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September 1, 2016

Office of Professional Conduct
Supreme Court of Arkansas
2100 Riverfront Drive, Suite 200
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202-1747

Re: Complaint of Attorney Misconduct

To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to file a misconduct complaint against Hillary Rodham Clinton of 120 West 45th Street, Suite 2700, New York, NY 10036. I have enclosed as Exhibit A an August 15, 2016 letter from the chairmen of the Judiciary Committee and the Government Oversight Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives referring Mrs. Clinton to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington, D.C. for criminal prosecution. I incorporate that letter as if fully set forth herein.

According to Rule 8.4(b) of the Arkansas Rules of Professional Conduct, a lawyer shall not “commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects.” Likewise, a lawyer shall not “engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation.” Rule 8.4(c), Arkansas Rules of Professional Conduct. It appears that Mrs. Clinton has violated both rules by providing false testimony under oath.

According to Rule 3.3(a)(1), a lawyer shall not knowingly “make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal; or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer.” Rule 3.9 extends that prohibition to legislative proceedings, so it appears that Mrs. Clinton has violated Rule 3.3(a)(1) as well.

In addition to the letter to the U.S. Attorney's Office, I have enclosed an August 31, 2016 misconduct complaint (Exhibit B) that I filed with the District of Columbia Bar against lawyers David Kendall, Cheryl Mills, and Heather Samuelson. I incorporate that letter as if fully set forth herein. As the letter explains, Mr. Kendall, Ms. Mills, and Ms. Samuelson represented Mrs. Clinton in various Congressional and Executive Branch investigations related to her private email server.

The foregoing lawyers were also present on October 22, 2015 when Mrs. Clinton testified before the House Select Committee on Benghazi, ergo they were present when she falsely testified that they had reviewed each individual email on her private server before deleting some of them. If she had any misconceptions about whether they reviewed each individual email, they almost certainly would have told her during or

immediately after her testimony. Yet Mrs. Clinton never corrected her false testimony as required by Rule 3.3(a)(1) and Rule 3.9. If the requisite intent for acts of dishonesty is recklessness, then Mrs. Clinton has certainly exceeded that standard.

In my letter to the D.C. bar, I noted that Mr. Kendall and Ms. Mills worked for large law firms, and no competent lawyer at such a firm would think it is acceptable to conduct a document review without reviewing each individual document. Accordingly, there is no excuse for haphazardly deleting emails without reviewing each one. Likewise, Mrs. Clinton was a partner at the Rose Law Firm, and no lawyer with her experience would think it acceptable to delete emails haphazardly.

Ms. Samuelson is a political operative who has no substantive legal experience but instead is known for her loyalty to Mrs. Clinton. The assignment of email review duties to someone so ill-qualified is evidence of prior intent to destroy evidence, namely emails that were politically damaging to Mrs. Clinton. Likewise, the use of specialized software to render the deleted emails unrecoverable belies Mrs. Clinton's claim that the emails only covered personal subjects such as yoga sessions and wedding plans.

It appears that Arkansas, like the District of Columbia, recognizes a crime-fraud exception to attorney-client privilege. *See, generally, Lewis v. State*, 265 Ark. 132, 134, 577 S.W.2d 415, 416 (1979). For that reason, Mrs. Clinton should be ordered to testify about and produce all communications with her attorneys (or anyone else) related to the destruction of emails from her server (assuming that she and her cronies have not already destroyed those communications).

I am informed that Mrs. Clinton has been suspended from the bar for failure to comply with continuing legal education requirements, but that she could be reinstated at any time by simply taking the required courses. If Mrs. Clinton has perjured herself and destroyed evidence, then she should not have the option of reinstatement. For that reason, I request that you initiate an investigation to determine whether she should be permanently disbarred.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ty Clevenger', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ty Clevenger

Exhibit A

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

August 15, 2016

The Honorable Channing D. Phillips
U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia
555 Fourth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Phillips:

On August 2, 2016, Assistant Attorney General Peter Kadzik confirmed that you received the Committees' request for an investigation regarding certain statements made by former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during her testimony before Congress and will "take appropriate action as necessary."¹ To assist the investigation, this letter identifies several pieces of Secretary Clinton's testimony that appear to implicate 18 U.S.C. §§1621 and 1001, the criminal statutes that prohibit perjury and false statements, respectively. The evidence collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) during its investigation of Secretary Clinton's use of a personal email system during her time as Secretary of State appears to directly contradict several aspects of her sworn testimony, which are described in greater detail below.

During a House Select Committee on Benghazi hearing on October 22, 2015, Secretary Clinton testified with respect to (1) whether she sent or received emails that were marked classified at the time; (2) whether her attorneys reviewed each of the emails on her personal email system; (3) whether there was one, or more servers that stored work-related emails during her time as Secretary of State; and (4) whether she provided all her work-related emails to the Department of State.

Although there may be other aspects of Secretary Clinton's sworn testimony that are at odds with the FBI's findings, her testimony in those four areas bears specific scrutiny in light of the facts and evidence FBI Director James Comey described in his public statement on July 5, 2016, and in testimony before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on July 7, 2016.

(1) Contrary to her sworn testimony, Secretary Clinton sent and received emails that were marked classified at the time.

With respect to whether she sent or received emails that were marked classified at the time, Secretary Clinton testified under oath to the Select Committee that she did not. Specifically, during questioning by Rep. Jim Jordan, Secretary Clinton stated "there was

¹ Letter from Peter Kadzik, Asst. Att'y Gen., U.S. Dept. of Justice, to Jason Chaffetz, Chairman, H. Comm. on Oversight & Gov't Reform, and Bob Goodlatte, Chairman, H. Comm. on the Judiciary (Aug. 2, 2016).

nothing marked classified on my emails, either sent or received.”² Secretary Clinton further testified:

[M]any Americans have no idea how the classification process works. And therefore I wanted to make it clear that there is a system within our government, certainly within the State Department . . . where material that is thought to be classified is marked such, so that people have the opportunity to know how they are supposed to be handling those materials . . . and that’s why it became clearer, I believe, to say that *nothing was marked classified at the time I sent or received it.*³

The FBI, however, found several of Secretary Clinton’s emails did in fact contain markings that identified classified information therein. In Director Comey’s public statement on July 5, 2016, he said, “a very small number of the emails containing classified information bore the markings indicating the presence of classified information.”⁴

When Director Comey testified on July 7, 2016, he specifically addressed this issue. Rep. Trey Gowdy asked, “Secretary Clinton said there was nothing marked classified either sent or received. Was it true?”⁵ He said it was not.⁶

Director Comey also stated, “There was classified material emailed.”⁷ Specifically, he stated that three documents on Secretary Clinton’s private server contained classified information clearly marked “Confidential.”⁸ He further testified, “In the one involving ‘top secret’ information, Secretary Clinton not only received but also sent emails that talked about the same subject.”⁹

(2) Contrary to her sworn testimony, Secretary Clinton’s lawyers did not read each email in her personal account to identify all the work-related messages.

With respect to whether her attorneys reviewed each of the emails on her personal email system, Secretary Clinton testified that her attorneys used search terms and reviewed

² Full text: *Clinton testifies before House committee on Benghazi*, Wash. Post, Oct. 22, 2015, available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2015/10/22/transcript-clinton-testifies-before-house-committee-on-benghazi/>. [hereinafter Testimony of Sec’y Clinton to the H. Select Comm. on Benghazi]

³ *Id.* (emphasis added).

⁴ FBI Press Release, “Statement of FBI Director James B. Comey on the Investigation of Secretary Hillary Clinton’s Use of a Personal E-mail System,” July 5, 2016, available at <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/statement-by-fbi-director-james-b.-comey-on-the-investigation-of-secretary-hillary-clintons-use-of-a-personal-e-mail-system>. [hereinafter Comey Statement]

⁵ *Oversight of the State Department: Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Oversight & Gov’t Reform*, 114th Cong. (July 7, 2016) (statement of James Comey, Director, FBI).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.*

every single email to identify any that were work-related and should therefore be returned to the Department of State.¹⁰ She stated:

Rep. Jordan: But I'm asking how -- I'm asking how it was done. Was -- did someone physically look at the 62,000 e-mails, or did you use search terms, date parameters? I want to know the specifics.

Mrs. Clinton: They did all of that, and I did not look over their shoulders, because I thought it would be appropriate for them to conduct that search, and they did.

Rep. Jordan: Will you provide this committee -- or can you answer today, what were the search terms?

Mrs. Clinton: *The search terms were everything you could imagine that might be related to anything, but they also went through every single e-mail.*¹¹

The FBI found, however, that Secretary Clinton's lawyers did not in fact read all of her emails—they relied exclusively on a set of search terms to identify work-related messages. On July 5, 2016, Director Comey testified:

The lawyers doing the sorting for Secretary Clinton in 2014 did not individually read the content of all of her e-mails, as we did for those available to us; instead, they relied on header information and used search terms to try to find all work-related e-mails among the reportedly more than 60,000 total e-mails remaining on Secretary Clinton's personal system in 2014. It is highly likely their search terms missed some work-related e-mails, and that we later found them, for example, in the mailboxes of other officials or in the slack space of a server. It is also likely that there are other work-related e-mails that they did not produce to State and that we did not find elsewhere, and that are now gone because they deleted all e-mails they did not return to State, and the lawyers cleaned their devices in such a way as to preclude complete forensic recovery.¹²

¹⁰ Testimony of Sec'y Clinton to the H. Select Comm. on Benghazi.

¹¹ *Id.* (emphasis added).

¹² Comey Statement.

(3) Contrary to her sworn testimony, Secretary Clinton used several different servers and numerous devices to send and receive work-related emails.

With respect to whether there was one, or more servers that stored work-related emails during her time as Secretary of State, Secretary Clinton testified there was only one server.¹³ She stated:

Rep. Jordan: In March, you also said this: your server was physically located on your property, which is protected by the Secret Service. I'm having a hard time figuring this out, because this story's been all over the place. But -- there was one server on your property in New York, and a second server hosted by a Colorado company in -- housed in New Jersey. Is that right? There were two servers?

Mrs. Clinton: No.

Rep. Jordan: OK.

Mrs. Clinton: There was a -- there was a server...

Rep. Jordan: Just one?

Mrs. Clinton: . . . that was already being used by my husband's team. An existing system in our home that I used, and then later, again, my husband's office decided that they wanted to change their arrangements, and that's when they contracted with the company in Colorado.

Rep. Jordan: And so there's only one server? Is that what you're telling me? And it's the one server that the FBI has?

Mrs. Clinton: The FBI has the server that was used during the tenure of my State Department service.¹⁴

The FBI, however, found Secretary Clinton stored work-related emails on several servers. In Director Comey's public statement, he said, "Secretary Clinton used several different servers and administrators of those servers during her four years at the State Department, and used numerous mobile devices to view and send e-mail on that personal domain."¹⁵

¹³ Testimony of Sec'y Clinton to the H. Select Comm. on Benghazi.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Comey Statement.

In Director Comey's testimony on July 7, 2016, he stated that Secretary Clinton used several devices to send and receive work-related emails during her tenure as Secretary of State. He testified, "She used multiple devices during her four years as secretary of state."¹⁶

(4) Contrary to her sworn testimony, Secretary Clinton did not provide all of her work-related email to the Department of Justice.

Finally, with respect to whether she provided all her work-related emails to the Department of State, Secretary Clinton testified to the Select Committee that she had.¹⁷ She stated:

Mrs. Clinton: Well, Congressman, I have said repeatedly that I take responsibility for my use of personal e-mail. I've said it was a mistake. I've said that it was allowed, but it was not a good choice. When I got to the department, we were faced with a global financial crisis, major troop decisions on Afghanistan, the imperative to rebuild our alliances in Europe and Asia, an ongoing war in Iraq, and so much else. E-mail was not my primary means of communication, as I have said earlier. I did not have a computer on my desk. I've described how I did work: in meetings, secure and unsecured phone calls, reviewing many, many pages of materials every day, attending . . .

Rep. Jordan: I -- I -- I appreciate (inaudible).

Mrs. Clinton: . . . a great deal of meetings, and *I provided the department, which has been providing you, with all of my work-related e-mails, all that I had.* Approximately 55,000 pages. And they are being publicly released.¹⁸

The FBI found, however, "several thousand work-related e-mails that were not in the group of 30,000 that were returned by Secretary Clinton to State in 2014."¹⁹ In the course of its investigation, the FBI recovered "still others . . . from the laborious review of the millions of e-mail fragments dumped into the slack space of the server decommissioned in 2013."²⁰

¹⁶ *Oversight of the State Department: Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Oversight & Gov't Reform*, 114th Cong. (July 7, 2016) (statement of James Comey, Director, FBI).

¹⁷ Testimony of Sec'y Clinton to the H. Select Comm. on Benghazi.

¹⁸ *Id.* (emphasis added).

¹⁹ Comey Statement.

²⁰ *Id.*

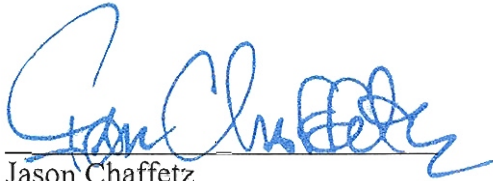
The Honorable Channing D. Phillips

August 15, 2016

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When Director Comey appeared before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on July 7, 2016, he confirmed that Secretary Clinton did not turn over all work-related emails to the FBI. He stated, "We found work-related emails, thousands, that were not returned."²¹

The four pieces of sworn testimony by Secretary Clinton described herein are incompatible with the FBI's findings. We hope this information is helpful to your office's consideration of our referral. Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Please contact us with any questions.



Jason Chaffetz
Chairman
Committee on Oversight and
Government Reform

Sincerely,



Bob Goodlatte
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary

cc: The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings, Ranking Member
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr., Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Loretta E. Lynch
Attorney General of the United States

The Honorable James B. Comey
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

²¹ *Oversight of the State Department: Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Oversight & Gov't Reform, 114th Cong. (July 7, 2016) (statement of James Comey, Director, FBI).*

Exhibit B

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August 31, 2016

Office of Disciplinary Counsel
Board on Professional Responsibility
District of Columbia Court of Appeals
515 5th Street NW, Building A, Suite 117
Washington, DC 20001

Re: Complaint of Attorney Misconduct

To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to file misconduct complaints against three attorneys for destroying evidence in an apparent attempt to impede various Congressional and Executive Branch investigations. The three attorneys and their addresses are as follows:

David E. Kendall
Williams & Connolly LLP
725 12th Street NW
Washington DC 20005-3901

Cheryl D. Mills
5404 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1150
Chevy Chase MD 20815

Heather Faye Samuelson
2125 14th Street NW, Apt. 320
Washington, DC 20009

All three attorneys represented former Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and were responsible for deleting thousands of emails that had been stored on a secret email server that Mrs. Clinton used in lieu of a government email account. Given the widespread media coverage of the subject, I suspect you are well aware of the factual background surrounding Mrs. Clinton's private email system. Nonetheless, I incorporate by reference the materials found at <http://www.thompsontimeline.com>, and I will cite those materials periodically with the notation "THOMPSON" and the date that they appear on the timeline.

Not later than July of 2014, the U.S. Department of State began asking Mrs. Clinton to turn over work-related emails that had been stored on her private server ([THOMPSON July 2014](#)). Around July 23, 2014, the company hosting Mrs. Clinton's server communicated with Ms. Mills about sending her the emails from the server ([THOMPSON July 23, 2014](#)). In August, State Department officials met with Mrs.

Clinton's lawyers (presumably including Mr. Kendall, Ms. Mills, and/or Ms. Samuelson) in an attempt to obtain the records from Mrs. Clinton's server ([THOMPSON August 2014](#)). On October 28, 2014, the State Department formally asked Mrs. Clinton to turn over the emails ([THOMPSON October 28, 2014](#)). Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Clinton asked Mr. Kendall and Ms. Mills to review the emails in order to determine which emails should be produced to the State Department ([THOMPSON Shortly After October 28, 2014](#)). Ms. Mills later testified that she and Mr. Kendall oversaw the review process, but most of the work was done by Ms. Samuelson ([THOMPSON September 3, 2015](#)). Ms. Mills is primarily a political operative for Mrs. Clinton, and Ms. Mills testified that Ms. Samuelson had no experience in classifying or preserving federal records. *Id.*

On December 2, 2014, the chairman of the Select Committee on Benghazi of the U.S. House of Representatives sent a letter to Mr. Kendall requesting all emails from Mrs. Clinton's private account that were related to Benghazi. *See* Report of the Select Committee on the Events Surrounding the 2012 Terrorist Attack in Benghazi, Part IV, p. 18, n. 62 (<https://benghazi.house.gov/reports>). At that point, there is no question that Mr. Kendall knew that at least some of the emails were evidence. Nonetheless, he and Ms. Mills and Ms. Samuelson began deleting Mrs. Clinton's emails some time in the following two months ([THOMPSON Shortly after January 5, 2015](#)). In a July 5, 2016 public statement, FBI Director James Comey indicated that his agents recovered some of the deleted emails, further stating that “several thousand” of the deleted emails were work-related. *See* July 5, 2016 Statement by FBI Director James B. Comey on the Investigation of Secretary Hillary Clinton’s Use of a Personal E-Mail System (<https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/statement-by-fbi-director-james-b-comey-on-the-investigation-of-secretary-hillary-clinton2019s-use-of-a-personal-e-mail-system>).

According to Mr. Comey, the respondent lawyers did not individually review each of the approximately 60,000 emails on Mrs. Clinton's server before deleting nearly half of them. *Id.* He said the respondent lawyers used search terms and only looked at headers.

It is highly likely their search terms missed some work-related e-mails, and that we later found them, for example, in the mailboxes of other officials or in the slack space of a server. It is also likely that there are other work-related e-mails that they did not produce to State and that we did not find elsewhere, and that are now gone because they deleted all e-mails they did not return to State, and the lawyers cleaned their devices in such a way as to preclude complete forensic recovery. We have conducted interviews and done technical examination to attempt to understand how that sorting was done by her attorneys. Although we do not have complete visibility because we are not able to fully reconstruct the electronic record of that sorting, we believe our investigation has been sufficient to give us reasonable confidence there was no intentional misconduct in connection with that sorting effort.

Id. Mr. Comey's last assertion is dubious, and the matter requires further investigation. For starters, Mr. Kendall is a senior attorney at Williams & Connolly, LLP, and Ms. Mills formerly worked as a litigator at Hogan & Hartson, now Hogan Lovells, LLP. Both are

large national law firms that routinely handle document productions totaling hundreds of thousands and even millions of pages. Any first-year associate at such a firm knows that each document must be reviewed individually. Relatedly, no self-respecting trial judge would accept the excuse that attorneys destroyed evidence because they didn't read the evidence before destroying it.

Furthermore, we now have documentary evidence that the search was not conducted in good faith. On August 30, 2016, the State Department revealed that 30 of the deleted emails related to Benghazi. This begs a question: did the purported email search include terms like “Benghazi,” and do the recovered emails include obvious words like “Benghazi.” Recall that the chairman of the Select Committee on Benghazi had requested all such emails in a December 2, 2015 letter to Mr. Kendall, shortly before Mr. Kendall and his colleagues deleted the emails. In other words, the respondent attorneys deleted emails that they knew were subject to the Congressional investigation, which means they destroyed or attempted to destroy evidence. It is also worth noting that the respondent attorneys used a special software program designed to insure that forensic investigators could not recover the emails. If the deleted emails were only personal communications about yoga and wedding plans, as Mrs. Clinton claimed, then her attorneys would not have gone to such extraordinary lengths to prevent them from being recovered.

The D.C. Rules of Professional Conduct, as well as various federal criminal statutes, prohibit lawyers from destroying evidence:

A lawyer shall not “[o]bstruct another party’s access to evidence or alter, destroy, or conceal evidence, or counsel or assist another person to do so, if the lawyer reasonably should know that the evidence is or may be the subject of discovery or subpoena in any pending or imminent proceeding. Unless prohibited by law, a lawyer may receive physical evidence of any kind from the client or from another person. If the evidence received by the lawyer belongs to anyone other than the client, the lawyer shall make a good-faith effort to preserve it and to return it to the owner, subject to Rule 1.6.”

D.C. Rule of Professional Conduct 3.4(a). Rule 3.9 explicitly indicates that Rule 3.4(a) applies to legislative proceedings. The respondent attorneys therefore violated Rule 3.4(a) in at least two ways: (1) they failed to turn over evidence that belonged to the State Department, and (2) they destroyed the evidence being sought by the Congressional committee. Furthermore, the rule prohibits destruction of evidence “if the lawyer reasonably should know that the evidence is or may be the subject of discovery or subpoena in any pending or imminent proceeding.”

Not surprisingly, the FBI, the State Department, and the Office of the Inspector General for the Intelligence Community began investigating Ms. Clinton's email arrangement shortly after it was revealed. Thus any lawyer in the position of the respondent attorneys should have known that the emails would be evidence in the “immiment proceeding[s]” that followed. Moreover, some of the deleted emails apparently pertained to a “pay-for-play” scheme wherein Mrs. Clinton gave greater access and preferential treatment to individuals and organizations that donated large sums

of money to the foundations associated with her family. *See, e.g.*, “Many donors to Clinton Foundation met with her at State,” *Associated Press*, August 24, 2016 (https://www.yahoo.com/news/many-donors-clinton-foundation-met-her-state-183315225—election.html?soc_src=mail&soc_trk=ma). That corrupt arrangement is reportedly under investigation by the FBI, as one would expect. *See* “Joint FBI-US Attorney Probe of Clinton Foundation is underway,” *Daily Caller*, August 11, 2016 (<http://dailycaller.com/2016/08/11/exclusive-joint-fbi-us-attorney-probe-of-clinton-foundation-is-underway>). Once again, the respondent attorneys should have known that the deleted emails would be evidence in such an investigation.

While Mr. Comey might argue that the respondent attorneys lacked any criminal intent to destroy evidence, and he may or may not be right, that does not exonerate them for purposes of professional discipline. Attorneys may be disciplined for conduct that is merely reckless, *see, e.g.*, *In re Wilkins*, 649 A.2d 557 (D.C. 1994) and *Matter of Shorter*, 570 A.2d 760, 768 (D.C. 1990), and the deletion of the Benghazi emails was reckless at the very least.

In addition to Rule 3.4(a), the respondent attorneys violated Rule 8.3 by failing to report one another's misconduct to the appropriate disciplinary authorities. They may have also violated Rule 8.4(b) by committing “a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer’s honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects.” In particular, the respondent attorneys may have perpetrated multiple felonies by destroying evidence pertinent to a Congressional investigation as well as various impending Executive Branch investigations. *See* 18 U.S. Code §§ 1505 and 1519. Finally, the respondent attorneys violated Rule 8.4(c) by engaging “in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.”

Mr. Kendall, Ms. Mills, and Ms. Samuelson should be directed to produce all records, documents, and communications in their possession related to the destruction of emails from Mrs. Clinton's server, including their communications with one another and with Mrs. Clinton. Under the crime-fraud exception, those communications would not be subject to the protections of attorney-client privilege. *See In re Public Defender Service*, 831 A.2d 890 (D.C. 2003).

Finally, I should note that Mr. Kendall was the chairman of the Committee on Grievances for the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia at the very time the emails were being destroyed, thus his misconduct is particularly inexcusable. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing factual statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, as witnessed by my signature below.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ty Clevenger', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ty Clevenger