19,
157:28, 211:14,
212:11, 212:12,
214:13, 214:21,
226:14, 228:24
analysts [2] -
137:21, 171:10
analysts' [3] -
170:13, 170:26,
171:17
analyze [1] - 137:8
analyzed [1] - 158:17
AND [2] - 1:13, 150:8
Annex [17] - 40:17,
40:23, 41:4, 41:12,
41:22, 44:17, 45:12,
47:1, 48:22, 50:17,
50:20, 50:21, 57:10,
63:27, 64:21, 76:22,
98:26
annex [6] - 40:25,
42:25, 77:10, 81:28,
85:3, 224:26
annexed [3]-46:19,
48:19, 96:19
annexes [4]-35:19,
54:4, 61:29, 97:20
Annexes [2]-40:19,
48:24
announced [2] -
98:17, 228:7
annual [3]-46:2,
95:1, 109:2
annually [1] - 170:19
another' [1]-34:29
answer [2]-89:15,
177:7
Anthony [2]-26:18,
42:26
anti [1] - 208:17
anti-hacking [1] -
208:17
anticipate [1] -
232:19
anticipating [1] -
87:17
anticipation [2] -
13:7, 195:6
anyway [1] - 87:28
APA [2] - 183:15,
184:1
apart [1] - 35:3
apparatus [1] -
106:21
appeal [5] - 13:19,
31:14, 119:10,
126:12, 158:19
appealed [2] - 5:29, 152:26
Appeals [3]-6:1,
27:6, 118:18
appear [4] - 93:11,
144:5, 216:17, 229:9
APPEARANCES [1] 2:3
appeared [1] - 30:25
appellant [1] - 3:10
appendix [1] - 129:1
APPLICABILITY [1] -
154:25
applicability [1] -
179:25
applicable [10] -
15:3, 64:22, 72:25, 83:27, 100:22,
102:19, 104:1,
121:22, 122:9, 124:10
application [19]-
6:17, 20:15, 20:19,
27:12, 44:6, 50:2,
53:26, 94:18, 119:10,
134:19, 153:26,
167:20, 174:22,
175:1, 176:9, 180:17,
181:5, 186:26, 208:17 applications [1] -
131:21
applied [12] - 19:6,
30:22, 103:27,
126:10, 126:13,
127:1, 167:23, 168:3,
169:24, 200:5, 200:6,
215:28
applies [14]-29:6,
49:13, 65:21, 77:28,
113:14, 163:10,
166:29, 176:11,
176:22, 177:20,
195:4, 204:19,
204:25, 204:27
apply [39]-49:27,
50:5, 91:25, 104:9,
108:19, 119:12,
140:17, 148:7,
148:28, 155:15,
163:13, 164:11,
164:12, 166:22,
166:23, 167:2, 167:6,
175:9, 175:16,
175:18, 175:25,
175:26, 177:4,
177:15, 179:29,
180:5, 192:29,
195:28, 199:25,
199:26, 200:10,
205:4, 212:11, 217:7,
217:20, 229:1, 229:9,
229:20
applying [1] - 177:10
appointed [3] -
19:27, 71:7, 100:1
appointee [2] -
116:6, 116:7
appreciable [1] -
30:27
approach [9]-25:18,
59:11, 106:8, 176:18,

187:13, 190:5,
203:14, 203:24, 204:4
appropriate [18] -
46:28, 51:5, 95:28,
97:3, 97:15, 99:13,
99:16, 102:17,
104:28, 123:1,
146:20, 178:28,
185:19, 188:28,
190:10, 206:13,
206:16, 219:11
appropriate' [2] -
51:27, 211:7
approval [4] - 71:8,
134:8, 181:29, 194:9
approve [4] - 170:13,
170:19, 170:25,
171:16
approved [7] - 67:29,
134:6, 136:24,
140:22, 169:29,
171:13, 232:9
approving [2] -
170:9, 171:10
April [2] - 138:9,
186:9
arbitral [2] - 41:5,
57:10
arbitration [8] -
35:11, 41:8, 41:9,
54:26, 57:8, 61:22,
62:1, 62:13
arbitrators [1] -
61:27
area [4]-24:11,
53:2, 122:28, 185:18
areas [5]-19:24,
52:12, 65:21, 72:26,
224:12
argue [3]-15:1,
16:11, 18:11
argued [1] - 173:8
argues [3]-6:16,
151:29, 155:21
argument [4]-15:7,
90:11, 152:3, 155:10
arguments [5] -
6:14, 12:8, 14:27,
19:1, 19:3
arise [5]-86:21,
86:22, 104:16,
186:11, 190:3
arises [1] - 15:5
arising [5] - 186:23,
189:24, 204:8,
213:11, 213:22
arm [1] - 85:6
arms [1] - 147:14
Army [1] - 203:28
arose [1]-22:28
arrangement [9]-
33:7, 34:20, 42:12,
92:18, 107:18,
107:19, 107:27,
117:6, 124:5
arrangements [4]-
33:22, 34:17, 63:16,
94:28
array [1] - 142:24
Article [65]-6:27,
14:4, 14:18, 16:21,
23:11, 24:15, 24:18,
24:20, 24:29, 25:21,
26:8, 27:4, 27:9,
27:19, 27:29, 28:5,
28:14, 29:22, 30:10,
30:12, 30:23, 32:3,
34:14, 34:16, 39:12,
39:13, 39:15, 39:19,
40:7, 40:9, 43:24,
44:5, 44:7, 44:9,
44:11, 44:13, 44:22,
45:8, 45:29, 46:8,
46:13, 47:7, 48:17,
65:14, 88:19, 88:28,
89:26, 92:9, 94:29,
107:16, 107:22,
110:5, 111:25,
111:26, 120:26,
190:8, 211:19,
212:23, 213:8, 213:9,
214:9, 214:10,
214:17, 216:26
article [2] - 223:29,
224:27
Articles [5]-35:22,
69:16, 105:22,
110:19, 123:21
articles [1] - 222:23
articulated [1] -
145:28
articulates [1] -
145:13
AS [2]-5:1, 128:1
aside [1] - 90:25
aspect [2]-100:6,
117:5
aspects [6]-6:19,
91:13, 91:14, 95:6,
108:11, 108:15
assert [2]-14:4,
231:21
asserted [2] -
151:21, 216:7
assertions [1] -
22:22
assess [5] - 82:10,
94:17, 109:15,
157:28, 206:9
assessed [2] - 69:26,

109:4
assesses [1] - 29:7
assessing [1] -
44:24
assessment [7] -
69:12, 83:13, 83:28, 94:24, 97:8, 184:2,
200:2
assist [6] - 19:21,
49:16, 77:16, 99:13,
109:27, 188:13
assistance [1] -
128:10
Assistant [2] - 43:11,
223:6
associated [6] -
10:5, 11:2, 118:1,
139:12, 140:26,
142:27
Association [1] -
222:26
assume [1]-22:20
assumed [1] - 200:4
assuming [5] -
35:15, 87:18, 92:28,
217:6, 232:15
assumption [1] -
177:6
assurance [2] -
67:16, 83:27
assurances [3] -
35:17, 68:12, 108:28
assure [2] - 199:15,
217:27
AT [1] - 232:24
AT\&T [1] - 139:5
ate [1]-206:15
attached [1] - 117:22
attaches [1]-11:28
attachment [1] -
42:19
attachments [1] -
43:22
attack [1] - 178:7
attempt [4] - 120:4
180:1, 180:9, 215:10
attention [14] -
21:19, 37:25, 39:10,
100:8, 106:18,
118:11, 121:17,
123:27, 185:20,
196:6, 201:2, 220:20,
224:16, 231:6
attesting [1] - 134:6
Attorney [6] - 5:21,
43:12, 68:1, 126:22,
140:23, 200:23
attorney [5] - 5:28,
6:2, 129:10, 185:17,
212:4
attorney's [1] - 6:5
Attorney-General [1]

- 68:1

Attorneys [1] -
227:24
attorneys [1] -
156:19
attorneys' [3] -
193:17, 198:19, 199:8
audiences [1] -
129:14
auditing [1] - 70:7
audits [1]-71:13
auth01izes [1] -
134:17
authentic [1] - 11:28
author [3]-222:24,
223:15, 224:1
authored [1] -
224:10
authorisation [8] -
72:6, 84:14, 85:5,
168:1, 181:28, 194:9,
205:14, 209:9
authorise [2] - 72:12,
171:4
authorised [6] -
51:24, 53:16, 68:6, 69:7, 205:11, 210:12 authorises [5] -
69:18, 72:13, 168:25,
198:23, 198:27
authoritative [1] -

### 41.15

Authorities [4] -
24:6, 38:6, 110:7,
110:11
authorities [60] -
12:2, 12:3, 16:8,
20:22, 38:7, 43:15, 44:11, 45:19, 46:17, 46:21, 48:11, 48:24,
55:15, 56:16, 61:6, 63:14, 64:6, 64:23, 69:28, 71:20, 74:13, 79:15, 79:17, 79:22,
80:12, 83:6, 83:23,
84:13, 84:18, 84:24,
88:7, 89:1, 95:23,
96:3, 96:17, 96:21,
97:13, 98:13, 101:25,
101:27, 108:8,
108:12, 108:20,
109:12, 109:19,
111:28, 111:29,
117:8, 117:9, 117:13,
117:14, 117:15,
129:23, 130:4,
130:12, 130:13,
156:7, 165:1, 178:27,

202:29
Authority [3] -
163:18, 166:28, 167:2 authority [48] - 10:2,
13:29, 57:1, 59:6, 59:22, 60:6, 60:12, 62:4, 62:14, 65:10, 79:27, 79:28, 89:2, 111:28, 114:10, 114:28, 115:7, 115:11, 115:17, 115:24, 118:4, 134:1, 137:7, 140:12, 140:29, 145:2, 157:4,
157:22, 158:24,
159:13, 164:23,
166:14, 166:22,
167:6, 178:21, 181:1,
181:21, 202:2,
202:23, 207:16,
207:19, 208:21,
210:8, 210:22,
210:27, 211:7, 211:10
Authority' [1] -
166:15
authorization [5] -
133:27, 205:16, 208:26, 208:27, 209:11
authorize [2] -
169:11, 199:10
authorized [6] - 8:28,
68:20, 130:27, 139:2,
146:7, 147:29
authorizes [8] -
129:28, 130:1, 133:8,
141:23, 143:7,
149:11, 167:10,
190:23
authorizing [5] -
132:3, 132:23,
133:28, 168:12, 171:1
automated [3] -
52:13, 52:28, 108:16
availability [3] -
113:10, 146:12, 155:19
AVAILABLE [1] 190:21
available [46] - 34:8,
44:2, 45:29, 54:5,
54:12, 54:16, 56:8, 61:20, 62:25, 63:19, 64:4, 66:22, 70:1, 72:21, 73:3, 73:22, 74:16, 74:23, 86:17, 88:3, 95:17, 111:20, 113:12, 147:3, 160:2, 173:18, 186:20, 187:2, 187:3, 187:9,

189:21, 190:27,
192:2, 199:26,
206:21, 212:13,
216:2, 216:20,
217:17, 217:23
218:3, 218:6, 227:6,
227:23, 231:19
availed [2] -93:12,
93:17
availing [1] - 93:22
avenue [6] - 76:9,
76:18, 93:14, 100:25,
100:27, 158:28
avenues [8]-61:20,
62:24, 70:1, 72:21,
73:14, 74:9, 100:20,
100:21
averments [1] -
12:13
Aviation [2] - 196:24,
215:6
avoid [2]-7:11,
191:11
award [3]-62:8,
191:27, 215:3
Award [1] - 222:29
awarded [1] - 222:28
awards [1] - 36:15
aware [4] - 38:3,
110:28, 126:25,
156:13

## B

backbone [1] - 139:7
background [9] -
5:19, 14:13, 37:23,
47:17, 118:27,
138:19, 186:13
220:2, 225:22
bags [2] - 100:7,
100:11
ban [1] - 44:14
BANK [1]-2:11
bans [1]-230:18
Bar [1] - 178:13
bar [7]-94:22,
178:18, 178:23,
179:3, 179:5, 179:10,
179:16
bar' [1] - 178:29
Barack [3] - 130:5,
145:12, 223:6
bare [2]-22:22, 28:3
barred [2] - 206:15,
230:22
barrier [1] - 205:24
barriers [4]-130:18,
150:16, 190:13,

212:15
barring [1] - 203:6
BARRINGTON [1] 2:19
BARROW [1] - 2:12
based [20]-11:29,
12:1, 47:21, 49:10, 50:15, 59:24, 67:1, 67:29, 78:26, 101:6, 104:13, 123:23, 146:3, 153:19, 172:10, 211:4, 213:17, 214:11, 218:22, 228:24
Based [4]-48:29,
139:25, 214:15, $228: 9$
baseline [1] - 226:9
bases [4]-67:2,
74:12, 155:10, 229:14
basic [4]-63:7, 80:1,
86:5, 132:12
basis [26]-15:29,
16:23, 19:18, 32:25,
35:20, 36:2, 45:28,
45:29, 52:29, 53:23,
63:10, 68:22, 69:19,
71:2, 83:3, 86:17,
88:3, 95:13, 95:16,
97:18, 139:18,
142:11, 199:18,
216:10, 219:25, 228:16
basis' [1] - 66:20
Bates [1] - 170:3
Bay [1] - 156:21
BCRs [1] - 229:21
bearing [2] - 133:22,
141:2
bears [2] - 15:15,
134:13
become [1] - 216:2
BEFORE [1] - 1:17
beg [3] - 48:8,
117:15, 184:22
began [1] - 138:27
beginning [1] - 91:24
begins [1]-14:18
begun [1] - 206:18
behalf [3]-98:14,
112:29, 218:28
behind [2]-115:24, 122:22
Belgian [1] - 223:20
believes [4] - 30:16,
30:22, 31:11, 32:12
belonging [1] -
155:17
belongs [1]-201:5
below [13]-57:17,
65:6, 101:4, 129:22,

132:13, 132:17,
140:25, 141:6, 142:5,
146:26, 149:29,
190:14, 216:27
benefit [3]-79:26,
84:10, 84:19
benefits [1] - 199:17
best [5]-21:17,
60:28, 126:19, 162:5,
224:9
better [3]-47:15,
93:21, 162:23
between [33]-7:6,
15:7, 17:15, 21:6,
24:12, 28:18, 33:25,
35:13, 36:7, 45:1,
63:23, 90:4, 91:10,
99:27, 100:9, 112:20,
112:26, 116:16,
133:7, 135:29,
144:13, 151:18,
156:29, 159:9, 168:4,
184:26, 197:7,
197:11, 204:24,
221:26, 230:19,
231:6, 231:12
beyond [9]-8:4,
27:2, 45:22, 76:27,
114:14, 114:22,
115:2, 123:16, 208:26
bids [1] - 19:7
Bill [1] - 223:2
billions [1] - 144:8
bind [1] - 66:12
binding [14] - 33:18,
57:8, 61:22, 70:28,
88:28, 89:13, 90:17,
100:19, 109:21,
114:18, 115:11,
115:22, 158:7, 230:3
Binding [1] - 229:17
biographical [4] -
189:14, 221:11,
225:3, 231:27
bipartisan [1] - 71:6
bit [5]-36:22, 39:6,
41:29, 54:19, 184:6
bits [3]-159:8,
184:8, 218:21
BL [7]-2:5, 2:10,
2:15, 2:20, 2:25, 2:30,
3:2
blanket [2] - 195:2,
195:10
block [1] - 153:9
blocking [1] - 156:18
Blue [1] - 203:28
Board [9]-10:26,
70:11, 70:12, 71:5,
71:7, 101:19, 115:6,

158:5, 227:14
Board.. [1]-71:18
bodies [15] - 45:10,
47:4, 78:11, 78:22,
79:3, 80:17, 80:23,
82:22, 101:6, 101:10,
104:29, 105:1, 112:1,
115:7, 225:9
Body [5] - 102:1,
102:6, 102:10,
102:18, 104:3
body [13] - 17:21,
53:16, 56:28, 58:2,
58:7, 79:18, 80:22,
85:9, 101:29, 102:22,
104:28, 128:29,
162:12
Book [8]-5:13,
20:26, 24:6, 34:1,
38:6, 38:10, 128:26
book [15]-13:16,
117:7, 117:12,
117:13, 117:14,
117:16, 129:1,
138:17, 185:10,
219:14, 219:15,
222:3, 223:15, 224:3,
224:10
booklet [1] - 219:13
booklets [1] - 21:9
books [4]-34:1,
107:21, 145:4, 222:22
Border [1] - 126:16
bottom [4]-52:27,
55:8, 212:20, 221:14
bound [2] - 49:15,
66:17
boundaries [1] -
65:18
branch [12]-70:6,
71:6, 114:13, 115:12,
115:22, 117:27,
120:21, 134:11,
145:13, 157:25,
158:8, 173:8
branch's [1] - 157:2
branches [3]-25:3,
25:7, 25:13
breach [4] - 62:28,
78:2, 198:5, 213:23
breach' [1] - 213:19
breached [1] - 59:23
breaches [1] -
213:11
breadth [1] - 141:11
break [1] - 127:7
breaking [1] - 93:4
BRIAN [1] - 2:4
brief [1] - 220:28
briefly [5] -5:10,

13:17, 50:25, 150:4, 215:6
Briefly [1] - 176:22
bring [34] - 6:3, 6:8,
6:10, 26:21, 28:8,
42:9, 56:26, 57:2,
58:1, 58:21, 82:26,
87:15, 89:19, 90:19,
119:19, 128:21,
181:24, 185:19,
191:8, 193:3, 194:4,
196:9, 196:12,
197:13, 197:21,
198:10, 209:19,
211:20, 217:5,
217:21, 217:24,
218:13, 220:16,
227:26
bringing [7] -
192:13, 211:21,
212:2, 212:16,
215:26, 216:9, 217:14
broad [21] - 37:23,
77:19, 115:17,
115:24, 136:27,
137:7, 137:27,
140:14, 141:6,
143:23, 145:14,
145:28, 147:20,
158:24, 171:2,
172:15, 174:6, 208:1,
213:29, 228:21, 229:4
broader [2] - 17:7,
213:10
broadly [7] - 133:21,
135:23, 136:6,
141:26, 142:7, 143:9,
228:28
brought [23]-5:21,
15:24, 31:27, 76:13,
108:3, 110:17,
110:20, 110:22,
110:24, 110:29,
156:19, 180:11,
180:21, 182:1, 182:2,
192:6, 193:28,
198:16, 199:4, 199:5,
214:28, 227:20
Brown [2]-8:18,
226:7
Bruce [1] - 43:13
BSA [1] - 2:25
Budget [1]-223:4
building [1] - 98:24
BUILDING [1] - $3: 4$
builds [1] - 76:22
built [1] - 225:24
Bulk [1] - 146:29
bulk [23]-10:21,
69:6, 108:25, 131:6,

142:1, 142:7, 142:10, 142:23, 147:3, 147:22, 147:28, 148:8, 148:9, 163:22, 163:28, 164:3, 174:17, 174:18, 174:20, 174:21, 175:4, 175:8, 175:9
bulk' [1] - 174:24
bullet [1] - 46:25
Bundestag's [1] -
129:15
bundled [3]-139:17,
168:17, 169:19
bundles [1] - 168:19
burden [4]-7:14,
15:15, 23:15, 28:8
burdening [1] -
146:2
burdensome [1] -
18:24
burden" [1]-7:28
Bureau [3]-67:1,
116:10, 116:17
business [2] -
188:22, 229:3
Business [1] -
223:15
BY [2] - 1:17, 155:26

| $\mathbf{C}$ |
| :---: |

cables [3]-144:17,
144:24, 163:8
CAHILL [1] - 2:30
California [3] -
118:19, 185:18, 186:6
CANAL [1] - 2:27
cannot [14]-10:17,
12:10, 15:18, 62:8,
76:15, 112:21,
114:12, 115:21,
151:9, 158:8, 163:28,
193:21, 200:3, 210:21
capabilities [2] -
113:19, 184:16
capability [2] - 9:6,
9:20
capable [1]-27:11
CAPEL [1] - 3:4
card [1]-213:23
carefully [2] - 48:3,
48:27
carried [1] - 66:20
carries [2]-99:21,
139:8
carry [5] - 18:22,
63:21, 80:19, 82:13, 82:23
carrying [4]-80:8, 104:18, 134:3, 170:17
Case [1]-1:5
case [69]-5:14,
6:19, 7:6, 8:15, 9:2, 13:15, 13:24, 14:21, 15:2, 15:5, 15:13,
16:12, 20:3, 20:10, 21:24, 21:27, 22:7, 23:8, 23:13, 23:29, 27:5, 27:14, 27:29, 29:7, 29:9, 31:4, 31:9, 31:21, 37:24, 48:15, 50:7, 51:28, 60:7, 60:9, 61:20, 77:6, 78:24, 87:27, 89:8, 91:20, 93:20, 96:15, 106:28, 110:23, 128:17, 138:20, 152:9, 152:19, 152:26, 153:1, 154:5, 154:7, 155:13, 178:28, 180:2, 180:21, 181:1, 186:16, 190:2, 193:25, 196:25, 198:18, 204:3, 211:24, 212:18, 213:21, 215:5, 218:10, 230:20
case-specific [1] 31:21
cases [27]-7:21, 25:11, 25:16, 25:23, 27:13, 28:10, 45:9, 57:5, 57:19, 62:16, 62:26, 68:3, 80:15, 85:10, 85:11, 153:19, 154:9, 154:10, 165:18, 165:27, 205:23, 206:25, 207:10, 213:11, 214:10, 215:1, 217:7
cases' [1] - 30:19
cast [1] - 224:18 catchall ${ }_{[1]}-198: 14$ categorical [2] 229:22, 229:29
categorically [1] -
31:19
categories [3] -
137:12, 143:24, 147:20
Catherine [1] - 98:19
causal [1] - 151:18
causation [3] - 16:5,
24:19, 24:23
causation) [1] - 8:4
caused [5]-210:1,
212:25, 214:16,

216:28, 217:10
Causes [1] - 177:25
causes [12]-28:12,
73:21, 74:17, 74:24,
190:10, 209:15,
215:22, 217:8,
217:17, 218:5, 218:9, 227:20
caution [1]-124:21
cell [2]-144:8,
144:10
CENTER [1] - 3:1
Center [1] - 137:6
centers [1] - 144:14
Central [1] - 194:28
central [2]-65:23,
174:29
centralised [2] -
79:18, 101:29
certain [37]-19:28,
20:16, 34:27, 35:28,
57:11, 57:16, 73:22,
131:21, 142:7,
145:15, 163:18,
166:8, 168:16,
169:14, 170:6,
171:14, 186:11,
186:22, 187:28,
189:22, 191:7,
192:18, 194:18,
196:11, 197:14,
197:17, 200:13,
200:27, 201:18, 205:3, 205:22,
207:14, 210:19,
210:29, 214:10,
216:3, 218:22
Certain [2] - 195:12,
195:28
certainly [10] - 9:19,
26:15, 30:18, 91:1,
107:13, 110:8, 119:8,
122:27, 123:7, 184:25
certainty [1] - 152:6
certification [7] -
33:4, 34:20, 49:11,
50:6, 54:11, 56:5,
134:6
certified [11] - 41:16,
49:4, 49:24, 54:6,
56:1, 57:21, 62:15,
66:26, 85:27, 88:11,
96:29
certifies [2]-210:23,
211:10
certify [2]-1:22,
212:5
certifying [1] - 50:8
CFAA [9]-208:19,
208:24, 209:3, 209:4,

209:14, 209:18,
209:25, 209:29, 210:1
CFAA's [1] - 209:27
chain [2]-6:24,
169:17
chain' [1] - 7:3
chair [2]-164:24,
186:5
chaired [1] - 223:27
Chairman [1] -
141:17
Chairwoman [1] -
42:6
challenge [31] - 6:21,
7:12, 11:12, 12:11,
12:15, 13:7, 13:8,
15:4, 19:18, 19:21,
19:22, 20:2, 20:5,
23:12, 60:24, 73:4,
150:23, 152:5,
152:15, 153:23,
154:14, 155:1,
155:22, 178:19,
179:3, 179:6, 179:8,
180:10, 181:6, 183:6,
183:28
challenge" [1] -
154:6
challenged [2] -
24:23, 216:29
challenges [15] -
13:22, 14:2, 20:1,
25:19, 32:7, 36:21,
37:18, 118:17, 129:8,
154:2, 165:15,
165:22, 180:5,
216:16, 217:14
challenging [8]-
6:15, 27:17, 36:23,
118:21, 130:18,
154:20, 230:8, 231:8
chance [1] - 18:24
change [11]-16:1,
16:4, 66:3, 94:3,
123:25, 123:26,
125:5, 125:9, 126:23,
126:28
changeable [1] -
117:24
changed [1] - 51:12
changes [2] - 127:4,
170:6
channel [1] - 208:3
channelled [1] -
79:19
Chao [1] - 215:2
Chapter [5]-178:4,
223:13, 223:25,
224:11, 226:15
chapter [8]-220:13,

220:17, 221:11,
221:13, 221:16,
221:18, 224:29, 225:1
Chapters [1] - 225:8
chapters [3] -
219:21, 221:27,
228:25
character [1] -
199:16
characterise [1] -
165:6
characterised [1] -
163:28 characterized [1] -
162:15
charged [1] - 121:12
chart [1] - 163:19
Charter [3]-69:16,
110:19, 190:9
Charter.. [1]-88:20
check [3]-94:5,
94:8, 189:16
checks [1] - 95:16
Chief [4]-65:10,
66:11, 223:3
choice [2]-56:17,
57:13
Choice [2]-51:14,
51:15
choose [2]-56:13,
57:14
chose [1] - 37:17
chronological [1] -
224:23
CIA [2] - 105:15,
137:5
Circuit [10]-6:1,
6:17, 8:10, 8:27,
193:19, 213:5,
213:15, 213:25,
213:28, 214:9
Circuit's [1] - 213:9
circuits [1]-190:18
circulated [1] -
232:11
circumscribed' [1] -
133:29
circumstance [1] -
190:11
circumstances [12] -
8:24, 58:11, 72:7, 96:26, 105:18,
143:16, 151:6,
177:20, 203:4,
214:20, 216:3, 218:11
circumventing [1] 140:8
citation [1] - 75:15
cited [1] - 223:29
cites [4]-153:29,

205:28, 207:16,
207:18
citing [7]-24:26, 26:18, 133:29,
153:14, 156:25, 217:3, 217:11
citizen [11]-93:1,
103:22, 166:24,
177:11, 180:5,
192:12, 197:21,
197:24, 215:20,
216:8, 217:24
citizens [39]-6:7,
10:15, 29:23, 34:9, 35:1, 58:29, 84:20,
94:21, 121:23,
122:14, 172:6,
172:14, 173:1,
176:25, 176:29,
186:21, 187:2, 187:3,
189:21, 190:27,
193:1, 193:2, 194:14,
197:13, 197:17,
197:18, 200:16,
212:16, 216:5,
216:20, 217:16,
217:18, 217:20,
217:21, 217:22,
218:4, 218:6, 231:20
CITIZENS [1] -
190:21
citizens' [8] - 31:28,
67:19, 144:22, 163:7,
172:16, 177:16,
186:24, 218:24
City [2] - 22:11, 207:24
Civil [13] - 10:26,
70:9, 70:11, 71:4,
101:18, 105:2, 105:3,
115:5, 129:5, 158:5,
212:3, 216:9, 227:14
civil [33]-20:1, 20:3, 32:4, 70:17, 71:11, 84:29, 112:20, 113:3, 129:8, 130:19, 150:3,
152:14, 153:5,
154:19, 165:13,
165:24, 180:21,
183:28, 187:15,
195:6, 196:9, 196:28,
197:21, 197:22,
198:10, 198:23,
198:28, 199:10,
199:11, 209:19,
215:10, 217:24, 227:6
CJEU [1] - 228:7
Claim [1]-11:17
claim [23]-6:5, 7:13,
22:23, 26:21, 62:15,

114:14, 151:14 180:2, 182:3, 183:25, 191:8, 193:3, 195:14, 196:22, 204:8,
206:13, 206:17,
206:19, 209:25,
211:21, 212:10,
217:5, 217:21
claimed [2]-22:9, 206:29
claims [26]-6:29,
11:29, 12:9, 14:5,
31:27, 76:13, 104:10, 110:26, 130:22,
139:1, 142:25, 151:11, 151:29, 153:27, 158:9, 158:24, 189:27, 193:28, 206:21, 207:1, 212:12,
213:28, 214:28, 216:11, 216:17, 218:14
Claims [1]-206:14
Clapper [37]-6:16,
6:19, 6:20, 7:7, 9:1,
14:20, 14:21, 14:28, 15:1, 15:4, 15:6, 16:12, 16:15, 17:1, 17:4, 17:10, 18:11, 18:13, 19:2, 19:5, 19:6, 19:12, 22:27, 23:3, 24:26, 25:10,
26:20, 27:16, 28:15,
29:28, 31:17, 152:9,
211:24, 211:28,
212:1, 212:9, 217:3
Clapper' [1] - 30:17
CLARE [1]-2:17
clarifications [2] -
97:8, 108:7
clarified [1] - 163:12
clarifies [4]-170:12,
170:29, 171:9, 171:22
class [1] - 213:22
classified [9]-20:5,
156:5, 156:8, 194:24, 195:21, 208:2, 208:3, 216:15, 225:16
classify [1] - 216:12
Clauses [14]-90:2,
90:27, 91:21, 92:2,
92:6, 92:19, 92:21,
100:19, 109:22,
112:17, 113:11,
229:13, 230:10,
231:23
Clauses' [1] - 93:3
clear [11]-8:24,
12:26, 15:11, 74:12,

95:20, 118:23, 188:8, 171:8, 171:12, 201:10, 202:7, 222:7, 171:14, 174:18, 231:4
cleared [1] - 181:4
clearer [1]-226:11
clearly [11] - 17:23,
37:10, 37:14, 37:21,
99:29, 109:6, 179:21,
218:23, 222:8,
228:14, 230:16
Clearly [1] - 203:9
clerked [1] - 129:3
Clinton [3]-223:2,
223:17, 223:27
closely [4] - 53:2,
64:16, 99:16, 101:13
co [3]-101:9, 186:5, 224:1
co-author [1] - 224:1
co-chair [1] - 186:5
co-operate [1] 101:9
code [2] - 191:10, 209:5
Code [1] - 129:28
coherent [1] - 59:11
collect [5] - 29:25,
67:3, 146:1, 146:11, 161:26
collected [24] 29:25, 51:24, 62:19, 67:22, 69:9, 137:8, 137:13, 142:7, 145:3, 145:17, 160:22, 160:27, 164:3, 167:18, 167:25, 174:17, 174:20, 174:21, 174:22, 174:24, 175:4, 182:15, 182:16, 195:11
collecting [1] 141:25
collection [51] 10:21, 13:26, 66:18, 68:5, 69:6, 69:7, 97:14, 108:25, 108:27, 109:11, 130:25, 133:12, 135:15, 135:16, 141:7, 141:22, 142:4, 142:9, 143:1, 144:6, 144:8, 144:28, 145:7, 146:6, 147:28, 147:29, 155:5, 161:12, 161:13, 162:15, 162:24, 163:19, 163:23, 163:28, 166:12, 166:21, 166:29,

175:2, 175:8, 176:15, 180:6, 181:20,
182:10, 186:23,
206:22, 226:10, 226:11
Collection [2] 140:19, 146:29 collection' [6] 130:28, 142:3, 147:25, 148:6, 168:27, 174:27 collections [2] -
163:11, 163:24
collectively [1] -
172:1
collects [4] - 138:7, 140:5, 144:29, 147:2
COLLINS [106] - 2:4, 2:25, 4:5, 5:7, 11:20, 21:10, 21:12, 21:16, 21:24, 22:3, 22:5, 27:25, 28:25, 28:27, 29:1, 36:29, 38:9, 38:14, 38:16, 38:19, 39:17, 39:19, 39:22, 39:25, 39:28, 40:4,
40:7, 41:2, 41:7, 57:26, 58:28, 59:4, 75:9, 75:11, 75:16, 75:22, 75:26, 76:7, 78:1, 86:22, 86:27, 87:4, 87:7, 87:21, 87:24, 87:27, 88:1, 91:22, 91:27, 92:3, 93:19, 97:28, 98:4, 106:29, 107:8,
107:11, 107:26, 110:6, 111:2, 111:8, 111:11, 111:14, 111:16, 112:13, 112:16, 117:12, 117:19, 119:2, 119:7, 119:13, 119:18, 123:11, 124:28, 127:9, 128:5, 128:8, 152:22, 154:8, 159:6, 159:15, 169:27, 177:29, 178:16, 179:11, 179:15, 179:21, 182:14, 184:13, 219:3, 219:11, 219:17, 219:25, 220:27, 221:18, 221:21, 221:25, 221:28, 222:8, 222:12, 222:16, 230:7, 232:2, 232:6, 232:14,

232:18, 232:21
Collins [6] - 106:17,
122:26, 124:20,
124:23, 222:2, 222:3
Collins' [1] - 123:1
COLM [1] - 3:1
colours [1] - 184:2
Columbia [2] -
186:7, 204:7
column [2]-6:11,
28:27
COM [1] - 48:13
combination [2] -
228:2, 231:14
coming [4] - 33:6,
38:4, 89:29, 95:12 command [1] - 209:6
Commander [1] -
65:10
commence [1] -
206:7
commenced [2] -
197:10, 206:12
commends [1] -
108:7
comment [3]-31:5,
59:13, 114:2
comments [3]-
123:1, 123:4, 178:10
Commerce [24] -
40:16, 40:24, 41:14, 44:3, 49:25, 50:15, 50:17, 51:4, 54:5, 54:10, 55:6, 55:18, 55:20, 58:16, 58:20, 59:29, 60:27, 61:28, 63:3, 86:2, 95:5, 95:8, 95:27, 223:16
COMMERCIAL [1] 1:3
commercial [4]50:9, 108:11, 108:15, 146:6
Commission [84]32:27, 32:29, 35:12, 35:14, 35:15, 35:19, 35:20, 37:13, 38:24, 39:2, 42:6, 42:8, 42:15, 44:20, 44:22, 45:9, 45:17, 45:28, 46:7, 46:11, 47:3, 47:6, 47:21, 47:25, 48:3, 48:10, 48:27, 49:1, 50:19, 60:13, 61:7, 61:28, 63:2, 64:3, 65:4, 67:16, 68:22, 69:26, 73:13, 74:6, 75:18, 76:21, 82:29, 83:3, 85:24, 86:1, 87:18, 88:5,

88:18, 88:23, 88:27, 89:3, 89:13, 89:17, 89:23, 89:24, 90:16, 90:17, 94:4, 94:9, 94:15, 94:17, 95:4, 95:11, 95:17, 96:6, 96:9, 96:14, 96:25, 104:13, 104:21, 106:1, 108:1, 108:8, 110:17, 110:22, 110:25, 111:5, 112:2, 117:11, 117:21, 144:20, 163:5
Commission's [5] -
64:26, 69:12, 83:13,
83:18, 83:28
Commissioner [16] 5:6, 36:25, 40:25,
42:26, 89:28, 92:16, 98:9, 128:6, 185:14, 185:29, 186:9,
186:13, 187:7,
187:20, 187:25,
218:17
COMMISSIONER [1]

- 1:7

Commissioner's [5]

- 90:26, 92:20,

112:18, 185:8, 189:4
commit [4] - 35:25,
49:12, 56:15, 109:26 commitment [6] -
50:16, 59:22, 62:23,
79:7, 96:29, 108:26
commitments [19] -
40:18, 45:3, 46:18,
48:5, 48:23, 48:29,
77:1, 86:19, 88:5,
96:18, 102:9, 104:9,
104:12, 104:15,
104:20, 105:29,
106:3, 130:14, 146:25
commits [1] - 80:7
committed [10] -
45:5, 49:26, 60:28,
62:20, 64:11, 82:12,
94:15, 121:6, 121:13,
143:21
Committee [4] -
46:8, 129:15, 141:17, 164:25
committees [2] -
222:24, 227:15
Committees [1] -
71:29
committing [1] -
117:26
common [1] - 104:13
communicate [7] -
$13: 25,102: 9,104: 2$,

168:10, 169:8, 172:17, 172:21
communicated [1] -
52:8
communicates [1] -
81:6
communicating [1] -
104:4
Communication [2] -
43:18, 48:13
communication [13]

- 17:17, 18:6, 133:10,

135:28, 135:29,
168:18, 168:19,
169:19, 205:7,
205:12, 205:15, 208:24, 228:29 communications
[108]-9:7, 10:8, 13:27, 17:7, 17:9, 17:15, 18:14, 19:20, 22:11, 23:4, 29:13, 65:5, 130:23, 131:3, 131:6, 132:1, 132:16, 132:24, 133:6, 133:9, 134:11, 135:3, 135:7, 135:17, 135:21, 136:7, 136:9, 136:11, 136:13, 136:15, 136:19, 136:29, 137:9, 137:13, 137:20, 138:4, 138:8, 138:9, 139:3, 139:8, 139:11, 139:21, 140:5, 140:6, 141:28, 142:5, 142:9, 142:17, 142:20, 142:23, 144:19, 144:28, 145:1, 145:16, 145:18, 145:20, 147:27, 148:15, 151:1, 152:6, 152:24, 156:11, 156:16, 156:22, 158:25, 159:23, 161:26, 162:1, 162:8, 162:12, 162:13, 162:28, 163:23, 166:16, 166:18, 167:11, 167:17, 167:24, 167:25, 168:2, 168:7, 168:13, 168:16, 168:17, 168:26, 169:12, 169:14, 169:18, 169:26, 169:27, 171:15, 172:5, 172:13, 172:29, 174:22, 175:10, 175:20, 176:4, 176:7, 181:21,

204:16, 204:17,
204:23, 204:28,
205:3, 205:5, 214:7, 228:27
Communications
[10] - 73:19, 85:18,
85:20, 139:16, 191:2, 204:12, 204:15,
204:19, 223:10, 227:9
communications' [2]

- 142:12, 168:22
communities [1] -
120:9
community [7] -
64:14, 70:22, 116:3,
116:11, 122:16,
141:1, 158:13
Community [21] -
65:19, 66:13, 67:17,
71:12, 72:24, 78:13,
80:24, 80:25, 81:24,
99:4, 99:19, 99:26,
99:28, 105:11,
105:13, 106:22,
106:28, 107:2, 112:1,
116:18, 116:25
companies [29] -
10:3, 33:16, 35:3,
35:27, 41:9, 42:10,
52:12, 54:23, 56:1,
58:17, 63:22, 84:12,
84:18, 91:10, 96:29,
113:2, 113:4, 113:12, 114:19, 132:25,
138:5, 139:5, 161:20,
161:25, 166:24,
227:17, 227:20, 229:3
companies' [2] -
144:13, 173:24
company [16] -9:18,
35:9, 42:17, 54:24,
56:27, 57:3, 57:21,
57:23, 62:16, 63:24,
87:10, 93:4, 112:21,
161:22, 189:2, 228:28
Company [1] -
161:15
company's [1] - 9:23
comparable [3] -
148:22, 149:6, 164:16
Compare [1] - 7:22
compared [2] -
167:14, 187:3
comparing [1] -
226:7
compatibility [3] -
78:20, 80:16, 101:8
compatible [1] -
51:13
compel [1] - 10:2
compelled [3] -
113:2, 138:26, 162:1
compelling [1] -
225:13
compensatory [2] -
196:22, 209:20
competence [1] 109:5
competent [6] -
44:11, 59:21, 78:11,
79:15, 101:25, 203:13
competing [1] -
125:11
compiled [2] - 195:5,
208:11
complainant [4] -
60:23, 157:8, 157:18, 196:18
complained [2] -
81:12, 151:19
complains [1] -
158:15
Complaint [2] -
23:10, 102:5
complaint [57] -
11:15, 11:26, 11:27,
13:1, 32:15, 35:1,
35:5, 35:6, 35:8,
36:17, 54:15, 55:22,
56:26, 58:1, 59:1,
59:11, 59:17, 60:10,
60:21, 60:23, 61:21, 63:20, 77:12, 77:13, 77:26, 79:8, 79:22,
79:23, 82:3, 82:11,
87:9, 87:11, 89:2,
90:3, 90:19, 91:15,
93:1, 93:2, 93:6, 93:7,
97:10, 100:26,
100:28, 102:3,
102:22, 102:23,
103:19, 103:22,
111:22, 113:22,
151:15, 157:7, 157:9,
157:28, 158:17,
184:18, 185:15
complaint' [1] -
103:3
complaints [22]-
34:27, 34:29, 41:8, 46:26, 54:17, 55:29, 56:2, 56:9, 57:5, 58:5, 58:21, 58:29, 60:29,
61:11, 77:3, 78:14,
79:14, 82:19, 82:26, 96:24, 101:6
Complaints [4] -
102:1, 102:10,
102:18, 104:3
complaint-
accordingly [1] - 12:5 complemented [2] -
71:18, 226:20 complete [4]-9:17,
96:7, 102:6, 157:27 complete' [1] - 80:2 completed [1] -
102:14 completely [3] -
90:7, 122:1, 123:4 completeness [2] -
189:6, 199:14 compliance [44] -
32:28, 45:11, 49:20, 53:6, 53:17, 55:28,
56:1, 57:20, 58:8,
58:11, 58:14, 58:19,
61:1, 61:7, 61:16,
62:5, 70:14, 71:19,
71:26, 77:7, 79:5,
79:6, 80:10, 80:22,
80:28, 81:1, 82:6,
87:16, 89:3, 90:9,
95:9, 95:21, 95:29,
96:5, 97:9, 105:21,
114:22, 115:2,
157:14, 157:15,
158:17, 166:3, 193:4,
217:21
compliant [1] - 53:8
complied [13] -
72:25, 77:6, 77:18,
77:20, 82:5, 102:28,
103:5, 103:6, 114:15,
157:14, 158:2,
192:25, 210:24
complies [1] - 66:28
comply [15]-41:17,
46:17, 49:26, 55:5,
59:17, 60:1, 60:2,
62:17, 62:22, 96:17,
130:13, 182:24,
196:12, 196:14,
198:28
complying [3] -
60:18, 93:2, $93: 5$ component [8] -
25:1, 199:5, 200:21,
201:4, 202:3, 202:9,
202:22, 203:20
component' [2] -
200:17, 200:20
components [2] -
126:14, 126:15
comport [1]-19:16
composed [2] - 71:6,
111:27
comprehensive [3] -
95:5, 220:1, $228: 9$
comprised [1] -

110:5
compromise [1] -
225:18
compromised [1] -
18:26
compulsory [1] -
113:14
Computer [3] -
73:18, 208:15, 208:16 computer [6] -
208:20, 208:22,
208:26, 209:7, 209:8,
209:11
conceded [2] -
141:18, 164:25
conceivably [1] -
90:6
concept [2] - 76:28,
123:21
concern [3] - 19:8,
91:5, 122:28
concerned [15] -
28:7, 36:5, 41:9,
44:19, 58:29, 63:15,
63:24, 68:14, 75:6,
76:4, 80:27, 81:7,
91:8, 105:16, 199:29
concerning [17] -
7:21, 12:13, 18:14,
55:11, 91:20, 108:15,
108:19, 108:22
139:25, 148:22,
149:6, 149:12,
156:22, 192:16
192:27, 199:13
217:26
concerns [16] -
29:21, 33:2, 33:4,
72:22, 76:26, 90:22,
91:3, 91:4, 98:23,
107:17, 107:20,
108:6, 108:11,
174:12, 180:25,
226:28
conclude [2]-51:29,
59:22
concluded [5] - 6:25,
23:29, 207:21,
209:26, 226:8
concludes [9]-23:8,
29:22, 49:1, 68:23,
83:4, 88:18, 95:17,
135:22, 224:25

## conclusion [7] -

31:15, 31:28, 177:10,
215:18, 228:11,
228:17, 230:13
CONCLUSION [1] -
158:21
conclusions [5] -

22:22, 31:12, 31:26,
218:12, 228:23
conclusively [1] -
9:10
concrete [7]-24:21,
28:4, 30:24, 108:28,
212:24, 214:16,
217:11
concurrence [1] -
201:3
concurs [1] - 177:9
conditions [6] -
46:20, 73:23, 96:12,
96:20, 211:23, 230:19
conduct [19]-15:22,
34:23, 65:11, 108:26,
119:29, 137:25,
137:28, 140:14,
141:24, 151:19,
157:27, 192:7,
204:20, 204:21,
208:23, 209:6, 209:9,
209:12, 211:6
conducted [14] -
62:1, 130:3, 130:10,
131:17, 132:27,
133:1, 133:18,
133:19, 140:17,
140:19, 151:28,
163:16, 163:17,
176:17
conducting [1] -
131:26
conducts [3] -
130:29, 139:5, 164:23
confer [1] - 213:8
confidential [1] -
209:2
confidentiality [2] -
18:25, 210:6
confined [4] - 123:2,
123:6, 123:9, 124:27 confirm [11]-79:5,
103:13, 103:26,
113:22, 114:6,
157:17, 184:17,
188:20, 189:6, 189:8, 195:16
confirmation [3] -
52:6, 77:5, 82:8 confirmed [2] -
14:24, 83:13 confirming [2] -
102:22, 113:28
confirms [2] - 188:6,
221:6
conflict [1] - 189:5
conform [1]-53:12
conformity [3] -
181:28, 194:8, 198:26
conforms [1] - 69:12
confusion [1] -
191:11
Congress [13] -
65:16, 66:17, 71:1,
72:1, 131:9, 131:16,
132:21, 141:13,
141:19, 156:2,
164:27, 165:1, 222:24
congressional [1] -
131:14
Congressional [6] -
65:22, 164:19, 165:4,
165:6, 220:3, 227:14
conjectural [1] -
151:23
conjunction [2] -
37:17, 216:22
connected [3] -
134:22, 188:20, 221:6
connection [8] -
36:7, 99:27, 100:9,
116:16, 139:14,
151:18, 186:10,
231:20
connection' [1] -
177:18
connections [1] -
177:1
connections' [1] -
177:12
consequence [3] -
76:5, 97:12, 97:13
consequences [4] -
48:2, 58:18, 198:3,
198:6
Consequently [1] -
88:27
consequently [1] -
199:19
consider [13] -
11:11, 12:10, 24:1,
35:20, 37:17, 59:29,
90:25, 91:17, 97:5,
146:12, 187:7,
188:28, 200:1
considerably [1] -
138:19
consideration [5] -
25:17, 80:21, 101:19,
108:9, 200:19
considerations [1] -
148:2
considered [11] -
37:15, 68:17, 80:2,
135:23, 187:10,
201:23, 202:11,
202:17, 203:21,
203:29, 218:23
considering [1] -

185:14
considers [9]-60:9,
63:2, 85:25, 86:1,
86:8, 88:6, 89:6,
90:21, 176:19
consistent [8]-9:19,
30:16, 120:26,
121:21, 122:9,
124:10, 148:29,
173:16
consisting [1] -
224:26
consists [4]-10:28,
134:1, 170:15, 204:18
constant [1] - 16:6
constitute [3] -
48:25, 113:5, 209:2
constituted [1] -
40:15
constitutes [2] -
149:13, 181:17
CONSTITUTION [1] -
154:25
Constitution [7] -
65:8, 65:14, 71:20,
120:27, 130:13,
155:1, 211:19
constitutional [10] -
6:21, 7:4, 13:22, 20:7,
25:18, 151:10,
155:23, 165:20,
181:9, 225:24
constitutionality [2]

- 130:15, 165:27
constraint [1] -
160:8
constraints [8]-
104:16, 104:19,
131:8, 145:16,
146:26, 148:17,
159:27, 186:28
construction [1] -
203:3
construe [1] - 202:20
consumer [1] -
112:20
contact [4]-76:25,
98:22, 145:3, 145:5
Contact [1] - 47:23
contacts [1] - 57:21
contain [5]-74:3,
126:6, 135:22,
137:10, 160:14
contained [12] -
40:18, 46:18, 48:13,
48:24, 50:20, 64:21, 76:21, 96:18, 160:12, 168:28, 199:2, 210:9
containing [4] -
139:16, 145:18,

145:20, 148:16 contains [8]-64:27, 80:1, 135:10, 174:7, 175:21, 185:11, 195:20, 226:11
CONTD [1]-4:5
contemplate [1] -
142:10
contemplated [1] -
105:22
contend [1]-17:26
contends [1] - 9:4
content [7]-138:4,
139:11, 139:21,
139:23, 142:11,
142:16, 142:20 contention [2] -
14:3, 18:2
contentions [1] -
212:5
contents [4] - 131:5,
136:11, 188:5, 204:22
contested [2] -
130:16, 180:29 context [24]-5:9,
22:28, 29:5, 31:5,
33:27, 42:20, 62:19,
173:7, 173:22,
178:26, 180:16,
182:1, 183:2, 183:19,
186:11, 187:23,
189:25, 200:19,
203:29, 213:5,
215:21, 216:14,
217:15, 218:8
contexts [2]-140:9,
211:27
continually [1] - 45:4
continuation [1] -
197:10
continue [2] - 92:5,
167:20
continued [3] -
83:19, 223:19, 231:21
continues [5] -
44:25, 96:4, 121:1,
166:14, 218:11
continuing [4] -
92:4, 94:13, 102:18, 205:23
continuously [1] -
44:22
contours [2] - 30:26,
189:29
Contract [2] -
229:13, 231:22
contract [4]-51:29,
53:23, 62:28
contractor [1] -
138:23

Contractual [13] -
90:1, 90:27, 91:21, 92:2, 92:6, 92:19, 92:21, 93:3, 100:18,
109:22, 112:17,
113:11, 230:10
contractually [1] -
49:15
contrary [7]-18:1,
110:19, 122:1,
122:23, 123:4, 124:4,
216:3
contrast [5]-6:28,
7:10, 26:3, 177:13,
204:21
contrasts [1] - 72:11
contributed [1] -
189:10
control [5] - 14:28,
15:1, 16:12, 17:1,
18:12
controller [2] -
49:16, 49:23
Controller [1] -
185:29
Controller's [1] -
27:26
controllers [1] -
49:13
controversy [1] -
122:19
Cooper [3] - 196:25,
215:7, 215:13
cooperate [5] -
56:16, 59:23, 62:17,
97:1, 158:3
cooperation [7]-
47:4, 56:18, 78:13,
79:2, 80:9, 80:17,
81:16
coordinate [1] -
101:3
coordinating [1] -
101:15
coordination [1] -
101:1
Coordinator [4] -
76:24, 98:20, 99:11,
100:15
copied [2] - 18:5,
148:9
copies [3]-139:22,
162:11, 210:8
copy [3]-22:1,
107:23, 194:17
copying [3] - 139:2,
139:28, 140:2
COPYRIGHT [1] -
3:8
core [1] - 38:6
corners [2]-11:15,
11:25
corporate [5] -
33:18, 100:19,
109:21, 167:7, 230:3
Corporate [1] -
229:17
Corporation [2] -
179:20, 179:22
corporations [1] -
193:2
correct [2] - 15:9,
92:12
correct' [1] - 31:29
correcting [1] -
198:1
correction [2] -
58:10, 92:28
corrective [1] - 70:28
correctly [2] -
169:16, 188:7
cost [1] - 56:11
COSTELLO [92] -
1:17, 5:4, 11:18, 21:7,
21:11, 21:14, 21:23,
22:1, 22:4, 27:24,
28:24, 28:26, 28:29,
36:28, 38:8, 38:12,
$38: 15,38: 18,39: 16$,
39:18, 39:20, 39:24,
39:27, 40:3, 40:6,
41:1, 41:6, 57:25,
58:26, 59:3, 75:7,
75:13, 75:24, 76:6,
77:28, 86:20, 86:24,
86:28, 87:5, 87:18,
87:22, 87:26, 87:29,
91:19, 91:23, 91:29, 93:16, 98:1, 106:24,
107:25, 110:4,
110:29, 111:6,
111:10, 111:13, 111:15, 112:12, 112:15, 117:9, 117:18, 118:25, 119:16, 124:13,
127:7, 128:4, 152:21, 154:7, 159:5, 159:14, 169:25, 177:28, 178:15, 179:9, 179:14, 182:12, 184:12, 219:1, 219:10, 219:13, 219:15, 219:24, 220:26, 221:17, 221:19, 221:23, 221:26, 222:1, 222:6, 222:14, 230:5, 231:29, 232:4
costs [6]-191:29,

193:18, 198:19,
199:7, 206:11, 209:28
counsel [1] - 181:4
Counsel [1]-43:1
Counselor [2] -
43:12, 223:3
count [1]-118:18
counted [1] - 219:22
countering [2] -
141:4, 147:5
counterintelligence
[1] - 211:13
counterterrorism [2]

- 71:9, 133:20

Counterterrorism
[1] - 137:6
countervailing [1] -
12:2
countless [4]-
131:5, 135:7, 150:29, 159:23
countries [11] -
118:9, 120:10, 143:2,
144:11, 197:19,
225:13, 226:8, 228:9,
229:7, 229:10, 230:19
countries' [1] -
197:19
country [10] - 119:6,
120:9, 177:13,
197:21, 200:28,
201:17, 202:3, 202:8,
202:24, 203:19
country' [7]-200:18,
201:19, 201:23,
202:13, 202:15,
202:17, 203:10
coupled [1] - 214:6
course [29]-20:1,
28:28, 33:14, 36:4,
41:10, 43:9, 63:10,
63:22, 65:21, 65:26,
89:12, 89:23, 89:27,
92:9, 103:16, 105:9,
106:5, 106:17, 109:5,
113:7, 118:11,
123:25, 125:10,
125:18, 138:21,
149:15, 151:2, 213:1, 222:10
COURT [1] - 1:2
court [78]-6:10,
6:12, 7:7, 11:11,
11:14, 11:25, 12:15,
16:20, 20:16, 20:18,
21:27, 22:7, 22:13,
22:20, 22:27, 23:8,
23:29, 27:16, 29:7,
29:8, 30:24, 31:12,
32:5, 36:22, 37:16,

37:19, 43:18, 72:7, 85:6, 85:9, 89:8, 89:20, 90:20, 111:7, 111:9, 111:10,
111:11, 122:27, 123:7, 123:8, 124:20, 124:23, 131:19, 141:15, 152:16, 152:22, 153:19, 154:21, 155:2, 161:24, 165:13, 165:18, 165:26, 167:20, 169:22, 170:4, 178:23, 180:8, 188:13, 196:16, 197:14, 202:20, 203:13, 203:16, 203:21, 207:20, 211:3, 211:5, 211:20, 212:4, 213:2, 213:17, 215:27, 216:26
Court [67]-5:27, 6:1, 6:25, 13:9, 13:18, 15:11, 19:2, 20:14, 20:26, 21:26, 23:22, 24:28, 25:10, 25:14, 26:28, 27:5, 27:6, 28:1, 28:2, 37:8, 37:9, 48:14, 48:18, 69:13, 75:3, 76:1, 88:20, 89:10, 89:21, 90:21, 91:2, 111:2, 111:3, 111:6, 111:7, 111:8, 111:12, 118:18, 131:20, 152:2,
155:14, 165:10,
169:22, 169:29,
176:18, 177:3,
177:14, 177:21,
177:23, 187:16,
188:27, 188:29,
191:27, 196:20,
203:27, 204:7, 206:7,
206:8, 212:8, 212:29, 214:29, 215:2, 215:7, 217:7, 226:15, 228:6, 231:9
Court' [1] - 90:10
Court's [3]-29:28,
176:28, 214:12
court's [9]-8:11,
22:24, 24:3, 31:1, 122:28, 151:13, 152:27, 152:28, 185:19
Courts [3] - 190:15, 209:2, 209:24
courts [24]-7:22,
22:15, 31:16, 60:25, 126:13, 141:13,

150:3, 150:24
151:29, 153:5, 153:7,
153:25, 181:9,
182:21, 190:17,
203:24, 204:4,
207:12, 207:14,
209:15, 209:26,
213:4, 213:10, 214:21
courts' [3]-25:4,
154:18, 214:13
Court's [1] - 22:27
covered [8]-74:14,
118:8, 197:20,
197:21, 202:2, 202:7,
202:24, 203:19
create [6]-64:12,
76:19, 113:29, 178:7,
225:17, 230:25
created [3]-131:18,
213:18, 214:11
creating [1] - 8:5
creation [1]-157:3
Credit [4]-27:1,
28:9, 52:18, 52:19 credit [2]-52:14,
52:23
crime [4]-143:20,
205:1, 208:19, 208:24
crimes [1] - 121:6
criminal [22]-19:17,
33:27, 43:14, 43:16,
95:25, 119:29,
121:13, 129:8,
134:22, 137:22,
147:16, 160:17,
165:18, 165:27,
181:8, 181:18, 195:1,
202:5, 209:14,
226:20, 227:6, 231:1
criminals [1] -
120:11
criteria [4] - 170:20,
172:15, 208:9, 219:27
critical [3]-7:6,
31:18, 170:5
critically [2] -
119:23, 149:10
criticising [1] -
103:20
criticism [1] - 146:2
criticisms [1] - 36:12
critiqued [1] - 182:5
cross [2] - 149:2,
191:3
cross-references [1]

- 191:3
crucial [1] - 18:23
Crutcher [1]-221:2
Cuba [1] - 156:21
curiae [2]-19:27,

curiosity [1] - 20:24
Curran [1] - 221:4
CURRAN [1] - 2:11
current [2] - 131:7,
212:29
CUSH [1] - 2:29
customer [3] -
210:10, 210:12,
210:25
customers [1] -
227:19
Customs [2] -
126:16, 126:17
cyber [2]-147:13, 222:21
D
D.C [3]-6:17, 8:10,

8:27
damage [6]-74:24,
209:7, 209:10,
209:12, 209:25, 210:1
damages [26] - 62:8,
191:8, 191:27, 192:1,
193:15, 193:18,
196:22, 198:17,
199:9, 206:8, 206:9,
206:20, 206:29,
207:13, 209:20,
214:3, 214:28, 215:9, 215:10, 215:11, 215:15, 217:6, 217:9
damages' [1] - 215:4
dash [1]-221:16
data [211]-13:23,
31:27, 32:26, 33:13, 33:27, 34:25, 35:22, 35:23, 35:28, 35:29, 36:4, 40:11, 40:28, 43:27, 44:8, 44:14, 44:19, 44:26, 45:22, 46:23, 46:26, 46:29, 49:3, 49:28, 50:3, 50:29, 51:1, 51:8, 51:14, 51:22, 52:3, 52:7, 52:8, 52:13, 53:7, 53:8, 55:29, 56:16, 56:18, 56:28, 56:29, 57:19, 58:13, 59:1, 59:5, 60:6, 60:12, 61:22, 62:9, 62:11, 62:19, 63:5, 63:13, 63:17, 64:5, 64:23, 64:28, 65:2, 66:19, 66:24, 66:27, 67:4, 67:22, 67:24, 68:26, 69:9, 69:19, 69:20, 69:29, 70:1,

72:22, 72:23, 72:27, 73:14, 74:4, 74:8, 76:10, 76:18, 77:29, 78:5, 79:17, 80:4, 83:7, 84:11, 84:25, 85:26, 86:3, 86:13, 86:14, 86:15, 87:1, 87:9, 87:13, 87:22, 87:24, 88:8, 89:5, 91:14, 92:3, 93:15, 94:21, 96:11, 96:23, 96:25, 96:27, 97:14, 100:17, 101:27, 103:22, 104:11, 108:12, 108:20, 108:25, 108:27, 109:12, 109:19, 109:27, 113:2, 113:4, 113:12, 130:23, 137:8, 137:11, 139:28, 140:1, 140:4, 140:20, 142:5, 142:7, 142:19, 143:14, 143:15, 143:16, 143:22, 144:12, 144:13, 144:22, 144:28, 145:1, 147:4, 148:1, 148:5, 148:7, 148:9, 149:20, 149:21, 149:23, 151:1, 156:6, 156:11, 157:16, 158:10, 158:25, 160:2, 160:22, 161:20, 161:22, 162:5, 163:7, 163:13, 163:23, 164:6, 164:10, 164:11, 164:12, 164:15, 164:16, 166:24, 174:19, 174:24, 174:26, 175:3, 176:24, 177:5, 177:16, 180:5, 183:10, 186:5, 186:22, 186:24, 189:23, 209:2, 213:5, 213:11, 213:13, 213:23, 215:20, 217:15, 218:7, 223:14, 223:19, 224:10, 224:17, 226:12, 228:5, 228:8, 228:11, 228:13, 228:18, 229:14, 230:2, 230:17, 231:17, 231:20, 231:22
Data [12] - 5:5, 37:27, 38:20, 51:7, 51:19, 58:22, 110:7, 110:11, 128:6, 185:8,

197:8, 223:16
DATA [1] - 1:7
database [1] - 29:26
databases [2] -
126:6, 137:14
Dataplan [1] - 153:22
date [8]-45:26,
154:17, 158:28,
181:18, 182:22,
187:27, 197:6, 203:22
DAY [1] - 1:18
day-to-day [1] -
66:16
days [5]-57:27,
59:16, 59:18, 197:5,
220:22
deal [23]-5:10,
13:11, 13:12, 13:16,
18:16, 18:17, 24:9,
37:20, 63:12, 72:16,
73:9, 84:2, 89:28,
100:25, 124:21,
125:16, 125:18,
125:20, 125:22,
177:26, 213:2, 220:7, 225:2
dealing [14] - 33:26, 37:26, 42:7, 42:27, 78:14, 85:21, 92:16, 184:5, 184:7, 197:28, 198:1, 198:3, 198:4, 220:25
deals [27]-43:3, 43:14, 53:19, 53:20, 55:4, 55:5, 55:18, 55:22, 67:21, 67:23, 69:23, 70:4, 72:9, 83:22, 85:18, 88:23, 93:29, 101:21,
104:24, 121:18,
132:19, 140:11,
145:10, 193:7,
198:21, 211:24,
220:14
dealt [5] - 72:10,
119:13, 122:29,
220:4, 231:28
dear [1] - $98: 9$
debate [2]-11:5,
122:19
decades [1] - 224:14
December [1] -
223:20
deceptive [4]-
42:10, 59:27, 60:16, 62:27
decide [5] - 18:8,
25:6, 60:7, 111:22,
185:2
decided [2] - 76:19,

89:12
decides [2]-60:17, 81:5
decision [98] - 12:29,
13:12, 13:18, 20:12,
20:13, 20:14, 20:21,
20:23, 20:25, 21:19, 21:20, 21:25, 22:28, 23:18, 23:21, 26:20, 29:28, 30:16, 31:1, 32:27, 32:29, 33:1, 33:3, 33:10, 35:13, $35: 14,35: 15,35: 20$, 36:25, 36:26, 37:2, 37:13, 38:24, 39:2, 39:8, 39:9, 39:21,
39:22, 39:23, 39:29, 43:22, 43:23, 46:14, 47:10, 47:13, 48:2, 48:17, 48:20, 49:22, 50:21, 52:22, 56:3, 63:10, 64:21, 76:22, 81:28, 85:3, 85:9, 88:27, 89:4, 89:17, 89:23, 90:15, 90:26, 91:25, 92:1, 92:20, 93:13, 94:4, 96:8, 96:9, 96:19, 97:7, 97:18, 103:8, 106:3, 108:4, 108:6, 110:18, 111:4, 117:11, 117:21, 151:21, 154:22, 158:19, 170:1, 170:2, 170:5, 184:29, 185:21, 186:12, 203:27, 211:4, 214:12, 214:22, 218:19, 223:22
Decision [17] -
29:21, 31:20, 32:5,
32:8, 32:25, 33:3, 33:10, 36:28, 36:29, 37:1, 44:5, 45:27, 46:19, 108:2, 144:21, 163:6, 182:5
decision" [1] - 40:1 decision-making [1] - 85:9

Decisions [3] -
33:23, 95:14, 183:29
decisions [21]-5:8,
27:16, 52:13, 52:16, 52:29, 89:13, 90:17, 92:10, 92:11, 108:17, 110:20, 126:12, 165:18, 170:14, 170:26, 171:1, 171:5, 171:10, 171:17, 172:10, 212:29

| declarations ${ }_{[1]}$ - | defy [1] - 22:23 | 94:13, 145:7 | 231:1 | DIGITAL [1]-2:29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1:4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { degree }[3]-15: 16, \\ & 27: 10,32: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{d}[10] \text { - }$ | detecting $[2]-147: 4$ | Digital [1]-110:25 |
| 76:14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { delay }[2]-44: 20 \\ & 59: 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 102:26, 132:17, } \\ & \text { 147:27, 154:19, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { detection [2]-45:1 } \\ & 95: 25 \end{aligned}$ | 46 |
| 173:6 declass | deletion [1]-58:13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 157:13, 201:13, 225:7 } \\ & \text { described' }[1] \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { determination } \\ & \text { 198:24, 199:15, } \end{aligned}$ | $123$ |
| 173:17 declas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { delivered } 44-58: 25, \\ & 59: 8,187: 19,188: 3 \end{aligned}$ | 210:11 | 199:19 | $98: 21$ |
| 173:9, 173:15 | delivery ${ }_{[1]}-59: 1$ democracy [1] - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14:15, 64:22, 70:2 } \\ & 74: 28,100: 14,129 \end{aligned}$ |  | $146: 13$ |
| decrypt [1] - 140:3 | 225 | 22 | 16 | 57:20, 65:18, 114:27, |
| s [1] - 211:6 | 231:23 | $22$ | 17:29, 27:6,60 | 17, 135:1, 16 |
| 180:29 <br> default | demon | 130:3, | determined [1] 110:27 |  |
| 149:18 | 80:3, 82:26, | 27 | determines [4] - | 132:8, 134:29, |
| defence [1] - 195:23 defendant [2] - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 96:3, 134:20 } \\ & \text { demonstrates [2] } \end{aligned}$ | 169:21, 190:1 | $\begin{aligned} & 31: 28,143: 2 \\ & 149: 23,200 \end{aligned}$ | ection [1] - 136:20 <br> ections [1] - 66:16 |
| 11:28, 181:3 | 172:12, 172:28 | 136 | ermining | ective [8]-37 |
| efendant [1] | 206 | e [1] - 99 | 47:7, 146:11 | 1, 130: |
| 189:2 | denied [2]-22:7, | designated [16] - | deterrent [1] - 178:2 | 145:24, 148:2 |
| DEFEND | 167:20 | 56:29, 58:4, 61:2 | d 4 ] - | 161:25, 171:1 |
| 2:9, 2:14 | $\text { deny }[5]-103$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 98:19, 111:28, } \\ & \text { 197:19, 199:4, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48: 29,56: 21,222: \\ & 225: 14 \end{aligned}$ | ective <br> 6, 37:25 |
| 26:4 | $\begin{gathered} 157 \\ d \boldsymbol{d} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200: 21,200: 2 \\ & 201: 3,201: 12, \end{aligned}$ | development 147:11 | $\begin{aligned} & 43: 4,44: 6,44: 13 \\ & 46: 9,48: 18,49: 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| 19:17, | arted [1] - 106:3 | 202.22, 203:19 | developments | 93:15, 130:4, 140 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 180:28, 181:2, } \\ & \text { 181:18, 187:28 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { department }[3] \text { - } \\ & 78: 17,206: 14,211: 9 \end{aligned}$ | 202:22, 203:19 <br> designation | 94:16, 125:18, 218:15 devices [3]-43:19, | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 15,130: 4,14 \\ & 223: 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| DEFENDANTS ${ }_{[1]}$ - | Department [44] - | 76:23, 125:20, | 191:24, 192:27 | rective] [1] - 86: |
| $13$ | $40: 16,41: 13,41: 16$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 126:23, 202:13 } \\ \text { designations } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { vote }[1]-99: 6 \\ & \text { ctate }[1]-134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Directives } \\ & 9: 22,65: 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14:3, 181:6 } \\ & \text { defendant's } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 3,49: 25,50: 15 \\ & 50: 19,51: 4,53: 15 \end{aligned}$ | 118:5, 118:8 designed [3]-33:22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dictionary [1] } \\ & 205: 22 \end{aligned}$ | $03: 4,117: 23$ <br> directives [5] - 72:6, |
| 15:21 defens | 54:4, 54:10, 55:6, 55:13, 55:17, 55:1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 68:24, 215:29 } \\ & \text { despite }[5]-141: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 185:1 - נ | $\begin{aligned} & 140: 21,157: 1 \\ & \text { 161:24, 161:2 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 194:26, 2 | 58:16, 58:20, 59:29 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 75:19, 183:14, 204 | directly [16]-56 |
| FENSE | 60:27, 61:27, 63:3, | 230:22, | difference(s [1] | 58:2, 61:11, 99:4 |
| 154:25 | 64:20, 76:25, 83:26 | 167.5 167:6, 167 | 187:1 | 99:20, 102:4, 10 |
| FENSES | 84:24, 86:2, 95:4 | 167:5, 167:6, 167 | difference | 121116 138.4, 139:6, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 150:8 } \\ & \text { deficiencies }{ }_{[1]} \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 8,95: 27,99: 13, \\ & 99: 28,105: 4,116: 1, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 167:8 } \\ & \text { destruction } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75: 21,125: 3,218: \\ & \text { different }[16]-8: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 21:16, 138:4, 139:6, } \\ & 44: 17,177: 23, \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 218:24 } \\ & \text { defined } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 116:9, 116:19, } \\ & \text { 116:24, 126:8, } \end{aligned}$ | 141:5, 147:12 $\text { detail }[18]-16$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 3,15: 29,17: 3 \\ & 18: 12,23: 1,25: 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 187:14, 202:23 } \\ & \text { Director }[5]-14: 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 109:6, 141:25, 142:8 | 12 | 33:29, 34:19, 3 | (12 | 43.2, 70:8, 74. |
| 143:9, 159:28, 176:5, | 158:12, 203:2 | :24, 6 | 123:26, 154:7, | 102:27 |
| 193:1, 210:1 | departments ${ }^{\text {[5] }}$ | 73:20, 77:9, 77:2 | 154:10, 163:1 | director ${ }_{[1]}$ - 14:24 |
| defines [4]-133:20, | $\begin{aligned} & 70: 19,101: 16 \\ & 120: 18,148: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 78:16, 87:14, 93:2 } \\ & \text { 110:12, 110:15, } \end{aligned}$ | 190:3, 191:3 | ects [1] - 121:8 sadvantaging $[1]$ |
| $22$ | 208:18 | 140:25, 224:18, 225:8 | 26 | , |
| (e)- | D | ailed [5] - 99:14 | difficult 99 - | disagree $[14]-6: 18$, |
|  |  |  |  | $24: 13,30: 15,30: 29,$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 205:22, 207:6, 209:27 } \\ & \text { definitions }[1] \text { - } \end{aligned}$ | 200:14 derived [3] - 151:6 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { details [6] - 18:16, } \\ 47: 29,72: 3,178: 8, \end{array}$ | 183:5, 183:23, 216:15 difficulties [3]-31:8, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 160:29, 162:27, } \\ & \text { 165:5, 166:9, 173:3 } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 200:14 } \\ & \text { definitive }[1]-44: 14 \\ & \text { defraud }[1]-208: 25 \\ & \text { defunct }[1]-8: 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 180:28, 181:17 } \\ & \text { derogations }[2]- \\ & \text { 100:20, 100:21 } \\ & \text { describe }[3]-61: 26, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 186:17, 187:17 } \\ & \text { detainees }[1]- \\ & \text { 156:20 } \\ & \text { detect }[2]-225: 12 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 152:29, 232:9 } \\ & \text { difficulty }[4]-20: 4, \\ & 33: 12,232: 16,232: 19 \\ & \text { digital }[1]-53: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 174:12, 182:26 } \\ & \text { disagreed }[1]-8: 15 \\ & \text { disagreeing }[1]- \\ & 12: 8 \end{aligned}$ |

disagreement [4] -
28:18, 114:2, 128:23, 28:18, 114:2, 128:23, 184:28 disagreements [3] -
12:13, 30:13, 184:10
disagrees [1] - 32:2
discarding [1] -
136:12
discipline [2] -
192:1, 206:20
disclose [8]-72:5,
74:25, 181:16,
188:28, 195:27,
195:29, 205:5, 227:18
disclosed [10] - 17:2,
18:2, 178:20, 179:5,
192:17, 193:13,
210:13, 210:15,
210:16, 210:18
discloses [1] -
198:12
disclosing [2] - 7:17,
25:28
disclosure [20] -
153:10, 153:11,
153:19, 156:6,
156:18, 188:26,
191:12, 191:18,
192:26, 195:16,
195:20, 196:1,
198:15, 205:6,
206:23, 207:2,
207:29, 208:4, 208:6,
210:12
disclosures [10] -
9:27, 137:24, 138:2,
138:16, 138:23,
138:29, 140:7, 144:3,
145:7, 198:8
discovery [2]-8:22,
22:19
discovery.. [1] -
212:8
discretion [2]-9:17, 208:8
discriminants [1] -
148:3
discriminants' [1] -
174:25
discriminated ${ }_{[1]}$ -
222:4
discriminating ${ }_{[1]}$ 222:1
discrimination ${ }^{[1]}$ -
230:21
discuss [10] - 14:18,
16:8, 16:26, 18:8,
48:11, 104:21, 130:4, 130:16, 149:29, 227:2 discussed [11] -

43:17, 124:25,
140:25, 141:6,
146:25, 163:19,
178:4, 178:27,
217:17, 220:8, 225:20
discusses [6] -
14:20, 43:6, 165:4,
183:27, 204:11,
228:21
discussing [1] -
14:14
discussion [8] -
30:5, 129:22, 159:9,
168:27, 184:1,
189:28, 190:14,
229:18
discussions [2] -
33:5, 48:21
dismiss [16] - $5: 28$,
7:23, 8:5, 15:5, 15:20, 15:24, 22:8, 22:15, 22:19, 22:29, 25:28,
26:1, 26:11, 32:13,
182:13, 213:16
dismiss' ${ }_{[1]}$ - 30:4
dismissal [3]-7:11,
8:16, 179:7
dismissed [2] -
152:16, 165:16 dismissing [3] -
153:23, 154:5, 154:13 dispute [15]-12:18,
25:5, 35:10, 36:8,
51:5, 52:23, 54:21,
54:25, 55:2, 56:28,
58:2, 59:12, 63:18,
63:23, 112:25
Dispute [3]-56:20,
113:10, 113:15
disputes [3]-10:19,
56:10, 172:12
disseminate [2] -
136:28, 149:4
disseminated [3] -
68:14, 68:18, 143:26
Dissemination [1] -
148:12
dissemination [16] -
67:23, 68:3, 135:16,
135:17, 139:19,
140:20, 143:11,
145:19, 148:15,
149:6, 149:12,
175:13, 175:19,
175:28, 176:4, 176:6
dissent ${ }_{[1]}$ - 146:3
distinct ${ }_{[1]} 18$-182:7
distinction [3]-7:6,
7:20, 230:11
distinguish ${ }_{[1]}$ - 6:19
distinguished ${ }_{[1]}$ 22:27
district [11] - 7:7,
8:10, 22:7, 22:13,
30:29, 31:12, 152:16,
152:27, 152:28,
180:8, 197:14
District [10]-5:27,
13:9, 13:18, 13:19,
21:26, 186:7, 204:6,
204:7, 206:7
dividers [3]-221:23,
221:25, 221:26
divorced [1] - 28:3
doctrinal ${ }_{[1]}-27: 15$
doctrine [12]-25:1,
25:22, 26:9, 27:5,
27:10, 30:18, 30:21,
30:23, 30:27, 31:26,
151:17, 184:5
DOCTRINES ${ }_{[1]}$ -
150:9
doctrines [3] -
150:15, 165:13, 165:25
document [21] -
11:28, 11:29, 21:2,
24:10, 38:28, 38:29,
41:3, 112:7, 112:13,
124:22, 124:26,
125:1, 125:15,
125:17, 128:11,
128:21, 159:7, 169:3,
169:5, 184:4, 185:26
documenting [1] -
170:20
documents [9] -
18:2, 40:19, 46:19,
48:19, 48:24, 80:14,
96:19, 108:10, 117:27
Doe ${ }_{[1]}-215: 2$
DOHERTY [1]-2:15
done [10]-34:9,
35:16, 61:2, 65:17,
77:16, 87:15, 94:24,
163:24, 165:26,
188:29
DONNELLY ${ }_{[1]}-2: 5$
doom [1]-7:4
doubt [3]-90:8,
94:10, 100:11
doubts [3]-89:9,
89:19, 89:21
down [7] - 38:4,
52:10, 62:13, 63:7,
86:5, 93:4, 99:9
downplaying [1] -
182:6
dozen [1] - 222:24
dozens [1]-172:21

DPA [5]-60:2,
60:21, 62:14, 89:14, 89:15
DPAs [9]-56:18, 58:24, 59:8, 59:9, 62:18, 88:25, 95:8, 109:5, 109:26
DPAs.. [1]-97:1
DPC [7]-29:21,
31:20, 32:5, 32:8,
182:5, 183:29
DPC's [1]-31:26
draft $[5]$ - 46:11,
47:3, 108:5, 186:12,
232:10
Draft [9]-29:21,
31:20, 32:5, 32:8,
36:28, 36:29, 37:1, 182:5, 183:29
dragnet [2]-9:11,
10:20
draw [10]-21:19,
31:11, 37:25, 39:10,
106:17, 118:11,
121:16, 220:20,
224:16, 230:11
drawing ${ }_{[1]}$ - 123:27
drawn [1]-10:12
draws [1]-201:2
drew [2]-196:6,
231:6
Driehaus [1]-26:18
du [1] - 110:21
Dublin [2]-179:20,
179:22
DUBLIN $[7]-2: 7$,
2:12, 2:17, 2:23, 2:27,
2:32, 3:5
due [10] - 43:9,
59:15, 138:21, 148:1,
165:24, 171:26,
172:26, 209:18,
212:10, 228:17
dues [1]-159:21
duly [1]-232:12
Dunn [1]-221:2
During [1] - 137:20
during [4]-22:12,
144:23, 163:7, 204:20
duties $[4]$-187:16,
188:11, 188:27, 221:5
duty [2]-188:12,
188:14
dwell [1] - 190:19
E
e-mail [16] - 9:9,
10:5, 10:14, 11:2,

17:21, 135:4, 139:15,
142:28, 145:4, 167:3,
167:7, 167:8, 169:17,
205:3, 228:29
e-mails [7]-5:26,
6:7, 12:24, 17:15,
17:18, 17:19, 205:23
e.g [8]-52:14, 52:22,

74:13, 80:18, 80:27, 84:27, 148:3, 157:28
E.U [2]-144:22,

158:10
early [2]-10:10, 23:9
easier [1]-227:26
easily [2]-20:6,
145:25
Economic [1]-223:7
economic [10]-
141:2, 188:21,
188:22, 196:21,
201:17, 221:7,
229:25, 230:15,
230:16, 231:25
economy [1]-53:1
ECPA [5] - 205:8,
205:21, 206:22,
207:17, 214:5
Edel [1] - 42:6
educational $[1]$ -
152:12
Edward [1] - 138:23
Effect ${ }_{[1]}$ - 167:14
effect [17]-33:22,
49:22, 82:16, 84:12, 84:29, 99:23, 100:2, 124:19, 125:4, 126:4, 126:20, 126:25, 132:13, 196:16, 197:5, 229:2, 229:8
effect' [1]-198:15 effective [23]-45:13, 45:23, 53:9, 56:3, 56:8, 69:24, 83:1, 83:4, 88:15, 95:21, 96:5, 100:5, 101:1, 109:18, 156:8, 160:14, 160:16, 209:23, 215:22, 218:9, 226:4, 228:4, 231:16
effectively [11] -
35:11, 46:26, 53:16,
61:7, 65:2, 96:24, 97:21, 101:3, 135:27, 147:21, 226:16
effectiveness [4] -
83:19, 97:9, 160:11,
190:7
effects [3]-58:10,

223:21, 230:14
efficiency [1] - 109:3
effort [1] - 173:14
efforts [4]-13:23,
60:29, 194:29, 225:13
eight [1] - 181:18
either [18]-17:20,
32:12, 56:14, 58:3,
59:20, 60:14, 62:17,
74:24, 77:18, 137:12,
141:12, 150:20,
151:10, 156:16,
165:16, 199:3, 208:6,
216:8
elaborates [1] -
220:28
electronic [34] -
5:22, 9:6, 9:18, 19:19,
22:11, 73:4, 74:10,
130:1, 131:26, 132:5,
132:8, 141:24, 142:4,
142:9, 142:12,
142:17, 145:16,
163:23, 168:2,
171:14, 181:25,
190:24, 191:14,
193:11, 193:12,
194:2, 194:6, 204:16,
205:2, 205:11,
205:12, 205:14,
222:11, 222:13
ELECTRONIC ${ }_{[1]}$ 3:1
Electronic [8] -
43:18, 73:19, 85:17, 85:19, 140:18,
204:12, 204:15,
223:16
element [7]-6:27,
15:13, 26:8, 34:11,
70:23, 80:24, 231:12
elements [13] -
15:12, 16:4, 22:22,
24:18, 25:21, 26:3,
27:11, 50:29, 72:24,
78:12, 109:10,
151:16, 151:24
eliminated [1] -
131:12
else' [1]-162:22
elsewhere [2] -
163:19, 169:2
emails [1]-7:1
embroil [1] - 123:7
eminently [1] - 31:29
emphasis [1] - 141:3
emphasise [1] -
220:19
emphasises [1] -
181:15
emphasize [1] -
230:27
emphasizing [1] -
183:29
employ [4] - 120:18,
121:8, 171:11, 171:17
employed [1] - 69:3
employee [1] -
205:29
employees [4] -
191:13, 191:19,
205:23, 227:8
employment [2] -
52:15, 62:19
empowered [2] -
131:20, 157:27
enable [1] - 86:11
enables [1] - 198:29
enabling [1] - 45:13
enacted [11] - 6:22,
19:26, 37:28, 124:6,
131:16, 131:24,
132:21, 156:2,
167:19, 200:8, 201:10
enactment [3] -
167:15, 173:10, 197:6
encompass [1] -
17:17
encrypted [5] -
137:10, 140:2, 140:5,
143:17, 149:21
encryption [2] -
140:8, 223:28
end [13]-43:9,
53:13, 61:10, 70:25,
75:27, 76:11, 86:24,
88:25, 95:12, 120:15,
166:19, 167:11,
167:18
energetic [1] -
173:14
enforce [5] - 45:11,
61:16, 120:19,
158:19, 181:9
enforceable [1] -
55:17
enforced [1] - 96:28
enforcement [37] -
42:16, 43:14, 43:16, 45:20, 46:21, 50:18, 53:14, 53:28, 55:13, 55:14, 55:23, 57:6, 59:21, 59:24, 60:16, 61:5, 63:25, 64:1, 64:7, 64:24, 68:6, 83:23, 84:12, 84:25, 88:10, 96:21, 119:22, 168:1, 195:1, 196:2, 197:12, 197:16,
200:29, 208:12,

208:13, 211:12, 227:24
Enforcement [4] 53:4, 55:26, 56:7, 126:16
engage $[4]-67: 17$,
119:29, 130:27, 142:3
engaged [5] - 42:10,
62:10, 134:21,
188:16, 194:29
enhancements [1] -
40:28
enhancing [1] -
118:14
enjoin [1] - 196:17
enormous [1] -
122:18
ensuing [1] - 88:11
Ensure [2] - 120:24,
121:3
ensure [23]-19:15,
44:25, 53:6, 53:16,
58:8, 59:10, 61:7,
63:4, 66:18, 77:3,
78:25, 80:7, 81:19,
82:13, 86:3, 95:26,
99:20, 101:4, 101:17,
121:9, 121:22,
122:12, 225:15
ensured [2]-94:6,
95:23
ensures [9]-40:10,
49:2, 69:2, 78:24,
79:3, 82:18, 83:4,
85:25, 102:6
ensuring [2] - 47:5,
65:8
entail [1] - 229:16
enter [2]-119:25,
201:25
entered [3]-7:7,
21:8, 48:10
entering [1] - 201:19
entire [5]-66:12,
153:19, 166:1,
179:18, 231:10
entirely [2]-10:29,
158:12
entirety [1] - 118:24
entities [8]-186:22,
189:23, 207:5, 207:8,
207:13, 207:15,
207:17, 207:21
entitled [6]-10:11,
20:17, 73:27, 125:3,
155:23, 203:4
entity [5]-202:2,
202:8, 202:10,
202:23, 202:25
entrusted [1] - 71:8
entry [1] - 94:18
enunciated [1] - 78:4
envisaging [1] -
229:28
EO [22]-29:14
74:13, 130:15,
141:14, 142:22,
142:26, 143:5,
143:11, 144:5,
144:16, 145:1,
145:17, 149:7, 150:2,
156:17, 163:10,
163:22, 164:8,
164:22, 164:25,
166:15, 166:17
Equal [1] - 52:18
equally [2]-74:12,
90:14
equitable [1] - 62:5
equivalence' [2] -
228:8, 228:23
equivalent [5]-7:16,
63:6, 84:26, 86:4,
95:19
equivalent' [1] -
228:15
erasure [5] - 86:15,
86:21, 86:27, 86:29,
87:12
especially [4] -
24:28, 30:19, 30:23,
31:13
espionage [2] -
141:4, 147:6
essence [1] - 34:18
essential [4]-20:7,
106:13, 178:3, 220:11
essentially [7] -
63:6, 63:16, 72:26, 86:4, 91:9, 95:19, 216:10
establish [20]-7:27,
8:2, 9:10, 16:21,
23:15, 24:20, 26:5,
29:16, 30:10, 75:4,
76:2, 150:22, 151:13,
151:24, 152:1,
156:15, 183:6,
183:24, 213:16,
214:19
established [11] -
20:6, 32:13, 46:8,
59:9, 98:24, 100:21,
112:1, 132:12,
202:11, 202:25, 214:1
establishes [1] -
16:3
establishing [4] -
20:2, 31:8, 153:1, 216:26
estimate [1] - 126:19
etc [2]-69:21,
217:28
etc.') [1] - 148:4
ethnicity [1]-146:4
EU [144]-29:22,
31:28, 32:27, 33:1,
33:5, 33:13, 33:25,
34:8, 35:1, 35:13,
35:22, 37:29, 38:26,
39:11, 40:12, 40:15,
41:12, 41:22, 42:20,
43:28, 44:23, 45:2,
45:4, 46:23, 46:26,
46:29, 47:5, 47:22,
47:24, 49:3, 49:16,
53:7, 54:3, 55:25,
55:29, 56:16, 57:19,
58:26, 58:28, 58:29,
61:22, 63:14, 64:5,
64:29, 66:26, 67:4,
67:5, 68:27, 70:1, 72:21, 73:14, 74:8, 76:10, 76:18, 79:8,
79:18, 79:26, 83:8, 84:20, 85:22, 85:28,
93:1, 94:7, 94:21, 95:6, 96:4, 96:24, 96:27, 98:12, 98:13, 98:14, 100:17, 101:5, 101:29, 102:3, 102:5, 102:10, 102:17,
102:21, 103:21,
104:2, 104:10, 108:2,
108:5, 108:13,
109:17, 125:20,
163:7, 163:8, 164:12,
166:23, 180:5,
186:21, 186:24,
187:2, 187:8, 189:21,
190:21, 192:12,
193:2, 197:7, 197:12,
197:13, 212:15,
215:20, 216:8,
216:25, 217:16,
217:18, 217:20,
217:22, 217:24,
218:3, 218:6, 223:14,
223:16, 223:19,
224:10, 224:17,
226:13, 226:22,
226:25, 226:28,
227:13, 227:27,
228:11, 228:13,
228:15, 228:19,
228:22, 229:3, 229:7,
229:10, 229:26,
230:2, 230:14,
230:15, 230:23,
230:26, 230:28,

231:19, 231:24
EU-U.S [7]-41:22,
44:23, 46:23, 47:5,
47:24, 49:3, 64:5
EU-US [26] - 38:26,
39:11, 40:12, 40:15,
41:12, 42:20, 43:28,
47:22, 54:3, 55:25,
63:14, 64:29, 66:26,
67:5, 68:27, 83:8,
85:22, 85:28, 94:7,
95:6, 96:4, 98:12,
104:10, 108:2, 108:5,
109:17
EU/US [3]-223:18,
229:23, 230:29
EUROPE [1] - 2:29
Europe [2]-94:21,
110:8
European [29] -
37:16, 38:6, 38:13,
48:15, 67:16, 67:19,
69:21, 75:18, 89:21,
90:10, 90:20, 91:2,
104:11, 106:1, 108:1,
110:17, 111:2, 117:8,
117:9, 117:13,
126:23, 144:20,
157:1, 163:5, 172:27,
190:9, 228:6, 231:9
evaluate [1] - 45:28
evaluated [1] -
165:14
evaluating [3] -
11:11, 123:20, 155:19
evaluation [2]-37:4,
109:10
evasion [1] - 147:17
event [8]-32:12,
82:6, 84:13, 94:9,
102:28, 157:14,
179:6, 227:7
events [1] - 93:10
eventually [2] -
86:14, 151:24
evidence [36] -
12:16, 15:16, 15:19,
16:4, 23:15, 26:6, 26:25, 29:10, 47:21, 59:14, 123:2, 123:9, 123:10, 128:16, 151:25, 161:24, 172:10, 172:26, 173:27, 179:19, 180:20, 180:27, 181:10, 181:17, 181:24, 181:25, 182:14, 182:15, 185:6, 187:15, 187:22, 194:2, 194:3,

194:5, 221:2
evidence' [1]-8:3 evidentiary [6] -
7:10, 8:6, 15:29,
212:5, 212:7, 212:13
evolve [1] - 218:12
ex [1] - 95:8
exact [1] - 28:19
exactly [10] - 31:16,
36:18, 87:10, 87:27,
92:29, 93:19, 106:26,
110:13, 122:19,
124:28
examination [1] -
222:26
examine [2]-227:6,
227:23
examining [4]-18:5,
140:3, 158:1, 203:24
example [19]-9:16,
9:29, 11:2, 25:29,
33:18, 36:14, 42:13,
78:4, 87:13, 144:8,
145:2, 149:13,
149:21, 174:11,
195:28, 202:10,
203:18, 208:2, 215:27
examples [2]-20:1,
190:1
exceed [1]-104:19
exceeding [1] -
208:21
exceedingly $[4]$ -
29:16, 150:22, 183:5,
183:23
exceeds [2]-13:29,
205:16
excellent ${ }_{[1]}$ - 38:15
except $[4]-191: 13$,
191:19, 191:23,
229:10
Except [2] - 57:10,
210:6
exception [6] - 50:6,
135:20, 151:3,
163:17, 166:28,
180:17
exceptionally [1] -
69:7
exceptions [9]-
136:27, 160:15,
161:1, 175:22,
195:28, 196:6, 205:4,
210:29, 217:19
excessive [1] - 52:5
exclude [5]-89:27,
121:23, 122:13,
182:14, 194:5
excluded [1] -
180:23
excludes [2]-148:4,
174:25
excluding [1]-181:9
exclusionary [1] -
194:1
Exclusionary [1] -
180:13
exclusive [2] -
189:20, 204:7
execution [2] -
120:24, 121:9
Executive [40] -
65:10, 65:20, 65:23,
66:12, 102:24, 106:6,
117:22, 118:2,
118:12, 118:21,
118:24, 119:3,
119:19, 121:29,
122:8, 123:24,
123:27, 123:28,
125:22, 125:26,
125:27, 126:4,
126:20, 126:25,
129:12, 129:29,
130:10, 130:21,
140:11, 140:12,
143:29, 148:24,
154:20, 163:2,
163:25, 164:17,
166:22, 175:21,
194:25, 195:21
executive [17]-70:6,
71:6, 114:13, 115:12,
115:22, 117:27,
120:17, 120:21,
134:11, 143:6,
145:13, 157:2,
157:11, 157:25,
158:7, 173:8, 195:22
executive-branch
[2] - 145:13, 157:25
exempt [6] - 194:18,
194:20, 194:27,
195:19, 196:28, 208:4
exempted $[2]$ -
195:15, 208:5
exemption [5] -
194:22, 195:4, 195:5,
195:10, 199:27
exemptions [5] -
195:2, 195:13, 200:9,
208:2, 215:29
exempts [3] -
194:24, 208:5, 208:11
exercise [4] - 44:12,
71:2, 109:28, 187:13
exercising [1] -
49:17
exhausted [1] -
57:11
exhibit [2] - 168:29,
169:1
exhibits [3]-128:29,
129:26, 159:3
exist [6] - 67:3,
69:27, 70:19, 74:15,
214:10, 230:21
existed [1] - 167:17
existence [4]-
74:24, 75:4, 76:2,
161:4
existing [10] - 30:22,
37:18, 50:9, 74:2,
80:11, 142:6, 169:23,
199:24, 199:29,
215:29
exists [3]-65:22,
88:15, 160:9
expand [1] - 175:1
expanded [2] -
127:1, 208:18
expected [1] -
108:21
expeditiously [1] -
56:10
experience [5] -
223:14, 223:26,
224:20, 224:24,
228:11
experiences [2]-
224:12, 224:13
expert [15] - 28:7,
29:1, 125:19, 128:10,
129:14, 159:16,
166:27, 185:27,
186:10, 186:19,
187:16, 187:27,
188:12, 219:27, 221:5
expert's [2]-27:26,
167:1
expertise [8] - 79:4,
82:22, 128:28,
185:18, 188:14,
222:19, 224:17,
224:22
experts [50]-21:2,
21:22, 21:28, 24:9,
24:12, 24:15, 30:1,
30:7, 30:13, 32:18,
112:5, 112:18, 117:3, 122:29, 123:2, 123:6,
123:10, 123:22,
124:13, 124:18,
124:25, 126:28,
127:3, 128:11,
128:21, 159:7,
159:10, 160:8,
160:29, 162:27,
165:5, 166:7, 167:9,
169:7, 169:10,

169:13, 170:24,
171:4, 171:15,
171:29, 173:3,
173:16, 174:12,
175:7, 176:3, 177:22,
179:2, 180:8, 182:18,
182:23
experts' [2] - 112:13,
125:15
experts' [1] - 162:5
expiration [1] - 96:2
explain [5] - 93:21,
100:10, 125:2, 125:3,
168:22
explained [8] -
10:13, 22:14, 70:17,
70:22, 88:20, 93:26,
103:27, 142:5
explains [3]-39:28,
100:9, 129:1
explanation [1] -
59:19
explanations [1] -
74:23
explicit [1] - 67:16
explicitly [4]-11:26,
12:4, 126:22, 148:4
exploitation [1] -
114:1
exposes [1]-135:28
express [3]-51:16,
103:9, 116:28
expressed [4] -
107:17, 107:20,
108:6, 116:27
expressly [6] - 37:1,
37:3, 90:16, 124:6,
175:7, 203:2
extend [5]-84:6,
124:6, 124:11,
147:25, 216:4
extended [1] - 72:2
extending [3] -
122:6, 122:24, 199:22
extends [1] - 197:17
extensive [5] -
71:25, 160:20,
224:19, 229:7, 230:22
extent [24]-11:5,
15:7, 28:19, 53:27,
63:28, 81:13, 93:10,
103:8, 121:21, 122:9,
122:11, 123:16,
124:9, 124:14,
135:12, 162:27,
173:15, 177:19,
184:26, 187:2,
187:29, 195:20,
195:26, 197:23
external [1] - 160:23
extraordinarily ${ }_{[2]}$ -
131:2, 174:6 extraordinary [2] -
130:22, 153:24 extremely ${ }_{[5]}$ -
143:6, 149:11,
158:16, 158:23,
172:15
eye [1] - 224:19

| $\mathbf{F}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  | 26 |
|  | 2 |

face [10]-11:20, 11:22, 12:22, 23:14, 31:8, 152:29, 201:22, 212:16, 216:8, 216:26 FACEBOOK ${ }_{[1]}$ 1:12
Facebook [31] - 5:6, 28:7, 29:19, 33:16, 92:4, 92:12, 93:4, 93:20, 93:22, 112:29, 128:6, 138:5, 138:25, 138:27, 139:29, 140:4, 144:28, 144:29, 145:6, 145:8, 159:26, 161:21, 164:21, 189:1, 189:3, 189:10, 218:28, 219:29, 221:5, 221:8
facial $[6]-6: 20,7: 11$, 11:11, 11:18, 12:10, 165:15
facilitate [3] 100:15, 148:5, 174:26 facilities [1]-132:7 facility [4]-36:9, 132:1, 156:20, 205:14 facility' ${ }^{[1]}-205: 16$ fact [58]-6:27, 7:9, 7:27, 8:2, 8:27, 12:19, 12:22, 16:23, 23:4, 23:16, 24:19, 24:22, 27:7, 28:4, 28:14, 29:15, 32:10, 36:13, 37:11, 37:25, 38:3, 42:7, 45:1, 58:17, 64:17, 68:19, 77:16, 79:26, 80:4, 80:25, 85:8, 90:16, 91:1, 92:25, 94:2, 103:20, 106:22, 110:28, 119:2, 123:23, 125:5, 125:9, 128:15, 151:17, 152:25, 156:17, 157:24, 158:18, 183:5, 183:22, 185:3, 186:3, 186:20, 196:5, 203:15, 212:25,

216:14, 228:16
fact' ${ }^{[2]}$ - 26:8, 27:4
fact-specific [1] 212:25
factor ${ }_{[1]}$ - 90:5
factors [3]-52:25,
176:20, 190:12
facts [14]-9:10,
10:12, 12:14, 12:22,
15:27, 18:3, 22:25,
26:2, 26:25, 37:9,
37:10, 118:26, 188:9, 211:25
facts' [1]-15:20
factual [15]-12:9,
12:15, 13:6, 15:8, 15:9, 22:16, 22:21, 27:14, 32:14, 131:28, 151:15, 157:28, 212:5, 216:3, 218:10 factually ${ }_{[1]}$ - 94:8 fail [6] - 45:12, 58:19, 63:19, 96:3, 97:7, 213:12
failed [4] - $6: 26,8: 2$,
8:12, 182:24
fails [4]-59:17,
196:13, 198:26, 217:26
failure $[7]-30: 7$, 46:25, 46:27, 60:2, 96:24, 97:2, 213:26
Fair [4]-27:1, 28:9,
52:19, 52:20
fair ${ }_{[1]}$ - 19:7
fairly [1]-24:22
fairness [3]-124:17,
199:15, 217:27
faith $[1]$ - 216:10
faithful [2]-120:24,
121:9
fall [2] - 49:29,
137:11
falls [1]-65:9
False [1] - 55:18
familiar [3] - 16:8,
27:22, 190:19
families [1] - 121:5
far[10]-22:4, 49:28,
63:15, 117:20,
132:29, 136:10, 150:15, 162:12,
199:27, 227:26
fatal [1]-213:28
fathom [1] - 178:28
favorable [2]-24:24,
151:20
favour [1] - 10:11
favoured [1]-203:7
favours [1]-203:6

FBI $[4]$ - 67:1, 84:27,
105:15, 137:5
feasibility ${ }^{[1]}$ - 174:4
feasible [4]-69:8,
84:28, 146:11, 174:14
feasible' [2]-174:5,
174:9
featured ${ }_{[1]}$ - 138:19
features [1]-82:28
February [1] - 197:5
FEBRUARY [3] -
1:18, 5:2, 232:24
Federal [24]-42:5,
42:8, 42:15, 48:20,
50:18, 60:13, 61:6,
66:29, 118:5, 120:4,
120:12, 196:24,
199:4, 200:17,
200:20, 202:3,
202:22, 206:14,
206:17, 212:3, 215:6,
216:9, 216:11
federal [25]-24:29,
25:7, 25:19, 26:29, 32:4, 74:3, 114:28, 140:22, 151:13, 186:20, 189:22, 191:13, 191:19, 195:26, 195:29, 197:13, 197:15, 197:22, 207:28, 208:1, 209:16, 210:7, 211:20, 216:26, 227:22
fee [2] - 52:5, 188:23
fees [3]-193:17,
198:19, 199:8
felt [2] - 91:24,
213:17
few [6] - 141:21,
145:24, 146:26,
148:17, 163:3, 218:1
fewer [1] - 167:16
fiber $[1]$ - 144:17
fiber-optic [1] -
144:17
field [4]-71:9,
82:20, 122:18, 188:14
fields [1] - 25:13
fifth ${ }_{[1]}$ - $61: 4$
figure $[1]$ - 171:26
figures [1] - 143:3
filed [3]-22:9,
187:26, 187:28
files [1]-211:3
filing ${ }_{[1]}$ - 125:19
filings [1] - 155:3
filters [2]-162:20,
162:21
final [3]-19:5,

108:9, 206:19
finalised ${ }_{[1]}-227: 3$
Finally $[8]$ - 10:19,
64:20, 71:17, 74:1,
79:4, 81:22, 158:10,
168:15
finally $[8]-27: 9$, 30:12, 31:24, 86:17, 88:3, 115:27, 181:1, 219:7
finance [1] - 147:17
financial [17]-
188:21, 196:20,
208:19, 210:6, 210:9,
210:10, 210:11,
210:13, 210:14,
210:16, 210:17,
210:21, 210:22,
210:24, 210:25,
211:8, 221:7
Financial [3]-73:21, 210:3, 210:5
findings [7]-46:7,
48:29, 58:14, 85:24,
94:5, 115:14, 115:23
fine ${ }_{[1]}$ - 22:5
finish [2]-124:29, 125:14
firm [3] - 189:5,
189:9, 221:3
firm's [1] - 186:5
First [19]-6:16,
6:20, 13:28, 23:25, 73:2, 79:11, 111:6, 111:12, 129:15, 150:19, 187:25,
188:1, 188:23, 189:2,
189:11, 202:6,
213:25, 214:6, 217:19
first [33]-5:18, 15:1,
20:17, 21:1, 21:19,
21:20, 27:25, 28:27, 39:1, 39:25, 57:23, 59:4, 59:23, 70:4, 86:28, 90:1, 92:3, 98:2, 105:26, 109:2, 109:18, 112:16, 125:20, 133:5, 142:2, 151:14, 172:14, 189:17, 197:28, 198:1, 198:4, 216:7, 223:4
firstly [4]-28:23, 29:5, 38:28, 84:2
FISA [47] - 5:24,
8:29, 14:13, 66:29, 67:3, 70:5, 72:5, 72:7, 72:10, 72:11, 72:27, 74:16, 129:24, 131:10, 131:16,

131:24, 131:27,
132:12, 132:13,
132:21, 132:22, 132:27, 133:1, 133:5,
133:26, 134:14, 134:16, 141:16, 151:6, 153:25, 153:27, 165:1, 168:1, 180:2, 180:11, 181:3, 181:18, 182:22, 182:29, 183:4, 183:9, 190:26, 191:7,
192:16, 194:11,
214:5, 215:23
FISA' [1]-182:11
FISA-related [1] -
153:27
FISC [36] - 19:13,
19:22, 19:28, 20:16, 23:24, 23:26, 72:12, 131:26, 132:2, 134:5, 134:6, 134:7, 134:12, 134:20, 134:27, 135:7, 136:14, 136:24, 165:29, 166:8, 167:19, 170:2, 170:4, 170:9, 170:13, 170:19, 170:25, 170:29, 171:4, 171:8, 171:9, 171:16, 173:6, 173:9, 173:15, 173:17
FISC' ${ }_{[1]}$ - 171:3
FISC's [5] - 24:2,
133:28, 166:3,
170:14, 170:28
FITZGERALD ${ }_{[1]}$ 2:21
five [10] - 71:6,
137:17, 143:15,
149:20, 186:17,
219:19, 219:20,
221:1, 223:9, 224:22
five-member [1] -
71:6
fixed [1] - 71:7
flaw [1]-20:5
flexible [1] - 174:6
flow [2]-135:2,
144:19
flowing $[1]$ - 139:3
flows [2]-44:14,
230:17
Flows [1] - 223:16
focuses [1] - 129:22
focusing [1]-222:20
Focusing $[1]-22: 13$
Foerster [1]-188:29
FOIA [10] - 74:1,
156:4, 156:8, 156:15, 156:19, 194:23,

196:3, 208:4, 208:11
follow [4]-57:15,
57:16, 70:29, 100:15
follow-up [1] - 70:29
followed [2]-25:18,
43:16
following [10] - 1:23,
13:8, 24:16, 30:13,
94:4, 94:18, 145:29,
191:8, 197:25, 228:23
follows [3]-63:27,
66:22, 112:9
FOLLOWS [2] - 5:1, 128:2
Foods [1] - 205:28
foot [1] - 81:8
footnote [14]-52:18,
68:7, 74:19, 75:9,
75:24, 75:27, 137:17,
148:26, 150:26,
192:20, 205:18,
206:26, 207:10
210:29
FOR [4] - 2:19, 2:25, 2:29, 3:1
force [9]-8:25, 25:5,
37:3, 37:29, 38:1,
93:12, 93:13, 94:23, 107:27
forces [1] - 147:14
forcing [1] - 18:23
foreclose [1] - 31:17
foreclosed [1] -
216:3
Foreign [13]-5:23,
14:1, 20:13, 20:25,
23:21, 66:28, 73:2,
131:19, 169:22,
190:22, 190:23,
226:14, 227:10
foreign [71] - 10:4, 10:6, 11:1, 11:3, 25:14, 25:16, 27:17, 34:24, 65:11, 65:12, 68:6, 68:16, 68:17, 68:20, 69:4, 76:25, 98:22, 131:17, 131:21, 132:6, 132:9, 132:10, 133:22, 134:21, 134:25, 137:10, 139:13, 140:13, 141:9, 143:18, 146:6, 147:7, 149:15, 149:22, 150:28, 156:7, 159:20, 159:28, 164:23, 165:3, 165:6, 167:3, 167:5, 170:22, 176:14, 176:16, 178:6, 183:21,

190:26, 190:28,
191:15, 191:25,
193:10, 194:26,
195:24, 202:7,
202:24, 203:18,
208:24, 223:29,
225:10, 225:22,
225:26, 226:9,
226:10, 226:12,
226:19, 229:24

## foreign-intelligence

[5] - 10:4, 11:1,
143:18, 149:22,
150:28
foreign-relations [1]

- 25:16

Forester [2] -
185:17, 186:4
forget [4]-10:24,
10:25, 37:24, 169:3
form [22]-34:29,
42:17, 47:29, 51:21,
51:22, 54:15, 55:12,
91:9, 107:20, 110:18,
119:4, 129:26,
129:27, 133:2,
135:13, 139:14,
140:16, 143:17,
156:1, 169:23, 187:8,
232:10
formal [2]-45:2,
210:18
formally [1] - 232:18
format [1]-27:22
former [3]-138:23,
141:16, 164:24
forms [5]-34:22,
35:28, 142:1, 143:5, 220:4
forms.. [1]-98:18
formulate [1]-7:2
formulated [1] -
47:25
forth [13] - 14:10,
14:16, 26:24, 34:25,
43:8, 43:20, 75:1,
85:18, 110:2, 164:4, 190:18, 195:12, 201:1
forth' [1] - 15:19
forum [1]-223:21
forward [3]-6:10,
222:12, 222:15
forwarded [1] -
167:8
foundation [1] -
185:8
Foundation [2] -
13:17, 193:25
founded [1]-89:6
four [4]-11:14,

11:25, 197:29, 219:17
Fourteenth [1] -
214:6
fourth [1] - 60:27
Fourth [22]-5:24,
13:3, 13:28, 19:17, 84:2, 84:6, 84:19,
154:5, 154:13, 155:3,
155:6, 155:15,
157:29, 176:9,
176:11, 176:18,
176:22, 177:2, 177:4,
177:10, 177:15,
177:20
Fox [1] - 203:28
Foxx [1] - 42:26
fraction [2]-160:4,
172:27
framework [6] -
41:13, 42:20, 65:5,
83:18, 132:12, 226:10
Fraud [3] - 73:18,
208:15, 208:16
fraud [1] - 208:27
fraudulent [1] -
62:27
free [8] - 13:3, 13:6,
57:12, 81:23, 82:15,
82:24, 99:22, 227:15
Freedom [13]-72:4,
72:29, 80:14, 85:17,
103:28, 104:17,
129:10, 155:29,
156:1, 173:11,
194:23, 207:25,
207:27
FREEDOM [1] -
19:26
French [1] - 110:20
FRIDAY [1] - 232:23
friendly [1] - 60:6
Friends [2] - 123:15,
232:11
frivolous) [1] - 58:6
from' [1] - 181:18
FRY [1]-2:26
FTC [8] - 53:15,
55:13, 57:1, 59:21,
59:25, 61:10, 63:20,
63:25
fulfillment [1] -
104:20
fulfilment [1] - 45:6
full [7]-39:4, 111:7,
188:26, 220:1,
220:21, 220:22, 229:1
fully [2] - 12:17,
125:2
function [4]-71:2,
82:14, 99:1, 99:21
functional [1] -
176:18
functioning [3] -
44:23, 47:5, 95:6
functions [8]-63:21,
63:22, 70:14, 71:24,
80:8, 82:24, 104:19,
195:17
Fundamental [1] -
190:9
fundamental [8] 68:25, 69:15, 75:5, 76:3, 83:6, 88:7, 89:5, 225:23
fundamentally [2] -
17:3, 91:7
furnished [1] -
185:22
Furthermore [4] 71:4, 189:8, 195:18, 209:3
furthers [1] - 208:27
future [10]-6:23,
26:9, 26:13, 26:21,
32:11, 34:25, 100:21,
216:29, 217:3, 218:14
G
g)(1)(A)-(C ${ }_{[1]}$ -

198:14
gain [2]-86:13,
199:1
gained [4] - 38:2,
181:25, 194:2, 194:6
Gallagher [10] 17:16, 17:18, 40:5, 90:11, 93:20, 179:22, 219:16, 220:8,
220:18, 222:13

## GALLAGHER [23] -

2:9, 40:2, 75:10,
75:12, 75:20, 97:27,
106:16, 106:26,
107:7, 107:9, 119:4,
119:12, 122:25,
124:16, 179:17,
219:14, 220:23,
221:29, 222:3,
222:10, 232:8,
232:17, 232:20
Gallagher's [2] -
17:20, 75:14
gather [1]-141:1
gathered [5]-22:10,
47:21, 156:6, 216:13,
218:8
gathering [6] -
13:23, 25:14, 25:15,

43:8, 189:24, 190:26
gathers [1] - 140:13
GDPR [5] - 38:21,
94:19, 94:20, 94:23,
94:26
gender [1] - 146:4
general [23]-19:14,
25:18, 30:19, 31:11,
31:27, 34:5, 37:23,
42:22, 55:10, 59:16,
66:15, 73:25, 104:10, 108:17, 111:9,
111:10, 111:11,
134:2, 158:9, 165:15,
166:29, 170:15, 203:1
General [20] - 37:27,
38:20, 43:1, 43:12,
68:1, 70:23, 70:27,
105:2, 115:6, 115:11, 115:17, 115:21,
115:23, 126:23,
140:23, 158:4, 158:6,
200:23, 227:25,
230:18
generalised [2] -
66:20, 69:19
generality [1] -
134:10
generalized [3] -
139:20, 142:11,
162:16
generally [10] -
22:14, 34:4, 131:24,
143:14, 149:19,
150:27, 155:3,
163:16, 190:27,
227:26
Generals [3] - 70:8,
78:23, 80:18
genuinely [1] -
122:26
German [1] - 129:15
Gibson [1] - 221:2
GILMORE [1] - 3:2
given [18]-22:1,
45:4, 52:28, 67:16, 68:12, 75:14, 81:27, 82:1, 84:11, 87:14,
104:14, 105:29,
121:11, 128:15,
172:14, 185:12,
205:25, 218:10
Given [1] - 137:27
global [3]-142:20,
172:27, 186:5
goal [1]-140:29
GOODBODY [1] -
2:31
Google [3]-138:5,
144:12, 161:20

Gorski [51]-29:2, 29:5, 31:7, 113:21, 113:26, 114:12, 115:10, 116:1, 159:18, 159:21, 160:12, 160:15, 161:4, 161:18, 162:10, 162:14, 163:2, 163:22, 164:8, 164:22, 165:12, 166:1, 166:13, 167:15, 168:9, 169:1, 170:12, 170:29,
171:9, 171:22, 172:8,
172:11, 173:7,
173:21, 174:5,
174:17, 175:15,
176:11, 177:27,
178:1, 178:14,
178:17, 178:21,
179:27, 180:15,
181:15, 183:2,
183:18, 184:9,
184:17, 232:4
Gorski's [5]-28:23,
128:15, 128:22,
159:8, 185:5
got.. [1]-221:24
govern [1]-145:14
governed [3] -
140:21, 141:15,
160:20
governing [4]-50:2, 129:12, 130:25, 225:26
government [175] 9:5, 9:8, 17:27, 19:9, 19:21, 24:29, 25:7, 25:19, 29:9, 29:12, 29:24, 29:26, 32:7, 34:23, 35:17, 35:19, 35:26, 41:26, 45:10, 64:11, 66:24, 67:15, 68:13, 70:17, 72:28, 73:13, 73:15, 74:1, 74:25, 76:19, 77:2, 79:7, 79:12, 80:5, 80:7, 83:26, 88:5, 100:2, 101:14, 112:22, 112:27, 113:3, 113:7, 113:13, 113:14, 129:9, 129:23, 130:22, 130:26, 130:29, 131:4, 131:20, 131:25, 131:27, 133:6, 133:9, 134:2, 134:5, 134:7, 134:19, 134:23, 134:27, 135:1, 135:6, 135:20,

135:22, 136:5, 136:12, 136:20, 136:22, 136:27,
137:2, 137:7, 137:12,
137:24, 137:25,
137:28, 138:2, 138:6,
138:29, 139:1,
140:14, 141:23,
142:2, 142:6, 142:16,
142:25, 142:29,
143:7, 143:13,
143:21, 143:27,
144:4, 144:21,
148:18, 148:20,
148:24, 149:4,
149:19, 149:23,
149:29, 150:5,
150:12, 151:3, 151:7,
151:28, 153:8, 153:9,
153:16, 154:1,
154:28, 155:2,
155:10, 155:16,
155:21, 156:4, 156:5,
156:17, 158:24,
159:12, 159:19,
159:23, 161:19,
161:24, 161:29,
162:2, 162:3, 162:5,
164:9, 166:14,
166:17, 167:10,
168:4, 168:11,
168:15, 169:10,
169:13, 170:16,
171:12, 171:19,
171:23, 171:24,
171:26, 172:9,
172:18, 172:19,
176:13, 178:17,
179:2, 179:29, 180:9,
181:10, 181:16,
182:20, 183:7,
183:11, 197:15, 207:5, 207:15, 207:17, 207:18, 207:21, 207:29, 208:1, 208:23, 209:16, 211:3, 222:22, 223:2, 223:5, 227:3, 227:7, 227:19
GOVERNMENT [3] 150:8, 154:25, 155:27

## Government [21] -

6:14, 7:2, 9:1, 9:4, 9:17, 10:2, 10:19, 10:22, 10:28, 11:10, 13:5, 91:15, 94:14, 101:13, 104:14, 104:21, 104:28, 106:8, 161:15, 203:5, 210:7
government's [18] -

5:28, 30:7, 130:12,
132:23, 144:27,
146:27, 150:13, 150:26, 153:6,
153:23, 154:17,
155:18, 156:10,
172:1, 172:14,
173:23, 180:26, 181:20
Government's [6] -
8:9, 10:17, 12:3, 12:7,
136:3, 143:29
government-to-
government [1] -
79:12
government-wide
[1] - 223:5
governmental [9] -
194:16, 196:10,
196:12, 196:17,
207:7, 207:13,
210:22, 210:26, 211:7
governments [3] -
33:21, 76:26, 98:22
governs [1] - 204:16
graduate [1] - 129:2
GRAINNE [1] - 3:2
grand [1] - 85:6
GRAND [1] - 2:27
granted [3]-5:28,
181:4, 208:21
grapple [1] - 222:15
grappling [1] -
222:13
grateful [1] - 179:22
great [1]-123:15
greater [9]-33:9,
140:25, 162:12,
191:28, 193:17,
206:10, 216:17,
228:13, 229:11
greatly [2]-201:8,
203:10
ground [2]-15:2,
18:21
grounding [1] -
220:27
grounds [5] - 29:23,
84:26, 152:17,
153:25, 154:15
Group [7]-47:23,
47:25, 107:16,
213:22, 223:10,
224:1, 224:4
group [2] - 34:15,
186:6
Group') [1] - 223:11
groups [5] - 136:13,
165:23, 171:25,
172:2, 223:27
growing [1] - 54:23 Guantanamo [1] -
156:21
guarantee [1] - 96:5
guaranteed [4] -
53:25, 63:6, 69:16,
86:4
guaranteeing [1] -
51:29
guarantees [3] -
79:1, 83:1, 108:22
guidance [3]-13:8,
38:2, 65:22
guide [2] - 200:6,
207:20
guidelines [1] -
130:25
Guidelines [1] -
84:25
H
hacking [1] - 208:17
half [2] - 52:10,
62:13
halfway [1] - 99:9
Hall [1] - 205:28
hampering [1] -
181:5
hand $[8]-6: 11,9: 23$,
10:1, 107:23, 111:18,
187:14, 213:25,
232:10
Handed) [3] -
107:24, 111:18,
232:13
handled [2] - 134:12,
157:16
Handling [5] - 102:1,
102:6, 102:10,
102:18, 104:3
handling [5] - 55:23,
97:10, 101:6, 102:22, 146:18
happily [1] - 95:12
happy [2]-123:29, 219:12
Haramain [1] -
193:24
Harbor [1] - 223:18
Harbour [7] - 32:25,
33:3, 33:10, 33:23,
47:26, 48:12, 108:4
Hardiman [1] - 6:1
harm [14]-26:16,
27:2, 28:4, 28:12,
32:10, 32:11, 32:12,
153:12, 196:20,
196:21, 212:25,

214:17, 216:29,
217:11
harm' [2]-212:23,
214:18
harmonised [1] 59:10
Harvard [1] - 129:3
Hayes [1] - 221:4
HAYES [1] - 2:11
head [6]-81:27,
106:21, 106:27,
194:19, 194:26, 201:3
headed [2] - 42:20,
95:13
heading [2]-6:12,
72:18
Heads [1] - 194:17
HEARD [1] - 1:17
heard [2]-87:1,
179:10
hearing [3] - 5:5,
118:18, 153:5
HEARING [4]-1:17,
5:1, 128:1, 232:23
held [27]-6:1, 9:18,
23:24, 26:28, 28:2,
28:13, 84:11, 148:8,
152:22, 153:25,
156:20, 161:20,
166:24, 193:19,
193:21, 194:16,
196:20, 207:5,
207:14, 207:16,
209:2, 209:16, 212:9,
213:15, 215:2,
223:21, 228:13
help [5] - 59:10,
101:17, 128:11, 128:24, 139:4
helpful [6]-21:3,
32:18, 112:9, 117:2, 159:7, 184:25
helpfully [1] - 24:11
helps [1] - 131:8
here' [1] - 81:6
herein [1] - 217:17
high [3]-114:20,
115:1, 134:9
HIGH [1] - 1:2
high-level [2] -
114:20, 115:1
higher [2]-23:14,
94:22
highlight [1] - 227:12
highlighted [1] -
150:5
HIGHLIGHTED [1] -
155:26
highlights [1] -
224:12

| ghly [1] - 22:26 | IAPP [1] - 222:27 | 121:10, 125:22, | 41:24, 64:18, 77:10, | $56: 15,78: 9,145: 24$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| himself [1] - 222:4 | IAPP) [1] - 222:27 | 125:27, 126:15 | 94:20, 98:17, 119:23, | 6, 171:25 |
| nd [1] - 114:12 | idea [1]-21:16 | immigration- | 122:10, 123:13, | including [66] |
| his/her [1] - 80:3 | identical [1]-217:18 | related [1]-126:15 | 124:22, 128:16 | 12:18, 16:13, 33:16, |
| Historical [1] - | identifiable [2] - | minence [1]-6:26 | 178:2 | 22, |
| 225:22 | 51:22, 121:25 | imminent [3]-24:22, | 182:19, 200:1 | 48:4, 48:28, 52:29, |
| historically | identified [5] - 45:14, | 151:22, 216:28 | importantly [4] - | 53:9, 66:23, 67:18, |
| 131:9 | 86:12, 162:2, 184:27, | mune [1] - 209:17 | 27:9, 97:10, 133:18, | 70:29, 74:3, 74:8, |
| hmm [5] | 212:6 | munity [7] - 19:12, | 157:23 | 76:13, 82:4, 83:15, |
| 57:25, 152:21, 159:5, | identifiers [3] - | 193:20, 202:20 | impose [6] - 60:8, | 86:18, 88:4, 89:1, |
| 184:12 | 139:15, 143:25, 148:3 | 203:1, 203:25, 204:3, | 62:4, 65:16, 69:17 | 94:29, 95:7, 96:19, |
| hoc [1] - 47:24 | identifies [3] - 138:6, | 206:29 | 148:17, 166:8 | 96:28, 104:16, |
| Hogan [1] - 89:14 | 190:12, 218:21 | immunize [1] - 19:7 | imposed [3] - 58:7, | 104:26, 104:29, |
| hold [2]-12:29, | identify [5] - 7:9 | immunized | 88:11, 176:5 | 109:10, 115:16, |
| 81:26 | 38:5, 128:12, 134:27, | 19:10 | imposes [4] - 7:28, | 120:25, 138:8, |
| holdin | 159:8 | impact [6] - 96:2 | 65:28, 145:15, 175:19 | 140:23, 141:16, |
| 152:3, 211:25, 215:8 | identifying [3] | 105:23, 109:20 | imposes) [1] - 30:21 | 141:27, 143:16, |
| holing [1] - 205:29 | 51:21, 186:28, 187:1 | 114:17, 124:14 | imposing [1] - 79:4 | 143:25, 144:23, |
| home [1] - 120:10 | ignore [1] - 12:5 | 228:21 | impossible [1] - | 145:5, 146:13, |
| home' [1] - 79:27 | ii [6] - 18:26, 19:17, | impacted [1] - | 92:23 | 147:16, 147:26, |
| Homeland [2] - | 53:22, 82:3, 145:17, | 218:14 | imprecise [1] - 9:15 | 152:13, 159:28, 160:21, 165:24 |
| 126:8, 126:14 | 157:10 | impanelled [1] - 85:7 | improper [4]-82:15, | 160:21, 165:24, |
| Honourable [1] - | III [9]-40:17, 44:17, | impede [1] - 104:20 | 82:24, 99:22, 204:22 | $174: 7,182: 9,184: 8$, $189 \cdot 29,191 \cdot 7$ |
| 188:27 | 45:12, 48:22, 63:27, | impending [1] - | improperly [7] - | 189:29, 191:7, <br> 192:12, 201:19, |
| hope [5] - 128:10 | 65:14, 120:26 | 26:15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 87:9, 87:13, 157:17, } \\ & 164: 9,180: 22 \end{aligned}$ | 205:3, 208:12 |
| 128:20, 152:27, | $\begin{gathered} \text { 190:21, 223:2 } \\ \text { iii } \end{gathered}$ | impetus [1]-33:9 | $\text { 196:19, } 227:$ | 209:22, 215:10, |
| 184:25, 231:4 <br> hopefully [3]-32:18, | $145: 19$ | $6: 18,10: 7$ | improvements [1] | 220:2, 224:12, |
| 60:11, 220:11 | III[ [36]-6:28, 14:4, | implement [4] | $108: 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 226:24, 227:3, 227:7, } \\ & 227: 24,230: 3,231: 2, \end{aligned}$ |
| host [1] - 144: | 14:18, 16:21, 23:11, | $47: 10,114: 13$ | INA [1] - 120:25 | $231: 24$ |
| $114: 1,178: 7$ | 24:29, 25:21, 26:8, | Implementation | $52: 24,62: 10$ | incompatible [1] - |
| House [2]-71:29 | 27:4, 27:9, 27:19, | $136: 3,143: 29$ | inadequacy [10] - <br> 229.1, 229.8, 229.13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 51:17 } \\ & \text { incomplete [1] } \end{aligned}$ |
| 223:27 | $27: 29,28: 5,28: 14,$ | implementation [3] - | 229:1, 229:8, 229:13 | $52: 23$ |
| HOUSE [1] - 2:11 | $30: 23,32: 3,40: 19$ | $71: 10,125: 8,159: 2$ | $229: 20,229: 2$ | inconsistent [3] - |
| huge [2]-136:7, | $44: 17,47: 1,48: 25,$ | $-218: 1$ | $229: 29,230: 1$ | $104: 11,158: 10,174: 2$ |
| 169:3 | 76:22, 193:27, 211:19, 212:23. | implemented [5] - | $230: 25$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { incorporate [1] - } \\ & 56: 21 \end{aligned}$ |
| human [4]-56:18 | $213: 8,213: 9,2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 66:14, 106:5, 136:5, } \\ & 216: 23.226: 16 \end{aligned}$ | inadequacy ${ }^{[1]}$ - 229:19 | incorporates [1] - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 62:18, 136:16, 152:11 } \\ & \text { hundreds [6] - } \end{aligned}$ | 214:10, 214:17, | 216:23, 226:16 implementing [6] - | inadmissible [2] - | $215: 12$ <br> incorrect [6] - 28:10, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 137:13, 139:9, 145:3 } \\ & 169: 4,172: 21,181: 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 216:26 } \\ & \text { ill [1] - 178:6 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 2,141: 29,142: 14 \\ & \text { 149:19. 175:28. 195:7 } \end{aligned}$ | 76:14, 182:15 inadvertently | 28:12, 106:19, |
| 169:4, 172:21, 181:2 <br> hurdle [2] - 216:8, | ill-advised [1] | implements [1] | $135: 18$ | 106:23, 155:19, |
| 216:25 | 178:6 | 16:24 | inapt [1] - 18: | 161:2 |
| yatt [1] - 40:27 | illegal [1] - 205:10 | implicate [1] - | Inc [5] - 93:4, 189: | increasing [1] - |
| HYLAND [1] - 2:9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { illegally [2] - 119:25, } \\ & \text { 181:10 } \end{aligned}$ | 203:25 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 189:3, 189:10, 203:28 } \\ \text { incidents [1] - 166:4 } \end{gathered}$ | increasingly [1] - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { hyperlink [2] - } 54 \\ & 54: 14 \end{aligned}$ | illicit [1] - 147:16 | $202$ | include [18]-54:13, | 153:17 |
| hypothetical' [1] - | illustrates [1] - | implications | 56:19, 98:12, 116:11, | incredible [1] - 22:25 |
| 151:23 | 152:29 | $30: 15,30: 29,31: 25$ | 126:15, 133:21, | $\begin{gathered} \text { incurred [3] - } \\ \text { 191:29, 206:11, } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | immediate [1] - | 229:14, 229:23 | 135:19, 142:24, | 209:28 |
| \| | 209:23 | plies [1] - 201:22 | 145:28, 146:20, | indeed [4] - 19 |
|  | 50:5, 112:9 | importance [9] - | 163:25, 173:23 | 27:6, 130:14, 143:5 |
| i.e [7] | Immigration [1] - | 37:15, 82:1, 94:19 | 207:7, 225:8, 225:20, | Indeed [2] - 142:24, |
| 15:15, 78:10, 81:1, | 126:16 | 98:6, 117:21, 124:18, | 228:28 | 144:19 |
| 199:6, 204:23 | immigration [8] - | 182:6, 182:9, 230:16 | included [3]-44:1, | indefinitely [2] - |
| 15 [1] - 63:27 | 118:14, 119:22, |  | 44:15, 144:7 | 137:9, 140:7 |
| lan [1] - 226:6 | 120:19, 120:24, | 18:13, 25:1, 37:8, | includes [6] - 53:25, | independence [4] - |

64:17, 108:22,
115:28, 129:19
independent [33] -
54:16, 54:24, 56:8,
56:13, 56:19, 56:28,
58:2, 58:17, 64:14,
70:24, 71:5, 77:5,
78:22, 79:1, 80:17,
81:23, 82:8, 82:21,
85:11, 89:1, 99:3,
99:18, 99:25, 99:29,
100:1, 101:10,
104:29, 105:12,
116:2, 157:27,
158:12, 182:3, 226:17 independently [1] -
109:27
indeterminate [1] -
27:10
INDEX [1] - 4:1
index [4]-117:16,
221:19, 221:20,
221:21
indicate [7]-138:2,
138:24, 138:29,
140:7, 144:3, 144:29,
202:16
indicated [1] -
230:16
indication [2] -
157:24, 157:26
indications [5]
45:18, 46:15, 82:27,
95:21, 96:17
indicative [1] -
143:19
indirectly [5] - 84:10, 84:20, 202:9, 202:24, 203:20
indiscriminate [9] -
10:21, 67:18, 108:27,
142:4, 147:22,
162:15, 162:24,
163:22, 163:29
indiscriminately [1]

- 139:22
indispensable [1] 15:12
Individual [6] -
72:18, 101:29, 102:5, 102:10, 102:17, 104:3
individual [66] -
18:17, 31:22, 35:9,
52:14, 56:11, 58:5, 60:23, 63:24, 68:14, 70:2, 72:12, 77:3, 77:22, 77:24, 78:26, 79:2, 79:13, 79:29, 80:3, 81:1, 81:10, 82:18, 91:10, 101:6,

102:4, 102:21,
103:13, 104:4,
113:23, 114:7, 135:4,
135:29, 146:22,
146:23, 156:14,
157:19, 158:15,
170:14, 170:26
171:1, 171:5, 177:29,
178:1, 178:5, 183:7,
183:9, 183:10,
184:19, 196:9,
196:11, 196:13,
196:16, 198:16,
198:29, 199:1,
199:13, 199:17,
217:27, 219:21,
220:14, 227:2,
227:13, 227:17,
228:3, 231:15, 231:19
individual' [1] -
199:20
individual's [6] -
56:9, 61:21, 74:4,
78:19, 156:10, 198:25
individualised [1] -
168:1
individualized [3] -
131:25, 132:17, 133:26
individuals [54] -
18:27, 29:14, 30:8,
44:18, 45:21, 49:17,
52:21, 53:1, 55:27,
56:25, 57:7, 57:12,
58:1, 58:21, 61:11,
61:24, 74:8, 76:13,
77:4, 79:9, 79:26,
82:25, 98:14, 135:8,
136:13, 146:21,
150:1, 150:11,
150:19, 158:26,
159:24, 165:23,
168:10, 168:26,
169:8, 171:24,
171:28, 172:2,
172:17, 172:22,
183:3, 183:21,
186:23, 189:23,
194:15, 195:28,
196:1, 207:27, 213:6,
226:24, 227:7, 227:21
individuals' [2] -
17:9, 177:5
industry [1]-54:23
inference [3] - 10:11,
10:13, 10:17
influence [3]-82:15,
82:25, 99:22
inform [7]-44:20,
45:9, 45:17, 59:28,

61:23, 95:27, 157:19
informal [1]-59:9
information [132] -
9:18, 9:22, 10:21,
12:8, 17:2, 18:25, 18:27, 21:29, 28:10, 28:12, 46:1, 47:22, 47:23, 50:28, 51:20, 52:24, 63:1, 66:22 68:4, 68:13, 69:4, 72:28, 74:26, 78:27, 80:2, 81:19, 82:10, 86:17, 88:3, 94:10, 95:5, 95:17, 97:8, 101:7, 102:19, 103:8, 104:25, 109:8,
121:26, 126:7,
130:26, 133:22,
134:26, 135:22,
137:11, 139:25,
141:1, 141:7, 141:23,
142:22, 143:2,
143:12, 144:7,
144:13, 145:8, 145:18, 145:20, 146:7, 146:13, 146:19, 146:21, 146:23, 148:21, 148:22, 149:5, 149:6, 149:12, 149:13, 149:14, 151:4, 151:5, 153:10, 153:11, 153:18, 156:6, 156:9, 156:14, 156:18, 156:21, 159:21, 160:26, 162:21, 164:2, 170:22, 171:28, 172:9, 173:23, 173:27, 174:16, 174:20, 174:21, 175:9, 175:29, 178:8, 181:26, 189:25, 191:14, 191:20, 192:16, 192:26, 193:12, 194:7, 194:15, 195:5, 195:21, 195:27, 195:29, 197:11, 197:16, 199:2, 201:21, 204:26, 206:1, 207:2, 207:28, 208:3, 209:5, 210:9, 210:22, 210:26, 213:7, 213:27, 216:12, 216:13, 218:8, 225:16, 226:18, 227:18, 230:27, 230:29
Information [13] 72:29, 80:14, 85:17,

98:21, 103:28,
104:17, 129:11,
143:24, 155:29,
156:1, 194:23,
207:25, 207:27
INFORMATION [1] 3:1
information' [3] -
133:21, 148:16,
148:28
informed [6] - 52:21,
81:17, 88:24, 94:15,
187:6, 224:13
infrastructure [1] -
139:8
infringements [2] -
45:14, 86:11
inherent [1]-24:3
initial [5] - 161:21,
185:11, 211:5, 223:8,
223:21
initiate [2] - 96:6,
96:14
initiated [1] - 160:24
initiating [1] - 97:5
initiative [1] - 61:13
injunction [4]-7:25,
8:1, 8:11, 8:21
Injunctions [1] -
209:22
injunctive [2] -
199:6, 209:20
injuries [2]-6:2,
26:9
injury [31] - 6:23,
6:27, 6:28, 7:27, 8:2,
15:21, 16:5, 18:21,
23:10, 24:19, 24:21
24:22, 26:12, 26:13
26:14, 26:21, 27:7,
28:4, 28:14, 30:24,
30:25, 151:17,
151:18, 151:20,
151:21, 151:29,
212:24, 213:8,
213:19, 216:28, 217:1
injury' [1] - 217:3
injury-in-fact [6] -
6:27, 7:27, 8:2, 24:19,
24:22, 28:4
input [1]-110:8
Inquiry [1] - 129:16
inquiry [3]-25:4,
211:12, 212:25
inside [3] - 132:26,
133:7, 139:7
insofar [6]-6:29,
12:7, 36:1, 36:7,
92:16, 220:17
Inspector [4]-70:8,

70:23, 78:23, 80:18
Inspector-Generals
[1] - 78:23
Inspectors [9] -
70:27, 105:1, 115:6,
115:10, 115:16,
115:21, 115:23,
158:4, 158:6
installed [1] - 191:24
Instance [2] - 111:7,
111:12
instance [11] - 36:4,
57:23, 59:5, 96:10,
108:16, 126:7,
126:22, 151:14,
156:13, 167:2, 196:11
instant [1]-145:5
instant-messaging
[1] - 145:5
Instead [2] - 12:13,
161:23
instead [2]-31:21,
175:18
instituted [1] -
169:28
institution [3] -
210:10, 210:21,
210:24
institutions [3] -
112:1, 208:19, 230:15
instruct [1] - 126:22
instructed [5]-2:16,
2:21, 2:26, 3:3,
187:23
Instructed [3]-2:6,
2:11, 2:31
instructions [8] -
49:15, 81:23, 100:6,
107:12, 186:15,
187:13, 187:17, 189:4
instruments [1] -
65:23
insufficient [4] -
27:3, 60:22, 130:6, 152:1
integral [2]-11:26,
12:4
integration [1] -
201:17
Integrity [2]-51:7,
51:19
Intelligence [51] -
5:23, 14:1, 14:23,
20:13, 20:25, 23:21,
43:3, 65:19, 66:13,
66:28, 67:17, 70:9,
70:12, 71:12, 71:18,
71:29, 72:23, 73:2,
74:21, 78:12, 80:24,
80:25, 81:24, 99:4,

99:19, 99:26, 99:27, 102:27, 105:11, 105:13, 105:14, 106:22, 106:27, 107:2, 116:10, 116:11, 116:17, 116:18, 116:25, 131:19, 140:23, 141:17, 164:25, 169:22, 190:22, 190:23, 194:28, 223:10, 225:11, 226:15, 227:10
intelligence [93] 10:4, 11:1, 25:14, 25:15, 27:18, 41:24, 43:8, 47:24, 64:14, 65:11, 66:27, 68:6, 68:15, 68:17, 68:20, 69:4, 69:28, 70:19, 70:20, 70:22, 71:19, 74:13, 76:27, 80:5, 80:12, 80:27, 83:6, 97:12, 98:15, 98:18, 98:23, 107:3, 116:3, 118:3, 131:16, 131:18, 131:22, 133:21, 134:25, 137:10, 137:21, 140:13, 140:22, 141:1, 143:18, 145:15, 146:1, 146:10, 146:12, 146:19, 147:3, 147:7, 148:1, 149:15, 149:22, 150:28, 156:7, 158:3, 158:13, 159:20, 159:29, 160:17, 163:3, 163:10, 163:15, 164:24, 165:3, 165:7, 170:22, 174:8, 174:14, 174:23, 174:25, 175:4, 175:16, 175:24, 176:15, 183:21, 186:25, 190:26, 191:16, 191:25, 211:13, 223:29, 225:10, 225:12, 225:23, 225:27, 226:9, 226:10, 226:19, 228:12, 228:18
intelligence' [6] 65:29, 133:12, 135:23, 141:25, 143:8, 149:14
intelligence-
gathering [1] - 25:15
intend [1] - 130:11
intended [2] -
105:12, 201:9
intending [1] -
123:12
intends [2]-74:25,
151:3
intensified [1] -
48:16
intent [4] - 180:27,
205:26, 208:25, 216:4
intention [2]-59:20,
75:1
intentional [1] -
72:27
intentional' [1] -
205:22
intentionally [7] -
198:8, 198:11, 205:2,
208:20, 209:7, 209:8,
209:10
inter [3]-19:15,
114:20, 114:29
inter-agency [2] -
114:20, 114:29
interaction [2] -
231:6, 231:12
intercept [6] - 133:9,
135:7, 136:7, 159:23,
166:15, 205:2
intercepted $[8]-6: 5$,
22:10, 134:12,
135:18, 140:3, 152:7,
204:17, 205:7
intercepted' [1] -
23:5
intercepting [1] 5:25
interception [5] -
9:20, 13:26, 136:18, 144:11, 204:26
interconnection [1] -
92:27
interest [18] - 14:9,
46:22, 53:29, 63:29,
64:7, 64:24, 83:23,
88:10, 96:22, 122:18,
138:14, 138:18,
142:22, 165:23,
188:21, 189:5,
194:25, 221:7
interest' [2] - 143:23,
149:25
interested [1] -
122:17
interests [14] -
20:27, 45:20, 101:16, 145:23, 146:18, 147:8, 147:9, 147:10, 188:26, 195:23,

200:29, 216:1,
229:25, 231:24
interference [12] -
25:3, 32:11, 64:13,
65:3, 68:24, 69:15,
69:28, 72:26, 75:4,
76:2, 88:6, 88:16
interference" [1] 76:5
interferences [3] -
45:18, 45:24, 83:5
interim [1] - 14:25
interior [1] - 118:15
Interior [1] - 119:22
internal [2] - 221:20,
221:21
international [7] -
130:14, 132:16,
132:24, 135:28,
139:11, 152:24,
211:14
International [7] -
14:20, 24:26, 40:27,
43:12, 98:21, 152:3,
222:26
internet [6] - 18:14, 132:25, 133:10,
135:2, 138:25, 160:5
Internet [8]-13:25,
13:27, 28:11, 139:3,
139:6, 139:11,
147:27, 172:28
interpret [2] -
124:24, 203:16
interpretation [11] -
105:22, 130:12,
147:21, 150:14,
180:26, 181:17,
202:12, 203:5, 203:6,
213:4, 213:9
interpretations [1] -
129:12
interpreted [6]-
48:18, 80:13, 88:19,
136:5, 203:27, 215:27
interpretive [1] -
207:20
interprets [2]-
168:11, 169:10
interrupt [2] -
106:16, 122:25
intersection [1] -
90:4
interstate [1] -
208:23
intervene [1] - 29:18
introduced [3] -
181:24, 194:3, 194:4
introduction [6] -
39:3, 39:26, 47:14,

83:15, 97:21, 221:12 209:17
introductory [2] - IRELAND [1]-1:12
21:28, 225:1
intrusive [1]-84:27
invalid [3]-33:11,
110:18, 111:5
invariably [3] -
156:8, 168:10, 172:17
investigate [9]-
35:6, 36:17, 54:17,
58:4, 85:6, 89:16,
114:14, 157:8, 231:1
investigated [10] -
36:19, 56:10, 77:4,
77:12, 77:26, 82:3,
82:19, 102:23, 103:3, 157:10
investigating [3] -
42:28, 114:22, 202:4
Investigation [1] -
67:1
investigation [9] -
33:28, 81:18, 82:10,
95:25, 149:16, 192:8,
208:13, 211:14, 212:8
investigation.. [1] -
80:19
investigations [10] -
61:12, 61:14, 115:2,
131:15, 131:22,
137:22, 160:18,
173:29, 196:2, 225:11
investigative [1] -
84:28
investigatory [8] -
53:14, 61:5, 78:22,
82:22, 101:11,
115:17, 115:24,
194:29
inviting [1] - 122:26
invocation [5] -
150:14, 153:6,
154:18, 178:22,
178:29
invoke [7]-57:7,
61:22, 178:18, 179:2,
179:5, 180:1, 180:10 invoked [4] - 36:10,
57:12, 62:14, 153:9
involve [6] - 80:11,
80:17, 82:21, 87:12, 144:5, 177:27
involved [4]-47:4,
111:20, 122:27,
208:23
involves [6] - 17:5,
18:5, 138:3, 139:2,
161:19, 169:18
involving [5] - 14:21,
19:29, 69:15, 97:23,

Ireland [4] - 5:6,
110:25, 128:7, 139:29
is.. [1] - 195:22
Islamic [1] - 193:24
issue [32]-7:9, $8: 14$,
13:13, 14:6, 17:4,
17:10, 18:8, 23:27,
27:25, 28:22, 34:17,
62:15, 70:27, 105:18, 112:16, 113:18,
115:5, 115:11,
115:21, 115:23,
132:2, 158:6, 159:15,
177:22, 177:23,
182:9, 189:28,
196:27, 214:13,
214:27, 215:1
issue' [1] - 208:8
issued [14]-40:16,
41:13, 43:5, 59:12,
63:3, 65:4, 65:28,
66:11, 86:2, 107:26,
125:25, 130:5,
145:12, 173:10
issues [16] - 14:19,
28:29, 61:14, 109:16,
124:21, 128:12,
128:24, 178:6,
184:27, 185:23,
190:1, 203:22,
222:21, 223:5,
223:20, 224:14
it' [1] - 89:16
it'd [1] - 85:7
it'll [1] - 232:12
item [3]-182:29,
184:14, 208:28
itself [20]-8:27,
20:14, 39:8, 43:23,
47:13, 56:27, 57:1,
60:15, 63:20, 63:23, 66:17, 90:15, 97:24,
111:9, 119:20,
135:10, 201:23,
201:26, 202:16,
229:26
it' ${ }^{[1]}$ - 22:24
IV [2] - 18:20, 50:20

## J

J's [1] - 89:14
jails [1] - 120:13
JAMES [1] - 2:15
Jan [1] - 23:24
January [8]-20:15,
21:26, 43:6, 65:28,

98:17, 118:13,
125:25, 145:12
Jeppesen [1] -
153:22
Jewel [6]-7:24,
153:29, 154:4,
206:25, 206:26, 214:3
jewel [1] - 154:9
John [2]-41:22, 97:25
JOHN [1] - 2:22
Joint [1] - 109:7
joint $[7]$ - 46:2, 95:1,
109:2, 109:6, 109:18,
125:15, 128:21
jointly [1] - 21:28
journal [1]-75:13
journalistic [1]-14:9
journalists [1] -
136:16
Jourová [1] - $98: 9$
JRA [3] - 124:19,
126:24, 217:8
judge [10] - 23:24, 32:25, 85:7, 100:1, 106:16, 113:15, 122:25, 170:3, 222:16, 232:8
Judge [215]-5:7, 5:18, 6:1, 6:11, 11:8, 11:21, 12:26, 13:15, 14:11, 14:27, 17:12, 20:11, 20:27, 21:1, 21:5, 21:13, 21:17, 21:19, 23:20, 24:9, 26:28, 27:21, 31:4, 32:21, 33:25, 33:29, 34:15, 34:19, 37:24, 38:5, 38:10, 38:17, 38:29, 39:13, 39:17, 40:2, 40:4, 40:5, 40:21, 41:4, 41:20, 42:7, 43:22, 44:29, 47:15, 47:19, 48:1, 48:7, 50:24, 52:10, 54:19, 63:12, 63:16, 64:16, 66:3, 66:5, 72:18, 73:7, 73:20, 74:19, 75:9, 75:19, 75:23, 75:27, 76:7, 76:10, 77:9, 80:26, 81:4, 81:27, 84:9, 85:8, 86:23, 87:28, 90:24, 91:28, 93:20, 93:29, 94:20, 95:12, 97:19, 97:23, 97:25, 97:29, 98:5, 99:9, 99:25, 100:5, 100:8, 101:21, 102:12, 103:10, 103:17,

105:7, 105:18,
105:26, 107:12,
107:16, 107:21,
107:23, 110:13,
110:16, 110:23,
111:14, 111:17
111:18, 111:24,
111:26, 112:6,
112:14, 116:15,
117:2, 117:15,
117:17, 118:7,
118:16, 119:9,
119:19, 121:17,
122:1, 122:20,
123:12, 124:1,
124:16, 124:29,
125:15, 125:17,
127:6, 128:5, 128:8,
128:14, 128:26,
128:28, 129:1,
129:20, 129:26,
138:13, 148:26,
150:26, 152:20,
154:9, 159:3, 159:12,
160:8, 164:22,
168:29, 169:16,
170:1, 170:3, 174:1,
178:13, 179:11,
180:20, 183:15,
183:20, 184:5, 184:6,
184:24, 184:25,
185:6, 185:9, 185:11,
185:13, 185:26,
189:15, 189:16,
189:17, 190:19,
191:11, 192:5,
193:24, 196:5,
196:25, 197:29,
200:27, 201:15,
202:28, 204:2,
205:18, 206:25,
207:10, 211:1,
211:23, 211:27,
212:19, 213:1, 215:6, 218:17, 218:28,
219:3, 219:9, 219:14,
219:17, 219:18,
219:20, 220:7,
220:21, 220:27
221:10, 221:14,
221:25, 222:9,
224:16, 224:29,
229:29, 230:7, 231:4, 231:28, 232:3, 232:7,
232:15, 232:21
judge's [1]-113:16
judges [4]-119:14,
129:4, 165:26, 226:17
judgment [16] - 7:8,
7:28, 8:2, 15:6, 15:17, 15:26, 22:24, 22:29,

23:14, 25:29, 26:4, 26:22, 48:14, 69:14,
83:10, 109:25
judgment' [1] - 30:4
Judicial [38] - 34:10,
71:29, 118:6, 122:5,
124:5, 124:15, 125:6, 125:10, 125:21,
126:21, 197:2, 197:4, 198:10, 199:9, 199:22, 199:27, 200:2, 200:6, 200:7, 200:10, 200:14, 202:19, 203:11, 203:26, 204:6, 214:25, 214:29, 215:11, 215:14, 215:24, 215:26, 216:2, 216:19,
216:22, 217:5,
217:25, 218:11, 227:5
judicial [28] - 19:8, 19:10, 25:3, 36:14, 62:24, 73:28, 74:14, 84:13, 85:5, 85:11, 118:29, 119:2, 119:4, 119:5, 119:15, 119:17, 119:18, 123:19, 133:2, 133:26, 140:16, 176:14, 183:19, 210:17, 220:3,
225:10, 227:2, 227:12 judicially [2] -
171:12, 171:13
Judiciary [1] - 25:12
July [3] - 40:17,
107:26, 108:1
junctions [2] - 135:2, 144:18
June [3]-33:26,
46:4, 138:28
jurisdiction [7] -
11:19, 12:17, 42:9,
89:27, 151:13,
203:13, 204:8
jurisdiction' [1] 23:12
jurisdictional [9]-
7:12, 8:22, 11:12,
12:10, 12:12, 12:14, 13:6, 14:3, 14:19
jurisdictions [1] 120:3
jury [2] - 85:6, 85:8
Justice [20] - 37:8,
37:9, 43:13, 48:14,
48:19, 64:21, 69:13,
75:3, 76:1, 83:26,
84:24, 88:21, 89:10,

90:21, 105:4, 111:3,
111:7, 111:8, 228:6
JUSTICE [92] - 1:17,
5:4, 11:18, 21:7, 21:11, 21:14, 21:23, 22:1, 22:4, 27:24, 28:24, 28:26, 28:29, 36:28, 38:8, 38:12, 38:15, 38:18, 39:16, 39:18, 39:20, 39:24, 39:27, 40:3, 40:6, 41:1, 41:6, 57:25, 58:26, 59:3, 75:7, 75:13, 75:24, 76:6, 77:28, 86:20, 86:24, 86:28, 87:5, 87:18, 87:22, 87:26, 87:29, 91:19, 91:23, 91:29, 93:16, 98:1, 106:24, 107:25, 110:4, 110:29, 111:6, 111:10, 111:13,
111:15, 112:12, 112:15, 117:9,
117:18, 118:25,
119:16, 124:13,
127:7, 128:4, 152:21,
154:7, 159:5, 159:14, 169:25, 177:28,
178:15, 179:9,
179:14, 182:12,
184:12, 219:1,
219:10, 219:13, 219:15, 219:24, 220:26, 221:17, 221:19, 221:23, 221:26, 222:1, 222:6, 222:14, 230:5, 231:29, 232:4
justice [1] - 178:4
justification [1] 52:4
justified [2] - 94:8, 94:10
justify [2] - 12:25, 141:5
K
keep [4]-94:15,
153:19, 186:1, 192:23
KELLEY [1]-2:25
Ken [1] - 40:27
kept [2]-194:25,
195:23
Kerry [4]-41:22, 42:2, 81:28, 97:25 key [5] - 50:29, 109:2, 129:11, 139:12, 228:23
keywords [1] -
142:24
KIERAN [1] - 2:10
kindly [1] - 232:9
KINGSTON [1] - 2:20
Klayman [4]-6:17,
7:24, 8:9, 9:1
Klayman's [1] - 8:25
knowing [1] - 77:26
knowingly [2] -
208:25, 209:4
knowledge [5] -
106:12, 162:6,
179:12, 188:9, 224:9
known [11] - 16:13,
16:14, 32:22, 33:23,
118:12, 130:27,
131:19, 150:22,
166:14, 168:19,
178:21

## L

lack [12] - 14:4, 22:8,
25:11, 26:11, 47:4,
108:16, 108:28,
115:11, 155:6,
205:26, 213:12,
228:22
lacked [5] - 7:24,
8:20, 24:1, 152:4,
152:17
lacking [1] - 177:1
lacks [2]-158:18,
228:17
laid [2] - 63:7, 86:5
Lake [1]-22:11
landscape [1] -
42:21
language $[7]-9: 14$,
79:28, 174:10,
202:21, 203:17,
206:28, 207:4
large [10]-24:11,
27:10, 141:8, 144:4,
147:29, 161:1, 164:9,
184:26, 230:14,
230:25
large-scale [1] -
144:4
largely [5] - 129:7,
130:2, 131:14,
140:18, 217:18
larger [3]-31:14,
136:10, 143:1
Lasco [1] - 205:28
last [2]-11:8, 184:4
latest [1] - 13:21
latitude [2] - 136:28,

140:14
latter [2]-49:16, 84:10
law [99]-5:13, 32:9,
33:1, 37:14, 38:13,
43:14, 43:16, 45:20,
46:21, 48:3, 48:27,
52:15, 53:28, 62:25, 62:26, 63:25, 64:1, 64:4, 64:7, 64:23,
64:27, 68:6, 69:2, 72:21, 72:25, 78:20, 80:11, 80:16, 82:4, 83:23, 84:12, 84:25, 88:10, 89:7, 94:16, 96:21, 101:8, 102:24, 104:27, 105:27, 105:28, 120:4,
121:22, 122:9,
124:10, 125:6, 125:7, 125:18, 130:7, 131:7, 152:7, 156:3, 157:10, 165:13, 167:14,
168:1, 185:2, 185:15,
186:11, 186:20,
187:8, 188:7, 189:22,
190:2, 193:14, 196:2,
197:12, 197:16,
200:29, 204:15,
208:11, 208:13,
208:16, 208:17,
210:7, 211:12,
218:18, 218:21,
220:15, 223:14,
223:26, 223:28,
223:29, 224:1,
224:10, 224:11,
224:17, 224:23, 224:24, 225:5, 225:23, 225:25, 227:23, 228:10, 228:11, 228:16, 228:27, 231:18
Law [1] - 129:3
LAW [1] - 190:21
law' [2]-11:23, 87:16
lawful [15] - 33:1,
92:8, 92:9, 92:11,
92:13, 93:15, 120:18,
121:9, 121:24,
149:15, 191:13,
191:19, 193:1,
197:18, 229:14
lawfully [3]-32:26,
33:13, 122:14
Lawfulness [1] -
165:9
lawfulness [6] -
129:9, 130:18,

150:16, 153:8
154:22, 165:14
laws [17]-77:5,
77:6, 77:18, 77:20,
78:2, 100:22, 102:19,
103:3, 119:22,
120:19, 120:24
121:10, 158:10,
190:4, 195:1, 226:13,
227:9
lawsuit [9]-22:9,
25:24, 129:11,
153:10, 154:20,
196:9, 212:2, 212:16
217:14
lawsuits [2]-24:29,
31:22
lawyer [1] - 186:6
lawyers [2]-122:17,
188:29
layers [1] - 70:7
lead [6] - 59:24, 60:3,
129:10, 170:21
222:24, 223:15
Leadership [1] -
222:29
leading [3] - 44:13,
96:7, 97:6
leaked [1] - 9:14
learn [2] - 158:16,
178:8
least [16] - 34:9,
35:28, 74:12, 82:20,
84:14, 84:20, 84:27,
111:21, 133:9,
137:25, 138:10,
142:1, 144:11,
213:15, 220:16,
228:15
leave [6] - 32:21,
128:14, 208:8,
220:19, 231:29, 232:2
leaving [1] - 90:25
led [3]-157:2, 170:6, 226:6
Lee [1] - 187:24
LEE [1] - 2:6
left [1] - 6:11
left-hand [1] - 6:11
legal [46] - 10:2,
12:12, 15:2, 15:3, 22:21, 45:23, 62:14, 62:26, 65:5, 65:23, 67:2, 69:24, 73:15, 73:27, 74:12, 83:5, 83:14, 86:13, 86:18, 88:4, 88:15, 89:7, 94:3, 105:20, 105:21, 123:14, 123:17,
126:3, 126:20,

126:25, 129:11, 135:25, 152:12, 157:4, 157:27, 167:16, 167:23, 167:28, 182:9, 184:2, 189:1, 197:24,
218:18, 226:10, 226:16, 228:7
legality [2] - 182:10, 182:21
legally [2] - 94:8, 113:16
legislation [9] -
10:10, 14:14, 43:17,
50:1, 50:2, 69:14,
80:26, 85:15, 196:7
legislative [1] 226:2
legitimate [5] 68:29, 69:5, 88:14, 146:17, 211:12
lending [1]-52:14
length [1] - 219:20
less [7]-167:29,
191:28, 193:15,
198:18, 206:9, 229:7,
230:22
letter [17]-40:23,
40:26, 41:21, 42:1,
42:5, 42:25, 43:1,
43:11, 64:10, 76:20,
97:24, 98:6, 98:7,
102:27, 103:2,
157:13, 224:6
Letter [1]-67:2
letters [2]-34:22, 35:18
level [28]-23:1,
40:10, 44:25, 49:2,
52:1, 53:24, 59:10,
63:5, 76:24, 83:29,
85:21, 85:26, 86:3,
87:14, 94:2, 94:6,
94:17, 94:21, 95:18,
95:26, 96:5, 97:11,
102:3, 102:4, 114:20,
115:1, 134:9, 163:27
Liability [3]-53:4,
55:26, 56:7
liable [8]-82:15,
94:3, 99:23, 193:21,
207:5, 207:15,
207:17, 207:21
liberties [2]-70:17, 71:11
Liberties [10]-70:9,
70:11, 71:4, 101:19,
105:2, 105:3, 115:6,
129:6, 158:5, 227:14
liberties) [1] - 84:29

Liberty [1] - 10:26
light [12]-29:27, 63:1, 82:28, 85:24, 88:20, 90:7, 94:2, 203:17, 214:21, 215:1, 216:23, 231:18
lighter [1] - 7:14
likelihood [9]-7:29,
8:13, 18:26, 139:27,
151:19, 172:13,
172:28, 182:26, 213:18
likelihood' [2]-7:26, 29:11
likely [13]-29:27, 52:12, 143:1, 167:6, 172:19, 189:26,
192:7, 212:6, 215:13,
215:22, 216:14, 218:4, 218:9
Likewise [1] - 12:7
limit [9]-68:24,
84:25, 174:18, 175:7,
175:28, 190:13, 200:15, 203:10, 206:28
Limitation [2]-51:8, 51:20
limitation [1] -
192:12
limitations [26] -
43:7, 46:20, 64:3,
64:22, 64:27, 65:16, 65:29, 72:24, 82:5, 83:27, 96:20, 102:26, 140:16, 147:24, 157:12, 173:20, 174:16, 174:21, 175:12, 186:28, 190:2, 197:24, 199:25, 199:29, 200:4, 215:25
limited [16] - 8:6, 11:14, 11:25, 51:9, 53:22, 53:27, 63:28, 68:3, 69:17, 74:17, 85:10, 88:13, 97:15, 133:2, 157:5, 171:24 limiting [2] - 46:14, 96:10
limits [7] - 174:19,
175:8, 175:19, 176:3, 176:5, 179:12, 195:26
line [2]-48:12, 132:2
lines [1] - 135:4
linking [2] - 172:11,
172:26
links [2]-51:3, 110:2
liquidated [1] -
193:15

List [1] - 44:16
list [12] - 26:18, 35:27, 41:15, 41:18, 54:5, 54:8, 54:11, 55:5, 55:7, 60:4, 60:19, 195:14
list' [1] - 44:2
listed [2]-40:19, 198:13
lists [3]-118:19,
145:3, 145:5
litigant [3]-178:18,
179:3, 216:25
litigate [1] - 151:9
litigated [1] - 165:17
litigating [1] - 129:8
litigation [12] - 12:7,
15:17, 26:22, 32:4,
130:19, 150:3, 154:9, 173:8, 182:8, 185:12,
191:29, 206:11
Litt [1] - 43:2
loaned [1]-3:9
local [3] - 59:5, 60:6,
120:12
locally [1] - 79:22
locate [1] - 131:3
located [12] - 66:25,
131:2, 131:11,
134:24, 135:11,
144:14, 154:29,
155:16, 158:25,
159:19, 177:5, 177:17
location [1] - 144:9
lodge [1] - 55:29
logic [2]-84:21,
219:5
logical [2]-57:16,
218:27
logically [1] - 229:9
logistical [1]-21:13
long-term [2] -
139:18, 162:14
look [30]-5:13, 5:18,
15:25, 15:26, 17:15,
38:28, 39:11, 41:28,
47:14, 49:7, 64:16, 81:27, 89:18, 90:14, 90:24, 90:28, 91:18, 103:23, 112:6, 117:7, 117:16, 138:20, 148:26, 159:6,
205:18, 218:19,
219:19, 221:14,
222:12, 232:15
looked [9]-27:22,
34:10, 74:29, 85:16, 99:26, 112:5, 117:28,
179:9, 200:26
looking [7]-34:17,

105:19, 107:16
112:10, 117:10,
222:15, 230:9
looks [2] - 106:4, 142:21
loose [1] - 107:23
loosely [1] - 34:6
loss [2]-209:12, 209:25
loss' [1] - 209:18
low [4] - 131:3,
135:26, 172:12,
172:28
lower [9]-21:27,
22:7, 27:16, 30:24, 31:16, 165:25, 213:2, 214:13, 214:20
Lower [1]-213:4
lower-court [2] -
22:7, 27:16
lowering [1] - 97:11
LTD [1] - 1:12
Ltd [2]-5:6, 128:7
lunch [2]-107:12,
110:12
LUNCHEON [2] -
127:12, 128:1
M
magistrate [1] - 85:7
mail [17]-9:9, 10:5,
10:14, 11:2, 17:21,
17:28, 135:4, 139:15,
142:28, 145:4, 167:3,
167:7, 167:8, 169:17,
205:3, 228:29
mails [7]-5:26, 6:7,
12:24, 17:15, 17:18,
17:19, 205:23
maintain [3]-41:14,
199:13, 217:26
maintained [3] -
44:2, 194:28, 195:19
maintaining [2] -
29:25, 230:17
maintains [2] -
130:26, 155:18
major [1]-135:1
majority [5]-19:12,
150:11, 158:26,
183:3, 183:20
Malone [3]-1:21,
3:8, 3:10
MALONE [1] - 1:31
Management [1] -
223:4
mandatory [1] -
56:19
manner [11]-3:9,
15:15, 53:9, 102:16, 148:28, 186:26, 197:23, 200:2, 200:8, 201:12, 208:8
Marcus [2]-213:22,
213:23
marked [1] - 98:5
marshal [1] - 29:23
MARY'S [1] - 3:4
Maryland [1] - 13:19
Mason [1] - 221:4
MASON [1] - 2:11
mass [6]-108:26,
139:2, 141:4, 147:12, 147:26, 162:24 material [4]-7:9, 9:26, 94:15, 218:4 materially [2] -
25:17, 51:13
materials [3]-5:14,
9:14, 11:10
matter [29]-5:5,
10:16, 15:14, 20:24, 37:8, 37:15, 37:21, 41:10, 59:21, 60:12, 64:18, 75:6, 76:4, 81:8, 89:29, 93:13, 105:27, 105:28, 106:22, 118:19, 122:28, 123:3,
153:20, 179:13, 179:28, 180:9, 187:8, 189:7
matters [16] - 35:12,
80:21, 101:16,
101:18, 106:9,
122:27, 158:4,
186:11, 188:1, 188:9,
188:13, 189:1,
194:24, 203:12,
208:7, 208:10
MAURICE [1] - 2:25
MAXIMILLIAN [1] 1:14
McCANN [1] - 2:21
McCULLOUGH [1] -
2:14
McGRANE [1] - 3:3
McGRATH [1] - 3:3
MCTs [2]-169:24,
169:25
mean [13]-9:16,
9:24, 10:1, 11:18, 11:20, 13:4, 39:11, 86:25, 87:8, 89:14,
91:27, 122:19, 221:23
meaning [5] - 25:26, 35:21, 89:26, 171:19, 201:29
meaningful [7] -
141:12, 141:18, 145:24, 146:26, 157:5, 158:28, 164:26 meanings [1] 123:21
means [13]-16:2,
35:23, 74:2, 78:25, 81:18, 84:17, 120:18, 121:9, 122:10, 162:3, 182:19, 193:20, 200:20
meant [3]-87:1,
118:28, 136:25
meantime [1] -
109:24
measure [1]-117:3
measures [8] -
18:24, 46:11, 47:3,
51:27, 69:3, 72:13,
95:28, 184:26
mechanism [42]-
35:4, 41:23, 41:27,
42:1, 54:3, 54:16, 54:20, 54:28, 55:2, 57:13, 57:14, 58:18, 61:19, 64:12, 76:22, 79:6, 79:12, 82:18, 83:16, 91:3, 91:7, 91:17, 92:7, 93:3, 93:7, 93:11, 94:25, 97:24, 98:13, 98:25, 100:10, 100:14, 100:28, 104:15, 105:27, 106:13, 108:4, 108:23, 109:4, 109:29, 156:9

## Mechanism [4] -

76:20, 77:2, 78:9, 79:1
mechanisms [25] -
33:14, 33:17, 34:27, 35:10, 45:13, 53:6, 55:22, 56:9, 56:14, 57:7, 63:18, 65:1, 69:27, 71:17, 80:10, 91:8, 91:9, 101:3, 101:15, 105:6, 105:21, 123:18, 150:4, 225:28, 225:29

## MECHANISMS [1] -

155:26
mechanisms.. [1] -
86:11
media [7]-129:13,
138:2, 138:24,
138:29, 144:16,
144:29, 152:12
mediation [1] - 54:27
meet [8]-28:8,

48:17, 53:27, 63:29,
92:8, 201:18, 219:27,
219:28
meeting [3]-21:3,
21:5
meets [3]-88:18,
94:25, 210:19
member [4]-71:6,
129:5, 170:4, 224:1
Member [26] - 44:8,
44:12, 44:19, 45:8,
45:17, 45:27, 47:10,
50:3, 59:6, 79:15,
79:23, 88:24, 88:29,
101:25, 110:11,
111:28, 125:20,
126:24, 226:13,
226:22, 226:25,
226:28, 228:14,
229:25, 230:15,
230:23
members [4] - 55:7,
109:7, 222:28, 223:9
memo [1]-32:2
memoranda [2]-
188:5, 188:8
memorandum [19] -
13:21, 14:5, 99:15,
100:14, 102:15,
104:9, 104:12,
186:16, 187:6,
187:19, 188:3,
189:15, 189:17,
189:20, 190:7,
215:23, 218:4,
218:12, 218:23
Memorandum [2] -
187:26, 188:1
Memorandum.. [1] 188:24
memory [1] - 170:3
mention [3] - 19:5,
20:11, 21:20
mentioned [4] - 5:9,
23:22, 24:7, 42:7
mentions [1] - 17:29
mere [3]-8:4, 26:23,
152:1
merely [4]-10:2,
31:10, 153:2, 153:18 merits [7]-8:13, 19:5, 25:5, 29:9, 151:10, 165:19, 165:26
messaging [1] -
145:5
metadata [3] - 138:4,
139:10, 139:23
methods [3]-84:28,
182:10, 230:2

Mexican [2]-155:13,
155:17
Mexico [1] - 155:17
MICHAEL [106] - 2:4,
2:29, 4:5, 5:7, 11:20,
21:10, 21:12, 21:16,
21:24, 22:3, 22:5,
27:25, 28:25, 28:27,
29:1, 36:29, 38:9,
38:14, 38:16, 38:19,
39:17, 39:19, 39:22,
39:25, 39:28, 40:4,
40:7, 41:2, 41:7,
57:26, 58:28, 59:4,
75:9, 75:11, 75:16,
75:22, 75:26, 76:7,
78:1, 86:22, 86:27,
87:4, 87:7, 87:21,
87:24, 87:27, 88:1,
91:22, 91:27, 92:3,
93:19, 97:28, 98:4,
106:29, 107:8,
107:11, 107:26,
110:6, 111:2, 111:8,
111:11, 111:14,
111:16, 112:13,
112:16, 117:12,
117:19, 119:2, 119:7,
119:13, 119:18,
123:11, 124:28,
127:9, 128:5, 128:8,
152:22, 154:8, 159:6,
159:15, 169:27,
177:29, 178:16,
179:11, 179:15,
179:21, 182:14,
184:13, 219:3,
219:11, 219:17,
219:25, 220:27,
221:18, 221:21,
221:25, 221:28,
222:8, 222:12,
222:16, 230:7, 232:2,
232:6, 232:14,
232:18, 232:21
Microsoft [1] - 138:5
might [19]-17:14,
20:29, 21:1, 24:10, 26:14, 54:19, 77:11, 95:22, 112:6, 127:7, 146:17, 177:4, 178:15, 185:6, 185:9, 192:6, 219:8, 220:15, 231:29
million [1] - 136:9
millions [5] - 135:3,
137:13, 139:9, 145:3,
181:21
mind [2]-21:12,
109:26
minimisation [7] -
135:26, 160:12,
160:29, 175:25,
192:18, 217:19,
217:22
minimise [1] - 69:9
minimization [13]-
19:14, 19:16, 135:14,
136:23, 137:5,
160:13, 160:16,
160:21, 163:27,
175:2, 175:17,
192:28, 193:4
minimize ${ }^{[1]}$ - 18:24
minimized $[1]-8: 25$
minimum [1]-215:3
minute [1] - 185:9
mis [1]-116:27
mis-expressed $[1]$ -
116:27
misconduct [1] -
104:27
misleading ${ }_{[1]}$ -
55:12
misplaced [3] - 8:9,
19:9, 97:26
misrepresentation
[2]-55:10, 62:27
missed [1] - 106:25
missions [1] - 18:23
misspoke [2] -
107:1, 124:1
mistake [1]-186:1
misunderstood [1] -
91:29
misuse [2]-206:1,
213:13
misused [1] - 213:7
mixed [3] - 126:9,
127:2, 192:23
mode [1] - 17:8
model [2]-41:5,
41:7
modern [2] - 53:1,
212:29
modest [1]-130:6
modifications [5] -
165:29, 166:2, 166:4,
166:8, 166:10
modified [1] - 145:25
Mohamed [1] -
153:22
Mohamud [1]-155:8 moment [15]-23:22, 25:24, 36:21, 39:20, 40:22, 64:16, 91:18, 92:13, 99:27, 100:11, 109:3, 117:18,
220:25, 221:13, 231:5
monetary [1]-62:4
money [3] - 111:15,
191:8, 206:8
money/new [1] -
111:15
monitor [4]-44:23,
45:5, 133:6, 138:7
monitored [6] - 6:6,
22:10, 50:15, 53:2,
132:2, 204:17
monitoring [7] -
5:25, 55:5, 55:19,
83:19, 94:13, 95:1,
138:10
months [1] - 206:18
moreover [3]-71:1,
71:24, 147:24
Moreover [11] -
19:26, 66:16, 67:15, 74:14, 79:2, 82:25, 141:15, 158:8, 168:11, 174:20, 228:6 morning [6] - 5:4,
22:2, 152:20, 168:22, 184:7, 184:23
Morrison [3] -
185:17, 186:4, 188:29 mortgage ${ }_{[1]}$ - $52: 14$
Most ${ }_{[1]}$ - 157:23 most $[18]-9: 5,9: 6$, 9:8, 20:12, 20:23,
27:9, 31:24, 52:12, 129:22, 148:14, 152:14, 189:26, 209:23, 215:21,
218:9, 223:29, 229:6, 230:23
most-cited [1] -
223:29
most-visited [1] 152:14
motion [24]-5:28,
7:23, 8:5, 11:12, 15:5, 15:6, 15:20, 15:24, 22:8, 22:15, 22:19, 22:29, 25:27, 26:1, 26:4, 26:10, 32:13, 181:25, 181:29, 182:7, 182:13, 194:4, 213:16 motion-to-dismiss [1] - 32:13 motions [1]-11:13 move [10]-11:8, 32:22, 41:20, 54:1, 72:9, 128:9, 179:14, 184:10, 184:13, 185:6 moves [1]-194:11 moving [1] - 5:11
MR [136] - 2:4, 2:4, 2:9, 2:10, 2:14, 2:15,

2:15, 2:25, 2:29, 3:1, 57:25, 58:26, 59:3, $4: 5,5: 7,11: 20,21: 10, \quad 75: 7,75: 13,75: 24$, 21:12, 21:16, 21:24, 76:6, 77:28, 86:20, 22:3, 22:5, 27:25, 28:25, 28:27, 29:1, 36:29, 38:9, 38:14, 38:16, 38:19, 39:17, 39:19, 39:22, 39:25, 39:28, 40:2, 40:4, 40:7, 41:2, 41:7, 57:26, 58:28, 59:4, 75:9, 75:10, 75:11, 75:12, 75:16, 75:20, 75:22, 75:26, 76:7, 78:1, 86:22, 86:27, 87:4, 87:7, 87:21, 87:24, 87:27, 88:1, 91:22, 91:27, 92:3, 93:19, 97:27, 97:28, 98:4, 106:16, 106:26, 106:29, 107:7, 107:8, 107:9, 107:11,
107:26, 110:6, 111:2, 111:8, 111:11, 111:14, 111:16, 112:13, 112:16, 117:12, 117:19, 119:2, 119:4, 119:7, 119:12, 119:13, 119:18, 122:25, 123:11, 124:16, 124:28, 127:9, 128:5, 128:8, 152:22, 154:8, 159:6, 159:15, 169:27, 177:29, 178:16, 179:11, 179:15, 179:17, 179:21, 182:14, 184:13, 219:3, 219:11, 219:14, 219:17, 219:25, 220:23, 220:27, 221:18, 221:21, 221:25, 221:28, 221:29, 222:3, 222:8, 222:10, 222:12, 222:16, 230:7, 232:2, 232:6, 232:8, 232:14, 232:17, 232:18, 232:20, 232:21
MS [99] - 1:17, 2:5, 2:9, 2:19, 2:20, 2:25, 2:30, 3:2, 5:4, 11:18, 21:7, 21:11, 21:14, 21:23, 22:1, 22:4, 27:24, 28:24, 28:26, 28:29, 36:28, 38:8, 38:12, 38:15, 38:18, 39:16, 39:18, 39:20, 39:24, 39:27, 40:3, 40:6, 41:1, 41:6,

170:19, 192:25,
195:2, 201:18,
206:13, 209:24,
211:20, 214:15,
215:4, 216:27, 217:1,
217:6

## N

name [3]-17:14, 17:20
Named [1] - 189:2
named [2]-1:26,
223:9
namely [1] - 62:16
names [1] - 143:2
narrow [7]-12:29,
13:12, 128:12,
128:24, 201:8, 203:2,
203:9
narrowed [2] -
28:19, 215:7
narrower [2] - 30:17, 205:21
Nation's [1] - 119:22
national [54] - 7:21,
45:19, 46:21, 49:20, 53:28, 56:29, 60:25,
63:29, 64:6, 64:12,
64:29, 65:9, 68:24,
74:11, 79:16, 79:27, 80:12, 88:9, 89:7, 89:8, 95:24, 96:21, 97:12, 100:16,
101:16, 101:26,
109:14, 119:23,
119:27, 146:8,
153:12, 155:17,
173:16, 173:26,
173:28, 176:1,
186:25, 189:25,
194:26, 195:23,
199:28, 208:2,
215:21, 216:1,
216:14, 216:18,
217:15, 218:8,
225:14, 225:18,
229:24, 230:26,
230:28, 231:24
National [19]-5:22,
13:23, 14:22, 21:25,
31:1, 43:2, 58:22,
67:2, 70:9, 74:21,
102:27, 105:14,
129:6, 137:6, 153:29,
154:4, 195:13,
206:26, 214:3
nationality [2] -
146:16, 146:22
nationals [2] -

190:28, 226:13
nations [1] - 230:23
NATO [1] - 230:26
nature [3]-185:20,
187:1, 212:10
naval [1]-156:20
nearly [1] - 31:19
necessarily [9]-
17:18, 103:20, 174:2,
178:10, 184:1,
218:10, 220:16,
225:11, 225:16
necessary [32] -
7:29, 12:25, 29:5,
45:23, 47:13, 53:27,
56:2, 62:5, 63:29, 68:28, 69:18, 78:27, 79:3, 81:20, 82:9, 82:22, 88:14, 97:7, 97:15, 99:6, 101:7, 104:22, 109:9, 173:7, 173:22, 180:16, 183:3, 183:19, 199:15, 217:27, 231:17, 231:23
necessity [6]-51:3,
84:3, 84:26, 88:23,
109:11, 174:10
need [27]-13:11,
16:27, 26:1, 26:13,
38:5, 41:28, 47:18,
50:24, 52:4, 72:16,
73:8, 102:7, 128:27,
134:20, 184:24,
189:18, 190:18,
192:21, 211:24,
211:26, 214:28,
217:9, 219:28,
219:29, 220:29,
224:18, 225:12
needed [1] - 185:15
needs [1] - 53:2
negotiated [1] -
107:18
negotiation [1] -
223:18
negotiations [3] -
156:29, 197:7, 197:9
Neiman [2]-213:21,
213:23
NESSA [1] - 2:30
Net [1] - 110:21
network [3]-167:4,
205:24, 206:1
never [3]-141:14,
162:22, 177:3
nevertheless [2] -
84:10, 154:1
Nevertheless [2] -
52:27, 152:28

New [1] - 186:7
new [10] - 12:8,
14:23, 37:26, 38:19, 48:16, 51:12, 64:12, 76:19, 100:14, 119:4
newly [1] - 17:1
next [14] - 12:26,
16:11, 18:11, 28:26,
53:19, 54:1, 66:5,
83:22, 145:26, 185:7,
201:1, 216:25,
218:27, 219:6
nexus [1] - 141:9
nine [4]-13:24,
152:4, 152:11, 205:19
Ninth [5] - 193:18,
213:5, 213:9, 213:28, 214:9
nominee [1] - 14:23
NON [1] - 154:26
non [102] - 14:9,
31:12, 52:5, 53:8,
55:28, 56:1, 57:20,
58:11, 58:14, 58:19, 61:1, 62:4, 62:5, 67:28, 68:15, 70:28, 71:26, 73:3, 74:2, 74:15, 77:7, 79:6,
80:22, 80:28, 81:1, 82:6, 84:7, 95:29, 122:7, 122:24, 123:19, 124:7, 124:12, 126:7, 126:11, 130:24, 131:2, 131:11, 133:7, 133:11, 134:24, 135:11, 135:21, 135:25, 136:1, 136:28, 140:15, 141:8, 141:22, 141:27, 143:7, 143:12, 143:26, 144:6, 145:19, 145:21, 145:24, 148:16, 148:21, 148:29, 149:5, 154:29, 155:4, 155:20, 155:21, 157:14, 157:15, 158:17, 158:25, 159:19, 164:15, 166:16, 166:19, 167:12, 167:24, 174:19, 175:3, 175:17, 175:20, 175:26, 175:29, 176:4, 176:29, 177:11, 177:16, 189:20, 190:4, 193:4, 196:21, 200:16,

216:4, 216:20, 217:21, 220:3, 227:12, 227:21, 228:5, 229:10, 230:23, 231:17 non-binding [1] 70:28
non-citizen [1] 177:11
non-citizens [1] 176:29
non-citizens' [1] 177:16
non-compliance [21]

- 55:28, 56:1, 57:20,

58:11, 58:14, 58:19,
61:1, 62:5, 71:26,
77:7, 79:6, 80:22,
80:28, 81:1, 82:6, 95:29, 157:14, 157:15, 158:17, 193:4, 217:21
non-compliant [1] 53:8
non-economic [1] -
196:21
non-EU [2] - 229:10,
230:23
non-excessive [1] -
52:5
non-exclusive [1] -
189:20
non-judicial [3] -
123:19, 220:3, 227:12
non-monetary [1] -
62:4
non-precedential [1]

- 31:12
non-profit [1]-14:9
non-U.S [23] -
130:24, 131:2,
131:11, 134:24,
135:21, 143:7,
143:12, 143:26,
144:6, 145:21,
148:16, 149:5,
154:29, 155:20,
155:21, 166:16,
166:19, 167:12,
175:3, 175:17,
175:20, 175:29
non-uniform [1] -
190:4
non-US [38] - 67:28,
68:15, 73:3, 74:2,
74:15, 84:7, 122:7,
122:24, 124:7,
124:12, 126:7,
126:11, 133:7,
133:11, 135:11,

135:25, 136:1,
136:28, 140:15,
141:8, 141:22,
141:27, 145:19,
145:24, 148:29,
159:19, 164:15,
167:24, 174:19,
175:26, 176:4,
200:16, 216:4,
216:20, 227:21,
228:5, 231:17
NON-US [1] - 154:26
noncompliance [5] -
77:22, 81:11, 102:28,
102:29, 103:7
none [4]-29:13,
61:20, 150:19, 189:8
nonetheless [2] -
108:28, 203:28

## nongovernmental

[1] - 227:16
nonpublicly [1] -
147:3
normative [1] -
179:28
NORTH [2] - 2:31,
2:32
Notably [2] - 173:8,
199:9
note [4]-75:27,
107:20, 110:16,
216:18
noted [7]-19:12,
24:28, 117:19, 140:4,
195:10, 202:14,
215:24
notes [8]-1:25,
67:12, 108:25,
168:27, 174:9,
176:13, 181:15,
181:29
nothing [1] - 28:16
Notice [1] - 50:27
notice [22]-28:22,
29:15, 59:20, 118:5,
118:29, 119:2, 119:4,
119:5, 119:15,
119:17, 119:18,
150:21, 151:7, 181:2,
181:19, 182:25,
182:27, 183:4, 183:5,
183:22, 183:23,
205:24
notification [1] -
45:26
notify [4]-30:8,
58:19, 150:28, 180:26
notion [1] - 10:19
notwithstanding [3]

- 89:16, 90:17, 180:8

Novelli [3] - 98:20,
98:29, 99:3
November [1] -
188:4
NSA [39] - 5:23, 6:29,
8:1, 9:21, 13:17,
16:23, 17:6, 19:29,
22:10, 129:16,
136:11, 137:5,
138:10, 138:15,
138:23, 138:27,
139:5, 139:10,
139:20, 140:2, 140:8,
140:13, 142:19,
142:23, 144:17,
144:29, 145:2,
156:23, 156:25,
161:22, 162:11,
162:20, 162:22,
164:23, 169:28,
195:11, 195:18,
195:19, 201:11
NSA's [12] - 9:16,
13:25, 13:29, 14:2, 22:8, 23:12, 139:28, 144:8, 149:18, 162:27, 167:20, 175:27
NSL) [1] - 67:2
number [30]-6:12,
33:15, 50:29, 56:24,
64:27, 65:29, 72:5,
72:21, 73:3, 73:14,
74:9, 108:10, 121:15, 122:20, 127:1, 129:4, 136:10, 154:9, 160:3, 160:14, 160:26,
161:4, 169:18,
171:22, 171:28,
172:2, 173:4, 190:3,
191:3, 224:25
number) [1] - 142:28
numbered [4] -
219:21, 221:14,
221:15, 221:29
numbers [3]-41:3,
141:8, 221:16
numbers) [1] -
139:16
numerous [4]-
118:17, 143:16,
222:23, 225:7
Numerous [1] -
145:6

## 0

O'DWYER [1] - 3:1
O'SULLIVAN [1] -
2:15

Obama [9]-43:5,
98:17, 126:29, 130:5,
145:12, 197:4, 223:6, 223:9, 224:4
object [4]-51:15,
82:28, 108:17, 210:25
objection [1] -
220:23
objection.. [1] -
219:23
objections [3] - 89:6, 89:8, 154:19 objective [4]-27:12,
68:29, 69:5, 88:14
objectively [2] -
82:14, 99:22
obligated [1] - 173:9
obligation [6] - 79:4,
90:18, 102:19,
150:27, 180:26,
188:15
obligations [6] -
53:11, 86:8, 129:18,
182:25, 207:29, 230:27
obliged [3] - 50:28,
57:14, 62:17
observe [1] - 34:26
observed [3]-25:10,
144:20, 163:5
observes [5] - 166:1,
166:13, 168:9, 172:8,
178:1
observing [1] - 7:27
obstacle [2]-31:27,
32:6
obstacle' [1] - 30:21
Obstacles [1] -
149:27
obstacles [1] -
165:24
obtain [17]-7:29,
20:16, 52:5, 69:4, 86:15, 86:29, 131:25,
131:27, 134:25,
156:9, 158:28,
159:20, 166:18,
167:10, 197:22,
209:20, 210:8
obtained [8] -
149:14, 151:5,
181:27, 185:16,
193:12, 194:7,
208:28, 211:8
obtaining [5] - 134:4,
150:1, 156:14,
161:19, 182:19
obtains [1] - 181:10
obviously [17] -
13:12, 23:1, 28:13,

29:4, 33:9, 37:7,
47:11, 58:6, 87:16, 91:20, 117:24, 122:1, 185:1, 185:18,
201:25, 224:19, 231:8
occur [4]-26:14,
87:17, 127:4, 213:19
occur' [1]-26:16
occurred [3]-5:8,
6:29, 26:12
occurring [1] -
182:27
occurs [1] - 204:20
October [3]-110:22,
118:8, 152:15
ODNI [2]-108:26,
157:13
OF [2] - 2:19, 154:25
offences [1] - 121:13
offense [2] - 209:29
offenses [2]-95:26,
231:2
offenses' [1] - 202:5
offer [1] - 86:12
offered [4] - 59:18,
73:25, 95:18, 126:8
offering [1] - 126:5
offers [3] - 52:15,
54:29
office [1] - 43:2
Office [5] - 70:8,
70:10, 102:26, 105:3,
223:3
officers [4]-70:18,
183:7, 191:13, 191:19
officers' [1] - 183:11
Offices [1] - 105:2
official [8] - 40:17,
48:4, 48:23, 48:28
75:13, 97:29, 137:24,
222:22
officials [9]-35:19,
72:28, 73:16, 99:13,
99:16, 101:4, 101:14,
207:18, 209:16
officio [1]-95:9
often [7]-25:11,
27:13, 169:8, 178:6,
197:8, 209:23, 225:12
old [2]-111:11,
111:15
Olympic [1] - 22:12
Olympics [1]-22:12
Ombudsman [6] -
36:9, 36:13, 64:17,
87:20, 90:3, 106:20

## Ombudsperson [85]

- 35:4, 35:6, 41:23,

41:27, 42:1, 46:28,
64:13, 76:19, 77:2,

77:17, 78:14, 78:21, 78:25, 79:1, 79:5, 79:13, 79:20, 79:24, 80:1, 80:9, 80:20, 80:29, 81:4, 81:17, 81:18, 81:22, 82:2, 82:9, 82:14, 82:23, 83:15, 87:1, 90:4, 91:3, 91:7, 91:16, 93:6, 97:2, 97:24, 98:12, 98:25, 99:12, 99:15, 99:18, 99:19, 99:21, 99:25, 100:10, 100:25, 100:28,
101:2, 101:9, 101:28,
102:5, 102:16,
102:20, 103:12, 103:26, 104:2, 105:6, 105:12, 107:5,
108:23, 113:21,
114:6, 114:12,
114:17, 114:21,
114:27, 114:29,
115:27, 116:5,
116:12, 116:23,
156:27, 157:3, 157:7, 157:16, 157:24, 158:3, 158:8, 158:11, 158:16, 184:16, 184:17
ombudsperson [1] 116:2
Ombudsperson' [1]

- 78:10

Ombudsperson's [8]

- 78:17, 101:5,

104:18, 113:18,
114:10, 157:4,
157:22, 158:19
omission [1] - 184:1
ON [2] - 1:18, 5:1
on.. [1]-26:23
once [5] - 32:28,
66:24, 102:14, 134:12, 202:1
ONE [1]-2:21
One [2] - 50:6,
190:14
one [83]-10:15,
14:21, 20:10, 25:6, 33:23, 34:29, 36:12, 38:12, 38:14, 42:2, 45:26, 53:24, 54:22, 54:24, 54:28, 57:14, 63:6, 63:19, 64:18, 75:25, 77:11, 80:13, 80:23, 86:4, 87:19, 90:5, 90:6, 90:24, 90:28, 91:8, 91:17, 95:20, 97:23, 97:29,

99:9, 100:6, 100:19,
101:10, 105:18,
106:18, 107:24, 110:18, 110:20,
111:21, 117:5, 117:7,
117:10, 117:12,
117:13, 118:11,
118:12, 121:16,
122:21, 123:22,
125:4, 126:3, 133:10,
138:25, 138:26,
152:13, 152:24,
154:13, 166:19,
167:11, 167:18,
169:19, 184:9, 195:4,
198:4, 204:25,
206:25, 207:20,
208:29, 219:2,
220:13, 221:16,
223:9, 224:11,
224:29, 229:29,
231:10
one-dash-whatever
[1] - 221:16
one-end [3] - 166:19,
167:11, 167:18
one-page [1] -
107:24
ones [2]-33:15,
177:26
ongoing [1] - 55:19
online [1] - 54:12
Onward [2]-50:7,
53:20
onward [2] - 53:19,
53:21
onwards [2]-79:24, 117:28
open [20]-17:27,
20:10, 20:27, 24:10,
38:29, 39:12, 56:25, 92:28, 128:28,
138:18, 138:21,
147:21, 185:7, 190:1,
196:27, 201:7,
215:25, 218:28,
219:1, 220:10
opened [17]-26:28,
31:4, 43:5, 97:19,
128:17, 128:20,
155:14, 169:2,
184:22, 192:4,
193:25, 196:25,
204:2, 212:19, 215:5,
215:7, 218:20
opening [4] - 92:24,
125:1, 220:16, 220:21
operate [4] - 101:9,
110:8, 193:20, 200:3
operated [4] - 5:22,

118:4, 141:14, 178:21
operates [8] -9:11,
42:23, 43:7, 105:8,
105:13, 144:4,
161:23, 199:22
operating [3] -
14:25, 100:27, 130:28
operation [4] -9:28,
36:27, 37:11, 118:23
operational [1] -
148:2
operations [3] -
14:9, 66:1, 66:16
operator [1] - 152:13
operators [1] - 55:1
opine [1] - 190:7
opinion [13] - 6:10,
8:18, 8:20, 13:21,
14:5, 92:2, 108:5,
109:25, 152:27,
152:28, 186:10,
186:19, 212:27
opinions [7]-23:26,
23:27, 173:6, 173:10,
173:15, 173:17, 213:2
opportunities [1] -
199:17
opportunity [3] -
59:13, 212:7, 232:15
Opportunity [1] -
52:19
opposed [2] - 158:1,
196:21
opposite [1] - 178:24
opt [2]-51:15, 201:8
opt-out [1] - 201:8
optic [1] - 144:17
option [1] - 58:20
options [1] - 56:25
Order [35]-65:24,
118:2, 118:12,
118:21, 118:24,
119:3, 119:20,
121:28, 121:29,
122:8, 123:27,
123:28, 125:22,
125:26, 125:27,
126:4, 126:20,
126:21, 126:25, 129:13, 129:29, 130:10, 130:21,
140:11, 140:12,
143:29, 148:24,
154:20, 163:2,
163:25, 164:17,
166:22, 175:21,
194:25, 195:22
order [32]-44:17,
48:11, 57:16, 76:9,
76:17, 82:7, 86:18,

88:4, 94:3, 101:4, 113:14, 113:16,
118:13, 118:22,
120:17, 131:3,
131:25, 131:27,
132:2, 134:4, 135:7,
136:14, 141:23,
141:29, 142:14,
143:7, 173:15,
181:28, 194:9,
196:18, 199:6, 214:17
ordered [1] - 121:3
orders [9]-43:19,
61:17, 62:8, 72:5,
115:22, 123:24,
157:11, 195:22,
209:22
Orders [5] - 65:20,
102:24, 106:6,
117:22, 123:24
ordinary [5] - 67:19,
103:21, 172:6,
172:14, 172:29
organisation [21] -
44:15, 49:28, 50:8,
52:6, 54:29, 55:11,
56:26, 56:29, 57:26,
58:4, 58:10, 59:17,
60:9, 60:17, 61:4,
62:16, 62:22, 63:17,
81:6, 110:21
organisation's [3] -
60:1, 60:3, 60:29
organisations [29] -
14:8, 14:10, 40:12,
41:15, 43:29, 44:27,
49:4, 49:12, 49:23,
49:29, 50:28, 51:26,
51:28, 53:5, 53:12,
54:6, 54:13, 55:6,
55:27, 56:5, 56:13,
56:17, 58:8, 66:25,
85:27, 88:12, 171:25,
172:2, 227:16
Organisations [1] -
61:23
organization [2] -
143:20, 201:18
organizations [3] -
13:24, 136:14, 152:12
organs [1] - 88:28
orientation [1] -
146:4
origin [1] - 167:3
original [4]-9:27,
51:14, 76:28, 129:26
originally [2] -
131:24, 185:21
originated [1] -
203:18
originating [1] -
202:7
origins [1] - 197:6
ostensibly [1] -
136:25
OTHER [1] - 155:26
otherwise [8] -
22:16, 27:14, 68:19,
103:17, 119:26,
123:13, 190:13, 210:7
outcome [1] - 81:17
outlets [1] - 129:14
outline [1] - 50:25
outlined [1] - 106:14 outlines [2] - 192:20,
226:26
outright [1] - 8:16
outset [4]-22:25,
29:7, 31:9, 153:1
outside [15] -
105:13, 105:14,
118:3, 122:28, 134:24, 140:19,
155:4, 159:19, 163:11, 163:16, 167:1, 167:9, 176:17, 176:26, 229:7 outstanding [2] -
37:18, 118:20
Overall [1] - 82:18
overall [6] - 177:25,
222:19, 226:4,
227:29, 228:12,
229:23
overarching [1] -
189:28
overcome [1] - 23:12
overlooked [1] -
179:21
overrides [2] -
188:12, 188:14
overseas [2]-131:2, 144:18
oversee [1] - 78:12
overseeing [1] -
101:15 overseen [2]-
141:18, 164:26
oversees [1] - 71:19
overside [1] - 113:16
oversight [41] -
64:12, 65:1, 69:26, 70:4, 70:5, 70:7, $70: 14,70: 18,71: 2$, 71:17, 71:24, 72:1, 78:11, 78:22, 79:1, 79:3, 79:16, 80:10, 80:17, 80:22, 80:23, 82:21, 86:10, 101:10, 101:26, 104:29,

105:1, 115:7, 123:18, 133:3, 141:12,
160:23, 165:2, 165:5, 165:6, 220:3, 220:4, 225:9, 225:15, 225:28, 226:12
Oversight [11] -
10:26, 54:2, 70:11, 70:12, 71:5, 71:18, 101:19, 115:6, 158:5, 164:19, 227:14
overstates' [1]-32:6
overstay [1] - 119:26
overtaken [1] - 93:10
overturned [1] -
152:28
overview [4] - 42:21,
189:20, 189:26, 218:5
overwhelming [3] -
150:11, 183:3, 183:20
owe [2] - 188:15,
188:27
owed [1] - 187:16
own [11]-22:24,
24:4, 59:6, 60:15,
61:12, 63:21, 70:23,
79:28, 124:8, 188:9,
199:1
owned [1] - 208:22
Oxford [1] - 226:6

package [1] - 34:6
packaged [1] -
169:18
page [78]-6:11,
11:8, 11:9, 14:18,
14:19, 14:27, 16:11,
16:29, 18:11, 18:20,
19:3, 21:21, 23:20,
24:9, 28:24, 28:25,
28:26, 39:3, 39:4,
39:8, 39:9, 39:13,
39:16, 39:19, 39:28,
40:21, 41:3, 41:4,
41:12, 41:20, 42:5,
42:19, 42:25, 43:1,
43:11, 47:19, 48:1,
52:27, 55:8, 56:24,
66:9, 67:11, 72:18,
85:21, 88:25, 97:27,
97:29, 98:5, 99:9,
102:12, 104:25,
107:24, 112:11,
124:26, 129:2,
129:19, 159:12,
177:27, 178:13,
180:13, 181:12,
182:29, 183:15,

184:9, 184:13
191:25, 201:1,
205:19, 206:2,
211:27, 212:20,
219:21, 221:14,
222:16, 224:22,
224:25
PAGE [1]-4:3
pages [9]-39:25,
47:17, 66:5, 169:4,
219:22, 220:10,
221:15, 224:25, 225:2
panel [8]-8:14,
57:10, 59:9, 59:14, 59:19, 59:28, 60:2,
62:3
Panel [1]-57:8
Panel' [1]-61:23
paragraph [25] -
12:26, 16:29, 23:20,
39:12, 43:24, 43:27,
47:18, 52:10, 53:19,
61:10, 66:6, 72:11,
75:7, 86:24, 99:9,
100:8, 102:12,
129:20, 140:4,
147:27, 184:14,
186:17, 188:12,
221:1, 222:17
parameters [2] -
130:9, 137:27
pardon [3] - 48:8,
117:15, 184:22
parent [1] - 189:2
part [23]-15:12,
34:5, 34:9, 39:23,
46:1, 56:5, 61:13,
81:16, 106:20, 116:1,
116:10, 116:18,
116:23, 116:24,
122:4, 124:2, 124:5,
130:17, 138:15,
154:8, 158:11, 189:7,
214:7
Part [4] - 225:5,
225:20, 226:24,
228:21
partial [1] - 96:7
partially [1] - 137:4
participate [2] -
138:26, 223:23
participated [1] -
223:17
participates [1] -
129:13
participating [5] -
9:18, 10:3, 53:5,
109:14, 138:28
particular [58] - 17:9,
17:14, 17:29, 29:18,

35:2, 42:9, 44:8,
54:29, 59:11, 61:6,
61:13, 65:19, 69:6,
77:1, 77:23, 77:24,
78:19, 80:12, 82:4,
82:24, 86:1, 88:21,
96:14, 96:28, 97:13,
103:9, 106:7, 109:6,
117:25, 117:29,
118:21, 122:16,
139:14, 141:3,
142:27, 152:22,
153:10, 153:18,
155:2, 156:10,
157:25, 170:21,
171:11, 171:17,
172:11, 174:1,
178:19, 179:3,
182:10, 190:11,
192:9, 195:11,
195:16, 201:11,
208:9, 208:10,
220:13, 220:17
particularised [1] -
214:17
particularity [2] -
135:5, 159:22
particularized [1] -
24:21
particularized' [1] -
151:22
particularly [5] -
49:7, 80:15, 119:28,
187:27, 218:7
parties [8]-17:19,
18:17, 21:6, 50:10,
60:10, 112:26,
184:27, 187:27
parties' [2] - 12:18,
211:4
partner [1] - 186:4
partners [1]-146:9
parts [3]-116:24,
218:23, 220:18
Parts [1]-228:2
party [5] - 3:10,
133:10, 188:15,
213:27, 215:2
Party [7]-94:29,
97:16, 107:22, 110:5,
111:24, 111:26, 112:3
pass [1]-22:15
passed [1] - 227:5
past [1] - 182:24
paths [2]-226:27,
227:12
pause [5] - 44:29,
54:19, 63:15, 77:9, 86:20
Pause) [1] - 185:10
pausing ${ }_{[1]}$ - 81:4
payment [1]-213:23
PBD28 [1]-117:29
PCLOB [12]-10:25,
70:10, 80:21, 115:10,
115:14, 115:21,
158:6, 160:1, 160:24,
161:9, 161:10, 168:28
PCLOB) [1] - 78:23
pecuniary [3] -
215:9, 215:15, 217:6
pen [3]-43:19,
191:23, 192:26
penalties [1] -
209:14
pending ${ }_{[1]}$ - 119:10
pending' $[1]$ - 217:1
Pennsylvania [1] -
5:27
Penny [1]-40:24
people [7]-34:27,
41:8, 55:4, 67:25,
110:9, 133:7, 135:3
per [3]-152:25,
156:2, 193:16
perceive [1]-220:2
percent ${ }_{[1]}$ - 224:5
perform [1]-98:29
performance [2] -
99:14, 109:9
perhaps [13]-14:13,
20:24, 27:9, 28:18,
31:24, 38:2, 77:25,
84:8, 90:24, 93:26,
97:10, 127:7, 138:14
period [2]-137:16,
148:8
period) [1]-208:29
periodic [1]-70:6
periodically ${ }_{[1]}$ -
94:5
permanent ${ }^{[4]}$ -
121:24, 122:14,
176:26, 197:24
permanently [3] -
68:18, 143:16, 149:21 permission [1]-3:10 permissive [5] -
131:7, 135:27, 143:6, 149:11, 158:23
permit $[8]$ - 132:15,
141:26, 142:1, 142:2,
142:9, 142:26,
160:17, 164:8
permits [7]-134:23,
143:11, 156:5,
159:18, 159:22,
163:22, 191:6
permitted [5] -
148:23, 149:7,

163:21, 205:29,
207:13
persistent ${ }_{[1]}-60: 2$
person [52]-17:22,
36:16, 68:15, 68:16,
73:27, 75:6, 76:4,
77:13, 87:23, 87:25,
105:7, 107:1, 126:7,
131:2, 133:11,
134:24, 135:17,
141:22, 141:27,
143:12, 143:19,
143:26, 144:7,
155:13, 159:19,
164:11, 164:12,
170:21, 175:3,
175:20, 176:4, 176:6,
181:23, 182:2,
188:20, 191:6,
192:17, 193:9,
193:13, 194:1, 194:3,
198:4, 205:5, 205:13,
206:5, 208:27, 209:4,
209:18, 221:6, 223:4,
224:9, 226:27
person' ${ }_{[1]}$ - 151:4
person.. [1]-198:18
personal [68]-6:3,
40:11, 43:27, 44:8,
44:19, 44:26, 45:22,
46:22, 49:3, 49:27,
50:3, 51:1, 51:8,
51:20, 51:22, 52:7,
52:13, 53:8, 58:12, 63:5, 63:13, 64:5, 64:28, 66:19, 66:27, 67:4, 67:24, 68:13, 68:26, 69:19, 69:29, 72:23, 72:27, 74:4, 79:17, 80:4, 84:11, 85:26, 86:3, 86:14, 96:22, 97:14, 101:27, 108:25, 108:27, 139:23, 144:22, 145:4, 145:18, 145:20, 146:18, 146:21, 148:21, 149:4, 163:7, 164:10, 174:19, 186:24, 189:24, 210:6, 213:6, 216:13, 228:5, 228:8, 228:13, 228:18, 231:16, 231:22
personally [1] -

## 121:25

personnel [1] -
147:15
persons [72]-10:29,
67:28, 67:29, 68:26,
69:20, 73:4, 74:2,

74:15, 76:14, 83:7, 84:7, 88:7, 112:3, 121:23, 122:7,
122:13, 122:24, 124:7, 124:12,
126:11, 130:24,
131:11, 133:8,
135:11, 135:21, 135:26, 136:26, 138:9, 139:9, 140:15, 141:8, 141:28, 143:8,
145:19, 145:21,
145:24, 146:3,
146:15, 146:17,
148:16, 148:21,
148:23, 148:29,
149:5, 149:7, 149:12,
154:29, 155:4,
155:20, 155:22,
158:25, 159:27,
164:15, 164:16,
175:18, 175:26,
175:29, 176:16,
176:25, 189:8,
192:28, 192:29,
199:23, 205:1, 225:6,
225:15, 227:19,
228:5, 231:17
PERSONS ${ }_{[1]}$ -
154:26
persons' ${ }^{[2]}$ -
132:24, 136:29
perspective [3]-
42:22, 103:21, 103:24
persuasive [2] -
8:25, 12:5
pertain [1]-44:7
pertaining $[4]$ -
194:15, 195:1,
195:17, 199:2
pertains [1]-146:23
pertinent ${ }_{[1]}-46: 7$
phase [1]-23:14
phenomenon [1] 27:15
Philip [1] - 187:24
PHILIP [1]-2:6
phone [5]-133:10,
139:16, 142:28,
144:8, 144:10
photocopied [1] 3:9
phrase $[4]$ - 18:1, 80:25, 80:26, 122:10
physical [4]-139:7,
155:16, 177:13,
191:20
picture [1]-220:1
piece [3]-17:28,
169:19, 180:20
pieces [1]-21:29
PISA [2] - 217:20,
217:24
place [22]-21:17,
53:21, 58:18, 68:23, 94:14, 102:8, 108:29, 122:3, 123:18, 123:19, 125:10, 129:29, 130:2, 131:9,
132:28, 141:21,
160:25, 167:22,
176:12, 176:23,
176:26, 200:28
placed [2]-106:6, 123:15
places [3]-132:7,
134:28, 163:3
plain ${ }_{[1]}$ - 206:28
plainly [2]-20:3,
142:10
Plaintiff ${ }_{[1]}$ - 188:22
plaintiff [27]-12:16,
15:14, 15:18, 16:3,
26:11, 27:2, 27:6,
28:2, 28:8, 28:13, 29:10, 30:3, 151:9, 151:23, 198:10, 198:16, 199:8, 206:13, 206:16, 209:26, 211:19, 213:16, 214:15, 215:13, 216:27, 217:1, 217:6
PLAINTIFF [2]-1:7, 2:4 plaintiff's [9]-11:29, 12:12, 16:20, 32:15, 151:14, 153:2, 213:26, 213:28, 216:13
plaintiffs [34]-6:20,
7:9, 7:23, 7:24, 8:1, 8:12, 8:18, 8:20, 13:24, 14:4, 15:9, 16:11, 18:3, 18:11, 18:12, 18:13, 18:22, 22:9, 23:3, 23:14, 26:1, 26:5, 26:23, 30:9, 31:8, 31:10, 32:9, 152:4, 152:17, 152:29, 209:24, 212:9, 217:9, 217:11
Plaintiffs [6] - 15:1, 16:29, 17:26, 18:20, 23:9, 199:5
plaintiffs' $[7]-8: 14$,
13:27, 13:28, 18:1,
26:20, 151:29, 214:4
plaintiff's [1]-15:13
plausibility [3] -

6:15, 22:16, 29:8
plausible [6] - 6:8,
7:13, 26:2, 29:23,
32:14, 153:3
plausible' [1]-31:10
plausibly [4]-18:3,
23:10, 151:16, 152:23
play [1] - 178:3
played [1]-134:14
plays [1]-134:12
pleaded [5]-6:22,
10:12, 10:15, 13:2,
22:20
pleading [4]-13:2,
13:7, 212:4, 216:11
pleadings [4]-12:1,
12:21, 29:8, 187:26
pleadings' ${ }^{[1]}$ -
22:17
pleased [1] - 98:11
pleasure [1]-116:6
pled [1]-22:16
point [23]-19:5,
21:13, 26:22, 29:18,
31:18, 39:10, 46:25,
76:25, 89:12, 90:25,
98:22, 112:24,
117:25, 123:13,
127:8, 190:14,
199:24, 201:2,
204:11, 219:12,
222:7, 232:1, 232:2
pointed [1] - 74:1
points [5] - 8:3,
64:18, 68:3, 123:22, 128:22
points' ${ }_{[1]}$ - 144:18
policies [20]-53:12,
71:10, 102:20, 103:4,
106:4, 118:14,
121:22, 122:13,
123:18, 123:23,
124:11, 125:8,
140:24, 140:26,
142:6, 142:9, 142:10, 143:13, 157:12
Policies [1]-102:25
policies' [1]-141:3
Policy [5]-43:4,
65:24, 117:23, 130:4, 223:7
policy [20]-45:5,
54:13, 69:5, 100:22,
117:24, 120:21, 121:29, 122:2, 122:8,
122:12, 122:21,
122:23, 123:5, 124:4,
124:8, 126:13,
126:29, 127:4,
146:25, 194:26
policy' [1] - 195:24
political [7]-25:3,
25:13, 82:25, 116:5, 116:7, 123:8, 143:3 pool [1]-61:27 population [1] 142:20
portion [2]-17:7, 18:5
position [39] - 12:3,
27:26, 28:7, 28:23,
30:1, 32:17, 112:8,
113:9, 114:4, 114:25,
115:19, 116:21,
116:29, 127:6,
150:27, 154:28,
157:3, 158:12,
159:16, 159:26,
160:7, 161:9, 161:28,
163:15, 164:2,
164:14, 165:22,
166:7, 166:27,
167:28, 169:7,
170:24, 174:1,
176:13, 177:9,
178:22, 183:14,
232:12, 232:19
positive [2]-81:10,
81:11
possesses [1] - 9:21
possession [1]-
147:11
possibilities [1] -
74:15
possibilities' $[1]$ -
6:25
possibility [13] -
33:6, 41:17, 42:14,
55:28, 56:15, 60:24,
61:24, 73:25, 96:27,
109:8, 182:7, 192:5,
229:19
possible [4]-48:16,
69:6, 93:5, 100:20
possibly [2] - 86:25, 169:2
post $[3]$ - 17:28,
27:16, 27:17
post-Clapper [1]
27:16
post-Snowden [1] -
27:17
postdates [1] - 90:26
posted ${ }_{[1]}$ - 28:11
posture [6] - $7: 8$,
8:26, 10:16, 22:13,
25:24, 25:26
Potential [1] - 190:3
potential [7]-95:29,
136:1, 189:26, 190:2,

190:4, 200:13, 215:25
potentially [3] -
202:6, 228:21, 229:4
potions [1] - 191:7
power [9]-45:11,
60:8, 65:16, 80:19,
132:6, 132:9, 193:10
power' [1] - 132:10
powers [14]-20:8,
24:4, 25:2, 44:12,
53:14, 61:5, 78:22, 82:23, 83:19, 101:11,
108:22, 134:21,
147:7, 226:5
PPD-28 [46] - 43:6,
65:28, 66:17, 67:21,
67:24, 70:6, 71:28,
76:23, 78:4, 98:18,
106:7, 106:9, 122:3,
123:5, 123:29,
140:25, 145:10,
145:13, 145:23,
145:28, 146:26,
147:2, 147:28,
148:27, 149:19,
160:25, 163:24,
164:4, 164:8, 164:10,
164:14, 174:4, 174:7,
174:16, 174:18,
174:23, 175:1, 175:4,
175:7, 175:12,
175:15, 175:18,
175:24, 175:28, 176:3
PPD-28's [4] -
147:24, 148:14,
174:13, 174:20
PPD28 [1] - 66:6
practical [2] -
197:16, 219:28
practice [17]-42:13,
45:15, 48:4, 48:28,
60:16, 86:12, 108:29,
125:19, 147:22,
160:9, 161:2, 186:27,
200:3, 225:6, 226:2,
226:17, 228:10
practices [9]-19:15,
42:11, 55:12, 59:27,
62:28, 98:15, 146:27,
170:5, 170:7
pre [2]-22:19, 50:9
pre-discovery [1] -
22:19
pre-existing [1] -
50:9
precedent [2] -
119:8, 180:9
precedential [1] -
31:12
precise [2]-162:3,

200:8
precisely [1]-41:29
precondition [1]-
211:21
predicated [1] -
134:18
predict [2]-27:13,
203:26
preempts [1] -
153:26
preferred [1] - 10:17
prejudice [1] - 49:20
preliminary [5] -
7:25, 8:1, 8:11, 8:21, 89:10
premises [2]-12:9,
134:28
preparation [4] -
186:12, 188:8,
188:23, 189:11
prepare [4]-81:20,
95:11, 186:16, 187:25
prepared [1] - 108:4
preparing [1] -
187:14
preponderance [4] -
23:15, 26:6, 29:10,
151:25
prerequisite [3] -
32:4, 215:5, 215:9
presence [1]-
177:13
present [11] - 12:8,
15:4, 31:18, 46:11,
47:3, 49:22, 65:22,
105:18, 119:27,
121:17, 206:13
presentation [1] -
9:16
presented [1] - 12:14
presenting [1] -
212:4
presently [1] -
165:16
presents [1] - 206:16
President [20]-5:16,
43:5, 65:18, 66:11,
71:7, 98:17, 107:1,
118:13, 121:8,
125:25, 130:5,
145:12, 145:26,
197:4, 223:2, 223:6,
223:7, 223:8, 223:17,
223:26
President's [2] -
65:9, 70:11
presidential [3] -
118:4, 123:24, 157:11
Presidential [9] -
43:4, 65:20, 65:24,

102:24, 103:4, 106:6, 117:22, 121:28, 130:4
presiding [1] - 23:24
Press [1] - 224:3
press [2]-161:21,
227:15
presumably [5] -
23:13, 46:4, 78:3,
100:6, 231:9
presume [2] - 93:5,
124:13
prevail' [1] - 230:20
prevailed [1] -
156:17
prevailed' [1] - 199:9
prevailing [1] - 177:6
prevent [4] - 140:2,
150:1, 205:11, 231:1
preventing [2] -
153:7, 202:4
prevention [1] -
95:24
prevents [1] - 47:6
previous [2]-100:8,
177:10
previously [3] -
112:10, 167:17,
167:24
primarily [4] - 33:26,
58:29, 110:10, 222:20
primary [3]-38:13,
140:12, 164:23
Princeton [1] - 224:3
principal [1] - 6:14
principally ${ }_{[2]}$ -
134:1, 170:15
principle [5]-74:15,
93:14, 108:18,
123:14, 201:7
Principle [10] - 50:7,
50:27, 51:8, 51:14,
51:16, 51:20, 52:3
53:5, 53:21, 56:7
principles [27]-
34:21, 34:26, 40:16,
40:29, 41:13, 41:17,
42:14, 45:6, 48:22,
49:12, 49:18, 50:23,
53:7, 53:13, 54:7,
57:20, 61:1, 63:7,
66:15, 78:3, 86:5,
91:11, 91:13, 97:9,
145:14, 145:28, 188:6
Principles [24]-
44:17, 45:12, 45:14,
49:25, 49:27, 50:5,
50:18, 51:26, 53:17,
53:25, 53:26, 55:11,
55:26, 56:22, 58:9,
61:8, 62:6, 62:23,

63:3, 63:28, 86:2, 88:13, 95:22, 96:1
Principles.. [1] -
86:11
prioritisation [1] -
121:11
Prism [2]-67:11,
72:14
PRISM [23]-6:15,
9:11, 9:19, 9:28, 10:8,
10:13, 10:19, 14:15,
137:17, 138:3,
138:11, 138:15,
138:26, 138:28,
161:6, 161:7, 161:16,
161:18, 161:23,
171:8, 171:12, 179:6, 179:8
Pritzker [1] - 40:24
privacy [40]-30:19,
37:19, 42:21, 48:22,
49:12, 50:23, 54:13,
56:21, 61:14, 70:18,
71:11, 75:5, 76:3,
84:29, 89:5, 112:22,
121:22, 122:12,
122:24, 135:11,
136:25, 145:23,
146:18, 156:27,
186:5, 186:22,
189:24, 201:20,
213:5, 215:21,
217:15, 218:7,
220:15, 222:19,
222:20, 222:26,
223:5, 226:26,
226:29, 227:16
PRIVACY [1] - 3:1
Privacy [207]-5:11,
10:25, 32:22, 34:8, 34:12, 34:17, 35:24, 35:28, 36:6, 36:23,
36:26, 37:11, 38:11, 38:26, 39:11, 40:13, 40:15, 41:12, 41:22, 42:12, 42:20, 43:18, 43:28, 44:16, 44:23, 46:23, 46:27, 47:5, 47:23, 48:25, 49:3, 49:10, 50:1, 50:8, 54:3, 54:7, 54:14, 55:4, 55:25, 56:21,
57:8, 60:3, 60:18, 61:4, 61:12, 62:3, 63:14, 64:6, 64:13, 64:29, 66:26, 67:5, 68:27, 70:9, 70:10, 71:4, 73:19, 73:21, 78:9, 78:13, 78:21, 79:5, 79:12, 79:19,

80:1, 80:8, 80:20, 81:16, 81:22, 82:8, 82:14, 83:8, 85:18, 85:20, 85:22, 85:28, 88:9, 90:15, 90:29, 91:11, 91:24, 92:18, 92:25, 93:23, 93:25, 94:7, 94:16, 94:25, 95:7, 95:18, 96:4, 96:23, 97:2, 98:12, 98:25, 99:11, 99:15, 100:18, 101:2, 101:9, 102:15, 102:20, 103:12, 103:26,
104:1, 104:10,
104:18, 105:2, 105:3,
105:27, 106:12,
106:18, 107:18, 107:19, 107:27, 108:2, 108:3, 108:5, 108:10, 108:18, 108:21, 109:3, 109:17, 109:20, 109:24, 109:28, 111:4, 112:5, 112:8, 113:9, 113:15, 114:6, 114:21, 114:27, 115:1, 115:5, 115:16, 116:23, 117:6, 117:20, 121:18, 121:25, 122:2, 122:4, 122:7, 122:22, 124:7, 124:9, 125:5, 125:23, 126:5, 126:9, 126:13, 126:26, 127:2, 144:20, 150:6, 157:1, 157:3, 158:4, 158:9, 163:6, 184:11, 184:16, 184:23, 194:11, 194:14, 194:19, 195:14, 195:26, 196:10, 196:14, 196:22, 196:29, 197:8, 197:14, 197:18, 197:26, 198:13, 199:12, 199:24, 199:26, 199:29, 200:5, 200:9, 201:29, 204:13, 204:15, 210:3, 210:5, 215:1, 215:4, 215:9, 215:29, 217:7, 222:27, 222:28, 223:3, 223:16, 223:20, 227:3, 227:13, 229:17, 229:21, 230:3, 231:7, 231:11 privacy-protective [1] - 227:16
private [30]-35:11,

41:8, 41:10, 54:20,
55:1, 56:20, 63:16, 63:18, 63:23, 91:9, 112:21, 112:26, 113:2, 113:3, 113:12, 130:23, 146:6, 173:20, 173:26, 183:28, 189:21, 202:2, 202:8, 202:10,
202:23, 202:25,
209:15, 222:25,
223:23, 227:25
private-sector [1] 56:20
privilege [10]-153:9,
153:17, 153:26,
154:1, 179:7, 179:25,
179:28, 180:1, 180:4, 180:10
privilege' [1] - 153:7
Privy [1]-101:18
pro [1] - 109:27
pro-actively [1] -
109:27
probable [4]-84:3,
132:16, 134:18, 135:6
problem [1]-11:9
problematic [1] -
147:25
problems [1] - 50:12
procedural [8]-7:8,
8:26, 10:16, 22:13,
26:29, 27:3, 28:3,
212:22
procedurally [1] -
25:27
procedure [11] -
24:3, 36:10, 36:12,
36:13, 46:12, 81:14,
96:7, 96:15, 97:6,
101:21, 226:21
Procedure [6] -
73:26, 183:16,
183:24, 183:27,
212:3, 216:9
procedures [32] -
19:14, 19:16, 43:15,
66:14, 67:29, 70:4,
97:10, 117:29, 134:2,
134:9, 136:23,
136:24, 136:26,
137:3, 137:5, 137:6,
142:26, 149:18,
160:12, 160:13,
160:16, 160:21,
160:23, 170:10,
170:16, 175:25,
175:27, 192:18,
192:28, 193:5,
217:20, 217:22
procedures' [3] -
134:8, 134:9, 135:13
proceed [4]-23:13,
36:2, 106:12, 187:7
proceeding [5] -
151:5, 163:5, 195:7,
215:14, 229:2
PROCEEDING [1] 4:3
proceedings [16] -
8:16, 19:28, 42:9,
89:9, 106:15, 110:29,
185:28, 187:12,
187:15, 187:23,
192:6, 192:7, 192:9,
211:6, 221:2, 230:6
proceeds [1]-23:8
process [5] - 56:17,
59:15, 67:4, 114:20,
114:29
processed [5] - 53:8,
56:27, 59:2, 102:8,
103:29
processed.. [1] -
72:23
processing [22] -
44:7, 44:18, 49:27,
49:28, 50:3, 51:1,
51:10, 51:17, 51:28,
52:7, 52:13, 52:28,
58:12, 62:9, 62:18,
79:17, 99:17, 100:16,
101:27, 103:22,
104:24, 186:23
processor [2] -
49:23, 51:29
processors [3] -
49:13, 49:14, 108:19
procure [1] - 205:2
produce [3]-161:24,
161:26, 199:7
produced [1] -
154:21
production [1] -
196:18
productive [2] -
21:4, 21:5
Prof [20]-29:4,
29:19, 30:17, 30:22,
31:11, 32:2, 112:29,
185:24, 185:27,
218:29, 219:4, 219:6,
219:7, 219:8, 220:5,
220:9
Professionals [1] -
222:27
Professor [1] - 226:6
professor [1] -
222:21
profiling [1] - 52:29
profit [1]-14:9
program [17]-5:22,
6:5, 8:28, 10:28,
19:10, 20:5, 20:6,
153:24, 161:18,
166:5, 167:21,
167:26, 168:5,
178:19, 178:20,
179:4, 209:5
program" [1]-170:1
programme [3]-
9:29, 138:15, 169:24
programmes [3] -
14:15, 67:12, 72:14
programs [21] - 14:2,
27:18, 30:9, 47:24,
56:21, 137:29,
141:13, 141:15,
144:4, 144:7, 155:23,
161:4, 161:5, 161:7,
163:4, 163:16,
163:25, 164:6,
164:26, 172:25,
182:10
prohibit [1] - 114:21
prohibited [2] -
171:3, 195:18
prohibition [1] -
51:16
prohibits [2] -
191:12, 191:18
Project [1]-129:6
proliferation [1] -
147:11
promptly [1]-121:4
promulgate [3] -
194:18, 194:20,
194:27
promulgated [3] -
140:21, 143:14,
196:15
promulgating [1] -
195:3
prong [1] - 27:4
pronunciation [1] -
5:15
proof [3]-15:15,
214:3, 217:9
proper [2] - 109:10,
157:7
properly [14] - 48:7,
77:3, 77:12, 82:3,
102:23, 103:2, 103:5,
103:6, 153:8, 156:5,
157:10, 187:9,
194:24, 195:21
property [2] -
134:28, 155:16
proportionality [3] -
84:26, 109:11, 174:11
propose [3]-96:9,
128:14, 220:7
proposed [2] -
34:18, 136:23
proposes [2]-134:2,
170:16
proposing [2] - 21:8,
128:9
proposition [1] -
18:4
propositions [1] -
184:7
prosecute [2] - 57:2,
231:1
prosecuted [1] -
19:17
prosecuting [1] -
202:5
prosecution [3] -
33:28, 95:25, 180:21
prospective [1] 6:22
protect [10] - 44:18,
71:11, 102:19,
135:15, 136:25,
146:8, 155:4, 215:29,
225:6, 231:24
protected [6] - 65:3,
177:2, 208:26, 209:7,
209:8, 209:11
protecting [1] - 25:2
protection [45] -
31:27, 35:21, 37:4, 38:25, 40:11, 40:28, 44:25, 45:21, 45:24, 49:2, 52:1, 53:24, 56:16, 57:1, 59:5, 60:6, 60:12, 63:5, 69:24, 83:5, 83:29, 84:20, 85:21, 85:26, 86:3, 88:16, 89:4, 89:5, 89:18, 89:25, 94:2, 94:6, 94:18, 94:21, 95:18, 95:27, 96:6, 104:11, 155:23, 158:10, 223:14, 223:19, 224:10,
224:17, 228:11
PROTECTION [1] 1:7
Protection [10] - 5:5,
37:27, 38:20, 58:22,
110:7, 110:11,
126:17, 128:6, 185:8,
197:8
protections [22]-
34:8, 52:16, 84:11, 84:23, 97:11, 121:24,
122:6, 122:24,
123:16, 124:6,

124:12, 126:5, 126:9,
126:10, 126:21,
127:2, 135:10,
160:11, 161:1,
175:17, 201:21,
228:17
protective [1] -
227:16
protects [2] - 208:18,
210:5
protocols [1] - 140:8
prove [5]-214:28,
215:4, 215:15,
216:15, 217:6
proved [1] - 12:23
proven [2] - 9:10,
150:15
provide [37] - 13:8,
45:12, 46:28, 50:28,
51:3, 52:20, 53:5,
54:26, 55:1, 55:27,
57:27, 58:9, 59:13,
62:25, 65:1, 76:9,
76:17, 80:29, 82:7,
82:27, 89:7, 93:11,
97:3, 102:16, 102:21,
112:21, 134:5, 137:7,
140:29, 151:7, 156:3,
157:5, 157:8, 173:27,
186:10, 192:15, 200:5
provided [15] -
38:25, 74:23, 82:16,
83:14, 83:27, 84:23,
99:23, 103:29, 172:9, 200:9, 202:8, 203:19,
210:7, 210:26, 218:5
Provided [1] -
181:13
provided' [1] -
205:15
Providence [1] -
207:24
provider [2]-51:5,
138:7
provider' [1] - 228:28
providers [12] -
19:20, 54:21, 54:25,
132:26, 136:19,
138:25, 161:29,
162:1, 162:4, 171:15,
229:2
provides [25] -
19:27, 53:24, 66:7,
73:3, 85:15, 95:5,
135:12, 140:14,
147:2, 164:14,
189:20, 189:26,
189:29, 191:4,
192:24, 194:1,
194:19, 197:12,

197:20, 199:11,
201:28, 204:6,
209:14, 224:23, 226:4
providing [6] - 56:3,
56:7, 102:25, 129:14,
157:12, 228:29
provision [11]-8:29,
122:16, 126:28,
192:13, 193:29,
194:23, 196:14,
196:29, 198:5,
198:12, 198:17
provisions [15] -
44:6, 49:21, 72:10
74:28, 85:16, 85:19,
135:19, 192:25,
192:29, 193:5,
193:14, 197:25,
199:6, 207:19, 215:12
provoked [1] -
122:18
public [52]-14:9,
19:28, 24:2, 45:19,
45:20, 46:17, 46:21, 46:22, 53:28, 55:10,
63:14, 63:24, 63:25,
63:29, 64:6, 64:7,
64:23, 64:24, 71:1,
79:17, 83:22, 83:23,
88:6, 88:10, 95:11,
95:23, 96:21, 96:22,
100:2, 101:27,
108:12, 108:19,
109:12, 109:19,
115:23, 118:15,
119:24, 119:28,
129:14, 137:2,
139:25, 140:7,
146:14, 156:3, 162:6,
165:13, 165:23,
171:27, 202:1, 208:7,
230:26, 231:25
publicity [1] - 58:14
publicly [8] - 18:2,
44:2, 54:11, 72:5,
138:27, 160:2,
178:20, 179:4
published [5] -
48:20, 75:17, 115:14,
137:3, 224:2
publishes [1] - 35:26
punished [2]-45:15,
86:12
punitive [1]-193:18
pure [1]-79:11
purely [1] - 123:17
purported [1] - 150:4
purpose [23]-12:11,
39:15, 43:27, 51:9,
51:12, 51:14, 68:5,

92:7, 119:20, 120:17, 147:29, 164:9
122:6, 122:21,
122:23, 141:24,
146:2, 159:29,
185:12, 185:28,
188:5, 203:17,
216:18, 216:23, 231:8
Purpose [2]-51:7,
51:20
purpose' [3] -
133:11, 133:15,
190:25
purpose(s [1] -
51:23
purposes [35] -
31:18, 40:9, 46:22,
53:22, 53:29, 64:8,
64:24, 64:29, 68:25,
74:11, 83:24, 88:10,
96:22, 121:17,
131:18, 133:19, 141:6, 142:8, 145:15,
147:4, 147:18, 164:4, 175:5, 186:25, 190:8,
191:14, 191:16,
191:20, 191:25,
197:12, 201:12,
202:4, 208:12, 230:28 pursuant [18] 19:29, 24:2, 32:29, 36:5, 36:6, 44:12, 49:21, 88:28, 92:5, 92:17, 92:19, 93:25, 100:18, 137:14, 156:7, 194:24,
196:10, 211:8
pursue [4]-7:25,
57:12, 57:19, 183:24
put [16]-37:14, 48:7,
89:7, 89:24, 94:14,
94:22, 98:1, 102:7,
124:18, 124:19,
124:20, 124:23,
131:9, 205:24, 220:1,
222:3
puts [1]-224:26
putting [1] - 89:3
$\mathbf{Q}$

Quadrature [1] -
110:21
qualifications [4] -
189:14, 199:16,
220:28, 232:17
qualify [2]-9:21,
202:26
quantities [6] -
139:23, 142:17,
144:6, 144:19,
quantity [1] - 136:10
QUAY [2]-2:22, 2:31
queried [1] - 137:21
queries [3]-160:17,
170:28, 171:3
query [1] - 160:27
querying [2]-171:1,
171:5
questions [5] -
12:19, 110:26, 185:1, 200:8, 215:25
quickly [1] - 59:15
QUIGLEY [1] - 2:16
quite [6]-23:18,
41:24, 77:10, 91:27,
100:7, 123:29
quote [2]-22:19,
83:10
quoted [1] - 126:1
quotes [1] - 133:14
quoting [3]-10:24,
69:23, 142:12
$\mathbf{R}$
race [1] - 146:4
radically [1] - 132:22
radio [3]-163:18,
166:18, 167:10
raise [3]-76:26, 94:22, 98:23
raised [7]-6:20,
7:12, 11:12, 19:5,
154:1, 185:24, 219:23
raises [2]-6:14,
29:21
raising [1] - 180:2
Ramirez [1] - 42:6
range [2]-141:6,
199:23
Rather [2]-134:23,
170:14
rather [10]-15:5,
36:6, 66:19, 102:4,
123:6, 135:3, 156:2,
174:19, 220:20,
221:11
ratify [1] - 147:21
re [2]-54:11, 224:2
re-certification [1] -
54:11
re-published [1] -
224:2
reach [2]-29:8,
228:24
reached [5]-21:6, 25:27, 98:11, 112:7,
117:3
reaching [1]-25:5
read [18]-14:11,
14:12, 98:6, 125:17, 126:1, 184:6, 184:8,
184:10, 189:18,
192:21, 200:15,
211:24, 211:26,
218:1, 220:22,
220:29, 224:18
readable [1] - 129:27
readily [1] - 56:8
reading [8]-22:2,
28:1, 30:17, 75:25,
86:28, 201:21,
202:15, 203:9
reads [1]-32:8
real [5]-142:21,
173:24, 183:14,
212:23, 214:18
real-time [2] -
142:21, 173:24
reality [1]-22:23
really [3] - 39:4,
41:24, 41:27
realm [2]-226:20,
226:21
reason [4] - 143:9,
205:6, 211:11, 219:3
reasonab1y [1] -
210:11
reasonable [10] -
7:17, 29:24, 52:8,
59:13, 96:1, 104:19,
193:17, 195:6, 212:7, 213:18
reasonableness [1] -
84:14
reasonably [4] -
10:12, 191:29,
206:11, 209:28
reasoning [1]-8:26
reasons [4]-52:22,
130:16, 225:14,
231:10
reassessed [1] -
83:20
receipt [1] - 187:6
receive [11]-25:16,
29:15, 60:28, 77:5,
79:13, 82:9, 150:21,
183:4, 183:22,
198:18, 199:6
received [9]-46:1,
47:24, 66:23, 72:6, 89:2, 95:7, 181:2,
181:19, 185:21
receives [2]-81:19,
157:7
receiving [1] - 59:16
recent [7]-13:22,

20:12, 20:23, 21:20,
27:29, 153:16, 214:12
Recent [1] - 144:3
recently [9] - 14:22,
19:26, 150:5, 196:20,
200:8, 201:10,
207:20, 227:3, 227:4
recently-finalised
[1] - 227:3
recitals [2]-49:1,
49:7
recites [1]-67:24
recklessly [1] -
209:10
recognised [1] -
11:23
recognises [1] -
145:23
recommendations
[11] - 47:26, 48:13,
70:28, 114:19,
114:28, 115:12, 158:7, 160:1, 160:24 224:5, 224:6 recommended [1] -
224:27
reconciled [19] -
113:9, 114:25,
115:19, 116:21,
160:7, 161:9, 161:28,
163:15, 164:2,
164:14, 165:22,
166:7, 166:27,
167:28, 169:7,
170:24, 174:1, 177:9
reconciliation [2] -
30:1, 178:11 record [17]-7:10,
8:6, 15:9, 16:4, 111:20, 187:24, 198:12, 198:25, 199:13, 199:18, 202:1, 202:7, 202:13, 202:21, 203:18, 217:26, 221:4
record' [7] - 200:18, 201:28, 202:12, 202:14, 202:26, 203:10, 203:21
recording [1] - 144:9 records [43]-20:16, 24:4, 29:25, 71:13, 74:3, 126:6, 126:10, 127:3, 144:9, 194:15, 194:17, 194:18, 194:20, 194:21, 194:28, 195:4, 195:10, 195:15, 195:17, 195:19, 196:13, 196:17,

196:19, 196:28,
197:20, 198:2, 199:1,
199:7, 199:28, 208:5,
208:11, 210:6, 210:9,
210:11, 210:13,
210:15, 210:16,
210:17, 210:23,
211:8, 211:9, 211:11
Recourse [3] - 53:4, 55:25, 56:6
recourse [11]-53:7,
54:16, 55:27, 56:8,
56:13, 57:6, 58:18,
61:19, 73:15, 86:10,
227:15
recover [6]-193:14,
198:17, 206:8, 215:3, 215:10, 215:16
recovery [3] - 190:2,
190:13, 215:8
rectification [2] -
86:15, 86:29
rectified' [1] - 87:3
rectify [1]-62:10
redacted [1] - 137:4
redress [23]-36:14,
41:25, 52:25, 55:22,
57:13, 61:20, 62:24,
65:1, 70:2, 73:25,
74:9, 74:14, 76:9,
76:17, 79:2, 124:15,
150:2, 150:4, 155:20, 155:24, 156:2, 157:5,
158:28
Redress [38] - 34:10, 118:6, 122:5, 124:5,
124:15, 125:6,
125:10, 125:21,
126:21, 149:27,
197:2, 197:4, 198:11,
199:10, 199:22,
199:27, 200:2, 200:7,
200:10, 200:14,
202:19, 203:11,
203:26, 204:6,
214:25, 214:29,
215:11, 215:14,
215:24, 215:26,
216:2, 216:19,
216:22, 217:5,
217:25, 218:11, 227:5
Redress" [1] - 72:19 redressability [3] -
16:5, 23:11, 24:20
redressability] [1] -
24:24
redressable [1] -
24:23
redressed [1] -
151:20
reducing [1] - 18:26
refer [22]-11:9,
13:15, 23:20, 40:22,
53:11, 67:7, 74:20,
80:20, 83:10, 89:21,
90:20, 101:18, 112:6, 132:13, 138:13, 158:4, 159:4, 172:1, 174:10, 184:24, 191:10, 223:11 reference [15] 10:24, 37:16, 89:9, 90:10, 91:5, 123:29, 170:1, 170:2, 175:20, 190:14, 193:24, 213:21, 214:24, 219:21, 221:15
referenced [2] 189:27, 203:1
references [2] -
149:2, 191:3
referencing [1] -
153:22
referrals [1]-95:7
referred [23]-17:20,
20:12, 21:21, 33:24,
34:4, 34:12, 38:21, 46:12, 65:26, 66:7, 67:9, 73:13, 91:2, 92:22, 95:1, 104:28, 105:20, 111:25, 120:5, 152:19, 161:12, 197:8, 231:11
referring [12] - 9:26,
30:20, 87:5, 87:8,
124:26, 125:15,
138:14, 152:9,
154:11, 155:8,
202:28, 225:2
refers [39]-15:7, 23:29, 37:1, 38:22,
48:1, 50:27, 51:3,
51:7, 52:18, 54:3,
55:7, 58:16, 60:12,
64:10, 67:11, 68:7,
71:28, 72:6, 73:7,
73:18, 85:16, 86:7,
97:16, 105:1, 120:2,
124:8, 133:14,
133:15, 152:19,
186:3, 186:9, 189:14,
192:5, 204:11,
206:25, 207:10,
208:10, 210:29
refined [1]-72:2
reflect [1] - 136:10
reflected [2]-7:21, 27:16
reflection [1] - 44:29
reflective [1]-31:21
reflects [1] - 79:7
reforms [8] - 130:7,
145:25, 148:14,
148:17, 160:23,
174:29, 224:26
refresh [1]-110:4
refusal [1]-60:1
refuse [1] - 120:10
refused [2]-24:1,
181:16
refuses [1]-196:12
regard [14]-24:15,
25:21, 30:12, 32:19,
44:18, 50:17, 65:23,
67:25, 69:27, 90:1,
94:11, 109:5, 164:29, 188:27
regarded [1] - 95:19
regarding [15] -
41:23, 55:29, 76:26,
82:10, 98:15, 98:23,
108:11, 108:25,
109:19, 121:25,
201:20, 214:27, 215:25, 218:13,
226:29
Regardless [1] -
216:7
regardless [3] -
146:16, 146:21,
208:22
regards [7]-46:20,
62:18, 64:4, 65:11, 67:22, 96:20, 187:1
regime [2] - 132:22,
184:2
regional [1]-201:17
register [2]-43:19,
118:5
Register [1] - 48:21
registers [2] -
191:24, 192:26
REGISTRAR [2] -
5:5, 128:6
regrets [2]-108:15,
108:28
regularly [2] -
129:13, 155:21
regulate [2]-131:17, 140:26
regulating ${ }_{[1]}$ 160:21
regulation [1] -
195:8
Regulations [2] -
37:28, 38:20
regulations [16] -
37:28, 38:3, 38:4,
38:20, 104:1, 114:15,
114:23, 115:3,

129:12, 140:21,
141:21, 142:1,
142:15, 158:2,
195:12, 195:16
rejected [3] - 19:2,
20:18, 26:20
rejection [1]-52:23
relate [3]-72:26,
80:15, 92:1
related [16]-52:7,
126:15, 138:24,
143:18, 143:20,
147:17, 149:22,
153:27, 156:9, 192:8,
202:10, 202:25,
211:14, 212:1,
216:17, 228:12
relatedly [1] - 134:16
relates [5]-50:6,
78:19, 101:7, 190:14, 204:22
relating [10]-29:26,
38:25, 50:29, 86:14,
94:5, 100:16, 197:15,
199:28, 200:13,
226:12
relation [21]-16:9,
16:18, 16:27, 34:28,
35:2, 36:10, 37:19,
42:28, 46:5, 91:13,
94:16, 105:10,
110:15, 115:15,
123:3, 123:14,
125:11, 128:22, 184:9, 186:15, 199:16
relations [2]-25:16,
229:24
relationship [1] -
229:24
relationships [1] -
50:10
release [2]-24:2,
210:21
released [2] - 120:9,
138:27
relevance [3] -
163:2, 181:15, 199:14
relevant [27] - 37:9,
37:10, 51:9, 55:14,
68:4, 71:13, 82:4,
95:6, 114:15, 114:22,
115:3, 117:6, 121:16,
143:13, 158:2,
161:26, 163:4,
163:12, 176:1,
184:28, 184:29,
190:11, 201:4,
211:12, 215:27,
220:2, 220:24
reliance [6]-8:9,

15:8, 52:24, 106:5,
123:15
relied [4]-6:24,
11:27, 12:4, 187:14 relief $[6]-112: 21$,
189:29, 190:5, 199:6,
209:20, 209:23
relief' ${ }_{[1]}$ - $62: 5$
relies [2]-9:14,
166:17
religion [1] - 146:5 rely [11]-18:3,
78:14, 78:21, 80:9, 90:25, 101:15, 106:2, 124:25, 135:6,
137:28, 166:14
Relying [1] - 207:19
relying ${ }_{[1]}$ - 136:6
remain [2]-16:6,
108:11
remaining [2] -
109:16, 217:23
remains [9]-13:5,
33:1, 45:5, 106:14,
108:18, 122:3,
132:13, 203:14, 216:21
remand [3]-8:15,
13:6, 13:9
remanded [1]-27:5
remanding ${ }_{[1]}$ - 8:21
remark [1]-106:19
remedial [8]-36:19,
77:21, 77:23, 77:27,
113:24, 157:19,
184:20, 215:12
remediation [1] 79:6
remedied [4] - 77:7,
82:7, 102:29, 158:18 remedied' $[4]$ -
81:12, 87:12, 103:7, 157:15
remedied) [1] - 81:2
REMEDIES ${ }_{[1]}$ 190:21
remedies [53] -
36:15, 53:9, 57:11, 58:7, 62:26, 73:3, 83:14, 86:13, 87:19, 112:20, 112:24, 113:3, 114:8, 114:18, 123:19, 177:29, 178:2, 178:5, 183:9, 186:19, 186:27, 186:29, 187:2, 187:9, 189:21, 190:3, 190:8, 191:4, 196:28, 197:17, 197:22, 199:23, 199:25,

200:15, 203:11,
216:1, 216:4, 216:19,
217:16, 217:23,
218:3, 218:6, 220:3,
220:15, 226:25,
227:2, 227:6, 227:12,
227:17, 227:23,
228:3, 231:15, 231:19
Remedies [1] -
190:26
Remedy [3] - 181:13,
182:29, 183:15
remedy [22] - 36:16,
56:3, 60:8, 62:5,
77:15, 77:24, 80:28,
81:8, 89:7, 91:3, 91:9, 93:18, 103:27,
112:26, 113:5, 113:7,
114:13, 157:26,
180:18, 183:20,
183:28, 194:1
Remijas [1] - 213:21
remotely [1] - 134:22
removable [5] -
120:6, 120:8, 120:26,
121:6, 121:10
removal [3]-41:18,
60:3, 120:5
removed [2] - 121:3, 121:4
removes [1] - 60:18
removing [1] - 55:4
rendering [1] - 51:21
rendition [1] -
153:24
repatriation [1] -
120:11
repeal [4] - 96:8,
96:15, 97:6, 106:3
repealing [1] - 46:14 repeatedly [2]-75:3, 76:1
replace [1]-33:22
replaced [1] - 37:26
reply [1] - 219:7
repo1ts [1]-144:16
Report [2] - 189:11, 189:12
report [40]-46:7,
95:11, 107:4, 128:15,
128:17, 128:20,
128:26, 128:29,
129:2, 129:19,
130:17, 159:8, 161:9,
161:10, 168:28,
168:29, 185:7, 185:9,
185:11, 185:16,
185:23, 185:26,
187:14, 219:8,
219:19, 219:25,

219:27, 220:9,
220:12, 220:13,
220:19, 220:21, 220:22, 220:24, 220:29, 221:10, 221:11, 224:2

## reported [4] -

106:24, 106:26, 171:23, 171:26
Reporting [3] - 27:1, 28:9, 52:19
reporting [5]-71:25, 72:3, 113:18, 116:15, 184:16
reports [19]-70:29,
71:13, 99:4, 99:19, 115:25, 125:19, 128:10, 138:2, 138:24, 138:29, 144:29, 161:21, 171:20, 171:23, 171:27, 172:1, 187:28, 187:29, 218:28

## represent [3] -

19:28, 117:23, 117:24
representation [1] 64:20
representations [16] - 35:17, 40:18, 46:18, 48:4, 48:23, 48:28, 50:16, 50:20, 66:23, 67:15, 74:20, 85:3,
86:18, 88:4, 96:18, 97:20
representative [3] -
111:27, 111:29, 112:2
representatives [3] -
109:15, 110:7, 110:10
represented [1] -
156:20
representing [1] -
152:11
represents [2] -
28:1, 31:26
reproduced [1] - 3:9
request [21]-24:2,
46:29, 66:28, 78:19, 79:29, 80:13, 95:4,
95:28, 101:7, 101:24,
101:28, 102:6, 102:8,
102:14, 104:5,
104:26, 156:19,
196:13, 198:26,
198:29, 210:18
requested [4] -
25:12, 187:13,
187:19, 187:22
requests [13] -
78:26, 80:15, 98:14,

99:18, 100:16,
100:23, 101:5,
101:22, 103:28,
104:17, 104:24,
104:26, 173:27
require [12]-6:17,
74:24, 115:15,
134:26, 157:24, 159:22, 175:16, 178:10, 195:7,
200:18, 214:2, 217:9
required [17]-7:8,
15:16, 23:11, 46:29,
72:7, 85:9, 94:9,
95:26, 97:11, 131:24,
131:28, 136:22,
151:7, 176:14, 196:2,
196:21, 212:26
requirement [21] -
19:6, 20:7, 28:5,
30:23, 53:26, 68:7,
72:3, 133:16, 143:18,
149:22, 155:15,
174:8, 174:13,
176:19, 182:27,
192:11, 212:2,
212:14, 212:24,
214:18, 218:1
requirement' [1] -
68:20
requirement) [1] -
84:15
requirements [24]-
8:19, 16:1, 28:20,
48:17, 56:6, 59:15,
64:1, 66:12, 67:21,
71:25, 74:29, 94:26,
104:12, 135:14,
135:27, 175:2,
200:26, 201:18, 210:19, 212:15, 216:16, 216:21, 218:13, 225:9
requires [8]-7:13, 55:26, 57:11, 135:5, 148:27, 175:24, 212:3, 216:10
requiring $[7]-32: 9$,
84:27, 114:20, 115:1, 161:25, 167:29, 171:13
Research [2] -
116:10, 116:17
resemblance [1] -
134:13
reserve [2]-106:2,
232:18
reside [1] - 146:17
resident [3]-84:7,
197:25, 226:27
residents [7] -
121:24, 122:14,
176:26, 193:1, 193:3,
197:18, 226:24
resides [1] - 146:23
Resolution [3] -
56:20, 113:10, 113:15
resolution [9] -
12:18, 34:28, 35:10,
54:21, 54:25, 55:2,
56:28, 58:2, 63:18
resolutions [1] -
112:25
resolve [5] - 35:12,
58:5, 60:29, 62:14, 79:8
resolved [6] - 56:2,
56:10, 57:6, 61:21,
82:20, 200:11
resort [1]-52:12
resort' [1]-61:19
resource [2]-
104:15, 104:19
resources [3] -
56:18, 62:19, 99:7
respect $[26]-62: 15$,
62:23, 67:25, 67:28,
71:25, 84:14, 88:12,
91:14, 96:25, 104:16,
107:14, 131:10,
131:29, 146:16,
148:14, 165:3,
170:18, 176:5,
176:16, 179:17,
179:18, 186:21,
191:23, 197:20,
198:8, 213:29
respectfully [3] -
105:26, 106:11,
231:21
respective [2] - 30:2
respects [6] - 18:13,
65:17, 94:20, 168:3,
202:6, 226:21
respond [4] - 12:16, 79:13, 101:17, 158:8
respondent [1] -
3:10
responding [3] -
49:16, 209:28, 219:4
response [50]-29:4,
57:27, 78:26, 80:29,
81:10, 81:11, 81:20,
82:11, 82:16, 99:23,
100:22, 101:5,
102:17, 102:21,
114:8, 131:14,
156:19, 157:9,
160:24, 162:10,
164:21, 166:1,

166:13, 167:15,
168:9, 170:12,
170:28, 171:9,
171:22, 172:8, 173:6,
173:21, 174:4,
174:17, 175:15,
178:1, 178:14,
178:16, 179:27,
180:15, 183:2,
183:18, 185:23,
210:13, 210:15,
210:16, 210:18,
211:3, 211:5, 226:28
responses [3] -
46:29, 97:3, 166:3
responsibilities [5] -
70:18, 70:20, 71:9,
99:14, 165:2
responsibility [3] -
80:18, 105:10, 223:5
responsible [7] -
45:19, 95:24, 99:17,
100:3, 104:4, 105:7,
107:2
responsive [2] -
68:5, 68:19
rest [2]-15:18,
26:23
restraining [2] -
118:22, 209:22
restricted [1] -
157:22
restrictions [8]-
88:11, 141:22, 148:7,
160:26, 163:3,
163:26, 167:16,
167:23
result [10] - 32:10,
48:21, 143:1, 154:17,
179:7, 182:8, 209:6,
209:9, 209:12, 213:19
resulted [5]-130:6,
136:8, 165:18, 166:4,
167:16
resulting [4]-15:21,
141:6, 158:29, 190:4
results [3]-95:8,
109:18, 139:27
RESUMED [2] - 5:1,
128:1
retain [14]-135:20,
136:7, 137:7, 137:9,
137:12, 140:6,
143:14, 143:15,
143:22, 148:20,
149:20, 149:23, 164:9
retained [5] - 51:21,
68:18, 139:18, 151:2, 185:28
Retention [1] -

148:12
retention [25] -
130:25, 135:15,
135:16, 136:9,
136:19, 137:16,
140:20, 141:7,
143:11, 143:23,
145:17, 148:15,
148:22, 149:11,
149:24, 163:27,
164:6, 164:11,
164:12, 164:15,
175:12, 175:19,
176:3, 176:6, 186:9
reveals [1]-17:2
revelations [1] -
223:8
reversal [1] - 58:9
reverse [1] - 30:24
reversed [1]-31:13
Review [4]-109:7,
223:9, 224:1, 224:3
review [31]-7:20,
13:26, 17:6, 25:12,
46:2, 46:4, 47:26,
60:28, 71:11, 73:28,
80:10, 85:12, 85:14,
95:1, 109:2, 109:6,
109:9, 109:14,
109:18, 114:20,
115:1, 131:20,
140:16, 165:26,
173:14, 183:19,
194:16, 198:26,
223:29, 225:10,
228:10
reviewed [5] - 19:13,
67:13, 137:20,
141:14, 165:9
reviewing [2] -
134:1, 170:15
reviews [3]-19:13,
95:9, 170:19
revised [1] - 132:22
revoked [1] - 145:26
Reynolds [4] -
153:14, 179:7,
179:18, 179:20
RFPA [2] - 210:25,
211:8
Richards [6]-30:17,
31:28, 112:20,
113:26, 116:5, 185:27
Richards' [1] - 219:7
riddled [1] - 136:26
rightly [1] - 100:7
rights [20]-13:28,
20:18, 49:17, 68:25, 69:15, 83:6, 88:7, 96:28, 109:28,

136:16, 150:12,
152:12, 158:29,
178:2, 181:9, 186:22,
199:16, 214:1,
218:25, 227:25
Rights [2]-110:25,
190:9
rights' [1] - 155:6
rigorous [3]-25:4,
58:8, 226:16
rise [2]-94:10,
189:5
risk [3]-26:15, 65:3,
113:29
risks [1] - 230:26
RIVERSIDE [1] -
2:21
Robbins [1] - 217:12
Robert [1] - 43:1
Robertson [1] -
232:8
Robins [3]-26:27,
27:26, 212:18
robust [2] - 53:6,
197:11
robustness [1] -
109:3
ROGERSON'S [1] -
2:22
role [15]-22:14,
42:28, 78:17, 98:24,
133:28, 134:12,
134:13, 165:4, 170:9,
170:15, 170:28,
170:29, 171:8,
171:10, 178:3
routed [1] - 136:17
routine [1]-68:16
routinely [3]-131:5,
150:1, 151:28
RUDDEN [1] - 2:16
rule [5] - 59:16,
166:29, 180:13,
196:15, 225:25
Rule [12]-7:12,
11:13, 11:14, 212:3,
212:11, 212:14,
216:9, 216:15, 216:16, 216:21, 218:13
rules [25]-24:3,
33:18, 56:22, 61:29,
66:14, 68:23, 100:19,
105:20, 105:21,
108:16, 109:21,
119:12, 123:17,
160:21, 163:12, 164:11, 164:15, 188:6, 194:18,
194:20, 194:27,

195:3, 226:11, 227:8, 230:4
Rules [1] - 229:18 ruling [6]-24:24,
30:24, 31:7, 89:10
176:28, 214:15
rulings [2]-31:13,
182:21
run [1] - 128:17
runs [2]-220:10,
225:1
régime [1] - 33:12
S
s-called [1] - 119:18
Safe [8]-32:25,
33:3, 33:10, 33:23,
47:26, 48:12, 108:4,
223:18
safeguard [1] -
174:11
safeguarding [2] -
228:5, 231:16
safeguards [36] -
64:4, 64:22, 65:2,
69:9, 83:28, 102:26,
109:17, 131:8,
131:12, 135:12,
135:13, 146:20,
157:13, 167:28,
169:29, 174:7, 225:5,
225:7, 225:20,
225:23, 225:26,
226:1, 226:2, 226:5,
226:7, 226:19,
226:20, 228:3,
228:12, 228:14,
228:15, 229:6,
229:10, 230:22,
231:14, 231:19
safeguards' [1] -
69:17
safeguards.. [1] 82:5
safety [6] - 118:15,
119:24, 119:28,
143:19, 230:26,
231:25
Sales [1] - 205:28
Salt [1] - 22:11
San [1]-185:17
sanctions [2]-
60:15, 147:17
Sanctions [1] - 58:6
sanctuary [1] - 120:2
satisfaction [3] -
77:14, 77:25, 81:13
satisfactorily [2] -

61:21, 96:4
satisfactory ${ }_{[1]}$ -
59:19
satisfied [8] - 8:19,
25:22, 25:23, 81:9,
82:29, 90:8, 90:29,
189:3
satisfies [1] - 81:7
satisfy [13]-6:26,
26:3, 27:3, 28:4, 30:3,
56:6, 91:4, 209:27,
212:13, 212:23,
212:24, 214:17,
216:15
satisfying [1] -
216:16
SC [10]-2:4, 2:4,
2:9, 2:9, 2:14, 2:15,
2:19, 2:25, 2:29, 3:1
SCA [8]-204:21,
204:27, 205:10,
205:25, 206:2, 206:6,
207:1, 207:16
SCA) [1] - 204:19
scale [2]-9:11,
144:4
SCC [2]-92:10,
100:25
SCCs [9]-33:15,
36:5, 36:9, 93:14,
100:9, 229:16,
229:21, 230:1, 231:7
scenario [2] - 10:7,
93:17
scheme [2]-47:27,
48:12
School [1] - 129:3
schools [1] - 122:20
Schrems [13]-
33:10, 48:1, 48:15, 69:14, 69:23, 83:10, 88:21, 89:13, 109:25, 142:12, 159:16,
186:15, 223:22
SCHREMS [1] - 1:14
Schrems' [2]-29:1,
185:15
Schuchardt [5] -
5:15, 7:11, 8:4, 9:14, 10:10
Schuchardt's [10] -
6:15, 6:28, 7:4, 9:4, 9:9, 10:7, 12:1, 12:9, 13:1, 13:7
scope [15] - 11:10,
46:14, 49:29, 96:10,
104:14, 139:26,
159:15, 160:2,
163:21, 164:6,
173:28, 176:9, 201:9,

208:27, 230:5
scrutiny [3] - 19:8,
19:10, 23:1
se [1] - 156:2
SEAN [1] - 2:15
search [5]-9:17,
29:12, 142:23,
155:16, 210:15
searched [3]-
136:11, 148:9, 151:1
searches [13]-13:4,
131:5, 139:10,
139:22, 142:16,
162:11, 176:12,
176:23, 176:25,
177:4, 177:11,
177:16, 191:20
searching $[4]-9: 8$,
139:3, 139:28, 147:26
searching' [1] -
142:15
Second [10] - 9:4,
29:13, 73:13, 80:7,
133:25, 142:14,
153:5, 172:16,
202:12, 217:24
second [9]-13:1,
46:25, 58:1, 59:28,
113:18, 130:17,
154:13, 160:11,
185:22
secondly [2]-28:22, 90:5
secret [15]-30:8, 131:18, 151:28, 154:19, 165:25, 178:8, 180:28, 183:21, 194:25, 195:23, 206:1, 225:12, 225:17, 226:5, 226:18
Secretary [30] 40:24, 40:26, 41:21, 42:2, 42:25, 50:17, 64:10, 76:21, 76:24, 78:10, 78:24, 81:28, 82:12, 82:13, 97:25, 98:19, 98:29, 99:3, 99:20, 99:28, 100:3, 105:8, 105:9, 106:19, 106:20, 106:21, 107:4, 116:7, 116:16 secrets [12]-146:7, 153:6, 153:17, 153:25, 153:26, 154:15, 165:13, 179:25, 179:28, 180:1, 180:4, 180:10 SECRETS [1] - 150:8 secrets' [1] - 150:15

Section [158]-6:21,
16:13, 19:7, 19:11,
19:12, 19:18, 19:29, 20:2, 20:3, 29:14, 47:1, 59:25, 67:8 67:12, 68:7, 72:11, 103:28, 120:26, 125:27, 129:9, 129:24, 130:10, 130:15, 130:21, 131:1, 132:19, 132:21, 132:27, 132:29, 133:5, 133:18, 133:27, 133:28, 134:4, 134:13, 134:17, 134:19, 134:23, 134:26, 135:5, 135:27, 136:3, 136:6, 136:8, 136:22, 137:3, 137:4, 137:14, 137:25, 137:27, 139:2, 140:6, 140:17, 142:19, 142:25, 144:27, 148:10, 148:23, 149:7, 150:2, 150:13, 150:20, 151:27, 152:5, 152:15, 154:2, 154:15, 154:20, 155:5, 156:16, 158:27, 159:16, 159:18, 159:21, 159:28, 160:3, 160:4, 160:9, 160:13, 160:15, 160:20, 160:25, 160:27, 161:4, 161:5, 161:7, 161:10, 161:11, 161:18, 161:28, 162:8, 162:14, 165:9, 165:14, 165:15, 165:19, 165:23, 165:27, 165:29, 167:14, 167:16, 167:19, 167:22, 167:29, 168:7, 168:15, 168:25, 168:28, 169:11, 170:9, 170:13, 170:18, 170:25, 171:1, 171:2, 171:6, 171:29, 172:3, 172:5, 172:25, 173:4, 174:23, 174:27, 175:1, 175:10, 175:17, 175:21, 176:7, 180:6, 181:3, 181:13, 181:19, 182:11, 182:18, 182:22, 182:23,

182:25, 191:1, 191:6, 191:12, 191:18, 192:2, 193:4, 193:7, 193:9, 193:19, 193:27, 193:29, 194:22, 197:28, 206:5, 206:21, 206:28, 207:19, 223:13, 223:25
section [43]-21:28, 39:3, 54:1, 63:2,
63:12, 63:27, 69:23,
83:22, 85:20, 93:29,
95:12, 102:15,
112:10, 119:20,
120:15, 120:22,
120:27, 121:8,
121:12, 121:17,
122:7, 125:1, 125:14,
125:21, 125:23,
133:14, 149:2,
149:10, 164:17,
168:12, 173:25,
175:3, 175:27, 184:4,
191:2, 191:10, 192:4, 192:23, 193:22,
204:9, 220:9, 220:13, 221:12
Sections [2] - 44:16, 192:15
sections [6] - 67:7,
121:15, 190:28, 191:3, 191:11, 218:21
sector [6] - 55:1,
56:20, 173:20,
173:26, 222:25, 223:23
security [52]-7:21, 42:21, 45:20, 46:22, 51:27, 53:28, 63:29, 64:7, 64:13, 64:29, 65:9, 67:22, 68:25, 74:11, 79:16, 88:9, 95:24, 96:22, 100:16, 101:16, 101:26, 119:23, 119:27, 141:9, 143:23, 146:8, 147:13, 149:24, 153:12, 173:16, 173:26, 173:28, 176:1, 181:3, 186:6, 186:24, 186:25, 189:25, 199:28, 215:21, 216:1, 216:14, 216:18, 217:15, 218:8, 222:21, 225:14, 225:18, 229:25, 230:26, 230:28, 231:25

Security [15]-5:23,
13:23, 14:22, 21:25, 31:1, 51:26, 67:2,
126:8, 126:14, 129:6, 153:29, 154:4,
195:13, 206:26, 214:4
see [24]-23:7, 30:4,
32:2, 38:19, 38:21,
54:19, 54:23, 57:23,
74:19, 75:22, 77:9,
77:10, 77:15, 78:16,
94:24, 117:15,
117:26, 128:22,
138:14, 154:4,
218:22, 219:20,
221:15, 228:16
seeing [2] - 222:12, 222:15
seek [11]-8:21,
23:27, 52:25, 66:27,
70:1, 73:15, 73:27,
74:2, 84:13, 93:7,
197:10
seeking [6] - 129:11,
140:3, 155:22,
210:23, 210:27, 215:2
seeks [2] - 124:23,
150:1
seem [3]-22:25,
112:3, 183:13
seemingly [1] -
212:11
seize [2] - 9:6, 29:12
seized [2]-7:1,
151:1
seized' [1] - 12:24
seizing [1] - 9:8
seizures [3] - 13:4,
176:12, 176:23
selection [2] -
142:22, 148:3
Selectors [1] 139:13
selectors [9]-
139:16, 142:25,
142:27, 142:29,
162:2, 162:4, 171:11,
171:17, 172:19
selectors' [1] -
171:14
self [16] - $33: 4$, 34:20, 41:16, 49:4, 49:11, 49:24, 50:8,
54:6, 56:1, 56:5,
57:21, 62:15, 66:26, 85:27, 88:11, 96:29 self-certification [4] - 33:4, 34:20, 49:11, 56:5 self-certified [11] -

41:16, 49:4, 49:24, 54:6, 56:1, 57:21, 62:15, 66:26, 85:27, 88:11, 96:29
self-certifying [1] 50:8
Senate [4]-71:8,
71:29, 141:17, 164:24
send [1] - 162:4
sends [1] - 171:12
senior [2]-129:4,
222:21
Senior [4]-76:23, 98:20, 99:11, 100:15
sense [9]-17:14,
20:21, 35:25, 45:2,
60:7, 77:19, 93:11,
99:29, 122:4
sensible [1] - 220:25
sensitive [2]-18:25,
18:27
sent $[4]-6: 7,10: 14$,
71:1, 162:1
separate $[4]-8: 29$,
177:25, 211:17, 212:1
Separately [1] -
176:16
separation [2]-20:7, 25:2
September [1] -
110:24
sequence [1] - 57:15
series [4] - 13:22,
16:20, 35:18, 105:29
seriously [1] - 59:23
servant [1] - 100:2
serve [2]-99:11,
178:2
served [1] - 120:12
server [1] - 167:7
servers [1]-9:23
Servers [1] - 161:15
serves [6]-51:23,
98:20, 116:6, 161:29,
192:11, 226:8
service [10] - 19:20,
54:26, 54:27, 54:29,
132:26, 138:25,
171:15, 205:15,
223:2, 228:28
services [3]-79:16, 101:26, 147:7
Services [4]-1:22, 3:9, 3:10, 230:18
SERVICES [1] - 1:32
serving [1] - 161:25
Serwin [7]-30:16,
32:2, 181:23, 181:29,
185:16, 186:3, 219:7
Serwin's [2] - 185:7,

185:11
set [39]-14:27, 16:17, 26:24, 27:21, 33:21, 34:15, 34:21, 35:4, 35:18, 40:17, 41:4, 41:7, 44:17, 45:3, 45:12, 47:17, 49:12, 50:16, 54:3, 57:17, 61:2, 61:29, 69:13, 76:20, 85:2, 98:26, 102:9, 106:8, 110:2, 120:21, 128:28, 162:13, 164:4, 186:11,
187:17, 188:7,
195:12, 229:1
sets [25] - 14:8,
14:12, 39:4, 40:27,
41:22, 43:7, 61:28, 93:17, 94:28, 102:7, 119:20, 129:18, 186:13, 186:15, 188:11, 189:17, 190:17, 200:26, 211:23, 215:18, 220:28, 221:10, 224:16, 224:22, 227:29
setting [3]-118:27,
122:8, 186:19
settlement [1] - 51:5
seven [3]-220:13,
220:17, 227:29
Seventh [1]-213:15
seventh [1]-62:22
several [5] - 172:19,
175:22, 176:19,
180:16, 208:2
Several [1]-67:2
severely [1]-157:5
sexual [1] - 146:4 shall [14] - 44:19, 45:9, 45:17, 108:18, 109:7, 111:26, 121:21, 146:1,
146:10, 146:12,
147:4, 174:8, 198:18, 204:7
shaped [1] - 224:13
share [4]-18:27,
113:2, 113:12, 195:27
shared [2]-201:21,
208:3
shares [1] - 89:20
sharing [6] - 113:4,
197:11, 197:15,
226:12, 230:28, 230:29
Shaw [1]-205:28
shed [1] - 215:1
shield [3] - 37:19, 120:4, 153:18
Shield [144] - 5:11, 32:23, 34:12, 34:17, 35:24, 35:28, 36:6, 36:23, 36:26, 37:11, 38:11, 38:26, 39:11, 40:13, 40:15, 41:13, 41:23, 42:12, 42:20, 43:28, 44:1, 44:16, 44:23, 46:23, 46:27, 47:5, 49:4, 49:10, 50:1, 50:9, 54:3, 54:7, 54:14, 55:4, 55:25, 57:8, 60:4, 60:18, 61:4, 61:12, 61:23, 62:3, 63:14, 64:6, 64:13, 64:29, 66:26, 67:5, 68:28, 78:9, 78:13, 78:21, 79:5, 79:12, 79:19, 80:1, 80:8, 80:20, 81:16, 81:22, 82:8, 82:14, 83:8, 85:22, 85:28, 88:9, 90:15, 90:29, 91:11, 91:24, 92:18, 92:25, 93:23, 93:25, 94:7, 94:17, 94:25, 95:7, 95:18, 96:4, 96:23, 97:2, 98:12, 98:25, 99:12, 99:15, 100:18, 101:2, 101:9, 102:15, 102:20, 103:12, 103:26, 104:1, 104:10, 104:18, 105:27, 106:13, 106:18, 107:18, 107:19, 107:27, 108:2, 108:3, 108:5, 108:10, 108:18, 108:21, 109:4, 109:17, 109:20, 109:24, 109:28, 111:4, 112:6, 112:8, 113:9, 113:15, 114:6, 114:21, 114:27, 115:1, 115:16, 116:23, 117:6, 117:21, 122:2, 122:22, 126:26, 144:21, 150:6, 156:27, 157:2, 157:3, 158:9, 163:6, 184:16,
184:23, 227:4,
229:17, 229:21,
230:3, 231:7, 231:11
Shield" [1] - 184:11
Shield' [1] - 48:25
short [9]-39:9,
107:24, 111:17,

111:18, 128:27, 148:8, 158:15, 185:22, 219:18
Short [1] - 185:10 show [7]-28:14, 29:10, 76:15, 137:24, 152:5, 216:27, 217:1
showing [5] - 74:25, 84:3, 131:28, 160:2, 213:12
shown [5] - 27:11, 69:2, 181:26, 194:6, 226:14
shows [1]-64:26
sides [1] - 59:12
sign [8]-35:24,
35:25, 35:29, 36:1, 36:2, 54:24, 91:10, 91:12
signal [1] - 98:23
signals [11] - 41:23,
76:26, 80:5, 98:15,
146:1, 146:11,
146:19, 147:3, 148:1, 174:13, 175:4
Signals [2] - 140:23, 146:10
signed [4] - 33:26,
35:27, 45:3, 197:4
significance [4] -
166:9, 173:3, 174:13,
203:29

## Significance [1] -

181:12
significant [26] -
21:5, 31:15, 82:1,
105:23, 106:5, 117:3, 119:27, 123:8, 125:9, 129:23, 130:17, 148:14, 155:20, 160:23, 160:26, 163:26, 165:2, 169:4, 173:9, 175:22,
180:16, 190:1,
216:25, 226:1,
226:21, 229:23
Significantly [1] 135:19
significantly [6] -
7:14, 31:24, 41:20, 65:6, 76:27, 132:14 silent [1] - 115:1
similar [5]-7:18,
23:18, 42:15, 156:18, 228:29
Similarly [1] - 148:24
similarly [2] - 149:4,
161:23
simplification [1] 84:8
simply [10] - 15:18,
22:21, 32:14, 77:17, 87:11, 103:19, 158:1, 166:23, 185:13,
219:26
single [3] - 135:6,
136:14, 144:10
SIR [1] - 2:22
sister [1]-7:22
situation [2]
189:27, 231:10
situations [1] -
196:11
six [9] - 22:9, 71:7,
93:29, 104:25, 147:5,
164:4, 175:5, 206:18,
222:22
six-year [1] - 71:7
sixth [1] - 61:19
skip [1] - 221:12
skipped.. [1] - 76:11
slide [1] - 138:27
slides [2]-9:28,
138:15
slight [1] - 75:19
slightly [2]-26:10,
129:27
small [1] - 160:4
SMITH [1] - 2:25
Snowden [6]-9:27,
27:17, 138:16,
138:24, 145:6, 223:8
so-called [4]-67:1,
119:14, 119:16,
130:29
society [1] - 231:23
soft [1] - 22:1
Software [1] - 2:25
soil [4]-129:29,
131:27, 132:28,
166:17
sole [3]-12:11,
151:3, 223:22
solely [4]-29:6,
49:27, 68:14, 120:9 SOLICITORS [2] -
2:6, 2:26
solicitors [2] -
187:24, 221:4
solved [1] - 109:16 sometimes [6] -
21:4, 38:1, 38:21,
80:11, 142:3, 212:24
somewhat [1] -
47:15
somewhere [1] -
80:26
soon [1] - 31:13
sorry [45]-10:24,
21:27, 28:25, 39:16,

39:17, 40:4, 41:20,
43:24, 48:7, 75:7,
75:16, 75:22, 76:10,
86:7, 86:22, 97:25,
98:6, 100:5, 100:7,
106:16, 106:29,
107:8, 107:10,
107:12, 111:9,
111:13, 111:17,
117:4, 117:8, 117:12,
117:14, 117:16,
122:25, 124:17,
124:28, 148:26,
161:9, 178:16, 179:9,
184:22, 186:1,
188:13, 189:16,
201:1, 221:28
Sorry [1]-76:11
sort [6] - 42:11,
63:19, 77:14, 106:9,
118:28, 169:17
sought [4]-7:11,
153:17, 156:21,
185:14
source [1]-20:22
sources [1] - 146:14
SOUTH [1] - 2:11
sovereign [6] -
193:20, 202:19,
203:1, 203:25, 204:3,
206:29
speaking [1] -
118:26
Special [1] - 223:6
special [2]-25:16,
84:23
specific [27]-10:29,
26:25, 27:12, 27:14, 31:21, 52:15, 52:22, 57:15, 62:4, 66:15,
85:10, 103:27,
108:16, 113:23,
132:1, 134:27,
142:21, 143:25,
148:3, 153:11,
157:19, 165:22,
175:5, 184:19,
195:14, 212:25, 214:5
specifically [6] -
34:15, 43:3, 85:19,
121:18, 208:5, 212:6
Specifically [2] -
17:4, 133:8
specificity [1] -
49:14
specified [3] - 53:22,
96:1, 96:2
speculate [1] - 127:3
speculation [1]-
16:23

| Speculative [1] - | 24:18, 24:20, 25:1, | 105:10, 106:19, | 44:8, 44:12, 44:15, | 218:1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 217:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 25: 11,25: 16,25: 22, \\ & 26: 5,26: 9,26: 11, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 106:20, 106:21, } \\ & \text { 107:4, 111:29, 116:1, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 44:24, 45:8, 45:10, } \\ & 45: 17,45: 27,47: 6, \end{aligned}$ | statute's [1] - 135:14 <br> Statutes [1] - 102:24 |
| 212:10, 212:12 | 26:21, 27:4, 27:10, | 116:7, 116:9, 116:16, | 49:2, 49:5 | Stutes [3]-72:2, |
| nd [1] - 39:6 | 27:19, 28:2, 28:10 | 116:19, 116:2 | 50:3, 54:22, 56:14, | 157:11, 203:25 |
| rit [1] - 224:6 | 28:15, 28:20, 28:22, | 120:12, 158:11 | 58:3, 60:13, 66:19 | statutorily [3] - |
| splintered [1] - 8:26 | 29:16, 29:22, 29:27, | 226:28 | 66:25, 68:24, 68:27, | 70:24, 151:7, 214:11 |
| split [3]-8:14, | 30:5, 30:10, 30:12, | ATE [1] - 150:8 | 69:27, 69:29, 79:1 | ory |
| 207:12, 209:24 | 30:18, 30:20, 31:9, | Statement [1] - | 83:4, 83:8, 83:14, | 45:11, 53:16, 74:28, |
| splits [1] - 190: | 31:17, 31:20, 31:26 | 11:1 | 84:8, 85:25, 85:28 | 80:25, 84:23, 85:16, |
| oren [2]-118:2, | 32:3, 32:17, 32:21 | tatement [5] | 88:9, 88:24 | 151:10, 164:29 |
| 122:5 | 112:10, 151:9, | 11:21, 107:22, | 94:7, 95:22, 101:25, | 190:28, 202:20 |
| Spokeo [13]-26:27, | 151:17, 151:24, | 107:24, 121:28, | 103:5, 105:28, | 203:16, 207:4, |
| 27:26, 27:29, 28:2, | 152:2, 152:4, 152:17, | 229:15 | 110:12, 118:3 | 212:26, 214:1, 214:2, |
| 28:7, 28:13, 28:15, | 153:1, 154:15, | tements [1] | 118:15, 118:17, | 214:16, 215:3 |
| 28:19, 30:15, 30:22 | 154:18, 165:12 | 55:18 | 119:24, 119:25, | 5:11, 215:28 |
| 212:18, 214:12, | 165:25, 183:6, | tements [2] | 119:29, 120:3, 120:5 | 17:8, 217:10, 218:1, |
| 217:11 | 183:24, 184:5, 184:8, | 24:16, 55:12 | 120:19, 120:25, | 225:26 |
| Spokeo's [1] - 30:20 | 189:28, 204:11, | STATES ${ }_{[1]}-2: 19$ | 120:27, 121:4, | stay [3]-89:9, 192:6, |
| SQUARE ${ }_{[1]}$ - 2:27 | 211:17, 211:20, | states [81] - 29:5, | 121:23, 122:13 | 192:8 |
| staff [3]-70:15, | 212:10, 212 | 29:19, 30:18, 51:1 | 125:20, 126:2 | Stellar [3] - 167:21, |
| 78:11, 99:6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 212:23, 213:4, 213:8, } \\ & \text { 213:10, 213:12, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 67:24, 74:6, 112:20 } \\ & \text { 112:29, 113:21, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 132:26, 133:7, } \\ & \text { 133:23, 134:25, } \end{aligned}$ | $167: 25,168: 5$ |
| 11:10, 12:6, 15:17, | 213:17, 213:22 | 113:28, 114:12 | 136:18, 139:4, 139:7, | stenographers [1] - |
| 15:20, 16:2, 22:15, | 214:1, 214:9, 214:10, | 114:17, 115:10 | 140:1, 140:19, 141:3, | 66:3 |
| 22:20, 23:9, 25:26, | 214:18, 214:19, | 116:1, 116:5, 116:9, | 143:24, 144:23, | stenographic [1] - |
| 32:13, 34:2, 165:17, | 214:24, 214:27, | 159:18, 159:21, | 149:25, 155:10 | 1:25 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 213:16 } \\ & \text { stages }[2]-15: 16, \end{aligned}$ | 216:27 <br> standing' ${ }^{[1]}$ - 8:19 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 159:26, 160:1, } \\ & \text { 160:13, 160:15, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 157:1, 159:20, } \\ & \text { 166:19, 166:25, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stenography [3] - } \\ & 1: 21,3: 9,3: 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| 30:4 | standing'.. [1] - | 160:20, 160:25, | 176:29, 177:2, 177:6, | STENOGRAPHY |
| stake [1] - 58:13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 76:15 } \\ & \text { stands }[1]-10: 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 161:5, 161:6, 161:18, } \\ & \text { 161:21, 162:10, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 182:24, 186:20, } \\ & \text { 187:4, 189:22, } \end{aligned}$ | $-1: 31$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Standard [15] - 90:1 } \\ & 90: 27,91: 20,92: 1, \end{aligned}$ | start [6]-106:14, | 162:14, 162:18 | $190: 15,191: 1$ | $\text { steps [2] }-62: 1$ |
| 92:5, 92:19, 92:21, | 125:16, 128:15, | 162:23, 163:2, | 192:17, 192:2 | 66:18 |
| 93:3, 100:18, 109:22, | 159:12, 219:8, 220:9 | 163:10, 163:22 | 192:29, 193:2 | stick [1] - 21:14 |
| 112:17, 113:11, | started [2] - 22:2, | 163:24, 164:8 | 197:7, 197:1 | sticky [1] - 98:2 |
| 229:13, 230:10, | 208:16 <br> starting [2] - 199:24, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 164:10, 164:22, } \\ & 161 \cdot 00165 \cdot 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200: 29,201: 2 \\ & 201: 22,202: 1 \end{aligned}$ | still [22]-28:13, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 231:22 } \\ & \text { standard }[9]-7: 20, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { starting [2]-199:24, } \\ & \text { 215:23 } \end{aligned}$ | 165:15, 166:3 | 202:26, 206:8, | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 13,51: 19,89: 15, \\ & 89: 18,90: 18,90: 21, \end{aligned}$ |
| 15:2, 15:3, 27:15, | starts [5] - 38:12, | 166:21, 166:23 | 206:12, 206:1 | $91: 4,94: 8,110: 26$ |
| 69:13, 134:18, 174:6, | 39:1, 39:3, 112:11, | 167:15, 167:19 | 212:3, 226:13 | 110:27, 111:21, |
| 222:25, 228:7 | 191:1 | 167:22, 168:25 |  | 122:3, 125:6, 125:10, |
| standards [4]-30:5, | state [23]-7:13, $18: 3,23: 4,25: 15$ | $170: 18,171: 2$, $171: 11,171: 26$, | $\begin{aligned} & 228: 14,229: 26, \\ & 230: 15,230: 23 \end{aligned}$ | 182:27, 202:11, |
| 88:19, 131:1, 226:16 standards' ${ }_{[1]}$ - | 18:3, 23:4, 25:15, $26: 22,102: 3,142: 6,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171: 11,171: 2 \\ & 172: 24,173: 7 \end{aligned}$ | States' [3]-130:14, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 203:20, 212:26, } \\ & 215: 4,217: 9 \end{aligned}$ |
| 226:9 | 153:17, 153:24, | 173:13, 173:21 | 144:25, 155:5 | stolen [1] - 213:7 |
| STANDING [1] - | 153:26, 154:15, | 173:25, 174:5, 174:7, | States.. [1]-191:21 tatistic $[1]-172 \cdot 12$ | stop ${ }_{[2]}$-62:9, 126:4 |
| 150:8 | 154:19, 165:12, | $174: 18,174: 29$ $175 \cdot 15,175 \cdot 24$ | statistic [1]-172:12 | storage [3]-67:23, |
| standing [106] - 5:10, | 165:25, 179:17, 179:28, 180:1, 180:4, | 175:15, 175:24 | Statistics [3]- | 69:19, 205:12 |
| 6:3, 6:8, 7:4, 7:23, | 179:28, 180:1, 180:4, |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 173:21, 173:22, } \\ & \text { 173:26 } \end{aligned}$ | store [1] - 9:6 |
| 7:25, 8:14, 8:20, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 180:10, 196:21, } \\ & \text { 209:25, 227:23, } \end{aligned}$ | 176:28, 178:4, 178:14, 178:17 | 173:26 <br> statute [20]-6:2 | stored [8]-6:6, 9:22, |
| 12:25, 13:2, 13:5, | 209:25, 227:23, $227: 24$ | $178: 26,179: 25$ | $27: 1,28: 9,103: 2$ | 87:10, 87:14, 136:17, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13:13, 14:4, 14:5, } \\ & \text { 14:19, 15:4, 15:12, } \end{aligned}$ | 227:24 State $[34]-41: 21$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 8: 26,1 / 9: 2 \\ & 179: 27,180: 4 \end{aligned}$ | 131:18, 132:15, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 162:20, 204:23, } \\ & 204: 28 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16:1, 16:3, 16:5, | 42:2, 44:19, 59:6, | 180:15, 181:8 | 2:22, 133:14, | Stored [3] - 191: |
| 16:21, 18:9, 19:6, | 64:11, 76:21, 76:25, | 181:23, 183:2, 183:9, | 133:20, 133:29, | 204:18, 227:9 |
| 20:2, 20:5, 20:13, | 78:24, 79:23, 82:12, | 183:18, 184:17 | 135:10, 135:12, | storing [2]-5:25, |
| 20:19, 20:29, 21:20, | $97: 25,98: 19,99: 12$, $99: 20,99: 28, ~ 99: 29$, | ates [112]-5:16, | 136:6, 137:2 | 13:26 |
| 22:8, 23:11, 23:27, | 99:20, 99:28, 99:29, | 5:26, 13:18, 34:7, | 209:17, 209:19, | ET [2] - 2:12, |
| 24:1, 24:9, 24:15, |  |  |  | 2:17 |

strengthened [1] 65:6
strengthening [1] -
48:11
strengthens [1] -
94:20
stressed [2] - 75:4,
76:2
strict [2] - 167:29,
202:14
stricter [5] - 28:1,
30:19, 108:21, 168:3,
226:22
strictly [8] - 45:22,
68:28, 69:18, 88:13,
97:15, 118:26,
202:20, 215:27
striking [1] - 7:16
strong [2] - 160:29,
230:20
structure [2]-38:28,
190:15
structure' [1] - 78:29
sub [2]-51:28,
51:29
sub-processing [1] -
51:28
sub-processor [1] -
51:29
subject [41]-29:14,
30:8, 53:14, 55:13, 61:5, 61:22, 70:5, 74:10, 85:11, 86:13, 87:26, 90:3, 96:11, 102:18, 103:18, 113:22, 113:28, 113:29, 114:7, 118:16, 123:25, 133:2, 133:26, 136:18, 141:12, 150:20, 152:25, 153:20, 157:18, 158:26, 159:9, 160:27, 163:25, 183:4, 183:21, 184:18, 186:29, 188:1, 194:21, 197:23, 208:1
subjected [1] -
193:11
subjects [20] - 46:26,
46:29, 50:29, 51:15,
52:3, 53:7, 55:29, 57:19, 67:5, 70:1, 72:22, 73:14, 74:8, 76:10, 76:18, 96:25, 96:27, 109:27, 142:19, 183:10 submission [2] 54:15, 125:14

SUBMISSION [1] 4:5
submissions [3] -
21:15, 54:11, 117:20
submit [3]-59:20,
79:18, 98:14
submits [1] - 134:19
submitted [3] -
101:24, 101:28, 134:7
submitting [7] -
101:5, 101:21,
102:10, 102:17,
102:21, 103:19, 104:5
subpoena [2] -
210:14, 210:17
subpoenas [1] -
85:10
subscribed [1] -
42:12
Subsection [2]-
198:23, 198:27
subsection [3] -
198:27, 200:22,
200:23
subsections [3] -
197:29, 198:13, 199:3
subsequent [2] -
69:10, 107:19
subsequently [6] -
51:24, 67:4, 169:28,
170:7, 185:22, 187:22
substance [2] -
15:26, 119:8
substantial [5] -
8:12, 26:15, 139:27,
166:4, 177:1
substantial' [1] -
166:2
substantially [3] -
5:26, 6:6, 10:14
substantive [2] -
63:7, 182:8
succeeded [2] -
140:8, 156:14
success [1]-8:13
success' [1]-7:29
successive [2] -
15:16, 16:2
such' [1] - 63:4
sue [7]-13:2, 13:5,
29:27, 151:9, 203:2,
203:4, 215:20
suffered [4]-27:7,
32:10, 76:4, 213:7
suffering [1] - 73:27 suffers [1] - 209:18
suffice [1]-217:3
suffice' [1] - 15:22
sufficiency [1] -
12:12
sufficient [7]-12:24,
65:2, 151:18, 152:6,
213:8, 214:8, 214:19 sufficiently [3] - 6:3,
6:7, 58:7
suggested [1] -
31:20
suggests [1] -
175:27
suit [14] $-6: 4,28: 8$,
30:25, 113:10,
152:16, 190:13,
192:13, 196:12,
197:13, 198:16,
203:6, 211:20,
215:26, 216:9
SUITE [1] - 3:3
suits [4]-27:17,
153:5, 199:5, 209:17
sum [2]-130:21,
198:18
summarised [2] -
97:21, 216:27
summarises [7] -
24:11, 50:23, 66:6, 211:25, 211:28,
212:19, 225:5
summary [31] - 7:7,
7:27, 8:2, 14:11, 15:6,
15:17, 15:26, 21:2,
21:22, 22:28, 23:13,
25:29, 26:4, 26:22,
32:17, 32:18, 43:9,
47:29, 50:25, 111:17,
111:18, 127:6,
158:23, 189:15,
220:9, 220:12, 225:3,
227:29, 228:2,
231:14, 231:27
summons [1] -
210:14
supersede [1] -
51:16
supervised [2] -
171:3, 171:13
supervising [2] -
170:28, 171:8
supervision [2] -
45:13, 226:17
supervisory [5] -
24:3, 79:15, 89:1,
101:25, 111:27
supplement [2] -
187:25, 226:2
supplemental [2] -
188:3, 219:2
Supplemental [1] -
189:11
supplied [1]-3:9
support [11]-6:3,
$6: 8,8: 6,12: 2,18: 4$,
$31: 14,79: 29,212: 6$
212:7, 212:13, 229:18
Support [1] - 121:5
supported [5] - 7:10,
10:15, 15:13, 70:14,
71:24
supporting [1] -
12:17
supports [2]-9:1,
230:13
suppose [3]-20:23,
138:18, 178:10
supposed [1] -
135:14
supposing [3] - 87:8
90:28, 93:1
suppositions [1] -
16:22
suppress [5] -
181:25, 182:1, 182:8,
182:13, 194:5
suppressing [1] -
146:2
suppression [1] -
180:17
Suppression [1] 181:13
Supreme [23]-6:25,
15:11, 19:2, 22:27,
24:28, 25:10, 26:28,
28:1, 29:28, 152:2,
155:14, 176:17,
176:28, 177:3,
177:14, 177:21,
177:23, 196:20,
203:27, 212:29,
214:12, 214:29, 217:7
surprising [1] - 7:1
surreptitious [1] -
144:11
surveillance [196] -
5:22, 7:22, 8:28, 14:2,
16:13, 16:14, 16:18,
$16: 24,17: 3,17: 4$,
$17: 5,17: 8,17: 12$,
17:17, 17:23, 17:24,
18:22, 19:8, 19:9,
19:11, 19:13, 19:15,
19:18, 19:19, 19:21, 19:29, 27:18, 29:15,
30:8, 32:7, 34:24,
67:18, 69:3, 72:13,
73:5, 74:11, 74:16,
78:20, 80:16, 82:21,
82:28, 101:8, 103:14,
103:18, 113:5,
113:23, 113:29,
114:7, 114:14,
114:18, 129:9,

129:16, 129:23
129:28, 130:2, 130:3,
130:7, 130:9, 130:11, 130:19, 130:29,
131:7, 131:11,
131:15, 131:17,
131:21, 131:26,
131:29, 132:3, 132:5,
132:8, 132:27,
132:28, 133:1,
133:12, 133:18,
133:25, 133:27,
133:28, 134:3,
134:10, 134:17,
134:20, 134:29,
135:1, 136:1, 136:8,
137:26, 137:27,
137:29, 138:3, 139:1,
139:6, 139:15,
139:20, 139:26,
139:27, 140:15,
140:17, 140:18,
141:5, 141:11,
141:13, 141:24,
141:26, 141:27,
142:2, 142:18,
142:21, 142:26,
143:6, 145:14,
146:27, 147:22,
147:26, 148:10,
150:2, 150:12,
150:17, 150:21,
150:23, 150:29,
151:2, 151:27,
152:15, 152:26, 153:8, 154:2, 154:14,
154:21, 154:23,
155:1, 155:22,
156:10, 156:15,
156:22, 157:18,
157:29, 158:1,
158:23, 158:27,
159:1, 159:13,
162:11, 162:16,
162:18, 162:25, 165:1, 166:9, 170:17, 173:4, 173:24,
176:17, 178:6,
178:19, 178:21,
178:27, 179:4,
180:28, 180:29, 181:2, 181:5, 181:6, 181:19, 181:26, 181:27, 182:20, 182:22, 183:4, 183:22, 183:29, 184:19, 190:24, 190:25, 191:15, 193:11, 193:12,
194:2, 194:6, 194:8,
222:9, 223:26,

224:11, 224:23,
224:24, 225:27,
226:5, 227:8, 229:6,
229:11, 230:22
Surveillance [13] -
5:24, 14:1, 20:14,
20:25, 23:22, 66:29,
73:2, 131:19, 169:22,
190:22, 190:23,
226:15, 227:10
surveillance' [4] -
6:23, 17:6, 17:26, 18:4
surveilled [1] - 23:16
surveils [1] - 172:19
survive [4]-8:5,
26:1, 26:4, 26:10
Susan [1] - 26:18
suspected [2]-10:6,
11:3
suspending [2] -
46:13, 118:23
suspension [3] -
44:14, 96:7, 96:15
Suspension [1] -
95:14
suspicion [1] -
132:17
sustained [1] - 6:2
Swartz [1] - 43:13
swears [1] - 128:27
sweeping [1] -
132:29
swiftly [1] - 95:29
Swire [65] - 112:29,
113:28, 114:17
115:14, 116:9, 126:3,
126:24, 159:26,
160:1, 160:20,
160:24, 161:6,
161:21, 162:10,
162:18, 162:23,
163:10, 163:23,
164:10, 165:4,
165:15, 166:1, 166:3,
166:13, 166:21,
167:15, 167:19,
167:22, 168:9,
168:25, 168:26,
170:12, 170:18,
170:29, 171:2, 171:9,
171:11, 171:22,
171:26, 172:8,
172:24, 173:7,
173:13, 173:21,
173:25, 174:4, 174:6,
175:15, 175:24,
175:26, 176:22,
177:9, 177:13, 178:1,
178:4, 180:15, 181:8,

183:2, 183:9, 185:24, 172:18, 172:26,
218:29, 219:4, 219:6, 174:27, 176:15
219:8, 220:5
Swire's [1] - 220:9
Swire's [1] - 126:19
sworn [1] - 232:12
synopsis [1]-5:18
System [1] - 194:21
system [16] - 33:18,
49:11, 50:14, 113:10,
113:16, 194:20,
194:27, 195:4,
195:20, 196:28,
199:3, 225:5, 225:22,
225:24, 226:4, 228:29
system' [1] - 205:13
systematic [2] -
46:25, 46:27
systemic [5] -
225:20, 225:26,
226:19, 228:3, 231:14 systems [7]-126:5,
126:10, 127:2,
194:18, 195:15,
195:18, 199:28

## T

T738/16[1] - 110:23
Tab [8]-5:14, 13:15, 20:26, 34:1, 38:7,
38:16, 39:20, 138:17
tab [6]-117:27,
117:28, 119:19,
219:17, 219:19,
219:20
tailored [5] - 69:5,
146:10, 174:5, 174:9, 174:14
talks [4] - 48:10,
48:15, 50:12, 214:24
tangible [1] - 28:12
Tap [1]-207:1
tapping [1] - 139:6
taps [1] - 144:17
target [11] - 103:14,
131:29, 132:5,
134:24, 143:7,
159:19, 159:27,
162:29, 168:17,
168:18, 172:11
targeted [23]-10:8,
17:8, 17:14, 66:19,
69:7, 103:18, 134:10, 136:12, 138:10, 143:5, 148:6, 162:23, 168:9, 168:26, 169:8,
171:24, 171:25,
171:28, 172:3,
targeting [21] -
10:29, 17:13, 19:14,
19:16, 131:1, 135:25,
136:23, 137:3,
159:16, 160:3, 160:9,
163:21, 163:26,
170:9, 170:14,
170:20, 170:26,
172:10, 172:15, 175:2
targets [19]-131:4,
134:4, 134:21,
136:15, 139:13,
142:28, 150:28,
155:5, 160:4, 168:11,
168:13, 169:9,
169:12, 170:18,
171:23, 172:16,
172:17, 172:20, 173:4
task [1] - 79:28
team [1] - 226:6
Team [1]-109:7
technical [2]-148:1,
169:21
technological [1] -
162:3
Technology [2] -
98:21, 223:10
technology [2] -
161:20, 161:22
telecommunication
s[2]-132:25, 167:4
telephone [2] -
132:1, 135:4
temporal [1]-204:25
temporarily [1] -
174:26
temporary [2] -
118:22, 209:22
ten [1]-206:3
tens [2]-134:3,
139:13
Tens [1]-120:8
term [13]-9:15,
71:8, 139:18, 141:25,
148:28, 162:14,
200:19, 201:28,
201:29, 202:12,
202:15, 205:21,
228:27
termed [3]-81:10,
142:3, 142:15
termination [2] -
58:12, 168:4
terms [33]-13:13,
36:15, 60:15, 77:14, 78:4, 84:17, 90:27, 91:15, 98:26, 105:19, 116:28, 117:26,

| $\begin{aligned} & 118: 7,118: 23,1 \\ & 119: 26,120: 2 \end{aligned}$ | 172:18 <br> third-party [1] |
| :---: | :---: |
| 121:29, 122:1, 124:8, | 213:27 |
| 24:18, 124:19, | thorough [1] - 80:19 |
| 139:12, 142:23, | thoroughly [1] - |
| 148:4, 197:16, | 82:19 |
| 200:16, 200:17, | those.. [1]-110:28 |
| 03:9, 215:28, | thousands [3] - |
| 218:17, 218:24 | 120:8, 134:3, 139:13 |
| 219:27 | threat [2]-119:27, |
| terms' [1] - 142:18 | 143:19 |
| TERRACE [1] - 2:6 | threatened [1] - |
| ribly [1] - 75 | 26:14 |
| ritory [1] - 20:4 | threats [7]-141:9 |
| terrorism [6] - | 147:6, 147:9, 147:10, |
| 134:23, 141:4, 147:9, | 147:13, 147:14, |
| 172:11, 172:26, | 147:16 |
| 211:15 | three [19] - |
| rorism' [1] - 231:2 | 16:4, 19:24, 24:18, |
| rorist [1] - 103:17 | 25:21, 26:3, 72:26, |
| terrorists [2]-10:6, | 102:15, 117:14, |
| 11:3 | 117:16, 151:16, |
| test [2]-12:11, 84:9 | 151:24, 165:18, |
| ted [1]-23: | 207:10, 211:23, |
| testified [1] - 222:23 | 219:14, 219:15, |
| Testimony [1] - | 225:3, 227:12 |
| 230:13 | threshold [3] - 14:3, |
| testimony [3] | 29:6, 135:25 |
| 129:15, 177:19, | thresholds [2] - |
| 177:21 | 30:2, 30:3 |
| textbook [1]-222:25 | throughout [1] - |
| THE [9]-1:2, 1:7, | 143:27 |
| 2:14, 3:4, 5:1, 128:1, | THURSD |
| 155:26, 232:23 | 1:18, $5: 1$ |
| themselves [9] - | time' [1] - 9:20 |
| 35:3, 35:9, 36:16, | timeframe [2] - 96:2, |
| 81:7, 90:2, 107:4, | 96:3 |
| 109:26, 172:16, | timeliness [1] - |
| 230:23 | 199:14 |
| FN [1] - 232 | timely [3] - 46:28, |
| there'll [1] -77 | 97:3, 102:1 |
| thereafter [1] - 45:28 | tiny [1] - 172:27 |
| thereby [1] - 182:6 | title [1] - 120:28 |
| therefore [13]-7:1, | titles [1] - 204:24 |
| 23:26, 30:26, 32:28, | TO [2] - 154:25, |
| 45:4, 56:25, 74:9, | 190:21 |
| 97:22, 109:2, 146:20, | today [3]-12:29, |
| 178:5, 201:7, 228:16 | 132:14, 182:27 |
| herein [1] - 202:8 | Today [1] - 131:10 |
| thereof [2]-44:9, | together [4]-48:22, |
| 95:28 | 89:25, 147:20, 222: |
| thereunder [2] - | tomorrow [4] - |
| 44:26, 196:15 | 128:16, 128:24, |
| they've [3]-77:22, | 232:4, 232:6 |
| 90:18, 120:6 | took [1] - 218:18 |
| thinking [1] - 116:14 | tools [1] - 109:21 |
| third [6]-34:11, | top [4]-41:3, 178:8, |
| 46:27, 50:10, 58:20, | 201:1, 226:18 |
| 213:27, 228:8 | top-secret [1] - |
| Third [2]-134:16, | 226:18 |

topic [3]-125:26,
160:11, 177:25
topical [1]-118:12
tort [1] - 62:26
Tort [1] - 206:14
torture [1] - 153:24
total [1] - 160:3
Totten [8] - 178:13,
178:18, 178:23,
178:29, 179:3, 179:5,
179:10, 179:15
touchpoint [1] -
200:1
to- [1] - 210:18
trace [3]-43:19,
191:24, 192:27
traceability [1] - 6:27
traceable [1] - 24:22
tracks [1] - 38:4
Trade [8]-40:27,
42:6, 42:8, 42:15,
50:18, 60:13, 61:6, 230:18
trade [3]-42:11,
146:7, 206:1
traditional [3] -
133:5, 133:25, 134:16 traditionally [2] -
133:1, 134:14
transactions [5] -
162:19, 168:19,
169:14, 169:26, 169:28
transatlantic [2] -
144:24, 163:8 transcendent [1] 182:9
transcript [1] - 1:24
Transcripts [1]-3:8
transfer [14]-33:13,
33:27, 53:21, 91:13, 92:8, 92:10, 93:15, 100:20, 100:26, 100:27, 109:21, 211:9, 230:2, 230:8 Transfer [2]-50:7, 53:20
transferred [32] 32:26, 40:11, 43:28, 43:29, 44:26, 46:23, 49:3, 63:13, 63:17, 64:5, 64:28, 66:24, 67:5, 68:26, 69:20, 69:29, 77:29, 83:7, 85:26, 88:8, 96:23, 108:13, 108:20, 109:12, 109:20, 136:17, 163:13,
176:24, 202:1, 202:21, 228:19,

231:20
transferring [2] -
32:28, 211:10 transfers [24]-33:2,
33:19, 35:22, 35:23,
35:29, 36:4, 36:8, 49:22, 53:19, 92:3,
92:11, 92:12, 92:16, 92:17, 93:16, 93:22,
93:24, 96:11, 228:8,
229:9, 229:15,
230:21, 231:22
Transit [4]-163:18, 166:28, 167:2, 167:6
transit [4]-139:18,
144:23, 163:7, 166:16
transition [1] - 50:12
translate [1]-182:12
transmission [4] -
204:20, 204:23,
204:27, 209:5
transmit [1] - 79:23
transmits [1] - 162:4
transmitted [3] -
100:17, 102:3, 139:29
transnational [1] -
147:16
transparency [11] -
86:8, 156:3, 160:22, 171:19, 171:23,
171:27, 172:1,
173:20, 225:9,
225:17, 225:29
Transparency [1] -
54:2
Transportation [5] 42:26, 42:27, 50:19,
53:15, 55:14
transpose [1] - 66:15
trap [3] - 43:19,
191:24, 192:27
travels [1] - 144:13
treated $[3]-67: 28$,
78:5, 146:15
treating [1] - 67:25
treats [1]-26:9
treaty [1] - 230:27
triable [1]-7:9
trial [5] - 22:14,
151:5, 165:24, 181:8,
185:10
Trial [1] - 128:26
tried [1] - 168:22
trigger [2] - 114:19, 114:29
trillion [1] - 152:25
trivial [2]-26:29,
27:2
true [4]-22:26, 26:2,
28:15, 151:16

Trump [1] - 125:25
Trump's [1] - 118:13
truth [1]-22:20
try [2]-159:8,
191:11
trying [3]-100:10, 116:28, 222:15
turn [8]-10:3, 27:13,
40:21, 79:26, 177:25,
184:4, 189:15, 221:10
turns [8]-194:11,
197:2, 204:12,
207:24, 210:3,
211:17, 212:18, 213:2
two [41] - 5:8, 17:19,
25:6, 33:21, 36:21,
39:9, 42:8, 65:4, 65:22, 66:5, 103:2, 110:16, 124:26, 125:22, 129:22,
130:3, 137:17,
137:25, 142:1,
144:11, 150:4,
154:10, 159:3, 161:6, 161:10, 178:10, 184:14, 185:10, 198:1, 202:6, 204:24, 206:17, 212:29, 217:19, 218:3, 221:11, 221:13, 221:18, 222:17, 224:14, 231:12
Two [2]-6:19, 214:29
two-page [1] - 39:9
type [7]-17:22,
17:23, 34:20, 35:10, 36:13, 42:15, 183:20
types [5]-137:26, 147:5, 147:25, 161:11, 208:10
typical [1]-14:1
typically [3] - 52:20,
182:1, 208:4
$\mathbf{U}$
U.S [135] - 24:28,

27:17, 29:9, 29:24,
32:4, 32:9, 40:16,
41:22, 44:23, 45:19, 46:21, 46:23, 47:5,
47:23, 47:24, 48:20,
48:24, 48:25, 48:27,
49:3, 49:11, 49:24,
49:28, 52:15, 59:21, 64:5, 64:20, 65:8, 65:11, 65:19, 67:17, 79:7, 86:2, 96:21, 129:23, 129:29,

130:22, 130:23,
130:24, 130:26,
131:2, 131:7, 131:9,
131:11, 131:15,
131:26, 132:24,
132:28, 134:24,
135:21, 136:20,
136:25, 138:4, 138:9, 140:15, 140:23, 141:22, 141:28, 142:6, 143:7, 143:12, 143:13, 143:25,
143:26, 144:3, 144:6, 144:21, 144:27,
145:21, 146:1, 146:8,
146:12, 146:19,
147:2, 147:8, 147:9,
147:10, 147:14,
148:16, 148:21,
148:22, 149:5, 149:6,
149:12, 150:3, 150:5,
150:12, 151:13,
151:17, 151:28,
152:2, 152:16,
153:23, 154:21,
154:29, 155:1, 155:2,
155:4, 155:16,
155:20, 155:21,
156:2, 156:3, 156:9,
156:20, 157:2,
157:10, 158:25,
165:3, 166:16,
166:17, 166:19,
167:5, 167:8, 167:11,
167:12, 167:18,
175:3, 175:17,
175:18, 175:20,
175:29, 176:6, 190:1, 190:27, 193:1, 193:2, 212:15
ultimate [1] - 184:29
ultimately [8] -
12:23, 33:21, 105:10,
107:2, 111:3, 162:13,
185:2, 209:29
Umbrella [1] - 227:4
umbrella [2] - 33:24,
34:5
unable [2]-7:2,
211:4
unaccounted [1] -
27:14
unauthorised [1] -
222:8
unauthorized [1] -
204:27
unbelievable [1] -
22:26
uncertainty [3] -
31:16, 31:19, 207:4
unclear [3] - 108:18,
122:10, 203:14
unconstitutional [3]

- 9:22, 25:8, 169:24
unconstrained [1] -
11:13
UNDER [1] - 190:21
Under [20] - 40:26,
76:24, 78:10, 82:13,
98:19, 98:29, 142:22,
143:12, 148:20,
161:28, 175:3, 193:9, 205:1, 205:10, 206:5,
209:17, 211:19,
223:6, 223:17, 223:26
under [228]-5:23,
6:11, 6:27, 7:12, 8:24,
11:12, 11:14, 13:19, 13:28, 13:29, 18:20,
28:8, 33:1, 33:12,
33:19, 34:16, 36:8, 36:22, 40:12, 40:28, 43:16, 43:28, 46:8, 46:23, 49:3, 49:17, 50:27, 51:8, 51:19, 51:26, 52:3, 53:4, 55:18, 57:8, 62:25, 62:26, 63:13, 64:5, 65:8, 65:14, 66:26, 67:3, 67:5, 68:27, $70: 5,72: 4,72: 21$, 72:26, 72:28, 73:22, 74:16, 76:23, 80:14, 83:8, 85:22, 85:28, 88:9, 92:9, 92:11, 93:15, 94:7, 96:23, 98:18, 99:3, 100:21, 102:19, 103:29, 104:15, 105:22, 108:20, 109:17, 109:20, 109:28, 118:2, 118:4, 118:6, 125:21, 126:12, 126:21, 126:24, 129:9, 130:3, 130:10, 130:21, 131:1, 132:27, 132:29, 133:1, 133:18, 133:25, 133:27, 134:13, 134:14, 136:14, 140:5, 140:13, 140:17, 140:18, 140:20, 141:11, 141:14, 142:18, 142:25, 144:5, 144:16, 145:1, 145:2, 145:17, 148:10, 148:23, 149:7, 149:18, 150:13, 151:17,

152:7, 154:14, 155:1, 156:16, 159:27, 160:9, 160:27, 161:15, 162:10, 162:18, 163:21, 163:24, 164:3, 164:6, 164:10, 164:16, 164:23, 165:29, 166:15, 166:28, 167:25, 167:28, 168:7, 168:15, 170:12, 170:25, 171:1, 171:2, 171:5, 171:29, 172:3, 172:25, 173:25, 174:22, 174:27, 175:10, 176:7, 176:28, 178:21, 180:6, 180:11, 181:2, 181:21, 182:11, 182:22, 182:25, 186:12, 186:20, 189:21, 190:3, 190:26, 190:28, 192:2, 192:13, 192:16, 193:3, 193:21, 193:29, 195:14, 195:21, 196:3, 196:22, 197:18, 197:25, 198:10, 198:16, 198:24, 198:29, 199:3, 199:5, 199:12, 199:23, 199:26, 199:29, 200:5, 200:6, 200:10, 200:23, 203:4, 203:11, 204:8, 205:21, 205:25, 206:2, 206:14, 206:21, 207:1, 207:7, 207:17, 208:4, 209:3, 209:4, 209:25, 213:8, 214:9, 214:29, 215:3, 215:8, 215:14, 215:26, 216:2, 217:5, 217:17, 217:23, 217:25, 218:14, 223:2, 225:25, 226:17, 227:9,
227:23, 231:22
Under-Secretary [3]
-76:24, 78:10, 82:13
underlying [5] -
12:9, 30:27, 52:22,
68:4, 181:5
undermines [1] -
18:22
underpinning ${ }_{[1]}$ -
123:5
underpins [3] -

122:2, 122:21, 185:21
understandable [1] -
103:16 undertake [3] -
60:28, 61:12, 189:9 undertakes [1] -
63:25
undertaking ${ }_{[1]}$ -
34:7
undertakings ${ }_{[1]}$ -
34:22
undisputedly [1] -
11:27
undoubtedly [4] -
15:9, 23:7, 106:11, 119:9
undue [1]-25:3
unfair [2]-60:16,
62:27
unfortunately ${ }_{[1]}$ -
47:14
unfounded ${ }_{[1]}$ - 58:6
uniform [1] - 190:4
unintelligible [1] -
143:17
Union [23]-38:13,
40:11, 43:29, 44:26,
48:15, 49:4, 49:23,
50:1, 50:2, 56:14,
58:3, 59:9, 68:27,
83:7, 85:27, 88:8,
95:20, 104:11,
126:23, 144:24,
157:1, 190:9, 228:6
Union' ${ }_{[1]}$ - 69:21
Union's [1]-129:6
United [95]-5:16,
5:26, 13:18, 34:7, 40:10, 40:12, 44:1, 44:15, 44:24, 45:10, 47:6, 49:2, 49:5, 54:21, 56:14, 58:3, 60:13, 66:19, 66:25, 68:23, 68:27, 69:27, 69:29, 83:4, 83:8, 83:14, 84:7, 85:25, 85:27, 88:8, 94:7, 95:22, 103:5, 105:28, 118:3, 118:15, 118:17, 119:24, 119:25, 119:29, 120:3, 120:5, 120:19, 120:25, 120:27, 121:3, 121:23, 122:13, 130:14, 132:26, 133:7, 133:23, 134:25, 136:18, 139:4, 139:7, 140:1, 140:19, 141:3, 143:24, 144:22,

144:24, 149:25,
155:4, 155:10, 157:1, 159:20, 166:18, 166:24, 176:29, 177:1, 177:6, 182:24, 186:20, 187:3, 189:22, 190:15, 191:15, 191:21, 192:16, 192:27, 192:29, 193:21, 197:7, 197:11, 200:29, 201:20, 201:22, 202:16, 202:25, 206:8, 206:12, 206:15, 212:2
UNITED [1] - 2:19
University [2] -
129:3, 224:3
unknown [1] - 77:27
unlawful $[13]-32: 7$,
52:24, 65:3, 72:27,
73:4, 74:10, 77:29, 113:4, 182:20, 183:6, 183:10, 183:28, 209:4
unlawfully [6] -
22:10, 23:5, 181:27,
182:16, 194:7
unless [9]-58:5,
68:19, 163:12, 205:3, 205:24, 206:15, 210:10, 211:10, 213:12
unlike [4]-23:3,
133:5, 134:16, 142:24
unlikely [3]-22:26,
158:16, 212:12
unlitigated ${ }_{[1]}$ -
214:27
unmanageable [1] -
219:26
unreasonable [1] 13:4
unrelated [1] -
168:16
unresolved [1] -
54:17
UNTIL [1] - 232:23
up [23]-33:6, 34:15,
35:4, 35:24, 35:25,
35:27, 35:29, 36:1,
36:2, 39:4, 45:3,
54:24, 70:29, 91:10,
91:12, 110:10, 112:3,
135:8, 143:14,
149:20, 180:21,
192:23, 205:24
update [1]-118:7
updated [2] - 98:27,
201:15
Upstream [33] -

14:15, 16:14, 16:24,
17:2, 17:5, 18:21, 19:7, 19:11, 67:11, 72:14, 137:18, 139:1, 139:20, 139:26, 142:18, 142:26, 148:9, 152:25, 154:14, 161:6, 161:12, 162:8, 162:14, 162:18, 162:23, 165:29,
166:2, 166:5, 166:8, 169:23, 173:25, 174:27, 179:6
upstream [2]-161:7, 162:11
Upstream" [1] 179:8
urging [1]-90:11 Urquidez [2]155:11, 176:29
US ${ }_{[357]}-5: 13$, 32:27, 33:5, 33:13, 33:25, 34:22, 35:14, 35:17, 35:19, 35:23, 35:26, 37:5, 37:14, 38:26, 39:11, 40:12, 40:15, 40:23, 40:28, 41:12, 41:13, 41:15, 41:21, 41:26, 42:16, 42:20, 42:21, 42:22, 42:25, 42:27, 43:13, 43:28, 44:2, 44:27, 45:2, 45:3, 45:5, 46:17, 47:22, 48:3, 48:11, 50:16, 53:15, 54:3, 55:14, 55:25, 56:1, 57:21, 58:27, 59:2, 61:6, 62:15, 62:25, 63:3, 63:14, 63:18, 64:4, 64:6, 64:11, 64:27, 64:29, 66:23, 66:26, 67:5, 67:15, 67:28, 67:29, 68:12, 68:15, 68:27, 69:2, 69:28, 70:17, 71:19, 72:21, 72:23, 72:25, 73:3, 73:13, 74:1, 74:2, 74:12, 74:15, 76:13, 76:18, 76:20, 76:26, 77:2, 77:5, 77:18, 77:19, 78:20, 80:4, 80:7, 80:11, 80:16, 81:24, 82:4, 83:8, 83:22, 83:26, 84:7, 84:12, 84:18, 85:22, 85:28, 86:18, 86:19, 88:4, 88:5, 88:6, 91:10, 91:15, 91:16, 93:4,

94:3, 94:7, 94:14, 94:16, 95:6, 95:23, 96:3, 96:4, 96:17, 96:29, 97:12, 98:12, 98:15, 98:23, 99:3, 100:17, 100:22, 101:8, 101:13, 101:14, 102:24, 104:10, 104:14, 104:20, 104:28, 106:7, 108:2, 108:5, 108:8, 108:12, 108:20, 109:17, 109:19, 113:3, 113:4, 113:13, 113:15, 114:18, 114:28, 115:8, 115:15, 115:22, 116:23, 117:14, 117:25, 118:14, 121:10, 122:7, 122:24, 123:17, 124:7, 124:12, 125:18, 126:6, 126:7, 126:11, 126:13, 129:4, 130:13, 133:7, 133:11, 135:11, 135:17, 135:25, 135:29, 136:1, 136:28, 139:9, 140:15, 141:8, 141:13, 141:22, 141:27, 145:19, 145:24, 145:26, 147:14, 148:29, 149:29, 150:23, 150:26, 153:14, 154:25, 154:26, 154:28, 155:8, 158:23, 159:12, 159:18, 159:19, 159:22, 161:15, 161:19, 161:20, 161:22, 161:29, 163:3, 163:6, 163:8, 163:11, 163:13, 163:16, 163:17, 164:8, 164:11, 164:15, 164:16, 165:6, 165:13, 165:25, 166:12, 166:21, 166:24, 167:1, 167:4, 167:9, 167:24, 167:25, 171:19, 171:24, 172:27, 173:29, 174:19, 175:16, 175:24, 175:26, 176:4, 176:12, 176:13, 176:15, 176:17, 176:23,

176:24, 176:25,
176:26, 177:11,
177:12, 177:17,
177:18, 180:5, 181:8,
181:20, 182:21,
184:2, 185:1, 185:15,
186:11, 186:24,
187:9, 188:7, 190:3,
190:21, 194:14,
196:20, 197:15,
197:17, 197:24,
200:16, 202:11,
202:22, 203:4,
203:27, 206:7,
208:18, 211:19,
216:4, 216:8, 216:20,
216:25, 216:26,
217:16, 217:18,
217:20, 218:18,
218:21, 218:24,
220:15, 221:3,
222:24, 222:25,
223:3, 223:4, 223:26,
224:11, 224:22,
224:24, 225:5, 225:7, 225:14, 225:22,
225:24, 226:4, 226:7,
226:8, 226:11,
226:26, 226:27,
226:29, 227:3,
227:13, 227:15,
227:17, 227:18,
227:20, 227:21,
227:24, 227:26,
228:3, 228:5, 228:9,
228:10, 228:13,
228:14, 228:17,
228:19, 228:27,
229:3, 229:8, 229:11,
230:2, 230:17,
230:21, 231:15,
231:17, 231:20
USA [4]-19:26,
72:4, 152:4, 173:10
use' [1] - 196:1
useful [6]-14:10,
20:21, 20:22, 20:29,
21:29, 38:2
user [2]-138:6,
144:12
users [4]-145:8,
160:5, 172:28, 173:24
users' [2] - 144:28,
145:1
uses [3]-17:6,
137:25, 142:23
Utah [1]-21:26
utilise [1] - 217:23


```
World [1]-223:15 25:2, 27:13,69:4
worried [1]-122:26 69:5, 82:4, 82:5,
worry [1]-75:24 126:21, 178:6, 182:9
worthy [1]-91:5 -so [1]-22:23
WP [1] - 109:26
WP238 [2] - 108:5,
109:25
WP29 [7] - 108:2,
108:6, 108:7, 108:15,
108:25, 109:15, 110:9
writes [1] - 115:14
writing [5] - 143:22,
149:24, 206:16,
210:23, 211:10
    written[5]-3:10,
21:15, 134:5, 210:18,
222:22
wrong.. [1] - 73:27
wrongful [2] -
131:15, 206:22
wrongly [1] - 169:21
wrote [1]-223:28
WT29 [1] - 108:21
```

```
Y
Yahoo [1] - 144:12
Yale [1] - 129:2
year [7]-45:26,
46:5, 71:7, 135:8,
152:25, 156:29,
208:29
yearly [1] - 45:27
years [11]-137:14,
137:17, 143:15,
149:20, 153:16,
206:17, 222:20,
223:13, 223:25,
228:10
yellow [1] - 98:1
yesterday [15] -
19:24, 26:28, 34:11,
43:5, 43:17, 66:8,
72:8, 72:15, 73:8,
73:20, 74:29, 117:28,
118:7, 118:9, 200:27
York [1] - 186:7
young [1] - 100:7
yourself [2] - 14:12,
138:20
- [1] - 229:19
\(-[12]-9: 10,22: 24\),
```


[^0]:    "Serwin states that 'The person against whom the evidence is being introduced has the right to bring a motion to suppress the evidence gained by electronic surveillance if it is shown that the information was unlawfully obtained, or that the surveillance was not made in conformity with an order of authorisation or approva7.' Serwin also notes that the motion to

[^1]:    "There is an open issue as to whether an agency can exempt its system of records from the civil remedies provision of the Privacy Act."

[^2]:    "The Freedom of Information Act gives individuals the right to access information from the federal government. These disclosure obligations on the

