

KENNETH T. CUCCINELLI, II  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

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February 22, 2021

Hon. Nancy Pelosi  
Speaker  
House of Representatives  
H-232, US Capitol  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
And via: [speaker.gov/contact](http://speaker.gov/contact)

Timothy P. Blodgett  
Acting Sergeant at Arms  
House of Representatives  
H-124, US Capitol  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
And via email at: [saamail@mail.house.gov](mailto:saamail@mail.house.gov)

Yogananda D. Pittman  
Acting Chief of Police  
U.S. Capitol Police  
119 D St., N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
And via email at: [USCapitolPolice@uscpc.gov](mailto:USCapitolPolice@uscpc.gov)

Subject: Demand for Preservation of Electronically Stored Information & Other Evidence

Dear Madam Speaker, Mr. Blodgett, and Chief Pittman,

I write as counsel for Congressman Andrew Clyde to advise you of a claim for relief against you growing out of the unconstitutionality of, and the unconstitutional application of, H.R. 73.

We demand that you preserve documents, tangible things, and electronically stored information potentially relevant to the issues and defenses in this cause. As used in this document, “you” and “your” refers to each of you in your official capacities, as well as all of those under your authority (e.g., Security Aides and Capitol Police).

You must anticipate that information subject to disclosure and responsive to discovery resides on your current computer systems, phones and tablets, in online repositories and on other storage

media and sources (including voice- and video recording systems, Cloud services and social networking accounts).

Electronically stored information (hereinafter “ESI”) should be afforded the broadest possible meaning and includes (by way of example and not as an exclusive list) potentially relevant information electronically, magnetically, optically, or otherwise stored as and on:

Digital communications (e.g., e-mail, voice mail, text messaging, WhatsApp, SIM cards);  
E-Mail Servers (e.g., Microsoft 365, Gmail, and Microsoft Exchange databases);  
Word processed documents (e.g., Microsoft Word, Apple Pages or Google Docs files and drafts);  
Spreadsheets and tables (e.g., Microsoft Excel, Google Sheets, Apple Numbers);  
Presentations (e.g., Microsoft PowerPoint, Apple Keynote, Prezi);  
Social Networking Sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Reddit, Slack, TikTok);  
Online (“Cloud”) Repositories (e.g., Drive, OneDrive, Box, Dropbox, AWS, Azure);  
Databases (e.g., Access, Oracle, SQL Server data, SAP);  
Backup and Archival Files (e.g., Veritas, Zip, Acronis, Carbonite);  
Accounting Application Data (e.g., QuickBooks, NetSuite, Sage);  
Image and Facsimile Files (e.g., .PDF, .TIFF, .PNG, .JPG, .GIF., HEIC images);  
Sound Recordings (e.g., .WAV and .MP3 files);  
Video and Animation (e.g., Security camera footage, .AVI, .MOV, .MP4 files);  
Calendar, Journaling and Diary Application Data (e.g., Outlook PST, Google Calendar, blog posts).

You are obliged to preserve potentially relevant evidence from both sources of ESI, even if you do not anticipate producing such ESI or intend to claim it is confidential or privileged from disclosure.

If you have ever used your personal devices, e.g., cellular phone or laptop, to do any work in your current capacity, then this preservation letter would apply to those devices as well.

Pursuant to the rules of civil procedure, you must identify all sources of ESI you decline to produce and demonstrate to the court why such sources are not reasonably accessible. For good cause shown, the court may order production of the ESI, even if it is not reasonably accessible. Accordingly, you must preserve ESI that you deem inaccessible so as not to preempt the court’s authority.

**Preservation Requires Immediate Intervention.**

You must act immediately to preserve potentially relevant ESI, including, without limitation, information Created or Modified on or after February 1, 2021 through the date of this demand and continuing thereafter, concerning:

All evidence related to any Member of Congress, including but not limited to Congressman Clyde and Speaker Pelosi, entering the House chamber without passing through the

magnetometers and/or being subject to electronic screening by handheld device (aka, a “wand”), whether or not such Member was assessed a fine under H.R. 73.

All video evidence of any Member of Congress entering the House chamber, whether or not they pass through any magnetometers and regardless of how they get in the chamber.

Such evidence may include but is not limited to all video footage, paper records of officers of the House, electronic records and communications regarding any incident of, or the possibility of, a Member accessing the floor of the House without passing through the magnetometers, and any records of discussions by anyone under your authority with any member of the House (or their staffs) related to these issues.

Adequate preservation of ESI requires more than simply refraining from efforts to delete, destroy or dispose of such evidence. You must intervene to prevent loss due to routine operations (e.g., 30-day looping of memory devices) or active deletion by employing proper techniques and protocols to preserve ESI. Many routine activities serve to irretrievably alter evidence and constitute unlawful spoliation of evidence.

Preservation requires action.

Nothing in this demand for preservation of ESI should be read to limit or diminish your concurrent common law and statutory obligations to preserve documents, tangible things and other potentially relevant evidence.

Suspension of Routine Destruction.

You are directed to immediately initiate a litigation hold for potentially relevant ESI, documents and tangible things and to act diligently and in good faith to secure and audit compliance with such litigation hold. You are further directed to immediately identify and modify or suspend features of your information systems and devices that, in routine operation, operate to cause the loss of potentially relevant ESI. Examples of such features and operations may include:

- Purging the contents of e-mail and text messaging repositories by age, quota, or other criteria;
- Using data or media wiping, disposal, erasure or encryption utilities or devices;
- Overwriting, erasing, destroying, or discarding backup media;
- Re-assigning, re-imaging or disposing of systems, servers, devices or media;
- Running “cleaner” or other programs effecting wholesale metadata alteration;
- Releasing or purging online storage repositories or non-renewal of online accounts;
- Using metadata stripper utilities (i.e., the metadata in all records must also be preserved);
- Disabling server, packet, or local instant messaging logging;
- Executing drive or file defragmentation, encryption, or compression programs.

### Guard Against Deletion.

You should anticipate the potential that your officers, employees, or others may seek to hide, destroy or alter ESI. You must act to prevent and guard against such actions. Especially where work machines were used for Internet access or personal communications, you should anticipate that users may seek to delete or destroy information they regard as personal, confidential, incriminating or embarrassing, and in so doing, they may also delete or destroy potentially relevant ESI. This concern is not unique to you. It's simply conduct that occurs with such regularity that any custodian of ESI and their counsel must anticipate and guard against its occurrence.

### Preservation of Backup Media.

You are directed to preserve complete backup media sets (including differentials and incremental backups) that may contain any of the material identified herein.

### Act to Prevent Spoliation.

You should take affirmative steps to prevent anyone with access to your data, systems, accounts and archives from seeking to modify, destroy or hide potentially relevant ESI wherever it resides (such as by deleting or overwriting files, using data shredding and erasure applications, re-imaging, damaging or replacing media, encryption, compression, steganography or the like).

As we anticipate the need for forensic examination of one or more of the systems and the presence of relevant evidence in forensically significant areas of the media, we demand that you employ forensically sound ESI preservation methods. Failure to use such methods poses a significant threat of spoliation and data loss.

“Forensically sound ESI preservation” means duplication of all data stored on the evidence media while employing a proper chain of custody and using tools and methods that make no changes to the evidence and support authentication of the duplicate as a true and complete bit-for-bit image of the original. The products of forensically sound duplication are called, inter alia, “bitstream images” of the evidence media. A forensically sound preservation method guards against changes to metadata evidence and preserves all parts of the electronic evidence, including deleted evidence within “unallocated clusters” and “slack space.”

Be advised that a conventional copy or backup of a hard drive does not produce a forensically sound image because it captures only active data files and fails to preserve forensically significant data existing in, e.g., unallocated clusters and slack space.

### Preservation in Native Forms.

You should anticipate that ESI, including but not limited to e-mail, documents, spreadsheets, presentations, and databases, will be sought in the form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained (i.e., native form). Accordingly, you should preserve ESI in such native forms, and you should not employ methods to preserve ESI that remove or degrade the ability to search the

ESI by electronic means or that make it difficult or burdensome to access or use the information. For example, a paper printout of an electronic spreadsheet is not the “native form” of such a record; rather, the native form is the electronic form.

You should additionally refrain from actions that shift ESI from reasonably accessible media and forms to less accessible media and forms if the effect of such actions is to make such ESI not reasonably accessible.

#### Metadata.

As noted above, you should anticipate the need to disclose and produce system and application metadata and act to preserve it. System metadata is information describing the history and characteristics of other ESI. This information is typically associated with tracking or managing an electronic file and often includes data reflecting a file’s name, size, custodian, location and dates of creation and last modification. Application metadata is information automatically included or embedded in electronic files, but which may not be apparent to a user, including deleted content, draft language, commentary, tracked changes, speaker notes, collaboration and distribution data and dates of creation and printing. For electronic mail, metadata includes all header routing data and Base 64 encoded attachment data, in addition to the To, From, Subject, Received Date, CC and BCC header fields.

Metadata may be overwritten or corrupted by careless handling or improper preservation, including by carelessly copying, forwarding, or opening files.

#### Servers.

With respect to servers used to manage e-mail (e.g., Microsoft 365, Microsoft Exchange, Lotus Domino) and network storage (often called a “network share”), the complete contents of each relevant custodian’s network share and e-mail account should be preserved. There are several cost-effective ways to preserve the contents of a server without disrupting operations. If you are uncertain whether the preservation method you plan to employ is one that we will deem sufficient, please contact the undersigned.

#### Home Systems, Laptops, Phones, Tablets, Online Accounts, Messaging Accounts and Other ESI Sources.

Though we expect that you will act swiftly to preserve data on office workstations and servers, you should also determine if any home or portable systems or devices may contain potentially relevant data. To the extent that you have sent or received potentially relevant e-mails or created or reviewed potentially relevant documents away from the office, you must preserve the contents of systems, devices and media used for these purposes (including not only potentially relevant data from portable and home computers, but also from external storage drives, thumb drives, CD- R/DVD-R disks and the user’s phone, tablet, voice mailbox or other forms of ESI storage.). Similarly, if you used online or browser-based e-mail and messaging accounts or services (such

as Gmail, Yahoo Mail, Microsoft 365, Apple Messaging, WhatsApp or the like) to send or receive potentially relevant messages and attachments, the contents of these account mailboxes and messages should be preserved, including shutting off any automatic deletion features.

#### Ancillary Preservation.

You must preserve documents and other tangible items that may be required to access, interpret or search potentially relevant ESI, including manuals, schema, logs, control sheets, specifications, indices, naming protocols, file lists, network diagrams, flow charts, instruction sheets, data entry forms, abbreviation keys, user ID and password rosters and the like.

You must preserve passwords, keys and other authenticators required to access encrypted files or run applications, along with the installation disks, user manuals and license keys for applications required to access the ESI.

If needed to access or interpret media on which ESI is stored, you must also preserve cabling, drivers, and hardware. This includes tape drives, readers, DBMS other legacy or proprietary devices and mechanisms.

#### Paper Preservation of ESI is Inadequate.

As hard copies do not preserve electronic searchability or metadata, they are not an adequate substitute for, or cumulative of, electronically stored versions. If information exists in both electronic and paper forms, you should preserve both forms.

#### Agents, Attorneys and Third Parties.

Your preservation obligation extends beyond ESI in your care, possession or custody and includes ESI in the custody of others that is subject to your direction or control. Accordingly, you must notify any current or former agent, attorney, employee, custodian and contractor in possession of potentially relevant ESI to preserve such ESI to the full extent of your obligation to do so, and you must take reasonable steps to secure their compliance.

#### Do Not Delay Preservation.

I am available to discuss reasonable preservation steps; however, you should not defer preservation steps pending such discussions if ESI may be lost or corrupted because of delay. Should your failure to preserve potentially relevant evidence result in the corruption, loss, or delay in production of evidence to which we are entitled, such failure would constitute spoliation of evidence, and we will not hesitate to seek sanctions.

Confirmation of Compliance.

Please confirm by March 1, 2021 via either e-mail or postal mail, that you have taken the steps outlined in this letter to preserve ESI and tangible documents potentially relevant to this action. If you have not undertaken the steps outlined above, or have taken other actions, please describe what you have done to preserve potentially relevant evidence and what you will not do. Otherwise we will rely upon you to complete the preservation sought herein.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ken Cuccinelli II". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large "K" and "C".

Kenneth T. Cuccinelli, II

Cc: Rep. Andrew Clyde

Cc: Jamie Fleet, Speaker's Office Staff for Security and House Operations  
Jamie.Fleet@mail.house.gov

Cc: Thomas DiBiase, General Counsel, U.S. Capitol Police  
Thomas.DiBiase@uscp.gov