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10 Wireless Services LLC11
12
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
15 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION16) MDL NO. 06-1791 VRW
17)
17 IN RE:)
18)
18 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY)
19)
19 TELECOMMUNICATIONS)
20)
20 RECORDS LITIGATION)
21)
21 This Document Relates To:)
22)
22 ALL CASES)
23)
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28**VERIZON'S JOINDER IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION OF THE
UNITED STATES FOR A SCHEDULING
ORDER**

1 Verizon^{1/} hereby joins in the motion of the United States to set a consolidated schedule for
2 briefing motions to dismiss the Master Consolidated Complaint against the Verizon defendants, as
3 well as the other claims against Verizon in *Bready* (06-06313), *Chulsky* (06-6570), and *Riordan* (06-
4 3574), including the government's request that (i) its assertion of the state-secrets privilege and
5 motion to dismiss the cases pending against Verizon be due April 20, 2007, and (ii) Verizon's
6 motion to dismiss be due 10 days later on April 30, 2007. The Master Consolidated Complaint
7 raises ten separate claims and a host of novel and important legal issues, including many issues of
8 first impression. Given the breadth of Plaintiffs' claims and the significance of this litigation,
9 Verizon respectfully requests that the Court provide both the United States and Verizon with a
10 modest extension of time to ensure that they are able fully to develop and present the relevant
11 materials for the Court's consideration. Verizon strongly opposes the Plaintiffs' effort effectively to
12 reverse the Court's earlier decision to require a single consolidated complaint against all the Verizon
13 defendants by insisting on a schedule that calls for two separate motions to dismiss as to Verizon,
14 one for most of the non-MCI Verizon defendants and another for the MCI defendants (as well as one
15 non-MCI defendant). This would directly undermine the coordination and efficiency that are the
16 essential purposes of an MDL proceeding.

ARGUMENT

A. Allowing Verizon Additional Time For a Motion to Dismiss Is Reasonable

19 As it has previously explained,^{2/} Verizon is prepared, absent a stay of all proceedings against
20 it, to go forward with a motion to dismiss the Master Consolidated Complaint. Verizon respectfully
21 requests, however, that the Court grant the United States the time it needs to collect the necessary

22 ^{1/} “Verizon” refers to Verizon Communications Inc., Verizon Global Networks Inc., Verizon
23 Northwest Inc., Verizon Maryland Inc., MCI, LLC, MCI Communications Services, Inc., Cellco
24 Partnership, Verizon Wireless (VAW) LLC, and Verizon Wireless Services LLC. Several cases
25 consolidated in this proceeding purport to name Verizon Wireless, LLC or MCI WorldCom
26 Advanced Networks, LLC as defendants, but no such entities exist. Additional Verizon entities are
27 mentioned in Plaintiffs’ Master Consolidated Complaint Against MCI Defendants and Verizon
Defendants (MDL Dkt. No. 125) (“Master Consolidated Complaint”), but plaintiffs have taken the
position that the master complaint is solely an “administrative device” that is not “intended to
change the rights of the parties” (Master Consol. Compl. ¶ 2), and have not amended the underlying
complaints to add the newly named entities or served the newly named entities.

27 | 2 See Reply in Support of the United States' Motion for a Stay Pending Disposition of
28 | Interlocutory Appeal in *Hepting v. AT&T* (MDL Dkt. No. 145).

1 information and to prepare its state-secrets filing, and that the Court provide Verizon with a
 2 relatively modest amount of time (10 days) after the United States asserts the state-secrets privilege
 3 to file its own dispositive motion.

4 Staggering the time for filing the United States' state-secrets filing and Verizon's dispositive
 5 motion will promote the efficient and orderly resolution of the issues presented. Verizon will
 6 endeavor to avoid repetition in its filing and will, instead, focus on additional issues and the
 7 implications of the United States' privilege assertion. Allowing Verizon a modest amount of time to
 8 review the government's submission will conserve judicial resources because it will help minimize
 9 duplication in the briefing of this matter. The precise contours of the government's likely assertion
 10 of the privilege, moreover, will inform Verizon's arguments in its motion to dismiss, because
 11 Verizon intends to explain, *inter alia*, why the exclusion of evidence resulting from the
 12 government's invocation of the state-secrets privilege will prevent this case from being litigated and
 13 requires immediate dismissal. In this respect, Verizon's approach differs from the approach taken
 14 by AT&T in *Hepting*. AT&T filed its motion to dismiss on the same day as the United States in
 15 *Hepting* but did not address the effect of the state-secrets privilege on its ability to defend itself.
 16 Verizon also intends to address a number of other statutory and constitutional issues on the merits of
 17 Plaintiffs' claims that were not previously presented or developed in the *Hepting* case. Verizon
 18 cannot fully assess all of those arguments until it is able to review the government's submission.^{3/}

19 The schedule proposed by the United States is also reasonable because of the complexity of
 20 the issues presented in the Master Consolidated Complaint. Plaintiffs have asserted several legal
 21 claims not raised against AT&T in *Hepting*. In addition, state law claims are pending in several
 22 cases against Verizon that have been transferred to this MDL but that are not currently included in
 23 the Master Consolidated Complaint—*Riordan, Bready, and Chulsky*.^{4/} Verizon respectfully submits
 24 that the schedule proposed by the United States will allow Verizon adequate time to analyze and

25 ^{3/} It was for all these reasons that counsel for Verizon raised this scheduling issue at the end of
 26 the most recent hearing and in Verizon's response to the Court's Order to Show Cause. 2/9/07 Hr'g
 Tr. at 78-79); Verizon's Response To Order To Show Cause (MDL Dkt. No. 151) at 3, 5.

27 ^{4/} *Riordan v. Verizon Commc'n. Inc.*, CV-06-3574 (N.D. Cal.); *Bready v. Verizon Maryland*,
 28 06-CV-2185 (D. Md.); *Chulsky v. Celco Partnership*, CV-06-2530 (D. N.J.).

1 brief all of the legal issues presented in this matter, including the many state law claims that have
 2 been presented. It would also allow Verizon the needed time to coordinate with the United States
 3 and the other defendants. Finally, adopting the United States' proposal in place of an accelerated
 4 timeline that requires motions to dismiss to be filed by the end of March will not prejudice Plaintiffs.
 5 An accelerated schedule is unnecessary given the pending interlocutory appeal in *Hepting*: Only a
 6 limited number of issues can proceed before the Ninth Circuit renders a decision in that case, and the
 7 United States' proposed schedule would allow ample time for the Court to dispose of those issues.
 8

9 **B. The Court Should Reject Plaintiffs' Proposal To Split the Briefing of a Motion
 10 to Dismiss the Master Consolidated Complaint Against Verizon**

11 Last November, in the Joint Case Management Statement (MDL Dkt. No. 61-1), Plaintiffs
 12 proposed that separate law firms serve as Interim Class Counsel for the so-called "MCI Defendants"
 13 (Lieff, Cabraser, Heinman & Bernstein LLC) and for the so-called "Verizon Defendants" (Motley
 14 Rice LLC). (Joint Statement, Exh. C.) As part of their suggested structure, Plaintiffs proposed
 15 filing separate complaints for the MCI Defendants and the Verizon Defendants. (Joint Statement at
 16 27.) The Government and the Carriers argued that there should be one consolidated complaint for
 17 all carriers.

18 At the hearing held in this matter on November 17, 2006, Plaintiffs vigorously argued their
 19 position that the Verizon defendants should be split between MCI and non-MCI Verizon defendants.
 20 (11/17/06 Tr. at 79-81.) Counsel for Verizon explained that it would be inefficient to proceed
 21 having two separate complaints. (*Id.* at 80:19.) Indeed, such a split would be incoherent: One of
 22 the named Verizon defendants is Verizon Communications Inc. ("VCI"), and the MCI defendants
 23 are all direct or indirect subsidiaries of VCI. As a result, it is unclear how Plaintiffs' proposed
 24 structure would have even worked. The Court rejected Plaintiffs' position and ruled that "a
 25 complaint against all the Verizon defendants would be appropriate." (*Id.* at 81:23-24.) On January
 26 16, 2007, Plaintiffs filed a 48-page unified Master Consolidated Complaint Against MCI Defendants
 27 And Verizon Defendants. (MDL Dkt. No. 125.)

28 Although there is a single unified complaint against Verizon, there is no unified position

1 among the Verizon Plaintiffs. Counsel for the non-MCI Verizon Plaintiffs in the Master
 2 Consolidated Complaint have indicated that they prefer a stay, while counsel for the MCI Plaintiffs
 3 have said they would not agree to a stay.^{5/} Counsel for the non-MCI Plaintiffs initially indicated that
 4 they were willing to agree to the schedule proposed by the Government but have now said that it is
 5 their position that any motion to dismiss by the Verizon defendants should be filed *after* resolution
 6 of a motion to dismiss against the claims of the MCI Plaintiffs. Counsel for the MCI Plaintiffs, on
 7 the other hand, will not agree to an adjustment to the March 29 deadline. Meanwhile, the other
 8 Verizon cases—*Bready*, *Chulsky*, and *Riordan*—remain unaccounted for in the Master Consolidated
 9 Complaint. Counsel for the *Riordan* Plaintiffs have taken the position that their case should *not* be
 10 part of the Master Consolidated Complaint because it is not a class action, while counsel in
 11 *Bready*—a suit filed against a non-MCI Verizon defendant—have taken the position that any motion
 12 to dismiss that case should be filed on March 29, thus mixing the *Bready* non-MCI Verizon action
 13 with the MCI cases rather than the other non-MCI Verizon cases.

14 Plaintiffs' proposed schedule for Verizon essentially effectuates their preference for two
 15 separate complaints—one for MCI and one for the other Verizon entities—by forcing Verizon to file
 16 separate motions to dismiss: one against the claims that relate to MCI in the Master Consolidated
 17 Complaint and the Verizon-related state law claims in *Bready*, and then another against all the other
 18 Verizon defendants at some later, unspecified time. But this Court has already considered, and
 19 rejected, Plaintiffs' contention that proceedings against MCI and non-MCI Verizon defendants
 20 should advance on different tracks. Moreover, proceeding in the manner that Plaintiffs propose
 21 would invite unnecessary inefficiency, delay, and duplication of efforts. Verizon intends in its
 22 motion to dismiss—which will necessarily be based on questions of law, not fact—to assert the same
 23 grounds for dismissal as to *all* Verizon defendants. Plaintiffs' proposal would undermine the very
 24 efficiency that the MDL is intended to serve and would undercut this Court's prior decision rejecting
 25 Plaintiffs' efforts divide the MCI and non-MCI Verizon claims into separate proceedings.

26
 27 ^{5/} Verizon has explained to Plaintiffs that it would, in light of the other stays in this matter
 28 involving other carriers, be willing to enter into a stay if it encompassed all claims against all the
 Verizon defendants.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Verizon respectfully requests that the Court grant the United States' motion to enter a briefing schedule for dispositive motions as to the Verizon defendants. The United States should be required to invoke the state-secrets privilege by April 20, 2007, and Verizon should then be allowed 10 additional days to tailor its motion to dismiss in light of the government's privilege assertion and associated arguments. The Court should also reject any suggestion by Plaintiffs to split the briefing and resolution of the motion to dismiss between the MCI and non-MCI Verizon defendants.

Dated: March 15, 2007

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