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PRECEDENTIAL

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 14-3752

IN THE MATTER OF THE SEARCH OF ELECTRONIC
COMMUNICATIONS (BOTH SENT AND RECEIVED) IN
THE ACCOUNT OF CHAKAFATTAH@GMAIL.COM AT
INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER GOOGLE, INC.

Chaka Fattah, Appellant

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

(D.C. No. 2-14-mj-00617-001)

District Judge: Honorable Paul S. Diamond

Argued: January 12, 2015

Before: AMBRO, FUENTES, and ROTH *Circuit Judges*

(Opinion Filed: September 2, 2015)

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OPINION OF THE COURT

FUENTES, Circuit Judge.

This case implicates the Speech or Debate Clause of the United States Constitution.¹ The Government obtained a search warrant to search the email account of Chaka Fattah, a United States Congressman. Fattah, along with the “Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group of the United States House of Representatives” (as *amicus curiae*), challenged the unexecuted search warrant in the District Court primarily on Speech or Debate Clause grounds. Fattah now appeals the District Court’s order denying his motion to invalidate the unexecuted search warrant. Because an unexecuted search warrant is not separate from the merits of the case and is reviewable on appeal, if a defendant is convicted, it does not qualify for review under the collateral order doctrine. Therefore, we lack jurisdiction to review this unexecuted search warrant and we dismiss Fattah’s claims under the Speech or Debate Clause.

I. Factual and Procedural Background

A. The Search Warrant

¹ The Speech or Debate Clause provides that, “for any Speech or Debate in either House, [Senators and Representatives] shall not be questioned in any other Place.” U.S. Const. art. I, § 6, cl. 1.

Fattah is the subject of a federal grand jury investigation pending in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.² The Department of Justice, the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Internal Revenue Service are leading the investigation, which centers on whether Fattah violated federal criminal laws relating to fraud, extortion, and bribery.

Fattah maintains an email account hosted by Google, Inc., known as "Gmail." Google acts as a repository, collecting emails sent and received by Gmail account holders like Fattah. Fattah uses this Gmail account for personal matters, but he also uses it for official business relating to his congressional duties.³ For example, Fattah asserts that he uses his Gmail account to "communicat[e] with members of Congress regarding legislative matters"; to email "the schedule and agendas for House Committee meetings and related congressional sessions"; and to communicate "with [his] staff regarding legislative matters and discussions and documents directly relating to proposed legislative matters."⁴ Likewise, Fattah claims that he uses his Gmail account to engage in privileged attorney-client communications with his legal counsel.

² Fattah was indicted by a grand jury on July 29, 2015.

³ Each Member of the House of Representatives has an official email account. Presently, there is no policy in place mandating that Members solely utilize the official account to conduct business. [Tr. 28: 18-22].

⁴ Gov't Supp. App. 15.

In February 2014, the Government served Fattah with a grand jury subpoena seeking various documents, including electronic data from his Gmail account. In response, Fattah turned over some emails but objected to others on the bases of the Speech or Debate Clause, overbreadth, and relevance. Several months later, a magistrate judge issued a search warrant authorizing the FBI to search Fattah's Gmail account. The warrant sought essentially the same information as the grand jury subpoena. Specifically, the search warrant requested: "For the period of January 1, 2008, through the present, concerning Google account [ChakaFattah@gmail.com], all items which constitute evidence of a criminal violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1343, 1344, 1951, and 201."⁵

Pursuant to Google policy, Fattah received an email from Google on June 18, 2014, stating that it had received a search warrant from the Government seeking electronic data from his account. Google explained that it would withhold the documents for seven calendar days, allowing Fattah time to object to the request in a court of competent jurisdiction. Fattah filed a motion to intervene and to quash the search warrant in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, arguing that the warrant's execution would violate the attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine, the Fourth Amendment, and the Speech or Debate Clause.

B. The District Court Opinion

The District Court granted Fattah's motion to intervene but denied his motion to quash the search warrant. The Court

⁵ Gov't Supp. App. 11.

held that the execution of the warrant would not imperil the attorney-client privilege or the protection afforded by the work-product doctrine because the Government had suggested adequate review procedures, which entailed the use of a “taint team” to review for privileged documents.

Fattah argued that the warrant and affidavit did not make out probable cause and that the warrant was general and overbroad. The Court disagreed and additionally noted the odd procedural posture of the case, observing that Fattah “ha[d] cited no reported decision” supporting his contention that he may raise a Fourth Amendment challenge to a warrant prior to its execution.⁶ The Court explained that the proper remedy for an improvident search warrant is a suppression hearing.

Likewise, the District Court rejected Fattah’s argument that the warrant would violate the Speech or Debate Clause. The Court reiterated this Circuit’s standard that the Speech or Debate Clause secures a privilege of non-use, rather than of non-disclosure. The Court explained that “even if [Fattah’s] private emails include a number of privileged documents, the mere disclosure of those documents [would] not impugn the Speech or Debate Clause.”⁷

In the alternative to quashing the search warrant, the House requested that the Court modify the warrant and allow Fattah access to the requested records. Denying the House’s request, the Court opined that “creating special protections for a Congressman’s private email account would encourage

⁶ App. 12.

⁷ App. 14.

corrupt legislators and their aides to make incriminating communications through private emails, knowing that they will be disclosed only with the author's approval.”⁸

Fattah also fashioned his motion as a Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g) motion, a request for return of property. Fattah argued that the Government was in “constructive possession” of his property. The District Court denied this motion as well, explaining that because the Government has neither actual nor constructive possession, Rule 41(g) affords him no legitimate basis for relief.

Following the District Court's rulings, Fattah filed a notice of appeal to this Court from the District Court's order denying the motion to quash the unexecuted search warrant. On the same day, Fattah filed a motion to stay the order pending appeal. The District Court held a hearing on the motion to stay and subsequently denied the motion. Thereafter, we granted Fattah's motion for a status quo order and for a stay of the District Court's order pending appeal.

II. Discussion

Although Fattah presents several issues on appeal, we limit our discussion solely to jurisdiction and the proposed filtering procedures. Fattah proffers three bases for appellate jurisdiction: (1) the collateral order doctrine, (2) the *Perlman* doctrine, and (3) Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g). For the reasons that follow, we conclude that we lack jurisdiction to consider Fattah's Speech or Debate Clause

⁸ App. 16.

claims, but take jurisdiction with respect to his claims regarding the filtering procedures.⁹

A. The Collateral Order Doctrine

Fattah first contends that under the collateral order doctrine, we have appellate jurisdiction. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, an immediate appeal may be taken from any final decision of the district court. “Although ‘final decisions’ typically are ones that trigger the entry of judgment, they also include a small set of prejudgment orders that are ‘collateral to’ the merits of an action and ‘too important’ to be denied immediate review.”¹⁰ Under the collateral order doctrine, however, a prejudgment order is immediately appealable if it: (1) conclusively determines the disputed question; (2)

⁹ The House also suggests that jurisdiction to hear Fattah’s claims may lie under the All Writs Act, as a petition for mandamus. Fattah, however, has not sought mandamus relief. Furthermore, mandamus is an extraordinary remedy, available only where (1) there is “no other adequate means to attain the relief sought;” (2) the right to issuance of the writ is “clear and indisputable;” and (3) the issuing court is “satisfied that ‘the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.’” *In re Pressman-Gutman Co., Inc.*, 459 F.3d 383, 399 (3d Cir. 2006) (quoting *In re Briscoe*, 448 F.3d 201, 212 (3d Cir. 2006)). As previously stated, Fattah has the right to appeal the denial of a motion to suppress if he is convicted. Because Fattah has an adequate remedy in a suppression hearing following execution of the warrant, we decline to grant jurisdiction under this ground.

¹⁰ *Mohawk Indus., Inc. v. Carpenter*, 558 U.S. 100, 103 (2009) (citing *Cohen v. Beneficial Indus. Loan Corp.*, 337 U.S. 541, 546 (1949)).

resolves an important issue completely separate from the merits of the case; and (3) is effectively unreviewable on appeal from a final judgment.¹¹ A litigant must satisfy all three requirements to succeed under the collateral order doctrine. We narrowly construe this exception, taking into account that “a party is entitled to a single appeal, to be deferred until final judgment has been entered, in which claims of district court error at any stage of the litigation may be ventilated.”¹²

Furthermore, the Supreme Court has noted that application of the collateral order doctrine involves a categorical inquiry and “[a]s long as the class of claims, taken as a whole, can be adequately vindicated by other means, the chance that the litigation at hand might be speeded, or a particular injustice averted, does not provide a basis for jurisdiction under § 1291.”¹³ The Court emphasized, “[t]he crucial question . . . is not whether an interest is important in the abstract; it is whether deferring review until final judgment so imperils the interest as to justify the cost of allowing immediate appeal of the entire class of relevant orders.”¹⁴

Fattah appeals from the District Court’s order denying a motion to quash an unexecuted search warrant on Speech or Debate Clause grounds. He relies on our decision in *United*

¹¹ *Digital Equip. Corp. v. Desktop Direct, Inc.*, 511 U.S. 863, 867 (1994).

¹² *Id.* at 868.

¹³ *Mohawk Indus., Inc.*, 558 U.S. at 107 (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 108.

States v. McDade where we held that we had jurisdiction to entertain an appeal regarding a motion to dismiss an indictment under the Speech or Debate Clause.¹⁵ Fattah cites to our language in *McDade* stating, “[w]e also have jurisdiction to review any of the district court’s other rulings regarding the Speech or Debate Clause that satisfy all of the requirements of the collateral order doctrine.”¹⁶ Notably, we followed this statement with the caveat that “[o]ur jurisdiction, however, extends no further,” recognizing the limits of the collateral order doctrine.¹⁷ *McDade*, however, is inapplicable because Fattah’s claim under the collateral order doctrine falters. We review each requirement below.

1. The first prong of the collateral order doctrine requires us to determine whether the District Court’s order conclusively determines the disputed issue. Fattah satisfies the first prong of the test. His motion to quash raised the issue of whether the search warrant could be executed, and the District Court conclusively answered that question in the affirmative. Thus, the order conclusively determined the disputed issue. Fattah, however, fails to satisfy either the second or third prongs, dooming his argument.

2. The second inquiry of the collateral order doctrine asks whether the District Court’s order resolves an important question completely separate from the merits. Fattah argues that the Speech or Debate Clause issues are “extremely important issues” that are separate from the merits of the case. He contends that because no indictment has been returned,

¹⁵ 28 F.3d 283 (3d Cir. 1994).

¹⁶ *Id.* at 288.

¹⁷ *Id.*

the issue is separate from the merits because there is no “underlying action.” He is incorrect.

The Supreme Court has defined an “important issue” as “one involving interests that are ‘weightier than the societal interests advanced by the ordinary operation of final judgment principles’ or one that is ‘serious and unsettled.’”¹⁸ Moreover, “an issue is important if the interests that would potentially go unprotected without immediate appellate review are significant relative to efficiency interests sought to be advanced by adherence to the final judgment rule.”¹⁹ Here, Fattah contends that the Speech or Debate privilege is one of non-disclosure and that “[t]he district court’s ruling is one of important constitutional dimensions broader in scope than just the interest of an individual Congressman, being ‘of great institutional interest to the House as a whole.’”²⁰

Fattah’s argument, however, misconstrues the term “important.” We have held that, “[t]he type of ‘important issue[s]’ that the ‘completely separate from the merits’ requirement encompasses are those that are important in a jurisprudential sense.”²¹ First, as we have previously said,

¹⁸ *United States v. Wecht*, 537 F.3d 222, 230 (3d Cir. 2008) (quoting *Digital Equip. Corp.*, 511 U.S. at 879; *Cohen*, 337 U.S. at 547).

¹⁹ *Pierce v. Blaine*, 467 F.3d 362, 370-71 (3d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

²⁰ Appellant’s Br. 25 (quoting *In re Grand Jury (Eilberg)*, 587 F.2d 589, 593 (3d Cir. 1978)).

²¹ *Praxis Props., Inc. v. Colonial Sav. Bank, S.L.A.*, 947 F.2d 49, 54 (3d Cir. 1981) (second alteration in original) (quoting *Nemours Found. v. Manganaro Corp., New England*, 878

the Speech or Debate privilege, as applied to records, is one of non-use versus non-disclosure. That is, while the privilege prohibits evidentiary “use” of records, it does not prohibit disclosure of records to the Government in the course of an investigation. Thus, the issue is not unsettled—indeed, this Court has decisively settled the issue in a manner that forecloses Fattah’s argument.²²

Second, in addition to failing to raise an important issue, we believe Fattah’s claim is not completely separate from the merits. The requirements for collateral appeal are particularly “stringent” in the criminal context because “‘the delays and disruptions attendant upon intermediate appeal,’ which the rule is designed to avoid, ‘are especially inimical to the effective and fair administration of the criminal law.’”²³ Indeed, the only orders that have been held to fall within the collateral order doctrine in a criminal action are: orders denying motions to reduce bail; orders denying motions to dismiss on double jeopardy grounds; orders denying immunity under the Speech or Debate Clause; and orders

F.2d 98, 100 (3d Cir. 1989)) (internal quotation marks omitted).

²² See *United States v. Helstoski*, 635 F.2d 200, 203 (3d Cir. 1980); *In re Grand Jury Investigation (Eilberg)*, 587 F.2d at 597; *In re Grand Jury (Cianfrani)*, 563 F.2d 577, 584 (3d Cir. 1977).

²³ *Abney v. United States*, 431 U.S. 651, 657 (1977) (quoting *Di Bella v. United States*, 369 U.S. 121, 126 (1962)).

directing defendants to be medicated against their will to render them competent to stand trial.²⁴

Unlike these orders, which “finally resolve issues that are separate from guilt or innocence,”²⁵ a motion to suppress an unexecuted search warrant may substantially affect the merits of the case. We have held that “a pretrial ruling on a suppression motion is not a collateral order under 28 U.S.C. § 1291 because the motion ‘presents an issue that is involved in and will be part of a criminal prosecution in process at the time the order is issued.’”²⁶ The same is true of a motion to quash a warrant. The fruits of a search warrant may become part of the criminal prosecution. In most cases, the fruits become part of the evidentiary chain of proof. Therefore, an order denying a motion to quash an unexecuted search warrant stands in stark contrast to the orders previously mentioned, which, for example, challenge the very authority of the Government to prosecute a defendant.²⁷ Accordingly,

²⁴ See *Stack v. Boyle*, 342 U.S. 1, 6 (1951); *Abney*, 431 U.S. at 659; *Helstoski v. Meanor*, 442 U.S. 500, 506–08 (1979); *Sell v. United States*, 539 U.S. 166, 176 (2003).

²⁵ *Flanagan v. United States*, 465 U.S. 259, 266 (1984).

²⁶ *United States v. Williams*, 413 F.3d 347, 355 (3d Cir. 2005) (quoting *Di Bella*, 369 U.S. at 127).

²⁷ See, e.g., *Abney*, 431 U.S. at 659 (explaining that “the very nature of a double jeopardy claim is such that it is collateral to, and separable from the principal issue at the accused’s impending criminal trial, i.e., whether or not the accused is guilty of the offense charged” and instead the claim “contest[s] the very authority of the Government to hale him into court to face trial on the charge against him”).

Fattah fails to satisfy this requirement of the collateral order doctrine.

3. The third prong of the collateral order doctrine focuses on whether the District Court's order is effectively unreviewable on appeal. Fattah asserts that the District Court's order leaves him with no remedy since it does not limit the Government's access to or use of Speech or Debate Clause documents. First, this argument relies on Fattah's misconception that the Speech or Debate Clause provides a privilege of non-disclosure. Instead, as we discuss further below, because we have held that it is a privilege of non-use when applied to documents, the Government is not prohibited from accessing the documents. In addition, his argument is plainly belied by our own precedent. In *In re Solomon*, we denied a defendant's motion to suppress an unexecuted search warrant, holding that the defendant had other available remedies.²⁸ We explained that the motion to suppress the search warrant was not effectively unreviewable because the defendant could move to suppress the evidence, and "[i]f that motion is denied, and if [he] is convicted, the denial of the motion to suppress may then be asserted as a ground for appeal from the final judgment."²⁹ The same is true here.

Our binding precedent requires us to narrowly circumscribe the contours of the collateral order doctrine. And, as the Supreme Court has emphasized, "although the Court has been asked many times to expand the 'small class' of collaterally appealable orders, we have instead kept it

²⁸ 465 F.3d 114, 122-23 (3d Cir. 2006).

²⁹ *Id.* at 122.

narrow and selective in its membership.”³⁰ As such, we decline Fattah’s invitation to expand this discerning membership to motions to quash unexecuted search warrants. Because Fattah’s claim is not completely separate from the merits and is reviewable upon appeal, the collateral order doctrine is unavailing as a basis for appellate jurisdiction. We therefore lack jurisdiction under the collateral order doctrine to entertain this appeal.

B. The *Perlman* Doctrine

1. The *Perlman* Doctrine Does Not Provide Jurisdiction for Fattah’s Speech or Debate Clause Claims.

Fattah’s claims regarding the Speech or Debate Clause fare no better under the so-called *Perlman* doctrine. The *Perlman* doctrine refers to the legal principle that a discovery order aimed at a third party may be immediately appealed on the theory that the third party will not risk contempt by refusing to comply.³¹ Disclosure orders are not final orders appealable under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. Rather, “[t]o obtain immediate appellate review, a privilege holder must disobey the court’s order, be held in contempt, and then appeal the contempt order,” which is considered a final order.³² The Supreme Court’s decision in *Perlman v. United States* established an exception when the traditional contempt route is unavailable because the privileged information is controlled by a disinterested third party who is likely to comply with the

³⁰ *Will v. Hallock*, 546 U.S. 345, 349-50 (2006).

³¹ As previously noted, Google, as custodian of the records at issue, is the third party in this case.

³² *In re Grand Jury*, 705 F.3d 133, 138 (3d Cir. 2012).

request rather than be held in contempt for the sake of an immediate appeal.³³ In these circumstances, a litigant asserting a legally cognizable privilege may timely appeal an adverse disclosure order. The reasoning behind *Perlman* lies in the inequity of leaving a privilege-holder “powerless to avert the mischief of the order,” and forcing him to “accept its incidence and seek a remedy at some other time and in some other way.”³⁴ Moreover, *Perlman* “reflected concern that where the subject of the discovery order (characteristically the custodian of documents) and the holder of a privilege are different, the custodian might yield up the documents rather than face the hazards of contempt, and would thereby destroy the privilege.”³⁵ The question we address today is whether *Perlman* should apply even where Fattah fails to cite a legally cognizable privilege.

Fattah argues that the Speech or Debate Clause precludes execution of the search warrant. He contends that the privilege is one of non-disclosure and that the search warrant was served on Google, which “is a disinterested third party which is not likely to permit itself to be placed in contempt” on his behalf.³⁶ As such, he asserts that his is the paradigmatic *Perlman* case, and that he is entitled to immediately appeal the District Court’s order. We disagree.

³³ 247 U.S. 7, 12-13 (1918).

³⁴ *Id.* at 13.

³⁵ *In re Flat Glass Antitrust Litig.*, 288 F.3d 83, 90 n.9 (3d Cir. 2002) (quoting *In re Sealed Case*, 141 F.3d 337, 340 (D.C. Cir. 1998)).

³⁶ Appellant’s Br. at 28-29.

Fattah urges that our decision in *In re Grand Jury* is instructive.³⁷ There, the Government moved to compel a law firm to provide documentation regarding its representation of a corporation that was the subject of a federal criminal investigation. The corporation objected to the subpoenas served upon the law firm, but the district court granted the Government's motions to enforce. The corporation sought an immediate appeal under the *Perlman* doctrine predicated on the attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine. We held that the corporation was entitled to immediately appeal the adverse disclosure order to protect those privileges.³⁸

In this case, there is an important distinction to be drawn: Fattah fails to cite a legally cognizable privilege. Indeed, Fattah relies heavily on our case law discussing the *Perlman* doctrine in the attorney-client privilege context.³⁹

³⁷ 705 F.3d at 133.

³⁸ *Id.* at 149.

³⁹ See, e.g., *In re Grand Jury Subpoena*, 745 F.3d 681, 686-87 (3d Cir. 2014) (permitting a client and corporation to intervene and quash a subpoena directed to their attorney for testimony under the *Perlman* doctrine on the basis of the attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine); *In re Grand Jury Proceedings (FMC Corp.)*, 604 F.2d 798, 800-01 (3d Cir. 1979) (permitting a corporation to intervene and immediately appeal an adverse disclosure order to protect the attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine). The only case Fattah cites to applying the *Perlman* doctrine in the context of the Speech or Debate clause is *In re Grand Jury (Cianfrani)*, 563 F.2d 577 (3d Cir. 1977). That case, however, is distinguishable. First, the case involved a state senator who was charged in a federal prosecution. We

He fails to cite any precedent discussing *Perlman*'s applicability to the Speech or Debate Clause.⁴⁰ The Speech or Debate Clause encompasses three main protections, it: (1) bars civil and criminal liability for “legislative acts”;⁴¹ (2)

ultimately held that neither the state nor federal Speech or Debate Clause privileges extended in such a case. *Id.* at 580-82. Second, the case involved a subpoena versus an unexecuted search warrant. A subpoena, of course, may be challenged prior to compliance. In stark contrast, a search warrant is properly challenged after it is executed. Accordingly, *In re Grand Jury (Cianfrani)* is of limited utility to Fattah.

⁴⁰ For its part, the House of Representatives as amicus insists that *Gravel v. United States*, 408 U.S. 606 (1972), is “on all fours.” House Br. 22. We disagree. In *Gravel*, a Senator moved to prevent the questioning of his aide in a grand jury proceeding. The Court held that the privilege established by the Speech or Debate Clause that prevents the questioning of a Member of Congress regarding legislative acts likewise bars the questioning of a Member’s aide regarding actions which would have been legislative acts, and therefore privileged, if performed by the Member personally. The Court, however, did not squarely address the *Perlman* issue. *Id.* at 608, n.1 (“The Court of Appeals, *United States v. Doe*, 455 F.2d 753, 756-757 (CA1 1972), held that because the subpoena was directed to third parties, who could not be counted on to risk contempt to protect intervenor's rights, Gravel might be ‘powerless to avert the mischief of the order’ if not permitted to appeal, citing *Perlman v. United States*, 247 U.S. 7, 13, 38 S. Ct. 417, 62 L.Ed. 950 (1918). The United States does not here challenge the propriety of the appeal.”).

⁴¹ *Doe v. McMillan*, 412 U.S. 306, 311-12 (1973).

guarantees that a Member, or his alter ego, may not be made to answer questions about his legislative acts;⁴² and (3) bars the use of legislative-act evidence against a Member.⁴³ Here, we address the evidentiary privilege as applied to records.

While courts have recognized that the bounds of these protections vary, they are all rooted in the notion that, “to the extent that the Speech or Debate Clause creates a Testimonial privilege as well as a Use immunity, it does so only for the purpose of protecting the legislator and those intimately associated with him in the legislative process from the harassment of hostile questioning.”⁴⁴ Courts have interpreted the term “questioning” broadly to forbid submission of legislative act evidence to a jury—whether in the form of testimony or records.⁴⁵

It cannot be, however, that the privilege prohibits disclosure of evidentiary records to the Government during the course of an investigation. *In re Grand Jury (Eilberg)* provides a good example. There we held that the disclosure of telephone records containing Speech or Debate Clause

⁴² *Gravel*, 408 U.S. at 616.

⁴³ *United States v. Helstoski*, 442 U.S. 477, 487 (1979).

⁴⁴ *In re Grand Jury (Eilberg)*, 587 F.2d at 597.

⁴⁵ *United States v. Renzi*, 769 F.3d 731, 746 (9th Cir. 2014), *petition for cert. filed*, No. 14-1082 (Mar. 9, 2015) (“Evident from its plain language, the focus is on the improper *questioning* of a Congressman. As such, the Clause is violated when the government reveals legislative act information to a jury because this would subject a Member to being ‘questioned’ in a place other than the House or the Senate.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

privileged documents was permissible.⁴⁶ Moreover, we explained that the evidentiary privilege “[was] not designed to encourage confidences by maintaining secrecy, for the legislative process in a democracy has only a limited toleration for secrecy.”⁴⁷

This makes good sense. If it were any other way, investigations into corrupt Members could be easily avoided by mere assertion of this privilege. Members could, in effect, shield themselves fully from criminal investigations by simply citing to the Speech or Debate Clause. We do not believe the Speech or Debate Clause was meant to effectuate such deception. Rather, the “purpose of the Speech or Debate Clause is to protect the individual legislator, not simply for his own sake, but to preserve the independence and thereby the integrity of the legislative process.”⁴⁸ That is, the Clause was meant to free “the legislator from the executive and judicial oversight that realistically threatens to control his conduct as a legislator.”⁴⁹ The crux of the Clause is to “prevent intimidation by the executive and accountability [for legislative acts] before a possibly hostile judiciary.”⁵⁰ It is clear that the purpose, however, has never been to shelter a Member from potential criminal responsibility.

⁴⁶ *In re Grand Jury (Eilberg)*, 587 F.2d at 597.

⁴⁷ *Id.* (citing U.S. Const. art. 1 § 5, cl. 3).

⁴⁸ *United States v. Renzi*, 651 F.3d 1012, 1036 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *United States v. Brewster*, 408 U.S. 501, 524-25 (1972)).

⁴⁹ *Helstoski*, 442 U.S. at 492 (quoting *Gravel*, 408 U.S. at 618).

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 491 (quoting *United States v. Johnson*, 383 U.S. 169, 181 (1966)).

Any other reading of this privilege would eradicate the integrity of the legislative process and unduly amplify the protections to the individual Member. Indeed, “financial abuses by way of bribes, perhaps even more than Executive power, would gravely undermine legislative integrity and defeat the right of the public to honest representation. *Depriving the Executive of the power to investigate and prosecute and the Judiciary of the power to punish bribery of Members of Congress is unlikely to enhance legislative independence.*”⁵¹ We decline to strip the legislative process, and the public, of this protection.

Accordingly, while the Speech or Debate Clause prohibits hostile questioning regarding legislative acts in the form of testimony to a jury, it does not prohibit disclosure of Speech or Debate Clause privileged documents to the Government. Instead, as we have held before, it merely prohibits the evidentiary submission and use of those documents.

Thus, based on these distinctions, we hold that the *Perlman* doctrine does not apply to the Speech or Debate Clause with respect to records disclosed to the Government in the course of an investigation. The Speech or Debate Clause does not prohibit the disclosure of privileged documents. Rather, it forbids the evidentiary use of such documents. As such, there is no “mischief” for Fattah to stymie as there is no privilege in danger of destruction. Fattah is unable to challenge the disclosure regardless of to whom the request is

⁵¹ *Renzi*, 651 F.3d at 1036 (emphasis in the original) (quoting *Brewster*, 408 U.S. at 524–25).

made. This differs from a challenge to a subpoena requesting attorney-client privileged documents, where, as the saying goes, you cannot “unring the bell.” In that scenario, no remedy assuages disclosure and the privilege may very well be destroyed. Fattah’s challenge is far less serious and therefore should not receive such protections. There is no bell to unring here—the privileged documents may be disclosed without violating the privilege, and Fattah may avail himself of several remedies to any alleged illegal search or seizure.

The impetus of the *Perlman* doctrine is to protect privilege holders from the disclosure of privileged materials by a disinterested third-party. Here, Fattah fails to cite a legally cognizable privilege to support his claim. Accordingly, *Perlman* is inapplicable, and we hold that we lack jurisdiction to entertain this appeal under this ground as well.

2. The *Perlman* Doctrine Provides Jurisdiction to Review Fattah’s Claims Under the Attorney-Client Privilege and Work-Product Doctrine.

Fattah contends that the *Perlman* doctrine provides appellate jurisdiction for this Court to review the merits of his attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine claims regarding inadequate filtering procedures. We agree. Unlike Fattah’s Speech or Debate Clause claim, this claim succeeds because it is predicated on legally cognizable privileges continuously recognized under the *Perlman Doctrine*.⁵² Because the attorney-client privilege and work-product

⁵² See, e.g., *In re Grand Jury Subpoena*, 745 F.3d at 686.

doctrine are non-disclosure privileges that may in fact be destroyed by a disinterested third-party, *Perlman* applies.

On the merits of this issue, Fattah argues that the District Court erred in approving the Government's proposed filtering procedures regarding documents protected by the attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine. These procedures involved the use of a "taint team" to review for privileged documents, a common tool employed by the Government.⁵³ The team, however, is structured to include a non-attorney federal agent at the first level of review, followed by review by independent attorney federal agents. Moreover, Fattah contends that he does not have the opportunity to assert his privilege with respect to certain documents deemed to be "clearly not privileged" until after they are turned over to those prosecuting his case.

⁵³ Certain courts have limited the circumstances in which prosecutors may employ taint teams during criminal investigations. *See, e.g., In re Grand Jury Subpoenas*, 454 F.3d 511, 522 (6th Cir. 2006). But because Fattah does not argue that the use of a taint team is inappropriate in his case, we have no occasion to consider the appropriate limits, if any, on their use. Of course, a court always retains the prerogative to require a different method of review in any particular case, such as requiring the use of a special master or reviewing the seized documents *in camera* itself. *See, e.g., Klitzman, Klitzman & Gallagher v. Krut*, 744 F.2d 955, 962 (3d Cir. 1984); *Black v. United States*, 172 F.R.D. 511, 516 (S.D. Fla. 1997); *United States v. Abbell*, 914 F. Supp. 519, 520–21 (S.D. Fla. 1995); *In re Search Warrant for Law Offices Executed on Mar. 19, 1992*, 153 F.R.D. 55, 59 (S.D.N.Y. 1994).

Fattah maintains that only attorneys should be involved in this type of privilege review and that the District Court did not realize a non-attorney agent would be the first line review.⁵⁴ Thus, Fattah argues that “eliminated from the initial determination of what may be privileged is the only professional qualified to make that determination.”⁵⁵ Fattah also argues that he should have an opportunity to work with prosecutors to identify privileged documents and that he should be entitled to a court ruling on any documents he claims are privileged before the filter agents turn these documents over to the prosecutorial arm of the Department of Justice (DOJ). Because of the legal nature of the privilege issues involved, we agree that the first level of privilege review should be conducted by an independent DOJ attorney acceptable to the District Court. Fattah's remaining arguments regarding the structure of the review process, we believe, are more appropriately addressed by a district court in the first instance on a case-by-case basis. On remand, the District Court may thus, in its discretion, implement those procedures it deems necessary to protect Fattah's privileges.

⁵⁴ Indeed, the District Court held that the use of “taint teams” had been cited with approval in this Circuit. The cases the District Court cited to, however, all involved an attorney at the first level of review. *See, e.g., Manno v. Christie*, No. 08-cv-3254, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 31470 (D.N.J., Apr. 13, 2009). Likewise, the District Court never explicitly acknowledged that review would be conducted by a non-lawyer. Rather, the court stated review would be conducted by “FBI Special Agents not involved in the investigation.” App. 10.

⁵⁵ Fattah Br. 61.

C. Fattah's Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g) Motion

Fattah also styled his pre-indictment motion as a request for relief under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g) and contends that under this rule we have appellate jurisdiction. The Rule sets out the procedures criminal defendants should employ for the return of property, providing:

(g) Motion to Return Property. A person aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure of property or by the deprivation of property may move for the property's return. The motion must be filed in the district where the property was seized. The court must receive evidence on any factual issue necessary to decide the motion. If it grants the motion, the court must return the property to the movant, but may impose reasonable conditions to protect access to the property and its use in later proceedings.

Denial of a pre-indictment Rule 41(g) motion is immediately appealable, only if the motion is: (1) solely for the return of property and (2) is in no way tied to an existing criminal prosecution against the movant.⁵⁶ In this case, the

⁵⁶ *Di Bella*, 369 U.S. at 131-32; *see also In re Grand Jury*, 635 F.3d 101, 103-05 (3d Cir. 2011).

warrant has yet to be executed, and the Government has yet to seize the evidence Fattah seeks returned. Therefore, there is no property to return. As such, we lack appellate jurisdiction under this ground as well.

III. Conclusion

We take seriously the sentiments and concerns of the Supreme Court that Members are not to be “super-citizens” immune from criminal liability or process.⁵⁷ Permitting an interlocutory appeal of an order denying a motion to quash an unexecuted search warrant based on the Speech or Debate Clause would set bad precedent and insulate Members from criminal investigations and criminal process. This, of course, cannot and should not be the purpose of the Clause. Thus, for all of the reasons above, we dismiss Fattah’s appeal regarding his Speech or Debate Clause claims for lack of jurisdiction and we remand to the District Court his claim with respect to inadequate filtering procedures.

⁵⁷ *Brewster*, 408 U.S. at 516.

In the Matter of the Search of Electronic Communications
No. 14-3752

AMBRO, Circuit Judge, dissenting in part:

I agree with my colleagues that the Speech or Debate Clause does not confer a privilege of confidentiality. Thus, the motion to quash the search warrant on that basis must be denied. Any other conclusion is foreclosed by a long line of precedent.¹ However, that Fattah’s argument lacks merit does not, in my view, deprive us of jurisdiction to review his claim under the *Perlman* doctrine. “Rather, the lack of merit means that the claim of [privilege] should be denied for just that reason—it lacks merit.” *Powell v. Ridge*, 247 F.3d 520, 527 (3d Cir. 2001) (Roth, J., dissenting). I thus respectfully dissent in part.

“When a district court orders a witness—whether a party to an underlying litigation, a subject or target of a grand jury investigation, or a complete stranger to the proceedings—to testify or produce documents, its order generally is not considered an immediately appealable ‘final decision[]’ under § 1291.” *In re Grand Jury*, 705 F.3d 133,

¹ Of course, our binding precedent also provides that, while the Government has a right to review the documents and argue privilege, Fattah has an equal right to participate in that process, particularly given “the information as to [what] were legislative acts is in his possession alone.” *In re Grand Jury Investigation (Eilberg)*, 587 F.2d 589, 597 (3d Cir. 1978); see also *id.* (holding that a congressman asserting the Speech or Debate Clause privilege in a grand-jury proceeding “should be permitted to indicate by affidavit or testimony those calls which he contends are privileged”).

142 (3d Cir. 2012) (alteration in original). The appellant instead only secures the right to an immediate appeal when he defies the order, is held in contempt, and appeals the contempt order. This rule, ““though at times a harsh one,”” discourages ““all but the most serious”” appeals because “[i]t forces the objector to weigh carefully the likelihood of success of its challenge” along with “the importance it attaches to avoiding the ordered disclosure and protecting any associated privileges.” *Id.* at 143 (quoting *In re Grand Jury Proceedings*, 604 F.2d 798, 800 (3d Cir. 1979)). In effect, review remains available through this route even where the likelihood of success is low so long as the importance attached is high.

Where a disclosure order is addressed to a disinterested third party, however, the incentive structure shifts. Unlike the holder of a privilege, a mere custodian of records cannot be “expected to risk a citation for contempt in order to secure [the privilege holder] an opportunity for judicial review.” *United States v. Ryan*, 402 U.S. 530, 533 (1971). Moreover, without a means to force the third party to protect the privilege holder’s rights, it is “left . . . ‘powerless to avert the mischief of [a disclosure] order.’” *Id.* (quoting *Perlman v. United States*, 247 U.S. 7, 13 (1918)). Under the *Perlman* doctrine, we allow a party opposing a discovery order on grounds of privilege to appeal immediately where the order is directed at a third party who lacks a sufficient stake in the proceeding to risk contempt by refusing compliance. *See id.*

The same principle applies here: As the party on which the warrant was served, Google could refuse to comply and seek appellate review through a separate proceeding for

contempt.² However, it presumably has little incentive to do so because the asserted privilege belongs not to Google but to Fattah. Moreover, without custody of the allegedly privileged documents, Fattah cannot himself defy the order to force an interlocutory appeal. Accordingly, Fattah’s case falls squarely within *Perlman*’s rationale.

My colleagues of course suggest otherwise. They conclude that we are without jurisdiction because there is no confidentiality privilege under the Speech or Debate Clause. But “[t]he question of the existence of a privilege . . . pertain[s] to the merits,” *Slark v. Broom*, 7 La. Ann. 337, 342 (1852), and it is well established that “jurisdiction under the *Perlman* doctrine does not rise or fall with the merits of the appellant’s underlying claim for relief,” *Doe No. 1 v. United States*, 749 F.3d 999, 1006 (11th Cir. 2014). *See also Ross v. City of Memphis*, 423 F.3d 596, 599 (6th Cir. 2005)

² To the extent the Government argues that even contempt proceedings are unavailable for review of an unexecuted search warrant issued under 28 U.S.C. § 2703(b)(1), this position is directly inconsistent with its position in a pending Second Circuit case. *See* Brief of the United States of America at 8 n.5, *In re Warrant To Search Certain E-Mail Account Controlled & Maintained by Microsoft Corp.*, No. 14-2985 (2d Cir. Mar. 9, 2005) (noting that the District Court’s “entry of a contempt order” gave the Second Circuit jurisdiction to review an unexecuted search warrant issued under § 2703); *see also In re Warrant To Search a Certain E-Mail Account Controlled & Maintained by Microsoft Corp.*, No. 13-mj-2814, 2014 WL 4629624 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 29, 2014) (Preska, C.J.). (Interestingly, in that case the Government also has taken the contrary position that this type of search warrant isn’t really a search warrant at all.)

("[*Perlman*] jurisdiction does not depend on the validity of the appellant's underlying claims for relief."). Rather, "[i]t is the possibility of disclosure of information which is *thought* to be confidential that is central to the *Perlman* exception." *United States v. Calandra*, 706 F.2d 225, 228 (7th Cir. 1983) (emphasis added).

Not only do my colleagues fail to cite any case law for their novel proposition that the *Perlman* doctrine depends on the cognizability of the privilege asserted, they also overlook numerous cases to the contrary. This includes *Perlman* itself, where the Supreme Court reviewed the petitioner's claims on interlocutory appeal despite concluding his arguments lacked merit. *See Perlman*, 247 U.S. at 13–15. Indeed, we have routinely invoked the *Perlman* doctrine as the basis for our jurisdiction, only to decide ultimately that the appellant lacks the privilege asserted. *See, e.g., In re Grand Jury Impaneled Jan. 21, 1975*, 541 F.2d 373, 381, 383 (3d Cir. 1976) (rejecting "the application of a state required reports privilege as a matter of federal common law" though concluding the appellant "had standing to intervene below and challenge the subpoena on the basis of his claim of privilege"); *In re Grand Jury*, 103 F.3d 1140, 1144 (3d Cir. 1997) (refusing to recognize a cognizable "parent-child privilege" but citing *Perlman* as the basis for its jurisdiction).

We are not without company; other appellate courts have done the same. *See, e.g., In re Grand Jury Proceedings*, 832 F.2d 554, 560 (11th Cir. 1987) (permitting an interlocutory appeal, but holding "that the privilege asserted by [the] appellants [was] without a basis in Florida law" and that they "ha[d] no privilege of nondisclosure under state law"); *In re: a Witness Before the Special Grand Jury 2000-2*, 288 F.3d 289, 291, 295 (7th Cir. 2002) (invoking *Perlman* for the court's jurisdiction though refusing to extend the attorney-

client privilege to communications between government attorneys and their state clients).

The failure to recognize our jurisdiction under *Perlman* is particularly puzzling given that we have previously relied on that doctrine to review—and reject—indistinguishable attempts to bar disclosure under the Speech or Debate Clause. While my colleagues distinguish one such case, *In re Grand Jury Proceedings (Cianfrani)*, 563 F.2d 577 (3d Cir. 1977), as having involved a state, rather than federal, congressperson, I fail to see the relevance of that distinction. Neither did a panel of our Court the following year when U.S. Congressman Eilberg intervened in grand-jury proceedings and appealed. *See Eilberg*, 587 F.2d at 597 (concluding we had jurisdiction to review the interlocutory appeal, but holding, that, “as we ha[d] said on two other occasions, the [Speech or Debate] privilege when applied to records or third-party testimony is . . . not [one] of non-disclosure” (citing *United States v. Helstoski*, 576 F.2d 511 (3d Cir. 1978), *aff’d*, 442 U.S. 477 (1979), *aff’d sub nom. Helstoski v. Meanor*, 442 U.S. 500 (1979); *Cianfrani*, 563 F.3d 577)).

Finally, that these prior Speech or Debate Clause cases arose in the context of a subpoena *duces tecum* (rather than search warrant) is also an irrelevant distinction. If the *Perlman* doctrine did not apply to search warrants, Fattah would similarly be unable to rely on that doctrine to appeal his attorney-client privilege and work-product claims. Yet here my colleagues correctly rely on the *Perlman* doctrine to conclude that “this claim succeeds.” Majority Op. 22. Similarly, other courts have applied *Perlman* even though a search warrant has been used. *See, e.g., In re Berkley & Co.*, 629 F.2d 548, 551–52 (8th Cir. 1980) (applying *Perlman* to consider the denial of a motion to prevent the Government from disclosing to the grand jury certain privileged documents it had previously seized); *United States v. Griffin*,

440 F.3d 1138, 1143 (9th Cir. 2006) (applying the *Perlman* doctrine where seized documents were in the temporary possession of a special master); *In re Sealed Case*, 716 F.3d 603, 612 (D.C. Cir. 2013) (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (suggesting that if a search warrant is used to seize allegedly privileged documents, the order would be appealable under *Perlman* (citing *Berkley*, 629 F.2d 548)).

The Supreme Court has repeatedly admonished appellate courts not to “conflate[e] the jurisdictional question with the merits of the appeal.” *Arthur Andersen LLP v. Carlisle*, 556 U.S. 624, 627 (2009). I believe that, by intertwining the cognizability of the privilege with that of an appellate court’s jurisdiction, the majority contravenes this mandate. I therefore respectfully dissent in part.