

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of Texas

Edward Butowsky

Plaintiff

v.

Michael Gottlieb, et al.

Defendant

Civil Action No. 4:19-cv-0180-ALM-KPJ

SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Custodian of Records or Registered Agent CrowdStrike, Inc.

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Production: YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and to permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material: The items and things described in the attached addendum.

Table with 2 columns: Place (4965 Preston Park Boulevard, Suite 100, Plano, TX 75093) and Date and Time (08/08/2019 10:00 am)

Inspection of Premises: YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

Table with 2 columns: Place and Date and Time (empty)

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 07/02/2019

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Handwritten signature of Ty Clevenger

/s/ Ty Clevenger Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) Edward Butowsky, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Ty Clevenger / P.O. Box 20753, Brooklyn, NY 11202 / tyclevenger@yahoo.com / 979-985-5289

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

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PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
on *(date)* _____ .

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows: _____

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____
_____ .

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of
\$ _____ .

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 _____ .

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

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)

(c) Place of Compliance.

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
 - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) *When Permitted.* To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

- (ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) *Documents.* A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) *Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.* If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) *Information Withheld.* A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) *Information Produced.* If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SHERMAN DIVISION**

**Edward Butowsky, in his personal and
professional capacities,**

Plaintiff,

v.

Michael Gottlieb, et al.,

Defendants

Case No. 4:19-cv-180

SUBPOENA ADDENDUM

The Plaintiff's subpoena seeks information about the unauthorized removal of data from Democratic National Committee (hereinafter "DNC") computer servers in 2016, data which was later published by Wikileaks. That event will hereinafter be referred to as the "2016 Data Breach." The subpoena commands the production of the items or things listed below, and the Plaintiff requests that any such production occur electronically either via email to Plaintiff's Counsel at tyclevenger@yahoo.com or by mailing an electronic storage device to or by mailing an electronic storage device to 4965 Preston Park Blvd., Suite 100, Plano, TX 75093. All data should produced in an unencrypted form.

1. Produce unredacted copies of all reports (and draft reports) that CrowdStrike, Inc. (hereinafter "CrowdStrike") prepared or submitted regarding the 2016 Data Breach (or any other breaches of DNC servers during 2016).
2. Produce all raw data that CrowdStrike relied on to produce any and all reports identified above in Paragraph 1. This would include, for example, mirror images of any servers that were breached.
3. Produce all documents, communications, records or other evidence regarding the 2016 Data Breach that were exchanged between (1) CrowdStrike, its representatives, or its agents and (2) government investigators (e.g., the FBI or Metropolitan Police Department), the U.S. Department of Justice, members of Congress, or Congressional personnel.

4. Produce all documents, records, or communications setting the parameters of what information CrowdStrike was or was not allowed to share with government agencies or representatives (e.g., FBI, Metropolitan Police, Congressional investigators, etc.) regarding the unauthorized release of data from Democratic National Committee servers. If, for example, an email forbade CrowdStrike (or its representatives) from sharing certain information from the FBI, that email should be produced.
5. Produce all metadata (e.g., download speeds, file markings, etc.) indicating whether the 2016 Data Breach was the result of (1) outside forces (e.g., Russian agents, Pakistani agents, etc.) who hacked the servers from a remote location or (2) an individual or individuals who entered DNC facilities and downloaded the data onto a storage device.
6. For the period from January 1, 2016 until July 10, 2016, produce user access logs for each of the disks that were breached during the 2016 Data Breach (or any other security breaches of DNC servers during 2016) as of the time those breach(es) was/were first detected by CrowdStrike and/or the DNC system administrator.
7. For the period from January 1, 2016 to July 10, 2016, produce records indicating all occasions (time and date) that Seth Rich downloaded or saved onto any device (e.g., flash drive, data disc, etc.) more than 10 GB of data from Democratic National Committee servers, as well as records reflecting the exact amount of data greater than 10 GB that Seth Rich downloaded.
8. For the period from January 1, 2016 to July 10, 2016, produce records indicating all other occasions (time and date) that more than 10 GB of data were downloaded or saved from Democratic National Committee servers onto any device (e.g., flash drive, data disc, etc.), as well as records reflecting (1) the exact amount of data greater than 10 GB that was downloaded and (2) the person or persons responsible for each such download.
9. Produce all metadata (e.g., download speeds, file markings, etc.) indicating whether the 2016 Data Breach was the result of (1) outside forces (e.g., Russian agents, Pakistani agents, etc.) who hacked the servers from a remote location or (2) an individual or individuals who entered DNC facilities and downloaded the data onto a storage device.
10. Produce all documents, communications, records or other evidence (including written reports) suggesting that someone other than Russian hackers may have been responsible for the 2016 Data Breach.

11. Produce all documents, communications, records or other evidence (including written reports) suggesting that Imran Awan, Abid Awan, Jamal Awan, Hina Alvi, and/or Rao Abbas improperly accessed data, improperly removed data, or otherwise compromised the security of the DNC's computer systems.
12. A July 18, 2018 *Washington Post* article (https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/politics/wp/2018/07/13/timeline-how-russian-agents-allegedly-hacked-the-dnc-and-clintons-campaign/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.a1fd9f9dba2a) lists several alleged dates that Russian hackers tried to compromise DNC servers:

March 15, 2016. Russian hackers allegedly begin trying to identify vulnerabilities in the network of the Democratic National Committee.

April 18, 2016. Hackers allegedly gain access to the DNC network using credentials stolen from a Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (“DCCC”) employee. By June, they’ve allegedly compromised 33 computers, using the same relay system as for the DCCC

April 22, 2016. Hackers allegedly compress and steal several gigabytes of opposition research material.

May 2016. Both the DCCC and DNC become aware that their networks have been compromised.

May 25 – June 1, 2016. Hackers allegedly access the DNC’s Microsoft Exchange server and steal thousands of emails.

Produce all evidence (e.g., user logs) that corroborates or refutes the *Washington Post's* allegations above regarding the activities of Russian hackers.

13. If any item or thing requested by this subpoena was destroyed, produce documents, communications, records or other evidence indicating as much.