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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ANTHROPIC PBC,

Plaintiff,

v.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS,
GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION,

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

1 U.S. OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
2 MANAGEMENT,

3 U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY
4 COMMISSION,

5 U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY
6 ADMINISTRATION,

7 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
8 SECURITY,

9 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
10 COMMISSION,

11 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
12 ADMINISTRATION,

13 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,

14 FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OF
15 GOVERNORS,

16 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE
17 ARTS,

18 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
19 PRESIDENT,

20 PETER B. HEGSETH, in his official capacity
21 as Secretary of War,

22 SCOTT BESSENT, in his official capacity as
23 Secretary of the Treasury,

24 WILLIAM J. PULTE, in his official capacity
25 as Director of U.S. Federal Housing,

26 MARCO RUBIO, in his official capacity as
27 Secretary of State,

28 ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR., in his official
capacity as Secretary of Health and Human
Services,

1 HOWARD LUTNICK, in his official capacity
2 as Secretary of Commerce,

3 DOUGLAS A. COLLINS, in his official
4 capacity as Secretary of Veterans Affairs,

5 EDWARD C. FORST, in his official capacity
6 as Administrator of the General Services
Administration,

7 SCOTT KUPOR, in his official capacity as
8 Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel
Management,

9 HO K. NIEH, in his official capacity as
10 Chairman of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
Commission,

11 FRANK J. BISIGANO, in his official
12 capacity as Commissioner of the U.S. Social
Security Administration,

13 KRISTI NOEM, in her official capacity as
14 Secretary of Homeland Security,

15 PAUL S. ATKINS, in his official capacity as
16 Chairman of the Securities and Exchange
Commission,

17 JARED ISAACMAN, in his official capacity
18 as Administrator of the National Aeronautics
19 and Space Administration,

20 CHRIS WRIGHT, in his official capacity as
21 Secretary of Energy,

22 JEROME H. POWELL, in his official
23 capacity as Chairman of the Federal Reserve
Board of Governors,

24 MARY ANNE CARTER, in her official
25 capacity as Chairman of the National
Endowment for the Arts, and

26 DOE DEFENDANTS 1-10,

27 *Defendants.*
28

INTRODUCTION

1. Anthropic is a leading frontier artificial intelligence (AI) developer whose flagship family of AI models is known as “Claude.” Anthropic was founded based on the belief that AI technologies should be developed and used in a way that maximizes positive outcomes for humanity, and its primary animating principle is that the most capable artificial-intelligence systems should also be the safest and the most responsible. Anthropic brings this suit because the federal government has retaliated against it for expressing that principle. When Anthropic held fast to its judgment that Claude cannot safely or reliably be used for autonomous lethal warfare and mass surveillance of Americans, the President directed every federal agency to “IMMEDIATELY CEASE all use of Anthropic’s technology”—even though the Department of War (Department) had previously agreed to those same conditions. Hours later, the Secretary of War directed his Department to designate Anthropic a “Supply-Chain Risk to National Security,” and further directed that “effective immediately, no contractor, supplier, or partner that does business with the United States military may conduct any commercial activity with Anthropic.” In a letter to Anthropic, the Secretary confirmed the designation as “necessary to protect national security.”¹ These actions are unprecedented and unlawful. The Constitution does not allow the government to wield its enormous power to punish a company for its protected speech. No federal statute authorizes the actions taken here. Anthropic turns to the judiciary as a last resort to vindicate its rights and halt the Executive’s unlawful campaign of retaliation.

2. Since its inception, Anthropic has worked to offer AI services to customers in the private and public sectors in a manner consistent with its founding principles of safety and responsibility. It has partnered extensively with the federal government, and particularly the United States Department of War. Anthropic has even developed Claude models that help the Department to protect national security. As a result of these efforts, Claude is reportedly the Department’s most widely deployed and used frontier AI model, and the only frontier AI model on the Department’s classified systems. And the Department has acknowledged Anthropic’s

¹ See **Exhibit 3** (March 3, 2026 Letter).

1 unique contributions in this area, praising Claude for its “exquisite” capabilities and reportedly
2 using Claude—to this day—in its most important military missions.

3 3. Anthropic’s Usage Policy has always conveyed its view that Claude should not be
4 used for two specific applications: (1) lethal autonomous warfare and (2) surveillance of
5 Americans en masse. Anthropic has never tested Claude for those uses. Anthropic currently does
6 not have confidence, for example, that Claude would function reliably or safely if used to
7 support lethal autonomous warfare. These usage restrictions are therefore rooted in Anthropic’s
8 unique understanding of Claude’s risks and limitations—including Claude’s capacity to make
9 mistakes and its unprecedented ability to accelerate and automate analysis of massive amounts of
10 data, including data about American citizens. Anthropic has collaborated with the Department of
11 War on modifications to its usage restrictions to facilitate the Department’s work with Claude, in
12 recognition of the Department’s unique missions. But Anthropic has always maintained its
13 commitment to those two specific restrictions, including in its work with the Department of War.

14 4. Recently, however, Secretary of War Hegseth and his Department began
15 demanding that Anthropic discard its usage restrictions altogether and replace them with a
16 general policy under which the Department may make “all lawful use” of the technology.
17 Anthropic largely agreed to the Department’s request, except for two restrictions it viewed as
18 critical: prohibitions against use of the technology for lethal autonomous warfare and mass
19 surveillance of Americans. Throughout these discussions, Anthropic expressed its strongly held
20 views about the limitations of its AI services. It also made clear that, if an arrangement
21 acceptable to the Department could not be reached, Anthropic would collaborate with the
22 Department on an orderly transition to another AI provider willing to meet its demands.

23 5. The Department met Anthropic’s attempts at compromise with public castigation.
24 It labeled Anthropic’s CEO as too “ideological” and a “liar” with a “God-complex” who “is ok
25 putting our nation’s safety at risk.” The Department eventually gave Anthropic a public
26 ultimatum: “get on board” and accede to the government’s demands by 5:01 p.m. on February
27 27, 2026, or “pay a price” in the form of either being cast out of the defense supply chain under
28

1 10 U.S.C. § 3252 or forced to provide unlimited use of Claude under the Defense Production
2 Act.

3 6. After Anthropic's CEO publicly announced that the company could not "in good
4 conscience accede to" the Department's demands, the Executive Branch swiftly retaliated.

5 7. On February 27, 2026, President Trump posted a statement on social media (the
6 Presidential Directive), "directing EVERY Federal Agency in the United States Government to
7 IMMEDIATELY CEASE all use of Anthropic's technology." He derided Anthropic as "out-of-
8 control" and a "RADICAL LEFT, WOKE COMPANY" of "Leftwing nut jobs." He also accused
9 Anthropic of "selfishness" and of making a "DISASTROUS MISTAKE." "Anthropic better get
10 their act together," the President threatened, or he would "use the Full Power of the Presidency to
11 make them comply, with major civil and criminal consequences to follow."

12 8. The same afternoon, Secretary Hegseth purported to act on "the President's
13 directive" by posting a "final" decision via social media (the Secretarial Order). The Secretarial
14 Order "direct[ed] the Department of War to designate Anthropic a Supply-Chain Risk to
15 National Security." It also proclaimed that "[e]ffective immediately, no contractor, supplier, or
16 partner that does business with the United States military may conduct any commercial activity
17 with Anthropic." The Secretary denounced what he characterized as Anthropic's "Silicon Valley
18 ideology," "defective altruism," "corporate virtue-signaling," and "master class in arrogance."
19 And he criticized Anthropic for not being "more patriotic." But he also directed that "Anthropic
20 will continue to provide the Department of War its services for a period of no more than six
21 months."

22 9. Other federal agencies soon followed suit. For example, the General Services
23 Administration terminated Anthropic's "OneGov" contract, thereby ending the availability of
24 Anthropic services to all three branches of the federal government. The Department of the
25 Treasury and the Federal Housing Finance Agency publicly stated they were cutting ties with
26 Anthropic. And the Departments of State and Health and Human Services reportedly circulated
27 internal memoranda directing employees to stop using Anthropic's services.
28

1 10. On March 4, 2026, at 8:48 p.m. Eastern, the Secretary of War sent Anthropic a
2 letter about the “supply chain risk” designation in the Secretarial Order. That letter (the
3 Secretarial Letter), dated March 3, notified Anthropic that “the Department of War (DoW) has
4 determined . . . that the use of [Anthropic’s] products in [the Department’s] covered systems
5 presents a supply chain risk” and that exercising the authority granted by 10 U.S.C. § 3252
6 against Anthropic is “necessary to protect national security.” The Secretarial Letter pronounces
7 that this determination covers all Anthropic “products” and “services,” including any that
8 “become available for procurement.” And it asserts that “less intrusive measures are not
9 reasonably available” to mitigate the risks that Anthropic’s products and services supposedly
10 pose to national security.

11 11. All of these unprecedented actions—the Presidential Directive, the Secretarial
12 Order and the Secretarial Letter that followed it, and other agency actions taken in response to
13 the Presidential Directive (collectively, the Challenged Actions)—are harming Anthropic
14 irreparably. In Secretary Hegseth’s own words, Anthropic’s status in the eyes of the federal
15 government has been “permanently altered.” Official designation as a “Supply-Chain Risk to
16 National Security” carries profound weight, particularly under a President who has threatened
17 both “criminal consequences” and “the Full Power of the Presidency” to enforce compliance.
18 Anthropic’s contracts with the federal government are already being canceled. Current and future
19 contracts with private parties are also in doubt, jeopardizing hundreds of millions of dollars in
20 the near-term. On top of those immediate economic harms, Anthropic’s reputation and core First
21 Amendment freedoms are under attack. Absent judicial relief, those harms will only compound
22 in the weeks and months ahead.

23 12. The Challenged Actions are as unlawful as they are unprecedented. First, the
24 Secretarial Order “designat[ing] Anthropic a Supply-Chain Risk to National Security” and
25 prohibiting the Department’s contractors, suppliers, and partners from “conduct[ing] any
26 commercial activity with Anthropic”—and the Secretarial Letter purporting to implement the
27 Order—violates both 10 U.S.C. § 3252 and the Administrative Procedure Act. The Secretary’s
28 actions are contrary to Section 3252’s plain text, were issued without observance of the

1 procedures Congress required, and are arbitrary, capricious, and an abuse of discretion. Indeed,
 2 Anthropic had been one of the government’s most trusted partners until its views clashed with
 3 the Department’s.

4 13. Second, the Challenged Actions retaliated against Anthropic for its speech and
 5 other protected activities in violation of the First Amendment. The Constitution confers on
 6 Anthropic the right to express its views—both publicly and to the government—about the
 7 limitations of its own AI services and important issues of AI safety. The government does not
 8 have to agree with those views. Nor does it have to use Anthropic’s products. But the
 9 government may not employ “the power of the State to punish or suppress [Anthropic’s]
 10 disfavored expression.” *Nat’l Rifle Ass’n of Am. v. Vullo*, 602 U.S. 175, 188 (2024).

11 14. Third, the Presidential Directive requiring every federal agency to immediately
 12 cease all use of Anthropic’s technology, and actions taken by other defendants in response to that
 13 directive, are outside any authority that Congress has granted the Executive. And “[w]hen an
 14 executive acts ultra vires, courts are normally available to reestablish the limits on his authority.”
 15 *Chamber of Com. of U.S. v. Reich*, 74 F.3d 1322, 1328 (D.C. Cir. 1996).

16 15. Fourth, the Challenged Actions violate the Fifth Amendment’s Due Process
 17 Clause. Anthropic has weighty property and liberty interests in its reputation, its business
 18 relationships, its future business prospects, and its advocacy. The Challenged Actions arbitrarily
 19 deprive Anthropic of those interests without *any* process, much less due process.

20 16. Fifth, the Challenged Actions violate the APA’s prohibition against imposing any
 21 “sanction,” “penalty,” “revocation,” “suspension,” or other “compulsory or restrictive” action
 22 against a person “except within jurisdiction delegated to the agency and as authorized by law.”
 23 5 U.S.C. §§ 551, 558.

24 17. The consequences of this case are enormous. The federal government retaliated
 25 against a leading frontier AI developer for adhering to its protected viewpoint on a subject of
 26 great public significance—AI safety and the limitations of its own AI models—in violation of
 27 the Constitution and laws of the United States. Defendants are seeking to destroy the economic
 28 value created by one of the world’s fastest-growing private companies, which is a leader in

responsibly developing an emergent technology of vital significance to our Nation. The Challenged Actions inflict immediate and irreparable harm on Anthropic; on others whose speech will be chilled; on those benefiting from the economic value the company can continue to create; and on a global public that deserves robust dialogue and debate on what AI means for warfare and surveillance. There is no valid justification for the Challenged Actions. The Court should declare them unlawful and enjoin Defendants from taking any steps to implement them.

PARTIES

18. Plaintiff Anthropic is a public benefit corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and headquartered in San Francisco. Anthropic's customers range from Fortune 500 companies and U.S. government agencies to small businesses and individual consumers who have integrated Claude into the core of how they work, transforming workflows on a wide range of tasks.

19. The U.S. Department of War is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

20. The U.S. Department of the Treasury is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

21. The Federal Housing Finance Agency is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

22. The U.S. Department of State is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

23. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

24. The U.S. Department of Commerce is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

25. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

26. The General Services Administration is a federal agency headquartered in Washington, D.C.

1 27. The U.S. Office of Personnel Management is a federal agency headquartered in
2 Washington, D.C.

3 28. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is a federal agency headquartered in
4 Rockville, Maryland.

5 29. The U.S. Social Security Administration is a federal agency headquartered in
6 Baltimore, Maryland.

7 30. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security is a federal agency headquartered in
8 Washington, D.C.

9 31. The Securities and Exchange Commission is a federal agency headquartered in
10 Washington, D.C.

11 32. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is a federal agency
12 headquartered in Washington, D.C.

13 33. The U.S. Department of Energy is a federal agency headquartered in Washington,
14 D.C.

15 34. The Federal Reserve Board of Governors is a federal agency headquartered in
16 Washington, D.C.

17 35. The National Endowment for the Arts is a federal agency headquartered in
18 Washington, D.C.

19 36. The Executive Office of the President is a federal agency headquartered in
20 Washington, D.C.

21 37. Peter B. Hegseth is the Secretary of War and head of Defendant U.S. Department
22 of War. He is sued in his official capacity.

23 38. Scott Bessent is the Secretary of the Treasury and head of Defendant U.S.
24 Department of the Treasury. He is sued in his official capacity.

25 39. William J. Pulte is the Director of U.S. Federal Housing and head of Defendant
26 Federal Housing Finance Agency. He is sued in his official capacity.

27 40. Marco Rubio is the Secretary of State and head of Defendant U.S. Department of
28 State. He is sued in his official capacity.

1 41. Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. is the Secretary of Health and Human Services and head of
2 Defendant U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. He is sued in his official capacity.

3 42. Howard Lutnick is the Secretary of Commerce and head of Defendant U.S.
4 Department of Commerce. He is sued in his official capacity.

5 43. Douglas A. Collins is the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and head of Defendant
6 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. He is sued in his official capacity.

7 44. Edward C. Forst is the Administrator of Defendant General Services
8 Administration. He is sued in his official capacity.

9 45. Scott Kuper is the Director of Defendant U.S. Office of Personnel Management.
10 He is sued in his official capacity.

11 46. Ho K. Nieh is the Chairman of Defendant U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
12 He is sued in his official capacity.

13 47. Frank J. Bisigano is the Commissioner of Defendant U.S. Social Security
14 Administration. He is sued in his official capacity.

15 48. Kristi Noem is the Secretary of Homeland Security and the head of Defendant
16 U.S. Department of Homeland Security. She is sued in her official capacity.

17 49. Paul S. Atkins is the Chairman of Defendant Securities and Exchange
18 Commission. He is sued in his official capacity.

19 50. Jared Isaacman is the Administrator of Defendant National Aeronautics and Space
20 Administration. He is sued in his official capacity.

21 51. Chris Wright is the Secretary of Energy and head of Defendant U.S. Department
22 of Energy. He is sued in his official capacity.

23 52. Jerome H. Powell is the Chairman of Defendant Federal Reserve Board of
24 Governors. He is sued in his official capacity.

25 53. Mary Anne Carter is the Chairman of Defendant National Endowment for the
26 Arts. She is sued in her official capacity.

27 54. Doe Defendants 1 through 10 are federal departments, agencies, offices, or
28 instrumentalities—including responsible officials within them—beyond those specifically

identified above that have participated in the development and implementation of the Challenged Actions. All individual officials among the Doe Defendants are sued in their official capacities. Their true names and capacities are unknown to Anthropic at this time, and Anthropic will seek leave to amend this Complaint to identify them as their identities and roles become known.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

55. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this civil action arises under the Constitution of the United States and federal statutes. This Court is authorized to award the requested relief under Rules 57 and 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. §§ 702, 705, 706; the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02; the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651; and the court's inherent equitable powers. The APA waives sovereign immunity. 5 U.S.C. § 702.

56. This Court also has authority to enjoin unlawful official action that is ultra vires, *see, e.g., Reich*, 74 F.3d at 1327-28, or that violates the Constitution, *see Free Enter. Fund v. Pub. Co. Acct. Oversight Bd.*, 561 U.S. 477, 491 n.2 (2010). The Supreme Court has long held that federal courts have equitable power to grant injunctive relief "with respect to violations of federal law by federal officials." *Armstrong v. Exceptional Child Ctr., Inc.*, 575 U.S. 320, 326-27 (2015); *see also Larson v. Domestic & Foreign Com. Corp.*, 337 U.S. 682, 689 (1949).

57. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e)(1)(C), because Defendants are agencies of the United States and officers of the United States acting in their official capacities, Plaintiff resides in this District, and no real property is involved.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Models

58. Claude is a versatile, industry-leading large language model (LLM) that can be used in many different contexts depending on a user's needs. Anthropic first launched Claude in March 2023. The company has released several more versions of Claude since then, most recently Claude Opus 4.6 and Claude Sonnet 4.6 in February 2026.

59. LLMs like Claude are algorithmic systems trained on massive datasets to identify patterns and associations in language, and to generate outputs and take actions that resemble

1 human responses and actions. Through training, models acquire predictive power and the
2 transformative ability to take a range of actions in a fraction of the time it would take humans to
3 perform them.

4 60. When deployed through a chatbot interface, Claude can interpret and respond to a
5 vast variety of user inputs, known as “prompts,” in an intelligent, human-like way. Depending on
6 the nature of the user’s prompt, Claude can: process basic instructions and logical scenarios; take
7 direction on tone and “personality” when providing outputs; write in different languages; provide
8 outputs in a variety of programming languages; analyze large amounts of information; and
9 provide answers to user queries, with detailed background on technical, scientific, and cultural
10 knowledge.

11 61. Claude may also be configured with tools that enable it to behave “agentially,”
12 meaning it can take actions on behalf of a user such as retrieving information, navigating online
13 resources, writing and executing code, interacting with external services, or carrying out open-
14 ended tasks that Claude plans and adapts. In certain configurations, Claude can perform tasks
15 with minimal ongoing user input, operating with a degree of autonomy. Although this agentic
16 use of AI systems is of particular interest to some users, including governments, it also presents
17 heightened risks compared to traditional, prompt-response chatbot interactions.

18 62. AI models like Claude are not perfect. Despite developers’ best efforts, models
19 can generate inaccurate or misguided responses, or they can “hallucinate,” confidently providing
20 incorrect information. This is in part because models generate responses by sampling from a
21 probability distribution rather than by selecting outputs pursuant to predefined rules. As a result,
22 the outputs may or may not be factually accurate, and the same model, given the same prompt
23 twice, may provide two different responses.

24 **Anthropic’s Foundational Commitment To AI Safety**

25 63. Anthropic was founded in 2021 by seven former employees of OpenAI
26 committed to the belief that AI will have a vast impact on the world and that AI development
27 should maximize positive outcomes for humanity. Anthropic believes that AI policy decisions in
28 the next few years will touch nearly every part of public life and that questions of AI policy

1 governance are inherently nonpartisan. To that end, Anthropic has earned a reputation as an
2 advocate dedicated to building a safer AI ecosystem. In keeping with that founding mission,
3 Anthropic also builds frontier AI systems and strives to deploy those systems responsibly, in
4 service of human progress.² Anthropic began as a research-first company, devoted to AI
5 research, adversarial testing, and policy work to further AI safety. That focus continues today.

6 64. As a public benefit corporation (PBC), Anthropic balances stockholder interests
7 with its public benefit purpose of responsibly developing and maintaining advanced AI for the
8 long-term benefit of humanity. The Delaware PBC statute permits its board to consider safety,
9 ethics, and societal impact as part of ordinary corporate decision-making, rather than treat profit
10 maximization as the sole objective.

11 65. These beliefs are fully compatible with responsible use of Claude by the
12 Department of War. Claude has a wide range of specialized defense applications, including
13 autonomously completing complex software engineering projects related to offensive and
14 defensive cyber operations and vulnerability detection; supporting military operations;
15 performing intelligence analysis; and even handling national security workflows on a custom
16 fine-tuned version of Claude developed for classified networks.

17 66. Anthropic has developed a detailed Usage Policy to address the unique risks of
18 AI, encourage safe and responsible uses of its models, and prohibit a wide range of behaviors
19 contrary to its mission and values. Among other things, that Policy prohibits users from selling
20 illegal drugs, engaging in human trafficking, exploiting cyber vulnerabilities, designing weapons
21 or delivery processes for the deployment of weapons, or engaging in surveillance of persons
22 without their consent. By its terms, the Policy has always prohibited the use of Anthropic's
23 services for lethal autonomous warfare without human oversight and surveillance of Americans
24 en masse.

25
26
27 ² *A statement from Dario Amodei on Anthropic's commitment to American AI leadership*,
28 Anthropic (Oct. 21, 2025), <https://www.anthropic.com/news/statement-dario-amodei-american-ai-leadership>.

The Federal Government's Embrace Of AI And Contracts With Anthropic

67. Since taking office, the Trump Administration has made global adoption of U.S.-developed AI systems a stated policy priority. The President has issued multiple Executive Orders focused on America's global AI dominance.³ His Administration released an "AI Action Plan" focused in part on promoting AI adoption throughout the federal government, which Anthropic publicly supported. Last year, the General Services Administration (GSA) added Claude and other AI providers to its list of approved vendors. The Department likewise has significantly expanded its use of artificial intelligence and entered into multiple major contracts with leading AI companies to scale AI capabilities across defense and intelligence missions,⁴ including "warfighting, intelligence, business, and enterprise information systems."⁵

68. Anthropic is committed to these objectives and has invested considerable resources to support the government's national security work. Today, Claude is reportedly the Department's most widely deployed and used frontier AI model—and the only one currently on classified systems.⁶

69. This did not happen overnight. Anthropic began building the infrastructure, partnerships, regulatory approvals, and capabilities necessary to support U.S. government operations in 2023. It joined the AI Safety Institute Consortium, collaborating with the federal government on AI safety research and evaluation frameworks. It entered into strategic partnerships with cloud providers to support its growing role in the national security ecosystem. And it invested substantial resources into pursuing—and obtaining—authorization in the Federal

³ See Exec. Order 14179, 90 Fed. Reg. 8741 (Jan. 23, 2025); Exec. Order 14320, 90 Fed. Reg. 35393 (July 23, 2025).

⁴ *CDAO Announces Partnerships with Frontier AI Companies to Address National Security Mission Areas*, CDAO (July 14, 2025), <https://www.ai.mil/latest/news-press/pr-view/article/4242822/cdao-announces-partnerships-with-frontier-ai-companies-to-address-national-secu/>.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ See Sheera Frenkel & Julian E. Barnes, *Defense Dept. and Anthropic Square Off in Dispute Over A.I. Safety*, *N.Y. Times* (Feb. 18, 2026), <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/02/18/technology/defense-department-anthropic-ai-safety.html>.

1 Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP), the government’s security
2 authorization framework for cloud products and services.

3 70. Anthropic has also developed specialized “Claude Gov” models tailored
4 specifically for the national security context.⁷ These models have been built based on direct
5 feedback from national security agencies to address real-world requirements, like improved
6 handling of classified information, enhanced proficiency in critical languages, and sophisticated
7 analysis of cybersecurity data. Claude Gov models undergo rigorous safety testing consistent
8 with Anthropic’s commitment to responsible AI.

9 71. To make Claude more useful for the military and intelligence components of the
10 federal government, Anthropic does not impose the same restrictions on the military’s use of
11 Claude as it does on civilian customers. Claude Gov is less prone to refuse requests that would
12 be prohibited in the civilian context, such as using Claude for handling classified documents,
13 military operations, or threat analysis. Anthropic’s terms in its existing contracts with the
14 government also recognize the government’s unique needs and capabilities. For example,
15 Anthropic’s government-specific addendum to the Usage Policy permits Claude to be used to
16 analyze lawfully collected foreign intelligence information, which would not be permitted under
17 the Usage Policy for civilian users.

18 72. Since 2024, Anthropic has partnered with other national security contractors.
19 Those partnerships have enabled the incorporation of Claude into the classified systems of the
20 Department of War and other agencies. And they have allowed for the use of Claude to support
21 government operations such as rapid processing of complex data, identifying trends, streamlining
22 document review, and helping government officials make more informed decisions in time-
23 sensitive situations.⁸

24
25 ⁷ *Claude Gov Models for U.S. National Security Customers*, Anthropic (June 6, 2026),
<https://www.anthropic.com/news/claude-gov-models-for-u-s-national-security-customers>.

26 ⁸ *Anthropic and Palantir Partner to Bring Claude AI Models to AWS for U.S. Government*
27 *Intelligence and Defense Operations*, Business Wire (Nov. 7, 2024),
28 <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20241107699415/en/Anthropic-and-Palantir-Partner-to-Bring-Claude-AI-Models-to-AWS-for-U.S.-Government-Intelligence-and-Defense-Operations>.

73. Last year, Anthropic entered its first direct agreement with the Department’s Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Office (CDAO). Under that agreement, Anthropic agreed to work with the Department to scope and develop use cases and, eventually, design a prototype AI service specifically for the Department’s use. CDAO awarded similar agreements to Google, OpenAI, and xAI, each with a \$200 million ceiling value, as part of its “commercial-first approach to accelerating DoD adoption of AI.”⁹

74. Anthropic worked diligently under that agreement, scoping out potential ways that the Department could best be served by Claude and related Anthropic professional services. During this period, the Department conveyed to Anthropic that Claude was the best solution for some of the proposals.

75. In the fall of 2025, Anthropic began negotiations for an additional agreement to provide a version of Claude on the Department’s “GenAI.mil” AI platform. As part of those discussions, the Department asked Anthropic to excise its Usage Policy and allow the Department to use Claude for “all lawful uses.” Because of Anthropic’s commitment to U.S. national security, Anthropic substantially agreed to the proposal—except in two important respects.

76. First, Anthropic did not develop Claude (or the specialized Claude Gov models) to deploy lethal autonomous warfare without human oversight. Claude has not been trained or tested for that use. At least at present, Claude is simply not capable of performing such tasks responsibly without human oversight.

77. Second, Anthropic is unwilling to agree to Claude’s use for mass surveillance of Americans. AI tools like Claude enable collection and analysis of information at speeds and scales not previously contemplated, posing unique risks for civil liberties given the potential for errors and misuse. These techniques would have been unimaginable when Congress enacted the existing frameworks regulating how the Executive Branch may conduct surveillance. AI

⁹ CDAO Announces Partnerships with Frontier AI Companies to Address National Security Mission Areas, CDAO (July 14, 2025), <https://www.ai.mil/latest/news-press/pr-view/article/4242822/cdao-announces-partnerships-with-frontier-ai-companies-to-address-national-secu/>.

1 technology is developing far more rapidly than those legal frameworks. And surveillance
2 conducted using AI poses significantly greater potential to make mistakes—and to amplify the
3 effect of any mistakes—than traditional techniques.

4 78. Allowing Claude to be used to enable the Department to surveil U.S. persons at
5 scale and to field weapons systems that may kill without human oversight would therefore be
6 inconsistent with Anthropic’s founding purpose and public commitments. These important
7 restrictions simply reflect what Anthropic knows to be true about Claude’s limitations.

8 79. The Usage Policy does not provide Anthropic with any special capabilities to
9 control, oversee, or second-guess the federal government’s operations or the Department’s
10 military judgments. Nor does providing Claude to the government as a vendor place Anthropic in
11 a position to intervene in or impede government decision-making. Indeed, while operating under
12 the terms of the Usage Policy, the Department never previously raised any issues with its use of
13 Claude or concerns about Anthropic’s potential interference. Anthropic had only ever received
14 positive feedback about Claude’s capabilities from its government customers.

15 **The Present Dispute**

16 80. Later in 2025, the discussions regarding an additional agreement about deploying
17 Claude on the “GenAI.mil” platform morphed into a negotiation over the Department’s use of
18 Claude more broadly. The Department demanded that—across all ongoing and future
19 deployments of Claude—Anthropic abandon its Usage Policy and instead allow “all lawful use”
20 of Claude. As part of these new demands, the Department sent partial contract language
21 incorporating this term to Anthropic.

22 81. In early January 2026, Secretary Hegseth issued a memorandum directing the
23 Department to “[u]nleash experimentation with America’s leading AI models Department-wide”
24 and execute a series of “Pace-Setting Projects” to accelerate AI adoption. To advance that goal,
25 the memorandum directed the Department’s procurement office to “incorporate standard ‘any
26 lawful use’ language into any DoW contract” for AI services within 180 days. Three days later,
27 Secretary Hegseth delivered remarks explaining that the Department was “blowing up . . .
28 barriers.”

1 82. Despite disagreement on the two use restrictions, Anthropic has continued to
2 reiterate its commitment to providing Claude to serve the United States’ national security
3 interests and to negotiate in good faith with the Department.

4 83. But the Department chose a different path. In February 2026, a source inside the
5 Department told reporters that it was “close” to cutting business ties with Anthropic and
6 designating Anthropic a “supply chain risk,” a designation that—to Anthropic’s knowledge—has
7 never before been applied to a domestic company.¹⁰ The source said: “It will be an enormous
8 pain in the ass to disentangle, and we are going to make sure they pay a price for forcing our
9 hand like this.”¹¹

10 84. Until the Department raised this threat, no government official had ever raised a
11 concern with Anthropic about potential supply chain vulnerabilities. On the contrary, the
12 government has consistently provided the security clearances that are necessary for Anthropic’s
13 personnel to perform classified work. Those clearances remain in place today. Moreover, in 2024
14 Anthropic became the first frontier AI lab to collaborate with the Department of Energy to
15 evaluate an AI model in a Top Secret classified environment.

16 85. Matters came to a head in a meeting between Secretary Hegseth and Dr. Dario
17 Amodei, Anthropic’s CEO, on February 24, 2026. Secretary Hegseth presented Anthropic with
18 an ultimatum. He demanded that Anthropic accede to the Department’s demands within four
19 days or face one of two apparently contradictory punishments: either the Secretary would purport
20 to invoke the Defense Production Act to force Anthropic to do as he said, or he would cast
21 Anthropic out of the defense supply chain altogether as a supposed “supply chain risk.”¹²
22 Pentagon officials confirmed in the media that the meeting was not intended to drive resolution,
23 but rather to intimidate Anthropic.¹³

24
25 ¹⁰ Dave Lawler et al., *Exclusive: Pentagon threatens Anthropic punishment*, Axios (Feb. 16,
26 2026), <https://www.axios.com/2026/02/16/anthropic-defense-department-relationship-hegseth>.

27 ¹¹ *Id.*

28 ¹² *Id.*; see also Dave Lawler & Maria Curi, *Exclusive: Hegseth gives Anthropic until Friday to
back down on AI safeguards*, Axios (Feb. 24, 2026),
<https://www.axios.com/2026/02/24/anthropic-pentagon-claude-hegseth-dario>.

¹³ Dave Lawler & Maria Curi, *Scoop: Hegseth to meet Anthropic CEO as Pentagon threatens*

1 86. After the February 24 meeting, a senior Pentagon official gave Anthropic “until
2 5:01pm [Eastern] Friday to get on board with the Department of War If they don’t get on
3 board, the Secretary of War will ensure the Defense Production Act is invoked on Anthropic,
4 compelling them to be used by the Pentagon.”¹⁴ The same official added, “the Secretary of War
5 will also label Anthropic a supply chain risk.” *Id.* In other words, the official suggested that
6 Anthropic was both necessary to national defense and—at the same time—an unacceptable risk
7 to national security.

8 87. On February 26, Dr. Amodei issued a public statement describing Anthropic’s
9 adherence to its stated policy. He explained that “Anthropic understands that the Department of
10 War, not private companies, makes military decisions. We have never raised objections to
11 particular military operations nor attempted to limit use of our technology in an ad hoc manner.”
12 He again emphasized that the two restrictions giving rise to the dispute address uses that are
13 “simply outside the bounds of what today’s technology can safely and reliably do,” and that
14 Anthropic “cannot in good conscience accede to” the Department’s request. He reiterated that
15 “[o]ur strong preference is to continue to serve the Department and our warfighters—with our
16 two requested safeguards in place.” And he promised that, “[s]hould the Department choose to
17 offboard Anthropic, we will work to enable a smooth transition to another provider, avoiding any
18 disruption to ongoing military planning, operations, or other critical missions.”¹⁵
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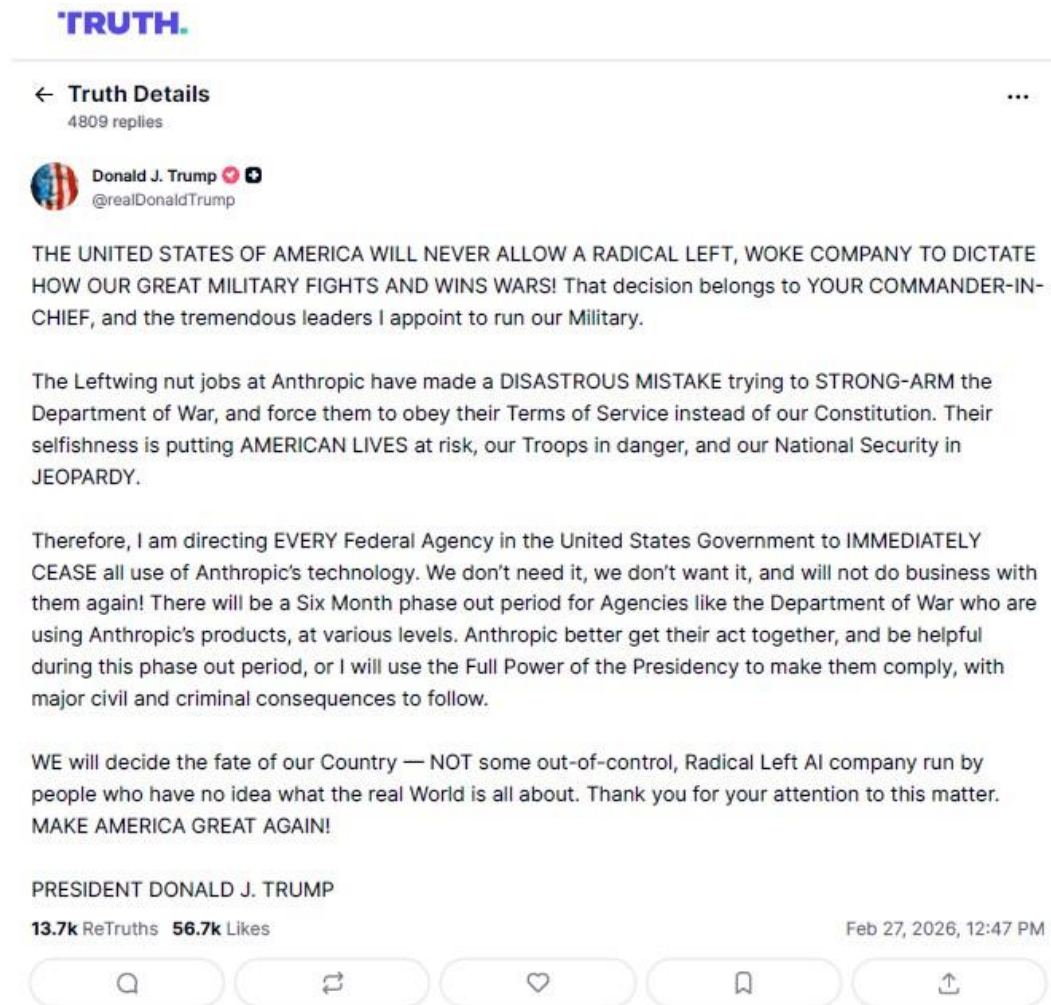
24 *banishment*, Axios (Feb. 23, 2026), <https://www.axios.com/2026/02/23/hegseth-dario-pentagon-meeting-anthropic-claude> (quoting a senior official as saying, “This is not a friendly meeting. This is a sh*t-or-get-off-the-pot meeting.”).

26 ¹⁴ Jared Perlo & Gordon Lubold, *Anthropic says U.S. military can use its AI systems for missile defense* (Feb. 25, 2026), <https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/security/anthropic-pentagon-us-military-can-use-ai-missile-defense-hegseth-rcna260534>.

28 ¹⁵ *Statement from Dario Amodei on our discussions with the Department of War*, Anthropic (Feb. 26, 2026), <https://www.anthropic.com/news/statement-department-of-war>.

The Government Retaliates Against Anthropic

88. The next day—even before the 5:01 p.m. Eastern deadline—President Trump posted the Presidential Directive, purporting to direct all federal agencies to immediately cease all use of Anthropic’s technology:¹⁶



89. Secretary Hegseth immediately followed suit by posting a “final” decision on social media directing his Department to designate Anthropic a “Supply-Chain Risk to National Security” and decreeing that, “effective immediately,” “no contractor, supplier, or partner that

¹⁶ **Exhibit 1**, Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), TruthSocial (Feb. 27, 2026, 12:47 PM PT), <https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/116144552969293195>.

1 does business with the United States military may conduct any commercial activity with
 2 Anthropic”:¹⁷

3 Post



Secretary of War Pete Hegseth
 @SecWar

5 This week, Anthropic delivered a master class in arrogance and betrayal as
 6 well as a textbook case of how not to do business with the United States
 7 Government or the Pentagon.

8 Our position has never wavered and will never waver: the Department of
 9 War must have full, unrestricted access to Anthropic's models for every
 10 LAWFUL purpose in defense of the Republic.

11 Instead, @AnthropicAI and its CEO @DarioAmodei, have chosen duplicity.
 12 Cloaked in the sanctimonious rhetoric of “effective altruism,” they have
 13 attempted to strong-arm the United States military into submission - a
 14 cowardly act of corporate virtue-signaling that places Silicon Valley
 15 ideology above American lives.

16 The Terms of Service of Anthropic's defective altruism will never outweigh
 17 the safety, the readiness, or the lives of American troops on the battlefield.

18 Their true objective is unmistakable: to seize veto power over the
 19 operational decisions of the United States military. That is unacceptable.

20 As President Trump stated on Truth Social, the Commander-in-Chief and
 21 the American people alone will determine the destiny of our armed forces,
 22 not unelected tech executives.

23 Anthropic's stance is fundamentally incompatible with American principles.
 24 Their relationship with the United States Armed Forces and the Federal
 25 Government has therefore been permanently altered.

26 In conjunction with the President's directive for the Federal Government to
 27 cease all use of Anthropic's technology, I am directing the Department of
 28 War to designate Anthropic a Supply-Chain Risk to National Security.
 Effective immediately, no contractor, supplier, or partner that does business
 with the United States military may conduct any commercial activity with
 Anthropic. Anthropic will continue to provide the Department of War its
 services for a period of no more than six months to allow for a seamless
 transition to a better and more patriotic service.

America's warfighters will never be held hostage by the ideological whims
 of Big Tech. This decision is final.

2:14 PM · Feb 27, 2026 · 12.8M Views

90. The Secretarial Order left unclarified who is covered as a “partner,” what it means
 to do business “with the United States military” versus the Department more broadly, or what
 “commercial activity” is prohibited. Regardless of what these other companies must do, the

¹⁷ **Exhibit 2**, Secretary of War Pete Hegseth (@SecWar), X (Feb. 27, 2026, 2:14 PM PT),
<https://x.com/SecWar/status/2027507717469049070>.

Order also insisted that “Anthropic will continue to provide the Department of War its services for a period of no more than six months.”¹⁸

91. But the Secretary left no doubt about his reasons: “Anthropic’s stance is fundamentally incompatible with American principles.”¹⁹ According to the Secretary, this “stance” includes “Silicon Valley ideology,” “corporate virtue-signaling,” “defective altruism,” “arrogance,” and even an attempt to hold “America’s warfighters . . . hostage [to] the ideological whims of Big Tech.”²⁰ The Secretary thus distorted Anthropic’s clear-eyed, expertise-driven understanding of its own technology’s current limits into purported ideological extremism.

92. GSA also took immediate steps in “support of President Trump’s directive,” which it understood to “rejec[t] attempts to politicize work” and to require federal agencies to contract only with AI companies “who fit the bill.”²¹ In a news release issued the same day as the Presidential Directive, GSA announced that it was removing Anthropic from USAi.gov and the Multiple Award Schedule contracts. A top GSA official separately announced that the agency had terminated Anthropic’s “OneGov” contract.²²

93. Other government agencies soon fell in line, issuing multiple directives to begin to implement the President and the Secretary’s directives. For example, the Department of State and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) have acted on the President’s directive through internal communications, according to public reporting.²³ Monday morning, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Federal Housing Finance Agency announced they were terminating all use of Claude.²⁴ Anthropic also received reports that the Chief Information

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ Press Release, Gen. Servs. Admin., GSA Stands with President Trump on National Security AI Directive (Feb. 27, 2026), <https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/news-releases/gsa-stands-with-president-trump-on-national-security-ai-directive-02272026>.

²² Josh Gruenbaum (@FASCommissioner), X (Feb. 27, 2026, 6:21 PM ET), <https://x.com/FASCommissioner/status/2027524519703838973>.

²³ Lindsey Wilkinson & Madison Alder, *Anthropic faces fallout across federal agencies from DOD clash*, FedScoop (Feb. 27, 2026), <https://fedscoop.com/anthropic-claude-dod-federal-agency-fallout-trump-hegseth/>.

²⁴ Scott Bessent (@SecScottBessent), X (Mar. 2, 2026, 10:57 AM ET),

1 Officer of a federal civilian agency advised all non-Department of War leadership to stop using
2 Claude.

3 94. Private actors also took heed. Anthropic immediately received outreach from
4 numerous outside partners—from customers, to cloud providers, to investors—expressing
5 confusion about what was required of them and concern about their ability to continue to work
6 with Anthropic. Since the Challenged Actions, dozens of companies have contacted Anthropic
7 seeking clarity, guidance, and, in some cases, an understanding of their termination rights.

8 95. An official confirmed that the Department’s actions are a response to Anthropic’s
9 purported “behavior” in negotiations and threatened not just to terminate Anthropic’s contracts
10 but “require that all our vendors and contractors certify that they don’t use any Anthropic
11 models.”²⁵

12 96. Other government officials relayed the personal and ideological nature of the
13 Department’s objective: “The problem with [Anthropic’s CEO] Dario [Amodei] is, with him, it’s
14 ideological. We know who we’re dealing with.”²⁶ This followed public condemnation of
15 Anthropic and its usage policies by the Department’s Chief Technology Officer as “not
16 democratic.”²⁷

17 97. Throughout, the federal government has never once expressed concerns about
18 Anthropic’s security or Claude’s competencies. Instead, it has repeatedly recognized that
19 Anthropic is not only safe but an important national asset. Claude’s FedRAMP authorization
20 represents the highest level of cloud security certification for the handling of unclassified and
21

22 <https://x.com/secscottbessent/status/2028499953283117283>; William Pulte (@pulte), X (Mar. 2,
23 2026, 11:12 AM ET), <https://x.com/pulte/status/2028503809299779866>.

24 ²⁵ Morgan Phillips, *Maduro raid questions trigger Pentagon review of top AI firm as potential
25 ‘supply chain risk,’* Fox News (Feb. 16, 2026), [https://www.foxnews.com/politics/maduro-raid-
26 questions-trigger-pentagon-review-top-ai-firm-potential-supply-chain-risk](https://www.foxnews.com/politics/maduro-raid-questions-trigger-pentagon-review-top-ai-firm-potential-supply-chain-risk).

27 ²⁶ Dave Lawler & Maria Curi, *Scoop: Hegseth to meet Anthropic CEO as Pentagon threatens
28 banishment*, Axios (Feb. 23, 2026), [https://www.axios.com/2026/02/23/hegseth-dario-pentagon-
meeting-anthropic-claude](https://www.axios.com/2026/02/23/hegseth-dario-pentagon-meeting-anthropic-claude).

²⁷ See Sydney J. Freedberg Jr., *Pentagon CTO says it’s ‘not democratic’ for Anthropic to limit
military use of Claude AI*, Breaking Defense (Feb. 19, 2026),
[https://breakingdefense.com/2026/02/pentagon-cto-says-its-not-democratic-for-anthropic-to-
limit-military-use-of-claude-ai/](https://breakingdefense.com/2026/02/pentagon-cto-says-its-not-democratic-for-anthropic-to-limit-military-use-of-claude-ai/).

1 controlled unclassified information. The Department approved (and has continued to maintain) a
 2 facility clearance for Anthropic as well as numerous security clearances for Anthropic's
 3 personnel so they can perform classified work. Never during any of these security-focused
 4 processes did the government determine that Anthropic or its services posed a supply chain risk.
 5 Indeed, the FedRAMP authorization and facility security clearance and personnel clearances
 6 could not have been issued had any such determination been made.

7 98. Even during the recent negotiations, the government has repeatedly and publicly
 8 praised Claude's capabilities. Chief Technology Officer and Under Secretary of War Emil
 9 Michael, while describing the dispute with Anthropic, explicitly characterized Anthropic as one
 10 of America's "national champions" in AI.²⁸ In the February 24 meeting with Dr. Amodei,
 11 Secretary Hegseth described Anthropic's technology as having "exquisite capabilities" and stated
 12 that the Department would "love" to work with Anthropic.

13 99. Senior administration officials have likewise repeatedly acknowledged that
 14 displacing Anthropic from its role would be disruptive because competing AI models "are just
 15 behind" when it comes to specialized government applications.²⁹

16 100. Department officials have even expressed concerns about the consequences of
 17 losing access to Claude.³⁰ Describing the dispute between Anthropic and the Department, one
 18 official stated that "[t]he only reason we're still talking to these people is we need them and we
 19 need them now. The problem for these guys is they are that good."³¹

20 101. Indeed, the President and Secretary Hegseth insisted that Claude must remain
 21 available to the Department for six months—even after another AI company had indicated it

22 _____
 23 ²⁸ Sydney J. Freedberg Jr., *Pentagon CTO says it's 'not democratic' for Anthropic to limit*
 24 *military use of Claude AI*, Breaking Defense (Feb. 19, 2026),
<https://breakingdefense.com/2026/02/pentagon-cto-says-its-not-democratic-for-anthropic-to-limit-military-use-of-claude-ai/>.

25 ²⁹ Dave Lawler & Maria Curi, *Scoop: Hegseth to meet Anthropic CEO as Pentagon threatens*
 26 *banishment*, Axios (Feb. 23, 2026), <https://www.axios.com/2026/02/23/hegseth-dario-pentagon-meeting-anthropic-claude>.

27 ³⁰ See Dave Lawler & Maria Curi, *Exclusive: Hegseth gives Anthropic until Friday to back down*
 28 *on AI safeguards*, Axios (Feb. 24, 2026), <https://www.axios.com/2026/02/24/anthropic-pentagon-claude-hegseth-dario>.

³¹ *Id.*

1 would accede to the Department’s demand to make its models available for “all lawful uses,” and
 2 apparently as the Department was in talks with a third AI company that recently announced it is
 3 inclined to do the same thing.³² Within hours of the Challenged Actions, moreover, the
 4 Department reportedly “launched a major air attack in Iran with the help of [the] very same
 5 tools” that are “made by” Anthropic and are the subject of the Challenged Actions.³³

6 102. And senior officials within the Department recently confirmed to the press what is
 7 apparent from the facts: One official who manages information security said that the Secretarial
 8 Order was “ideological” rather than an accurate description of risk. Another official, who
 9 specifically evaluates supply chain risk and other potential intelligence threats, acknowledged
 10 “there is no evidence of supply-chain risk” from Anthropic’s AI model and reiterated that the
 11 Secretarial Order was “ideologically driven.”³⁴

12 103. Indeed, the President himself made clear that his Administration’s retaliatory
 13 actions towards Anthropic were a direct result of the views Anthropic expressed to the
 14 government and the public about the limitations on the use of its own product: “Well, I fired
 15 Anthropic. Anthropic is in trouble because I fired [them] like dogs, because they shouldn’t have
 16 done that.”³⁵

17 **The Secretary Notifies Anthropic Of His “Supply Chain Risk” Designation**

18 104. Even as agencies across the federal government moved to implement the
 19 Presidential Directive, Dr. Amodei and Under Secretary of War Michael continued negotiations
 20

21 ³² Keach Hagey, *Altman Says OpenAI Is Working on Pentagon Deal Amid Anthropic Standoff*,
 22 Wall St. J. (Feb. 27, 2026), <https://www.wsj.com/tech/ai/openais-sam-altman-calls-for-de-escalation-in-anthropic-showdown-with-hegseth-03ecbac8?mod=Searchresults&pos=1&page=1>.

23 ³³ Marcus Weisberger, A. Ramkumar, & S. Holliday, *U.S. Strikes in Middle East Use Anthropic*,
 24 *Hours After Trump Ban*, Wall St. J. (Feb. 28, 2026), <https://www.wsj.com/livecoverage/iran-strikes-2026/card/u-s-strikes-in-middle-east-use-anthropic-hours-after-trump-ban-ozNO0iClZpfpL7K7EIJ2?mod=Searchresults&pos=2&page=1>.

25 ³⁴ Patrick Tucker, *Pentagon’s war on Anthropic based on ‘dubious’ legal thinking and ideology—*
 26 *not real risk, sources say*, Defense One (Mar. 3, 2026),
 27 <https://www.defenseone.com/business/2026/03/pentagons-war-anthropic-based-dubious-legal-thinking-and-ideology-not-real-risk-sources-say/411849/>.

28 ³⁵ Dasha Burns, *Trump says he’ll help pick Iran’s leader, predicts regime change in Cuba*,
 Politico (Mar. 5, 2026), <https://www.politico.com/news/2026/03/05/trump-unleashed-president-bullish-on-iran-eyeing-regime-change-in-cuba-and-impatient-with-ukraine-00814292>.

1 in an effort to resolve or de-escalate the dispute. Those discussions were still underway when, at
 2 8:48 p.m. Eastern on March 4, the Secretary of War sent Anthropic a letter. The letter, dated
 3 March 3, 2026, notified it of the “supply-chain risk” designation—almost a week after the
 4 Secretary had announced that designation on social media.

5 105. The two-page letter did not explain what risk Anthropic’s services supposedly
 6 pose to national security. Its stated rationale reads in full: “the Department of War has
 7 determined that (i) the use of the Covered Entity’s products or services in DoW covered systems
 8 presents a supply chain risk and that the use of the Section 3252 authority to carry out covered
 9 procurement actions is necessary to protect national security by reducing supply chain risk, and
 10 (ii) less intrusive measures are not reasonably available to reduce such supply chain risk.”

11 106. Based on that “determination,” the Secretarial Letter purports to exclude
 12 Anthropic—including all of its subsidiaries, successors, and affiliates—as a source for all
 13 Department procurements involving covered national security systems, effective immediately.³⁶
 14 The Letter does not explain the scope of procurements covered by the Secretary’s action.

15 **The Challenged Actions Are Causing Immediate And Irreparable Harm To Anthropic**

16 107. The Challenged Actions have inflicted immediate, far-ranging, and irreversible
 17 harm on Anthropic. These harms will continue unless the Challenged Actions are declared
 18 unlawful and enjoined.

19 108. Anthropic has built a reputation as a public benefit corporation that is committed
 20 to AI safety and the responsible deployment of its technology. That reputation is critical to its
 21 continued success and growth. Secretary Hegseth’s unlawful designation of Anthropic as “a
 22 Supply-Chain Risk to National Security” undoubtedly harms Anthropic’s reputation, as does
 23 Defendants’ unlawful decision to bar “EVERY Federal Agency in the United States
 24 Government” from using Anthropic’s technology.

25
 26 ³⁶ At the same time it received the Secretarial Letter, Anthropic also received a letter from the
 27 Secretary (also dated March 3) invoking the supply chain risk designation authority set out in 41
 28 U.S.C. § 4713. By statute, judicial review of actions taken under Section 4713 lies exclusively in
 the D.C. Circuit. *See* 41 U.S.C. § 1327(b). Anthropic intends to challenge that separate action in
 that forum and does not raise claims related to it in this action.

1 “in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right,” or
 2 “without observance of procedure required by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A), (C), (D).

3 115. The February 27 Secretarial Order purported to “direct[] the Department of War
 4 to designate Anthropic a Supply-Chain Risk to National Security” and ordered that, “[e]ffective
 5 immediately, no contractor, supplier, or partner that does business with the United States military
 6 may conduct any commercial activity with Anthropic.” The Order also emphasized that “[t]his
 7 decision is final.”³⁷

8 116. The Secretarial Order is a final agency action for purposes of the APA. It is an
 9 “agency action” because it is an “order” (i.e., a “disposition . . . in a matter other than
 10 rulemaking”) and also a “sanction” that “prohibit[s],” “limit[s],” or otherwise “affect[s]”
 11 Anthropic’s freedom to compete for federal contracts and maintain its business relationships.
 12 5 U.S.C. § 551(6), (10), (13). It is final both because Secretary Hegseth said so and because it
 13 finally “determine[s]” the “rights or obligations” of Anthropic and is backed by “legal
 14 consequences.” *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 177-78 (1997). Effective “immediately,” the
 15 decision purports to direct that no contractor, supplier, or partner that does business with the
 16 United States military may conduct any commercial activity with Anthropic.

17 117. A week later, the Secretary sent Anthropic a letter notifying it that the Department
 18 “has determined” that the use of Anthropic’s “products or services in DoW covered systems
 19 presents a supply chain risk” and that it is necessary for the Department to use its authority under
 20 10 U.S.C. § 3252 “to protect national security by reducing supply chain risk.” The Secretarial
 21 Letter also asserts that “less intrusive measures are not reasonably available to reduce such
 22 supply chain risk.” Those statements are the only explanations offered in the Secretarial Letter
 23 for the supply chain risk designation. And the Secretarial Letter does not purport to rescind or
 24 amend the Secretarial Order. *See generally Nat’l Urb. League v. Ross*, 508 F. Supp. 3d 663 (N.D.
 25 Cal. 2020) (“A final agency action does not become non-final after it is implemented.”).

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 27
 28 ³⁷ **Exhibit 2**, Secretary of War Pete Hegseth (@SecWar), X (Feb. 27, 2026, 2:14 PM PT),
<https://x.com/SecWar/status/2027507717469049070>.

1 118. An agency acts arbitrarily and capriciously when it “entirely fail[s] to consider an
2 important aspect of the problem,” offers “an explanation for its decision that runs counter to the
3 evidence before the agency,” or fails to “articulate a satisfactory explanation for its action
4 including a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *Motor Vehicle*
5 *Mfrs. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (internal quotation marks
6 omitted).

7 119. The Secretarial Order, and the attempt to implement and explain that Order via
8 the Secretarial Letter, violates the standards of Section 706 at every turn.

9 120. First, the Order exceeds the authority granted by Congress in 10 U.S.C. § 3252,
10 the federal statute addressing “supply chain risk[s].” That statute does not provide the
11 government a remedy for failed contract negotiations. Nor does it delegate freewheeling
12 authority to the Secretary to redefine “supply chain risk” to cover a contractor who declines to
13 modify its terms of use to track the Department’s preferences.

14 121. Instead, Section 3252 authorizes exclusion with respect to a prime contractor or
15 subcontractor only when necessary to protect against the risk that an adversary may “sabotage
16 . . . or otherwise subvert” an information system used for national security purposes. 10 U.S.C.
17 § 3252(b)(2)(A), (d)(4)-(5); 44 U.S.C. § 3552(b)(6). The Secretary has not determined, and
18 cannot reasonably determine, that Anthropic’s services present a risk of sabotage or subversion
19 by an adversary to the United States.

20 122. Anthropic is not, and has no ties to, an “adversary” to the United States. The
21 Executive Branch has defined the term to mean China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, Cuba, and
22 Venezuela. *See* Exec. Order No. 13,873, 84 Fed. Reg. 22689 (May 15, 2019); 15 C.F.R.
23 § 791.4(a). Anthropic is a U.S.-incorporated, U.S.-headquartered public benefit corporation with
24 a demonstrated history of supporting the United States government and its national security
25 interests. The Secretary has not articulated any determination otherwise. Nor is there any other
26 valid basis for the Secretary to determine that designating Anthropic presents a risk of
27 “sabotage” or “subver[sion].” Indeed, Anthropic has gone to significant lengths to prevent the
28 use of its technology by entities linked to the Chinese Communist Party, has shut down attempts

1 to abuse Claude for state-sponsored cyber operations, and has advocated for strong export
2 controls on the most powerful chips used to train AI, all to preserve the U.S. lead in frontier AI
3 development.

4 123. Second, the Secretary's actions failed to follow the procedure Congress required
5 before excluding from contracts or subcontracts on the basis that it poses an unacceptable
6 "supply chain risk." Under Section 3252, the Secretary must consult with other relevant officials
7 and determine in writing (1) that an exclusion is "necessary to protect national security by
8 reducing supply chain risk," and (2) that "less intrusive measures are not reasonably available to
9 reduce such supply chain risk." 10 U.S.C. § 3252(b)(1), (b)(2)(A)-(B). Then the Secretary must
10 notify the appropriate congressional committees of that determination, providing a summary of
11 the risk assessment and the basis for determining that less intrusive options were not available.
12 10 U.S.C. § 3252(b)(3). On information and belief, no valid Section 3252 determination was
13 made prior to the February 27 Secretarial Order. The Secretary did not consult with relevant
14 procurement officials, did not make any written determination that less intrusive measures were
15 unavailable, and did not notify Congress before issuing the Order. And even the Secretarial
16 Letter received by Anthropic on March 4, which recited the "necessary to protect national
17 security" and "less intrusive measures are not reasonably available" language from 10 U.S.C.
18 § 3252(b)(2)(A)-(B), did not describe any consultation with relevant procurement officials or any
19 congressional notification.

20 124. With respect to contracts entered directly with the government, Section 3252
21 authorizes the exclusion of a source only if it has failed either to "meet qualification standards"
22 or "achieve an acceptable rating with regard to an evaluation factor." 10 U.S.C. § 3252(d)(2)(A)-
23 (B). In both cases, those conditions relate to the risk that an adversary may sabotage, maliciously
24 interfere with, or otherwise subvert a covered system. The Secretary has not determined—and
25 could not reasonably determine—that Anthropic's services fail to meet qualification standards or
26 achieve an acceptable rating related to any evaluation factor for a procurement. The February 27
27 Secretarial Order contains no such determination. And the Secretarial Letter sent on March 4
28 does not address those statutory criteria.

1 125. To the contrary, the Secretary himself has recognized Claude’s capabilities as
2 “exquisite.” His Department suggested that Claude was so vital to our national defense that it
3 needed to be commandeered under the Defense Production Act. And he has ordered that
4 “Anthropic will continue to provide” its services to the Department of War for up to “six
5 months.” The “unexplained inconsistenc[y]” between simultaneously designating Anthropic’s
6 services a supply chain risk vulnerable to “sabotage” or other “subver[sion]” by a foreign
7 adversary while directing those services to be used for up to six months for national security
8 purposes demonstrates the arbitrariness of the Secretary’s final decision. *Dist. Hosp. Partners,*
9 *L.P. v. Burwell*, 786 F.3d 46, 59 (D.C. Cir. 2015) (collecting authority).

10 126. Additionally, nothing in the statute authorizes the Secretary to require every
11 “contractor, supplier, or partner that does business with the United States military” to blacklist
12 the excluded source.

13 127. Third, the Secretarial Order was arbitrary and capricious because it failed to
14 provide a rational and “satisfactory explanation” for designating Anthropic a supply chain risk.
15 *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass’n*, 463 U.S. at 43. The Secretary’s February 27 Order announcing his
16 “final” decision contains invective against Anthropic, but no explanation of why Claude
17 constitutes a supply chain risk. It does not attempt to reconcile the Secretary’s assertion that
18 those models are a threat “to National Security” with his decision to allow the Department to
19 continue using them for half a year—let alone the Department’s past praise for those models or
20 its simultaneous suggestion that Anthropic might be commandeered into providing them on the
21 Department’s terms under the Defense Production Act.

22 128. The post hoc Secretarial Letter does not meaningfully elaborate on that
23 explanation. It parrots the statutory predicates of Section 3252: that Anthropic presents a “supply
24 chain risk,” that the designation is “necessary to protect national security,” and that “less
25 intrusive measures [were] not reasonably available.” But it offers no explanation for any of these
26 conclusions; addresses none of the inconsistencies that rendered the Secretarial Order arbitrary;
27 and supplies none of the reasoned analysis the Order lacked.

129. The only explanation provided by the Secretary for his action is pure retaliation. That is plain on the face of the Secretarial Order, in which the Secretary criticized Anthropic as “ideological” and insufficiently “patriotic.” And it is confirmed by senior Department officials who unabashedly told the press that the Secretary designated Anthropic as a supply chain risk to “make sure [Anthropic] pays a price” for declining to concede to the Department’s demands;³⁸ that the Secretarial Order was “ideological” rather than an accurate description of risk; that “there is no evidence of supply-chain risk”; and that the Secretarial Order was “ideologically driven.”³⁹

130. The Secretary’s actions are arbitrary and capricious in multiple other ways. For example, the Secretary failed to consider less restrictive alternatives. Several were available here, and they had been offered as options by Anthropic itself. First, Anthropic repeatedly offered the Department that it would support an orderly transition to a new provider—one willing to accept the Department’s proposed terms—at nominal cost if the parties failed to come to an agreement. But the Department had other options as well, including agreeing to Anthropic’s proposed usage limitations; or continuing the negotiations already underway. Neither the Secretarial Order nor the Secretarial Letter identifies any of these alternatives, much less explains why they are insufficient.

131. The Secretary also failed to address the consequences of its actions for Anthropic, other companies that deal with the federal government, and Anthropic’s commercial counterparties. He also failed to reasonably account for Anthropic’s reliance interests. Neither the Secretarial Order nor the Secretarial Letter grapples with those considerations. And the Secretarial Order relied on extra-statutory factors that Congress did not intend for him to

³⁸ Dave Lawler et al., *Exclusive: Pentagon threatens Anthropic punishment*, Axios (Feb. 16, 2026), <https://www.axios.com/2026/02/16/anthropic-defense-department-relationship-hegseth>.

³⁹ Patrick Tucker, *Pentagon’s war on Anthropic based on ‘dubious’ legal thinking and ideology—not real risk, sources say*, Defense One (Mar. 3, 2026), <https://www.defenseone.com/business/2026/03/pentagons-war-anthropic-based-dubious-legal-thinking-and-ideology-not-real-risk-sources-say/411849/>.

1 consider under Section 3252, such as Anthropic’s position in contract negotiations and its public
2 statements on AI safety.

3 132. For these reasons, the Court should declare that the Secretarial Order is “in excess
4 of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations,” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C), and “arbitrary,
5 capricious . . . or otherwise not in accordance with law,” *id.* § 706(2)(A), set the order aside, and
6 enjoin Defendants (other than the President) from taking any action to implement or enforce it,
7 including through the Secretarial Letter.

8 133. Defendants’ APA violations have caused Anthropic ongoing and irreparable
9 harm.

10 **COUNT II**

11 **FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION**

12 **(EQUITABLE CAUSE OF ACTION; 5 U.S.C. § 702)**

13 **(ALL DEFENDANTS)**

14 134. Anthropic incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

15 135. The First Amendment to the Constitution provides that the federal Government
16 “shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . . or [abridging] the right of the people
17 to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.” U.S. Const. amend. I.

18 136. The Challenged Actions violate Anthropic’s First Amendment rights because they
19 constitute paradigmatic retaliation against Anthropic’s expressive activities, including protected
20 speech, protected viewpoints, and protected petitioning of the government.

21 137. The First Amendment “prohibits government officials from subjecting individuals
22 to retaliatory actions after the fact for having engaged in protected speech.” *Hous. Cmty. Coll.*
23 *Sys. v. Wilson*, 595 U.S. 468, 474 n.2 (2022); *Nieves v. Bartlett*, 587 U.S. 391, 398 (2019)
24 (similar). Indeed, “[s]tate action designed to retaliate against and chill” protected expression
25 “strikes at the heart of the First Amendment.” *Gibson v. United States*, 781 F.2d 1334, 1338 (9th
26 Cir. 1986).

27 138. Succeeding on a retaliation claim requires Anthropic to show that “(1) [it] was
28 engaged in a constitutionally protected activity, (2) the defendant’s actions would chill a person

1 of ordinary firmness from continuing to engage in the protected activity and (3) the protected
 2 activity was a substantial or motivating factor in the defendant's conduct." *O'Brien v. Welty*, 818
 3 F.3d 920, 932 (9th Cir. 2016); *President & Fellows of Harvard Coll. v. United States Dep't of*
 4 *Homeland Sec.*, 788 F. Supp. 3d 182, 206 (D. Mass. 2025) ("The elements of a Petition Clause
 5 retaliation claim are identical to those of a free speech retaliation claim."). All three elements are
 6 easily established here.

7 139. First, Anthropic engaged in protected First Amendment expression, in multiple
 8 respects.

9 140. To start, Anthropic has been a leading voice on AI safety and policy since its
 10 inception. The company frequently weighs in on pending legislation: It has advocated for the
 11 bipartisan Future of AI Innovation Act, which supports the efforts of the National Institute of
 12 Standards and Technology's Center for AI Standards and Innovation (CAISI) to undertake
 13 research on AI safety risks. And it has backed the CREATE AI Act of 2025 and the GAIN Act of
 14 2025—bipartisan safety bills that align with the company's policy priorities. Anthropic also
 15 maintains a bipartisan lobbying effort and has donated money to organizations that promote AI
 16 safety.

17 141. The company's public speech extends to its Usage Policy. That policy, posted
 18 prominently on Anthropic's website, implements and embodies the company's foundational
 19 commitment to the safe and responsible use of AI. Consistent with Anthropic's founding ethos,
 20 the policy "is calibrated to strike an optimal balance between enabling beneficial uses and
 21 mitigating potential harms."⁴⁰ As explained above, the Usage Policy has never permitted Claude
 22 to be used for mass surveillance of Americans or for lethal autonomous warfare.

23 142. Anthropic's executives speak publicly on these topics. In June 2025, Dr. Amodei
 24 published an op-ed opposing federal legislation that would have imposed a moratorium on state
 25 regulation of AI.⁴¹ In October 2025, he released a statement praising President Trump's AI

26 _____
 27 ⁴⁰ *Usage Policy*, Anthropic, <https://www.anthropic.com/legal/aup> (last visited Mar. 7, 2026).

28 ⁴¹ Dario Amodei, *Anthropic C.E.O.: Don't Let A.I. Companies off the Hook*, N.Y. Times: Opinion (June 5, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/06/05/opinion/anthropic-ceo-regulate-transparency.html>.

1 action plan, reiterating his opposition to a federal moratorium on state AI regulation, and
2 emphasizing Anthropic’s support for SB 53, a since-enacted California AI safety bill.⁴² And, as
3 noted above, on February 26, 2026, he issued a public statement regarding the importance of
4 Anthropic’s usage restrictions on lethal autonomous warfare and mass surveillance of
5 Americans, emphasizing that those uses are “simply outside the bounds of what today’s
6 technology can safely and reliably do,” and that Anthropic “cannot in good conscience” abandon
7 those particular restrictions.

8 143. In addition, Anthropic’s communications with the government are protected
9 speech. *Cf. Janus v. Am. Fed’n of State, Cnty., & Mun. Emps., Council 31*, 585 U.S. 878, 893-94
10 (2018) (recognizing that “collective bargaining” with the government is “private speech” that is
11 protected by the First Amendment); *President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 788 F. Supp. 3d at
12 203 (“refusing to cede” on issues of public importance “constitute[s] . . . protected conduct” even
13 if expressed as “rejection” of contract terms).

14 144. Throughout its negotiations with the Department, Anthropic expressed its views
15 about Claude’s capabilities and the uses to which Claude can safely and responsibly be put.
16 Anthropic has also spoken out about the threat to civil liberties that AI-enabled mass surveillance
17 of Americans poses. Anthropic has discussed these issues directly with the Department and has
18 shared its views with the public.⁴³ These expressions of Anthropic’s viewpoints are entitled to
19 full First Amendment protection. And that expression is what the Challenged Actions seek to
20 punish.

21 145. Anthropic also engaged in protected First Amendment activity when it petitioned
22 the government to honor Anthropic’s use restrictions with respect to lethal autonomous warfare
23 systems that lack any human oversight and mass surveillance of Americans. The First
24 Amendment protects the right “to petition the Government for a redress.” U.S. Const. amend. I.

26 ⁴² *A statement from Dario Amodei on Anthropic’s commitment to American AI leadership*,
27 Anthropic (Oct. 21, 2025), <https://www.anthropic.com/news/statement-dario-amodei-american-ai-leadership>.

28 ⁴³ *See, e.g., Statement from Dario Amodei on our discussions with the Department of War*,
Anthropic (Feb. 26, 2026), <https://www.anthropic.com/news/statement-department-of-war>.

Anthropic exercised that right by communicating its position to the Department, explaining the basis for that position, and seeking to persuade the government to embrace that view. *See BE & K Const. Co. v. N.L.R.B.*, 536 U.S. 516, 525 (2002) (“[T]he right to petition extends to all departments of the Government”) (citation omitted)). Anthropic was not simply engaged in contract negotiations; it was expressing a position on an issue of significant public importance for which it had unique expertise—the appropriate use of its own AI models. The government’s response was drastic and punitive, retaliating against the core freedoms the Petition Clause protects.

146. Second, the Challenged Actions impose significant financial and reputational costs on Anthropic that would chill a company of ordinary firmness from continuing to engage in expressive activity. Government action is “adverse” for purposes of a First Amendment retaliation claim if it is “*designed to . . . chill political expression*,” *Mendocino Env’t Ctr. v. Mendocino Cnty.*, 14 F.3d 457, 464 (9th Cir. 1994) (emphasis added), or “would chill a person of ordinary firmness from continuing to engage in the protected activity,” *Blair v. Bethel Sch. Dist.*, 608 F.3d 540, 543 (9th Cir. 2010). The Challenged Actions satisfy both tests. By their very terms, they are intended to force Anthropic to “get their act together[] and be helpful.”⁴⁴ And they carry severe and wide-ranging consequences that ripple far beyond any single contract.

147. The Challenged Actions also assign Anthropic a “supply chain risk” designation that is reserved for companies that create a risk of “sabotage” or other acts of subversion by a foreign “adversary.” 10 U.S.C. § 3252(d)(4). That label will follow Anthropic into every future procurement relationship across the federal government and with federal contractors, not to mention relationships with states and local governments and customers in other sectors. The threat of that extraordinarily stigmatizing label would undoubtedly chill the expressive activities of a company of ordinary firmness.

148. This adversity is severe, particularly in the fiercely competitive AI marketplace, where reputational damage can quickly lead to pecuniary harm. *See Riley’s Am. Heritage Farms*

⁴⁴ **Exhibit 1**, Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), TruthSocial (Feb. 27, 2026, 12:47 PM PT), <https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/116144552969293195>.

1 *v. Elsasser*, 32 F.4th 707, 723 (9th Cir. 2022) (“A plaintiff establishes . . . adverse action . . . by
2 demonstrating that the government action threatened or caused pecuniary harm”); *Arizona*
3 *Students’ Ass’n v. Arizona Bd. of Regents*, 824 F.3d 858, 868 (9th Cir. 2016) (“[T]he government
4 may chill speech by threatening or causing pecuniary harm . . . [or] withholding a license, right,
5 or benefit . . .”).

6 149. Third, Anthropic’s protected expression was not only a substantial factor
7 underlying the Challenged Actions, it was *the* motivating factor. The causal link could not be
8 clearer: Defendants threatened Anthropic and then took the Challenged Actions only after
9 Anthropic refused to change its position on acceptable uses of Claude and publicly explained
10 why. Indeed, the government made clear that it took the Challenged Actions *because* of
11 Anthropic’s steadfast expression of its views about what Claude can and cannot do. For example,
12 Secretary Hegseth directly criticized Anthropic’s “rhetoric” when he announced the supply chain
13 action and faulted the company for not being “more patriotic.”

14 150. Actions designed to punish ideological disagreement are necessarily motivated by
15 protected First Amendment activity. *See, e.g., Mendocino Envtl. Ctr.*, 14 F.3d at 464; *see also*
16 *Perkins Coie LLP v. U.S. Dep’t of Just.*, 783 F. Supp. 3d 105 (D.D.C. 2025) (holding Executive
17 Order 14230 unconstitutional as a retaliation for protected speech because its text made “clear
18 that President Trump and his administration disfavor the specific messages conveyed by
19 plaintiff”).

20 151. And Defendants’ public statements confirm that the government took the
21 Challenged Actions because of what Anthropic *said*, not because of any legitimate procurement
22 or security concern. No government actor has ever even attempted to identify any technical
23 deficiency in Claude. To the contrary, Claude has instead been an unmitigated success for the
24 American military. Perhaps that is why the government initially threatened to invoke the Defense
25 Production Act against Anthropic and compel it to provide the very service that the government
26 now calls a supply chain risk. In the government’s own words, “we need them and we need them
27
28

now” because Claude is just “that good.”⁴⁵ Without any technical motivations supporting the Challenged Actions, the only motivation left is the one candidly expressed by Defendants: disagreement with Anthropic’s views.

152. To be sure, if it complies with the Constitution and governing statutes and regulations, the Department may terminate its contract with Anthropic. And it may look to procure services from other AI companies on the terms it prefers, as it has already done. Exercising that authority would have been unremarkable. Anthropic even offered to facilitate such a transition. But the Challenged Actions took a different path. These needless and extraordinarily punitive actions, imposed in broad daylight, are a paradigm of unconstitutional retaliation. *See Soranno’s Gasco’s Inc. v. Morgan*, 874 F.2d 1310, 1316 (9th Cir. 1989) (inferring a retaliatory motivation where the government’s “chosen course of action was designed to maximize harm”).

153. The government’s First Amendment retaliation is made worse by the fact that it is content- and viewpoint-based. It is content-based because the retaliation is targeted at Anthropic for speaking on issues of AI safety and responsible AI use—“speech on public issues” that “occupies the highest rung of the hierarchy of First Amendment values.” *Snyder v. Phelps*, 562 U.S. 443, 452 (2011). The Challenged Actions also punish Anthropic not just for speaking on that topic, but for Anthropic’s viewpoints on that topic. *See, e.g., Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460, 469 (2009) (“restrictions based on viewpoint are prohibited”).

154. Defendants’ content- and viewpoint-based acts are subject to, but cannot possibly satisfy, strict scrutiny. *See e.g., Vidal v. Elster*, 602 U.S. 286, 293 (2024); *Waln v. Dysart Sch. Dist.*, 54 F.4th 1152, 1162 (9th Cir. 2022) (“Viewpoint-based restrictions on speech are subject to strict scrutiny.”).

155. To survive strict scrutiny, the government must adopt “the least restrictive means of achieving a compelling state interest.” *McCullen v. Coakley*, 573 U.S. 464, 478 (2014).

⁴⁵ Dave Lawler & Maria Curi, *Exclusive: Hegseth gives Anthropic until Friday to back down on AI safeguards*, Axios (Feb. 24, 2026), <https://www.axios.com/2026/02/24/anthropic-pentagon-claude-hegseth-dario>.

1 “When the Government restricts speech, the Government bears the burden of proving the
2 constitutionality of its actions.” *FEC v. Cruz*, 596 U.S. 289, 305 (2022).

3 156. Defendants’ asserted desire to stamp out competing viewpoints about what
4 Claude can and cannot safely do is not a legitimate interest. *See Crime Justice & Am., Inc. v.*
5 *Honea*, 876 F.3d 966, 973 (9th Cir. 2017) (a government interest is legitimate only if it is
6 “unrelated to the suppression of expression.”).

7 157. While the government has a compelling interest in addressing genuine supply
8 chain risks, Defendants cannot show that the Challenged Actions advance that interest. And to
9 the extent the government asserts a compelling interest in obtaining AI services without the two
10 narrow safeguards Anthropic insists upon, the Challenged Actions were not the least-restrictive
11 means of achieving that interest. The Department had a straightforward and unrestrictive option
12 that would have fully served that interest: terminate the contract and hire a different developer.
13 Indeed, Anthropic offered to facilitate a transition to one of its competitor’s systems, and the
14 Department is reportedly negotiating agreements with one or more frontier AI developers.

15 158. Defendants’ First Amendment violations have caused Anthropic ongoing and
16 irreparable harm.

17 **COUNT III**

18 **ARTICLE II OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION; ULTRA VIRES ACTION**

19 **(EQUITABLE CAUSE OF ACTION)**

20 **(ALL DEFENDANTS)**

21 159. Anthropic incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

22 160. “The ability to sue to enjoin unconstitutional actions by state and federal officers
23 is the creation of courts of equity, and reflects a long history of judicial review of illegal
24 executive action, tracing back to England.” *Armstrong*, 575 U.S. at 327. “When an executive acts
25 ultra vires, courts are normally available to reestablish the limits on his authority.” *Reich*, 74
26 F.3d at 1328. “[I]t remains the responsibility of the judiciary to ensure that the President act[s]
27 within those limits” that Congress and the Constitution place on him. *Am. Forest Res. Council v.*
28

1 *United States*, 77 F.4th 787, 797 (D.C. Cir. 2023); accord *Murphy Co. v. Biden*, 65 F.4th 1122,
2 1129-31 (9th Cir. 2023).

3 161. Under longstanding Supreme Court precedent, “[t]he President’s power, if any, to
4 issue [that] order must stem either from an act of Congress or from the Constitution itself.”
5 *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579, 585 (1952).

6 162. The February 27 Presidential Directive purported to order “EVERY Federal
7 Agency in the United States Government to IMMEDIATELY CEASE all use of Anthropic’s
8 technology.”

9 163. The President has no inherent Article II authority for the Presidential Directive.
10 There is no “executive practice, long pursued to the knowledge of the Congress and never before
11 questioned,” *Youngstown*, 343 U.S. at 610 (Frankfurter, J., concurring), of Presidents using their
12 official position to punish corporations for expressing views on matters of public concern in
13 negotiations with the government. The “President enjoys no inherent authority,” *Learning Res.,*
14 *Inc. v. Trump*, 2026 WL 477534, at *7 (U.S. Feb. 20, 2026), to force companies to choose
15 between removing critical use limitations from their products or suffer immediate and
16 widespread debarment at the hands of the government. No other President has even attempted to
17 claim such powers.

18 164. Nor is there any statutory authority for such a directive. Congress has enacted a
19 comprehensive statutory regime governing federal procurement. This includes statutes in Title 41
20 of the U.S. Code, as well as those in Title 10, which are specific to the Department. The
21 government also has promulgated thousands of pages of regulations and individual agency
22 guidance that comprehensively address how procurement authority is administered. Under this
23 detailed framework, if the government and a contractor cannot agree on terms for procured
24 services, the ordinary remedy is for the government not to award a contract or to terminate an
25 awarded contract for its convenience. *See* 48 C.F.R. § 49.502. Debarment is not a remedy for
26 mere contract failure; rather, it is limited to addressing specific “serious . . . irregularities,” may
27 never be used “for purposes of punishment,” and may only be consummated after providing
28 robust procedural protections. 48 C.F.R. § 9.402(b); *see* 48 C.F.R. subpart 9.4.

165. The President’s directive finds no support in this calibrated statutory and regulatory framework. And even the President cannot “attempt[] to delegate to himself the power to act arbitrarily.” *Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee v. McGrath*, 341 U.S. 123, 138 (1951). The President likewise cannot direct federal agencies to disregard their duly promulgated regulations. *Cf. Nat’l Env’t Dev. Ass’n’s Clean Air Proj. v. EPA*, 752 F.3d 999, 1009 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (“[An] agency is not free to ignore or violate its regulations while they remain in effect.”). The President’s abrupt directive to cancel Anthropic’s contracts en masse violates these foundational principles.

166. Finally, the Presidential Directive “possess[es] almost every quality of [an unlawful] bill[] of attainder.” *McGrath*, 341 U.S. at 143-44 (Black, J., concurring). It functions as a “prepared and proclaimed government blacklist[],” punishing Anthropic—and only Anthropic—without any formal investigation, trial, or even informal process. From the Founding, such measures have been “forbidden to both national and state governments.” *Id.* at 144. It cannot be “that the authors of the Constitution, who outlawed the bill of attainder, inadvertently endowed the executive with [the] power to engage in the same tyrannical practices that had made the bill such an odious institution.” *Id.*

167. The President’s ultra vires directive, and any actions by other Defendants implementing the Presidential Directive, have caused Anthropic ongoing and irreparable harm.

COUNT IV

FIFTH AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION (DUE PROCESS)

(EQUITABLE CAUSE OF ACTION; 5 U.S.C. § 702)

(ALL DEFENDANTS)

168. Anthropic incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

169. The Fifth Amendment’s Due Process Clause guarantees that “[n]o person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const. amend.

170. To succeed on its procedural due process claim, Anthropic must show (1) a deprivation of a protected liberty or property interest; (2) by the government; (3) without the process that is due under the Fifth Amendment. *E.g., Reed v. Goertz*, 598 U.S. 230, 236 (2023).

171. The Challenged Actions implicate multiple interests protected by the Due Process Clause. They impair Anthropic’s liberty interest in its reputation. *Wisconsin v. Constantineau*, 400 U.S. 433, 437 (1971). They also deprive Anthropic’s property interest in its existing contracts with the government and private sectors. *See Al Haramain Islamic Found. v. U.S. Dep’t of Treasury*, 686 F.3d 965, 973, 979-80 (9th Cir. 2011); *Ulrich v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 308 F.3d 968, 976 (9th Cir. 2002) (“[I]t has long been settled that a contract can create a constitutionally protected property interest[.]”). They purport to (1) terminate Defendants’ contracts with Anthropic, (2) require many of Anthropic’s largest customers to terminate their contracts with Anthropic, (3) prohibit Anthropic from participating in federal contracting, and (4) bar Anthropic from engaging in any future business with any entity that contracts with the Department.

172. In addition, by purporting to exclude Anthropic from contracting with any federal agency (apparently for all time), they accomplish a *de facto* debarment that infringes on Anthropic’s liberty interest in pursuing its chosen trade. *See Trifax Corp. v. District of Columbia*, 314 F.3d 641, 643-44 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Debarring a corporation from government contract bidding constitutes a deprivation of liberty that triggers the procedural guarantees of the Due Process Clause.”); *see also Old Dominion Dairy Prods, Inc. v. Sec’y of Def.*, 631 F.2d 953, 955-56 (D.C. Cir. 1980); *Eng’g v. City & Cnty. of San Francisco*, 2011 WL 13153042, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 2011).

173. The Challenged Actions imposed these draconian punishments on Anthropic without any meaningful process. Defendants did not provide Anthropic with any factual findings remotely supporting the actions taken, much less a meaningful opportunity to challenge them. In short, the government took these punitive actions “without providing the ‘core requirements’ of due process: adequate notice and a meaningful hearing.” *Jenner & Block LLP v. U.S. Dep’t of Just.*, 784 F. Supp. 3d 76, 108-09 (D.D.C. 2025) (citation omitted). “[I]f the government must provide due process before terminating a contractor of its own, surely it must do the same before blacklisting an entity from all its contractors’ Rolodexes.” *Id.* at 109.

174. To the extent that a formal process did occur out of public view, it is clear that the outcome was fatally predetermined by the Department’s retaliatory animus. Prejudgment and process tainted by animus do not satisfy the requirements of the Due Process Clause.

175. Defendants’ violations of due process have caused Anthropic ongoing and irreparable harm.

COUNT V

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

(5 U.S.C. §§ 558, 706(2))

(ALL AGENCY DEFENDANTS)

176. Anthropic incorporates by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

177. The APA provides that “[a] sanction may ... be imposed or a substantive ... order issued [only] within jurisdiction delegated to the agency and as authorized by law.” 5 U.S.C. § 558(b). Thus, the APA prohibits an agency from imposing sanctions or issuing orders that exceed the scope of authority delegated to it by Congress.

178. After the President issued the Presidential Directive on February 27, numerous agencies promptly issued sanctions and orders against Anthropic.

179. For example, the Secretarial Order did not only purport “to designate Anthropic a Supply-Chain Risk to National Security,” it also directed that, “[e]ffective immediately, no contractor, supplier, or partner that does business with the United States military may conduct any commercial activity with Anthropic.” The Secretarial Letter issued on March 4 purported to formalize that final decision.

180. Later on Friday, February 27, 2026, GSA issued an order removing Anthropic from its Multiple Awards Schedule and USAi.gov. The Multiple Awards Schedule is the federal government’s primary vehicle for procurement that previously allowed Anthropic to compete for procurement opportunities at the federal, state, and local level. USAi.gov is a “sandbox” or

1 centralized platform for federal agencies to test, experiment with, and deploy AI models from
2 leading providers, including—up to GSA’s action—Anthropic.⁴⁶

3 181. Also on February 27, 2026, HHS reportedly took immediate steps to “disabl[e]
4 enterprise Claude” as a result of the President’s directive, thereby eliminating Anthropic’s ability
5 to continue to provide its services and compete with other AI providers across HHS’s network.⁴⁷

6 182. On March 2, 2026, Treasury Secretary Bessent issued a statement on X that the
7 Treasury was “terminating all use of Anthropic products . . . within the department” because the
8 “American people deserve confidence that every tool in government serves the public interest.”⁴⁸
9 The same day, the State Department announced that it was “taking immediate steps to implement
10 the [President’s] directive” and switch “the model powering its in-house chatbot . . . to OpenAI
11 from Anthropic.”⁴⁹ The Federal Housing Finance Agency also released statements that it and
12 mortgage agencies Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac would terminate all use of Anthropic
13 products.⁵⁰

14 183. On information and belief, additional federal agencies are positioned to issue
15 similar directives and orders.

16 184. These actions are substantive “orders” within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 558(b)
17 because they are “final disposition[s] . . . of an agency in a matter other than rule making.”
18 5 U.S.C. § 551(6). These actions also are “sanctions” within the meaning of Section 558(b)
19 because they impose “limitation[s]” and “other . . . restrictive action[s]” affecting Anthropic’s
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22 ⁴⁶ Press Release, Gen. Servs. Admin., GSA Stands with President Trump on National Security
23 AI Directive (Feb. 27, 2026), <https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/newsroom/news-releases/gsa-stands-with-president-trump-on-national-security-ai-directive-02272026>.

24 ⁴⁷ Lindsey Wilkinson & Madison Alder, *Anthropic faces fallout across federal agencies from*
25 *DOD clash*, FedScoop (Feb. 27, 2026), <https://fedscoop.com/anthropic-claude-dod-federal-agency-fallout-trump-hegseth/>.

26 ⁴⁸ Scott Bessent (@SecScottBessent), X (Mar. 2, 2026, 10:57 AM ET),
<https://x.com/secscottbessent/status/2028499953283117283>.

27 ⁴⁹ Raphael Satter & Courtney Rozen, *State Department switches to OpenAI as US agencies start*
28 *phasing out Anthropic*, Reuters (Mar. 2, 2026), <https://www.reuters.com/business/us-treasury-ending-all-use-anthropic-products-says-bessent-2026-03-02/>.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

1 freedom to compete with other AI providers for procurement opportunities and its ability to
 2 protect its reputation as an AI provider serving the public interest. 5 U.S.C. § 551(10).

3 185. No statute authorizes federal agencies to impose abrupt and en masse orders and
 4 sanctions limiting Anthropic's ability to compete and impugning Anthropic's reputation.

5 186. "Congress could not speak more clearly than it has in the text of the APA: 'a
 6 sanction may not be imposed or a substantive . . . order issued except within jurisdiction
 7 delegated to the agency and as authorized by law.'" *Am. Bus Ass'n v. Slater*, 231 F.3d 1, 7 (D.C.
 8 Cir. 2000) (citing 5 U.S.C. § 558(b)). The Challenged Orders of the non-Department Agencies
 9 are "without statutory authorization," *id.*, and must be set aside under the APA.

10 187. Defendants' APA violations have caused Anthropic ongoing and irreparable
 11 harm.

12 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 For these reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests an order that:

14 **1. As to the Secretarial Order:**

- 15 a. Declares the Secretarial Order, and the implementing Secretarial Letter, arbitrary,
 16 capricious, an abuse of discretion, and contrary to law under 5 U.S.C.
 17 § 706(2)(A);
- 18 b. Declares the Secretarial Order, and the implementing Secretarial Letter, contrary
 19 to constitutional right under 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(B);
- 20 c. Declares the Secretarial Order, and the implementing Secretarial Letter, in excess
 21 of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations under 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(C);
- 22 d. Sets aside and vacates the Secretarial Order, and the implementing Secretarial
 23 Letter, in its entirety under 5 U.S.C. § 706(2);
- 24 e. Stays the effective date of the Secretarial Order, and the implementing Secretarial
 25 Letter, under 5 U.S.C. § 705 until the conclusion of judicial proceedings in this
 26 action.

1 **2. As to the Presidential Directive:**

- 2 a. Declares that the Presidential Directive exceeds the President's authority and
3 violates the First Amendment and Fifth Amendment to the United States
4 Constitution.

5 **4. As to all of the Challenged Actions:**

- 6 a. Permanently enjoins Defendants and all their officers, employees, and agents
7 from implementing, applying, or enforcing the Challenged Actions;
8 b. Directs Defendants and their agents, employees, and all persons acting under their
9 direction or control to rescind any and all guidance, directives, or communications
10 that have issued relating to the implementation or enforcement of the Challenged
11 Actions, including the Secretarial Letter;
12 c. Directs Defendants and their agents, employees, and all persons acting under their
13 direction or control to immediately issue guidance to their officers, staff,
14 employees, contractors, and agents to disregard the Challenged Actions and any
15 implementing directives;
16 d. Awards Plaintiffs their costs and reasonable attorneys' fees as appropriate; and
17 e. Grants such further and other relief as this Court deems just and proper.
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1 Date: March 9, 2026

/s/ Michael J. Mongan

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