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14 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 TWITTER, INC., )

16 Plaintiff, )

17 v. )

18 ERIC H. HOLDER, United States )  
19 Attorney General, *et al.*, )

20 Defendants. )  
21 )

Case No. 14-cv-4480

**DEFENDANTS' NOTICE  
OF MOTION AND PARTIAL  
MOTION TO DISMISS**

Date: March 10, 2015

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Courtroom 1, Fourth Floor

Hon. Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers

22  
23 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on March 10, 2015, at 2:00 p.m., before Judge  
24 Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, the defendants will move to dismiss several aspects of plaintiff's  
25 Complaint pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) and the  
26 Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 *et seq.*, and for the reasons more fully set forth in  
27 defendants' accompany Memorandum of Points and Authorities. Specifically, defendants will  
28 seek dismissal of: 1) plaintiff's challenge to a January 2014 letter from the Deputy Attorney



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**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1  
2 Plaintiff Twitter, Inc., an electronic communication service provider, seeks a declaratory  
3 judgment that alleged restrictions on its ability to publish information concerning national  
4 security legal process it has received from the United States Government are unlawful.  
5 Specifically, Twitter alleges that it seeks to publish a “Transparency Report” with certain data  
6 about legal process it has received from the Government, including pursuant to the Foreign  
7 Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”) and National Security Letters (“NSLs”). Twitter claims  
8 that certain alleged restrictions on publication imposed by statutory provisions, judicial orders,  
9 Government directives, and nondisclosure agreements violate the First Amendment. It also  
10 seeks to challenge under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) guidance provided in a  
11 January 2014 letter from the Deputy Attorney General of the United States (“DAG Letter”) to  
12 certain electronic communication providers (not including Twitter) that described new and  
13 additional ways that providers can publicly disclose properly declassified data concerning  
14 requests for customer information without releasing classified information.

15 Contrary to plaintiff’s allegations, the United States Government firmly supports a policy  
16 of appropriate transparency with respect to its intelligence activities. Indeed, the letter Twitter  
17 purports to challenge is based on a determination by the Director of National Intelligence  
18 (“DNI”) to *declassify* significant information in order to *increase* transparency by *permitting*  
19 companies like Twitter to report to their users and to the public information about national  
20 security legal process in a manner that mitigates harm to national security. But the Government  
21 must balance the goal of providing information concerning national security investigations with  
22 the need to maintain the secrecy of information that could reveal sensitive investigative  
23 techniques and sources and methods of intelligence collection. The additional material that  
24 Twitter seeks to publish is information that the Government has judged is properly protected  
25 classified national security information, the disclosure of which would risk serious harm to  
26 national security. The law is clear that the First Amendment does not permit such publication,  
27 and any restrictions imposed by statutory authority or judicial order on the publication of  
28

1 classified information are lawful under the First Amendment, both on their face and as they may  
2 have been applied to Twitter.

3 Before the Court considers the merits of plaintiff's constitutional claims, however, it  
4 should dismiss several aspects of Twitter's complaint on threshold grounds.

5 First as explained below, the Court should dismiss plaintiff's claim that the DAG letter  
6 violates the APA. The letter is permissive, advisory guidance; as such, it does not constitute  
7 "final agency action" reviewable under the APA, nor does it restrict plaintiff's speech in any  
8 way. Rather, any such restrictions stem from other authority, including statutory law such as  
9 FISA, applicable orders and directives issued through the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance  
10 Court ("FISC"), and from any applicable nondisclosure agreements. Likewise, for those reasons,  
11 the DAG Letter does not cause Twitter any injury-in-fact sufficient to confer standing, and any  
12 alleged injury would not be redressable through relief directed against the DAG Letter.

13 Second, under settled principles of comity, the Court should dismiss plaintiff's  
14 Declaratory Judgment Act claims related to the FISA and any orders and directives issued  
15 through the FISC. Specifically, the Court should dismiss plaintiff's claims that any FISC orders  
16 or FISA-related directives by their terms do not prevent the disclosure of aggregate data, and  
17 claims that restrictions on disclosing FISA-related material would violate the First Amendment.<sup>1</sup>  
18 Instead, this Court should defer to the FISC to determine the scope, meaning, and legality of its  
19 own orders, as well as of the statute that is given effect through those orders.

20 Third, the Court should dismiss plaintiff's separation-of-powers challenge to the statutory  
21 standards of review of an NSL. Twitter, raising an issue currently under consideration in the  
22 Ninth Circuit, alleges that the standard of review is too deferential, but its challenge fails as a  
23 matter of law. The statutory standard of review for NSL nondisclosure requirements is  
24 substantially the same as those that courts have developed in related contexts to review  
25 government restrictions on the disclosure of national security information. Deference to the

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Defendant's discussion of FISA orders or directives that plaintiff could have received, and that  
28 could require plaintiff not to disclose the existence of the orders or directives, is not intended to  
confirm or deny that plaintiff has, in fact, received any such national security legal process.

1 Executive Branch is entirely appropriate in this context. As courts have repeatedly recognized,  
2 the Executive Branch is best situated to assess the risks to national security posed by the  
3 disclosure of sensitive information. Accordingly, the separation-of-powers doctrine does not  
4 prevent Congress from prescribing the appropriate standard of review for assessing risks to  
5 national security, even where that standard is deferential. Thus, if the Court does not await a  
6 ruling by the Ninth Circuit, it should proceed to dismiss the claim because the NSL statutory  
7 standard of review complies with the Constitution.

8 For these reasons, as set forth further below, the Court should dismiss plaintiff's claims  
9 challenging the DAG Letter, FISA itself, nondisclosure requirements issued or supervised by the  
10 FISC, and the standard of review under the NSL statute.

## 11 **BACKGROUND**

### 12 **A. Statutory Background**

13 The President has charged the FBI with primary authority for conducting  
14 counterintelligence and counterterrorism investigations in the United States. *See* Exec. Order  
15 No. 12333 §§ 1.14(a), 3.4(a), 46 Fed. Reg. 59941 (Dec. 4, 1981). Today, the FBI is engaged in  
16 extensive investigations into threats, conspiracies, and attempts to perpetrate terrorist acts and  
17 foreign intelligence operations against the United States. These investigations are typically long-  
18 range, forward-looking, and preventive in nature in order to anticipate and disrupt clandestine  
19 intelligence activities or terrorist attacks on the United States before they occur.

20 The FBI's experience with counterintelligence and counterterrorism investigations has  
21 shown that electronic communications play a vital role in advancing terrorist and foreign  
22 intelligence activities and operations. Accordingly, pursuing and disrupting terrorist plots and  
23 foreign intelligence operations often require the FBI to seek information relating to the use of  
24 electronic communications, including from electronic communication service providers. *E.g.*,  
25 James B. Comey, Remarks at International Conference on Cyber Security, Fordham University  
26 (January 7, 2015), available at [http://www.fbi.gov/news/speeches/addressing-the-cyber-security-](http://www.fbi.gov/news/speeches/addressing-the-cyber-security-threat)  
27 [threat](http://www.fbi.gov/news/speeches/addressing-the-cyber-security-threat).

1 Congress has authorized the FBI to collect such information with a variety of legal tools,  
2 including through various authorities under the FISA and pursuant to FISC supervision, as well  
3 as National Security Letters. Because the targets of national security investigations and others  
4 who seek to harm the United States will take countermeasures to avoid detection by the FBI and  
5 other members of the U.S. Intelligence Community, secrecy is often essential to effective  
6 counterterrorism and counterintelligence investigations. The Government therefore protects the  
7 confidentiality of information concerning national security legal process, including pursuant to  
8 statutory requirements and judicial orders.

### 9 1. FISA

10 Pursuant to multiple provisions of FISA, the FISC may issue orders that “direct”  
11 recipients to provide certain information “in a manner that will protect the secrecy of the  
12 acquisition.” *E.g.*, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1805(c)(2)(B), 1881a(h)(1)(A). For example, Titles I and VII of  
13 FISA provide that FISA orders “shall direct,” and FISA directives issued by the Attorney  
14 General and Director of National Intelligence (“DNI”) after FISC approval of an underlying  
15 certification “may direct,” recipients to provide the Government with “all information, facilities,  
16 or assistance necessary to accomplish the acquisition in a manner that will protect the secrecy of  
17 the acquisition.” 50 U.S.C. § 1881a(h)(1)(A) (Title VII); *see also* 50 U.S.C. § 1805(c)(2)(B)  
18 (similar language for Title I). Additionally, the orders “shall direct” and the directives “may  
19 direct” that recipients “maintain under security procedures approved by the Attorney General and  
20 the DNI any records concerning the acquisition or the aid furnished” that such electronic  
21 communication service provider maintains. 50 U.S.C. § 1881a(h)(1)(B) (Title VII); *see also* 50  
22 U.S.C. § 1805(c)(2)(C) (similar language for Title I). Consistent with the Executive Branch’s  
23 authority to control classified information, these provisions explicitly provide for Executive  
24 Branch approval of the companies’ procedures for maintaining all records associated with FISA  
25 surveillance.

26 Other FISA titles that provide search or surveillance authorities also provide for secrecy  
27 under those authorities. *See* 50 U.S.C. § 1824(c)(2)(B)-(C) (requiring Title III orders to require  
28 the recipient to assist in the physical search “in such a manner as will protect its secrecy” and to

1 provide that “any records concerning the search or the aid furnished” that the recipient retains be  
2 maintained under appropriate security procedures); 50 U.S.C. § 1842(d)(2)(B) (requiring Title IV  
3 orders to direct that recipients “furnish any information, facilities, or technical assistance  
4 necessary to accomplish the installation and operation of the pen register or trap and trace device  
5 in such a manner as will protect its secrecy,” and to provide that “any records concerning the pen  
6 register or trap and trace device or the aid furnished” that the recipient retains shall be  
7 maintained under appropriate security procedures); 50 U.S.C. § 1861(d)(1) (providing that “[n]o  
8 person shall disclose to any other person that the [FBI] has sought or obtained tangible things  
9 pursuant to an order under” Title V of FISA).

10 Accordingly, to the extent that plaintiff has received process pursuant to Titles I and VII  
11 of FISA, the Title VII directives would contain the statutorily permitted nondisclosure  
12 provisions, while the Title I orders would contain nondisclosure requirements that track the  
13 statutory provision.<sup>2</sup> Likewise, Title III, IV, or V orders would be accompanied by the statutory  
14 requirements described above.<sup>3</sup>

## 15 **2. National Security Letters**

16 In 1986, Congress enacted 18 U.S.C. § 2709 to assist the FBI in obtaining information for  
17 national security investigations. Section 2709 empowers the FBI to issue an NSL, a type of  
18 administrative subpoena. Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 2709 authorize the FBI to request  
19 “subscriber information” and “toll billing records information,” or “electronic communication  
20 transactional records,” from wire or electronic communication service providers. In order to  
21 issue an NSL, the Director of the FBI, or a senior-level designee, must certify that the  
22

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23 <sup>2</sup> Title I orders typically contain language such as: “This order and warrant is sealed and the  
24 specified person and its agents and employees shall not disclose to the targets or to any other  
25 person the existence of the order and warrant or this investigation or the fact of any of the  
26 activities authorized herein or the means used to accomplish them, except as otherwise may be  
27 required by legal process and then only after prior notification to the Attorney General.” Of  
course, disclosing the number of Title I orders received would violate such a provision as it  
would “disclose . . . the existence” of each of the orders.

28 <sup>3</sup> Electronic communications service providers that receive legal process under FISA typically  
receive such process through employees who have executed nondisclosure agreements.

1 information sought is “relevant to an authorized investigation to protect against international  
2 terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.” *Id.* § 2709(b)(1)-(2).

3 The secrecy necessary to successful national security investigations can be compromised  
4 if a wire or electronic communication service provider discloses that it has received or provided  
5 information pursuant to an NSL. To avoid that result, Congress has enabled restrictions on  
6 disclosures by NSL recipients pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2709(c). A nondisclosure requirement  
7 must be based on a case-by-case determination of need by the FBI and thus may be issued only if  
8 the Director of the FBI or another designated senior FBI official certifies that “otherwise there  
9 may result a danger to the national security of the United States, interference with a criminal,  
10 counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation, interference with diplomatic relations, or  
11 danger to the life or physical safety of any person.” *Id.* § 2709(c)(1). If such a certification is  
12 made, the NSL itself notifies the recipient of the nondisclosure obligation. *Id.* § 2709(c)(2). An  
13 NSL recipient may petition a district court “for an order modifying or setting aside a  
14 nondisclosure requirement imposed in connection with” the NSL. 18 U.S.C. § 3511(b)(1). If the  
15 petition is filed more than a year after the NSL was issued, the FBI or Department of Justice  
16 must either re-certify the need for nondisclosure or terminate the nondisclosure requirement. *Id.*  
17 § 3511(b)(3). A district court “may modify or set aside” the nondisclosure requirement if the  
18 court finds “no reason to believe” that disclosure may cause any of the statutorily enumerated  
19 harms. *Id.* § 3511(b)(2) & (3). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has interpreted  
20 this provision to mean a court may modify or set aside a nondisclosure requirement where it is  
21 not supported by “good reason.” *Doe v. Mukasey*, 549 F.3d 861, 883 (2d Cir. 2008).

## 22 **B. Factual Background**

23 As set forth above, the existence of a FISA order or directive imposing obligations on a  
24 particular electronic communication service provider may be subject to nondisclosure or sealing  
25 obligations and, moreover, is classified national security information. Likewise, the existence of  
26 a request for information by NSL is typically subject to a nondisclosure requirement pursuant to  
27 the NSL statute. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 2709(c).

1 On January 27, 2014, the Director of National Intelligence declassified certain aggregate  
 2 data concerning national security legal process so that recipients of such process could reveal  
 3 aggregate data, not with specific numbers but in ranges, about the orders and other process they  
 4 had received. *See* “Joint Statement by Director of National Intelligence James Clapper and  
 5 Attorney General Eric Holder on New Reporting Methods for National Security Orders”  
 6 (January 27, 2014) (“While this aggregate data was properly classified until today, the Office of  
 7 the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with other departments and agencies, has  
 8 determined that the public interest in disclosing this information now outweighs the national  
 9 security concerns that required its classification.”), *available at*  
 10 <http://icontherecord.tumblr.com/post/74761658869/joint-statement-by-director-of-national>.<sup>4</sup>

11 The Deputy Attorney General (“DAG”) described that declassification, and the types of  
 12 information that an electronic communication service provider can provide pursuant to that  
 13 declassification, in a January 27, 2014 letter to the general counsels for five other companies.  
 14 *See* January 27, 2014 Letter from DAG James M. Cole to General Counsels of Facebook, *et al.*  
 15 (“DAG Letter”), Exhibit 1 to Compl. *See also* Compl. ¶¶ 24-26 (plaintiff’s allegations regarding  
 16 the DAG Letter). The Government also informed the FISC that

17 [t]he Director of National Intelligence has declassified the aggregate data  
 18 consistent with the terms of the attached letter from the Deputy Attorney General,  
 19 in the exercise of the Director of National Intelligence’s discretion pursuant to  
 20 Executive Order 13526, § 3.1(c). The Government will therefore treat such  
 21 disclosures as no longer prohibited under any legal provision that would  
 otherwise prohibit the disclosure of classified data, including data relating to  
 FISA surveillance.

22 *See* Notice, Exhibit 2 to Compl. (“FISC Notice”), *also available at*  
 23 <http://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/resources/422201412716042240387.pdf>. *See also* DAG Letter  
 24 at 1 (noting the letter was sent “in connection with the Notice we filed with the [FISC] today”);

25  
 26 <sup>4</sup> The DNI has also, for the first time, publicly provided statistical information regarding the use  
 27 of national security legal authorities including FISA and NSLs, and will continue to do so  
 28 annually. *See* “Annual Statistics for Calendar Year 2013 Regarding Use of Certain National  
 Security Legal Authorities,” *available at*  
[http://icontherecord.tumblr.com/transparency/odni\\_transparencyreport\\_cy2013](http://icontherecord.tumblr.com/transparency/odni_transparencyreport_cy2013).

1 Exec. Ord. 13526, § 3.1(d) (providing for discretionary declassification by the Executive Branch  
2 in extraordinary circumstances in the public interest).

3 The Notice also stated the Government's view that "the terms outlined in the Deputy  
4 Attorney General's letter define the limits of permissible reporting for the parties and other  
5 similarly situated companies." *See* FISC Notice. By its terms, however, the DAG Letter is  
6 permissive, not restrictive. *See* DAG Letter. It does not purport to classify any previously  
7 unclassified information, but rather provides guidance for reporting aggregate data regarding  
8 national security legal process received by a particular company consistent with a  
9 declassification decision issued by the DNI the same day under Executive Order 13526. The  
10 letter and FISC notice informed the parties that the Government considered reporting the data, as  
11 declassified, not to violate FISC orders and nondisclosure provisions. Any affirmative non-  
12 disclosure obligations arise not from the letter but from the orders and authorities discussed  
13 above.

14 The plaintiff in this case, Twitter, Inc., sought review of a draft "Transparency Report"  
15 containing specific details regarding any national security legal process received by plaintiff  
16 during, *inter alia*, the second half of 2013. *See* Compl. ¶ 39 (characterizing draft Report); ECF  
17 No. 21-1 (unclassified, redacted version of draft Report). By letter dated September 9, 2014,  
18 following further discussions between defendants and plaintiff, the FBI's General Counsel  
19 informed counsel for plaintiff that the draft Report contains information that is properly  
20 classified and, therefore, cannot lawfully be publicly disclosed. *See* September 9, 2014 Letter  
21 from James A. Baker to counsel for plaintiff, Exhibit 3 to Compl. ("FBI Letter"); *see also*  
22 Compl. ¶ 40 (plaintiff's allegations characterizing the letter).

23 The FBI Letter notes that the law does not permit plaintiff to reveal "specific detail that  
24 goes well beyond what is allowed under the January 27<sup>th</sup> framework [*i.e.*, the declassification  
25 described in the DAG Letter] and that discloses properly classified information." *Id.* Defendants  
26 have informed plaintiff which portions of the draft Report cannot lawfully be published and have  
27 provided plaintiff and the Court with a redacted, unclassified copy of the draft Report. *See* ECF  
28 No. 21-1.

1 In its Complaint, Twitter challenges any applicable nondisclosure requirements that stem  
2 from statutes, directives and judicial orders issued pursuant to FISA, and nondisclosure  
3 agreements.

#### 4 STANDARD OF REVIEW

5 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) requires dismissal when the plaintiff fails to  
6 meet its burden of establishing subject-matter jurisdiction. *St. Clair v. City of Chico*, 880 F.2d  
7 199, 201 (9th Cir. 1989). Rule 12(b)(1) dismissal is proper when the plaintiff fails to establish  
8 the elements of standing, *Oregon v. Legal Servs. Corp.*, 552 F.3d 965, 969 (9th Cir. 2009), and,  
9 in a suit purportedly brought under the Administrative Procedure Act, when it fails to identify a  
10 “final agency action” under the terms of that Act. *ONRC Action v. BLM*, 150 F.3d 1132, 1135  
11 (9th Cir. 1998). The Court may consider evidence outside the pleadings and resolve factual  
12 disputes, if necessary, to determine whether jurisdiction is present. *See Ass’n of Am. Med. Colls.*  
13 *v. United States*, 217 F.3d 770, 778 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000).

14 The Court should grant a motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) if a plaintiff  
15 fails to plead enough facts to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp.*  
16 *v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007); *Zucco Partners, LLC v. Digimarc Corp.*, 552 F.3d 981,  
17 989 (9th Cir. 2009). “Dismissal can be based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the  
18 absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory.” *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police*  
19 *Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). A Rule 12(b)(6) motion thus tests the legal sufficiency  
20 of the claims alleged in the complaint. *Ileto v. Glock, Inc.*, 349 F.3d 1191, 1199-1200 (9th Cir.  
21 2003). All allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable  
22 to the plaintiff. *Johnson v. Lucent Techs., Inc.*, 653 F.3d 1000, 1010 (9th Cir. 2011).

23 Plaintiff brings its FISA-related claims under the Declaratory Judgment Act, and a  
24 district court may dismiss claims pursuant to that Act based on prudential considerations such as  
25 comity with other courts. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a); *accord e.g., Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, 515  
26 U.S. 277, 288 (1995) (recognizing discretionary nature of declaratory relief); *NRDC v. EPA*, 966  
27 F.2d 1292, 1299 (9th Cir. 1992) (same). That is because “[i]n the declaratory judgment context,  
28 the normal principle that federal courts should adjudicate claims within their jurisdiction yields

1 to considerations of practicality and wise judicial administration.” *Wilton*, 515 U.S. at 288. In  
 2 particular, a court should decline to exercise its jurisdiction based on considerations of comity  
 3 and orderly judicial administration, where, as here, a plaintiff is seeking review of the orders of  
 4 another court of competent jurisdiction. *See, e.g., Principal Life Ins. Co. v. Robinson*, 394 F.3d  
 5 665, 672 (9th Cir. 2005) (highlighting comity and judicial administration as factors informing a  
 6 court’s discretion); *Lapin v. Shulton, Inc.*, 333 F.2d 169, 172 (9th Cir. 1964) (holding these  
 7 considerations should lead the non-rendering court to decline jurisdiction over another court’s  
 8 orders).

## 9 ARGUMENT

### 10 I. The Court Should Dismiss Plaintiff’s Challenge to the DAG Letter for Lack 11 of Subject Matter Jurisdiction.

12 Plaintiff’s APA claim against the DAG Letter fails because the DAG Letter is not subject  
 13 to APA challenge, and because plaintiff has failed to establish its standing to challenge the letter  
 14 in any event.

#### 15 A. The DAG Letter is Not “Final Agency Action” Subject to Review Under 16 the Administrative Procedure Act.

17 The APA permits judicial review of “final agency action” for which there is “no other  
 18 adequate remedy in a court.” 5 U.S.C. § 704. Absent these elements, the Court lacks subject  
 19 matter jurisdiction over an APA claim. *Ukiah Valley Med. Ctr. v. FTC*, 911 F.2d 261, 163-64  
 20 (9th Cir. 1990). If an agency action is subject to review, a court may “set aside agency actions”  
 21 found to be “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with  
 22 law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706.

23 Plaintiff, in challenging the Deputy Attorney General’s January 27, 2014 letter, alleges  
 24 that letter is “final agency action not in accordance with law” with respect to plaintiff. Compl.  
 25 ¶ 44. Plaintiff also argues that the letter’s “imposition . . . on Twitter” thus violates various  
 26 provisions of law. *Id.* The DAG Letter is not “final agency action” subject to challenge under  
 27 the APA, however. Moreover, it has not been “imposed” on Twitter; rather, any obligations of  
 28 plaintiff are to avoid disclosing information that is properly classified, prohibited from disclosure  
 by a FISA order or directive, and/or subject to lawful nondisclosure requirements. Such

1 obligations stem from other authority including Orders of the FISC, FISA directives, and  
2 statutes. They do not stem from the DAG Letter, and plaintiff cannot establish subject matter  
3 jurisdiction over its purported claim against that letter in this Court.

4 To qualify as “final” under the APA, an action must mark the “consummation” of an  
5 agency decision-making process, and must be one by which “rights or obligations have been  
6 determined” or from which “legal consequences will flow.” *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 177-  
7 78 (1997). Agency actions that have no effect on a party’s rights or obligations are not  
8 reviewable final actions. *Fairbanks N. Star Borough v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*, 543 F.3d  
9 586, 593-94 (9th Cir. 2008) (action not cognizable under APA where “rights and obligations  
10 remain unchanged.”); *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. Norton*, 415 F.3d 8, 15 (D.C. Cir. 2005)  
11 (“[I]f the practical effect of the agency action is not a certain change in the legal obligations of a  
12 party, the action is non-final for the purpose of judicial review.”).

13 The DAG Letter is not final agency action as to plaintiff or otherwise. Plaintiff’s “rights  
14 or obligations” were not determined, and “legal consequences” do not flow, from the DAG’s  
15 letter. *Bennett*, 520 U.S. 177-78. As noted, those obligations stem from statutes, FISC orders,  
16 FISA directives, and nondisclosure agreements. Moreover, the DAG Letter does not purport to  
17 restrain plaintiff’s behavior in any way. Rather, as noted, it provides guidelines as to *permissible*  
18 disclosures that will not reveal classified information, consistent with the DNI’s declassification  
19 decision. The DAG Letter does not instruct plaintiff to take or refrain from any particular action,  
20 and it does not threaten any enforcement proceeding. Therefore, it neither imposes new rights or  
21 obligations on plaintiff, nor results in new legal consequences for plaintiff.

22 In circumstances like these, courts have consistently held that advisory statements by an  
23 agency interpreting other, underlying sources of authority are not final agency action subject to  
24 APA challenge. *See City of San Diego v. Whitman*, 242 F.3d 1097, 1101-02 (9th Cir. 2001)  
25 (letter indicating that a particular statute would apply to a city’s application to renew its permit  
26 was not a final action); *Independent Equipment Dealers Ass’n v. EPA*, 372 F.3d 420, 426-28  
27 (D.C. Cir. 2004) (letter providing EPA’s interpretation of emissions regulations is not final  
28 action); *General Motors Corp. v. EPA*, 363 F.3d 442, 449 (D.C. Cir. 2004) (letter stating that

1 used paint solvents are hazardous waste is not final action); *Dow Chem. v. EPA*, 832 F.2d 319,  
2 323-25 (5th Cir. 1987) (letter attaching EPA’s interpretation of a regulation is not final action).

3 Moreover, there is no final action where a document only “impose[s] upon [a party] the  
4 already-existing burden of complying with” applicable law, such as a statute or implementing  
5 regulations. *Acker v. EPA*, 290 F.3d 892, 894 (7th Cir. 2002); see *Indep. Equip. Dealers Ass’n v.*  
6 *EPA*, 372 F.3d 420, 427 (D.C. Cir. 2004) (Roberts, J.) (no final action where ““an agency merely  
7 expresses its view of what the law requires of a party, even if that view is adverse to the party””)  
8 (quoting *AT&T Co. v. EEOC*, 270 F.3d 973, 975 (D.C. Cir. 2001)). The DAG Letter does not  
9 even go that far – as noted, it is a permissive document, clarifying what aggregate data  
10 disclosures may be made without revealing classified information. See *Ctr. for Auto Safety v.*  
11 *NHTSA*, 452 F.3d 798, 806-08 (D.C. Cir. 2006) (holding agency guidance letters not to be final  
12 agency action based on factors including the permissive language of the document, the agency’s  
13 “own characterization of the action,” and the lack of publication in the Federal Register or Code  
14 of Federal Regulations); *Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. Norton*, 415 F.3d 8, 14, 16 (D.C. Cir.  
15 2005) (holding that there was no final agency action where the language of challenged Protocols  
16 was permissive and “the scope of a [regulated party’s] liability . . . remains exactly as it was  
17 before the Protocols’ publication”).

18 **B. Plaintiff Has Not Established Article III Standing for its Challenge to the**  
19 **DAG Letter.**

20 Because the DAG Letter is permissive guidance that informs companies what has been  
21 declassified without altering the “already-existing burden of complying with” applicable law,  
22 *Acker*, 290 F.3d at 894, Twitter has also failed to sufficiently allege Article III standing for its  
23 APA claim against that letter. Plaintiff’s alleged injury is not fairly traceable to the DAG Letter  
24 or redressable by any relief against the DAG Letter. *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 754 n.19,  
25 757 (1984); *Wash. Env’tl Council v. Bellon*, 732 F.3d 1131, 1146 (9th Cir. 2013); *Nat’l Ass’n of*  
26 *Home Builders v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng’rs*, 663 F.3d 470, 473-74 (D.C. Cir. 2011). If the  
27 DAG Letter were somehow “invalidated” by a court, the result would be only that plaintiff and  
28 other companies would lack guidance as to what types of information the Government has

1 declassified. The scope of the DNI's declassification decision (set forth in the DAG Letter), and  
 2 more specifically the extent to which information *remains* classified, along with relevant  
 3 statutory provisions, FISA orders and directives, would still prohibit the disclosures.

4 A declaratory judgment directed at the DAG Letter would therefore not redress any  
 5 injury allegedly suffered by plaintiff because it would not alter the fact that plaintiff cannot  
 6 lawfully disclose properly classified information. *See, e.g., Stillman v. CIA*, 319 F.3d 546, 548  
 7 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (in prepublication review case, holding there is no First Amendment right to  
 8 publish properly classified information) (citing *Snepp v. United States*, 444 U.S. 507, 509 n.3  
 9 (1980)). Accordingly, while a plaintiff may challenge the application of relevant restrictions on  
 10 the disclosure of classified information, including through FISA and orders of the FISC, the  
 11 plaintiff here lacks standing to challenge the DAG Letter under the APA. Indeed, plaintiff  
 12 alleges, upon information and belief, that what it characterizes as the "restrictions of the DAG  
 13 Letter" are based on those other authorities. *See* Compl. ¶ 45. The Court should therefore  
 14 dismiss plaintiff's APA claim pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P 12(b)(1).

15 **II. FISA Nondisclosure Obligations Arise Through FISC Orders or Directives**  
 16 **Issued Under a FISC-Approved Program, and Any Challenge Thereto**  
 17 **Should Be Considered by the FISC.**

18 It is a settled principle of comity and orderly judicial administration that a challenge to an  
 19 order of a coordinate court should be heard by that court – especially where, as here, there is a  
 20 court of specialized jurisdiction and competence. Here, plaintiff seeks to challenge any  
 21 applicable orders issued under authority of the FISA, as well as provisions of the FISA itself,  
 22 both of which should be subject to review under the FISC's specialized jurisdiction.  
 23 Specifically, plaintiff asks this Court to determine that "[t]he FISA statute . . . and other  
 24 nondisclosure authorities do not prohibit providers like Twitter from disclosing aggregate  
 25 information about the number of FISA orders they receive." Compl. ¶ 49. Plaintiff further  
 26 purports to challenge "FISA secrecy provisions" and "requirements in FISA" as unconstitutional  
 27 both facially and as-applied, *see* Compl. ¶ 18 & Prayer for Relief A(vi) & A(vii).<sup>5</sup> But, as

28 <sup>5</sup> Consistent with the Supreme Court's instructions that a court must focus on the application of  
 a statute before considering a facial challenge, *see Bd. of Trustees of the State Univ. of NY v.*

1 detailed below, with one exception, FISA’s statutory provisions do not operate directly on the  
2 recipients of FISA legal process. Instead, recipients of FISA legal process are subject to  
3 nondisclosure obligations because of orders issued by the FISC or through directives issued  
4 pursuant to a program approved by the FISC and subject to FISC oversight. Thus, a challenge to  
5 “FISA secrecy provisions” amounts to a challenge to FISC orders and to directives issued  
6 pursuant to a FISC-approved program. This Court should decline to exercise its jurisdiction over  
7 such claims, because they should properly be brought before the FISC.

8 Plaintiff brings its claims under the Declaratory Judgment Act, *see* Compl. ¶¶ 1, 12, and  
9 as discussed above, “[t]he Declaratory Judgment Act embraces both constitutional and prudential  
10 concerns.” *Gov’t Employees Ins. Co. v. Dizol*, 133 F.3d 1220, 1222 (9th Cir. 1998). “If [a] suit  
11 passes constitutional and statutory muster, the district court must also be satisfied that  
12 entertaining the action is appropriate.” *Id.* at 1223. The Supreme Court has explained that, “[i]n  
13 the declaratory judgment context, the normal principle that federal courts should adjudicate  
14 claims within their jurisdiction yields to considerations of practicality and wise judicial  
15 administration.” *Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, 515 U.S. 277, 288 (1995).

16 Thus, a district court has discretion to decline to exercise jurisdiction over Declaratory  
17 Judgment Act claims based on prudential considerations. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a). This

18  
19 *Fox*, 492 U.S. 469, 485 (1989), the application of the challenged provisions should be  
20 adjudicated by the FISC before the facial constitutional challenge is considered. Furthermore,  
21 even if a court were to reach plaintiff’s facial challenge to provisions of FISA, it would be  
22 necessary to examine how the challenged provisions operate in practice under the supervision of  
23 the FISC. Plaintiff appears to allege overbreadth – that “the statute seeks to prohibit such a  
24 broad range of protected conduct that it is unconstitutionally ‘overbroad.’” *Members of City  
25 Council of LA v. Taxpayers for Vincent*, 466 U.S. 789, 796 (1984). To succeed in such a  
26 challenge, plaintiff would need to establish that the challenged provisions “will have [a] different  
27 impact on any third parties’ interests in free speech than [they have] on” the plaintiff. *Id.* at 801.  
28 Moreover, plaintiff would need to establish that “a ‘substantial number’ of [the FISA secrecy  
provisions] applications are unconstitutional, ‘judged in relation to the [provisions]’ plainly  
legitimate sweep.” *Wash. State Grange v. Wash. State Republican Party*, 552 U.S. 442, 450 n.6  
(2008) (quoting *New York v. Ferber*, 484 U.S. 747, 769-71 (1982) (internal citations, quotations  
omitted)). Thus, even the instant facial challenge to requirements of the FISA should be heard in  
the FISC because the adjudication of that challenge would turn on an interpretation of the scope  
of nondisclosure provisions in any FISC orders or directives issued pursuant to a FISC-approved  
program that may be at issue.

1 determination is discretionary because “the Declaratory Judgment Act is deliberately cast in  
2 terms of permissive, rather than mandatory, authority.” *Dizol*, 133 F.3d at 1223 (internal  
3 quotation omitted). “The Act ‘gave the federal courts competence to make a declaration of  
4 rights; it did not impose a duty to do so.’” *Id.* (quoting *Public Affairs Assocs. v. Rickover*, 369  
5 U.S. 111, 112 (1962)); *accord, e.g., Wilton*, 515 U.S. 277 (recognizing discretionary nature of  
6 declaratory relief); *NRDC v. EPA*, 966 F.2d 1292, 1299 (9th Cir. 1992) (same). The Supreme  
7 Court explained in *Wilton* that “a district court is authorized, in the sound exercise of its  
8 discretion, to stay or to dismiss an action seeking a declaratory judgment. . . .” 515 U.S. at 288.  
9 In doing so, “the district court must balance concerns of judicial administration, comity, and  
10 fairness to the litigants.” *Principal Life Ins. Co. v. Robinson*, 394 F.3d at 672 (quoting *Am.*  
11 *States Ins. Co. v. Kearns*, 15 F.3d 142, 143 (9th Cir. 1994)) (internal quotations omitted).

12 Here, the Court should exercise its discretion to decline jurisdiction over plaintiff’s FISA-  
13 based claims. While either forum would be equally fair to the litigants, considerations of comity  
14 and orderly judicial administration weigh in favor of dismissing those claims and requiring  
15 plaintiff to bring its challenge to the constitutionality of any orders or directives that may have  
16 been issued through the FISC’s legal process before the FISC itself. Proceeding in this manner  
17 would be consistent with that statutory framework established by Congress and would provide  
18 the litigants the benefit of the FISC’s expertise as a court of specialized jurisdiction.

19 Actions challenging the orders of another court are “disfavored.” *FDIC v. Aaronian*, 93  
20 F.3d 636, 639 (9th Cir. 1996). Indeed, the Court of Appeals has instructed that “considerations  
21 of comity and orderly administration of justice demand that the nonrendering court should  
22 decline jurisdiction of such an action and remand the parties for their relief to the rendering  
23 court.” *Lapin*, 333 F.2d at 172; *see also Treadaway v. Academy of Motion Picture Arts &*  
24 *Sciences*, 783 F.2d 1418, 1422 (9th Cir. 1986) (“When a court entertains an independent action  
25 for relief from the final order of another court, it interferes with and usurps the power of the  
26 rendering court just as much as it would if it were reviewing that court’s equitable decree.”).  
27 Thus, in *Lapin*, the Court of Appeals affirmed the California district court’s refusal to hear a  
28 challenge to an injunction issued by a district court in Minnesota. *See* 333 F.2d at 169. The

1 Court of Appeals concluded that “sound reasons of policy support the proposition that relief  
 2 should be sought from the issuing court . . . so long as it is apparent that a remedy is available  
 3 there,” *id.* at 172, and emphasized its agreement that “it is clear, as a matter of comity and of the  
 4 orderly administration of justice, that [a] court should refuse to exercise its jurisdiction to  
 5 interfere with the operation of a decree of another federal court” *id.* (quoting *Torquay Corp. v.*  
 6 *Radio Corp. of Am.*, 2 F. Supp. 841, 844 (S.D.N.Y. 1932)).<sup>6</sup> *See also Delson Group, Inc. v. GSM*  
 7 *Ass’n*, 570 Fed. Appx. 690 (9th Cir. Apr. 21, 2014) (relying on *Aaronian, Treadaway, & Lapin*;  
 8 upholding California district court’s dismissal of a challenge to the judgment of a Georgia  
 9 district court).

10 The same principles would apply here to any challenge to the alleged application of FISA  
 11 secrecy obligations. As noted above, although the Complaint refers to “FISA secrecy  
 12 provisions,” and “requirements in FISA,” *see* Compl. ¶ 18 & Prayer for Relief A(vi) & A(vii), it  
 13 is most often the FISC itself – or government directives issued through programs approved by  
 14 the FISC – that impose nondisclosure obligations on recipients of legal process. FISA  
 15 establishes the contours of such orders and directives, and it is primarily through such orders or  
 16 directives that plaintiff may be bound to protect the secrecy of surveillance conducted pursuant  
 17 to FISA authority.

18 For example, the section of FISA that plaintiff highlights in the Complaint, *see* Compl.  
 19 ¶ 18 (quoting Section 1805(c)(2)(B)), addresses electronic surveillance orders issued under Title  
 20 I. That provision, in Section 1805(a), enumerates the findings a FISC judge must make before  
 21 issuing such an order, while Section 1805(c) lists “specifications and directions” for such an  
 22

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23 <sup>6</sup> *See also, e.g., Ord v. United States*, 8 Fed. Appx. 852, 854 (9th Cir. May 8, 2001) (affirming  
 24 the California district court’s refusal to hear a challenge to a District of Columbia district court’s  
 25 order, and its holding that “if Ord wants to take the D.C. court’s order to task, he should seek  
 26 relief in the D.C. court. He may not upset the principles of judicial comity, fairness and  
 27 efficiency that underlie the basic rule against horizontal appeals.”); *Hernandez v. United States*,  
 28 No. CV 14-00146, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 116921, at \*5–7 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 20, 2014) (declining  
 jurisdiction, as a matter of comity, over a challenge to a Texas district court’s order); *Zdorek v. V*  
*Secret Catalogue Inc.*, No. CV 01-4113, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26120, at \*17-\*18 (C.D. Cal.  
 Aug. 1, 2001) (declining jurisdiction, as a matter of comity, over a challenge to an Ohio court’s  
 order).

1 order. As part of that list, Section 1805(c)(2) states that “[a]n order approving an electronic  
2 surveillance under this section shall direct”:

3 that, upon the request of the applicant, a specified communication or other  
4 common carrier . . . furnish the applicant forthwith all information, facilities, or  
5 technical assistance necessary to accomplish the electronic surveillance in such a  
6 manner as will protect its secrecy.

7 50 U.S.C. § 1805(c)(2)(B). Thus, if the nondisclosure obligations described by this section apply  
8 to plaintiff, they apply through an order that would have been issued to the plaintiff by the FISC.

9 FISA Title IV also requires orders authorizing pen registers and trap and trace devices –  
10 like orders issued under Title I – to incorporate requirements that the recipients of such orders  
11 “furnish any information, facilities, or technical assistance necessary to accomplish the  
12 installation and operation of the pen register or trap and trace device in such a manner as will  
13 protect its secrecy.” 50 U.S.C. § 1842(d)(2)(B)(i). Such orders must also require that recipients  
14 “not disclose the existence of the investigation or of the pen register or trap and trace device to  
15 any person unless or until ordered by the court.” 50 U.S.C. §1842(d)(2)(B)(ii). As with Title I,  
16 these nondisclosure obligations, to the extent they are applicable in this case, would also be  
17 imposed by the FISC orders, rather than by the statute directly.

18 FISA Title VII – under which the Government may acquire communications of non-U.S.  
19 persons located abroad – likewise does not impose a nondisclosure requirement directly on the  
20 telecommunications providers from which such communications are acquired. *See* 50 U.S.C. §  
21 1881a. Under Section 702’s framework, the Attorney General and the DNI may submit to the  
22 FISC a certification that the Government’s proposed procedures fulfill certain enumerated  
23 statutory requirements. *See* 50 U.S.C. §1881a(g) & (i). If the FISC approves that certification,<sup>7</sup>  
24 the Attorney General and DNI may authorize jointly, for up to one year, the “targeting of persons  
25 reasonably believed to be located outside the United States to acquire foreign intelligence  
26 information,” *id.* at §1881a(a), and “may direct . . . an electronic communication service provider

27 <sup>7</sup> If the Attorney General and DNI determine that exigent circumstances exist, they may authorize  
28 collection prior to the FISC’s certification of approval; that authorization must be submitted to  
the FISC for its approval within seven days. *See* 50 U.S.C. §1881(g)(1)(B).

1 to” facilitate such acquisition “in a manner that will protect the secrecy of the acquisition.” *Id.* at  
2 §1881a(h)(1). Like the FISC orders discussed above, these directives, rather than the statute  
3 itself, impose the nondisclosure obligations on the providers that receive them. The FISC’s  
4 review of these directives, if they are challenged or if the government moves to compel  
5 compliance, is integral to the statute’s structure; indeed, the same section of FISA that introduces  
6 Section 702 directives sets forth the framework for the FISC’s review. *See id.* at §1881a(h)  
7 (“Directives and judicial review of directives”).

8 In Section 501 of FISA Title V (sometimes referred to as “Section 215”), which sets forth  
9 the procedures for obtaining “access to certain business records for foreign intelligence and  
10 international terrorism investigations,” *see* 50 U.S.C. §1861, Congress chose to directly impose a  
11 nondisclosure obligation. Unlike the other provisions discussed above – where nondisclosure  
12 obligations are imposed through the content of the orders or directives – Title V imposes a  
13 nondisclosure requirement on the recipients of such orders. *See id.* at §1861(d). But this  
14 provision also implicates the FISC’s expertise, and provides specific procedures for the FISC’s  
15 expeditious review of its nondisclosure requirements where such review is requested by the  
16 recipient of an order. *See id.* at §1861(f). Moreover, such nondisclosure obligations do not arise  
17 unless and until the FISC issues an order requiring production, and notifying its recipient of,  
18 *inter alia*, the nondisclosure obligations imposed by Section 1861(d). *See id.* at §1861(c).

19 In sum, “FISA secrecy provisions” largely do not impose nondisclosure obligations  
20 through their text as the Complaint suggests. Rather, they operate through FISC orders and  
21 directives subject to the FISC’s oversight. Accordingly, plaintiff’s challenge to FISA  
22 nondisclosure obligations amounts to a challenge of any FISC orders and directives that plaintiff  
23 has received. A recipient of FISA legal process, in other words, is enjoined by the FISC (or  
24 barred by the government through a process supervised by the FISC) from disclosing  
25 information. And just as a party under an injunction in one court cannot normally challenge that  
26 injunction elsewhere, *see Lapin*, 333 F.2d at 172, this Court should not permit plaintiff to  
27 challenge legal obligations incurred in the FISC. Rather, “as a matter of comity and of the  
28

1 orderly administration of justice,” *id.*, plaintiff’s challenge to orders issued by the FISC or  
2 directives issued under a FISC-approved program should be brought before the FISC.

3 This approach would be consistent with the framework established by Congress, which  
4 created the FISC as a court of specialized jurisdiction to administer the provisions of FISA. *See*  
5 50 U.S.C. § 1803. Indeed, for certain provisions, FISA addresses the particular circumstances  
6 and proceedings under which such challenges may be brought. A party receiving a production  
7 order under Title V’s business records provision, for example, “may challenge the legality of that  
8 order by filing a petition with” the FISC. 50 U.S.C. §1861(f)(2)(A)(i). Review of such  
9 proceedings must be expeditious, and records must be maintained pursuant to special security  
10 measures. 50 U.S.C. §1861(f)(2)(A)(i)-(ii), (f)(4). Likewise, a provider receiving directives  
11 from the Government pursuant to section 702 may “file a petition to modify or set aside such  
12 directive with the [FISC], which shall have jurisdiction to review such petition.” 50 U.S.C.  
13 §1881a(h)(4)(A). A judge on the FISC must conduct an initial review within five days and  
14 render a ruling within thirty days. 50 U.S.C. §1881a(h)(4)(D)-(E). Moreover, the FISC, like any  
15 other federal court, has “inherent authority . . . to determine or enforce compliance with” its  
16 “order[s]” and “rule[s],” and with “procedure[s] approved by [the] court.” 50 U.S.C. § 1803(h).  
17 As part of this authority, the FISC can determine the scope of the obligations imposed by its  
18 orders or by directives issued pursuant to FISC process, as well as the constitutionality of those  
19 orders or directives. *See, e.g., In re Motion for Release of Court Records*, 526 F. Supp. 2d 484,  
20 491–97 (F.I.S.C. 2007) (considering whether there is a First Amendment right of access to FISC  
21 records).<sup>8</sup>

22 Furthermore, requiring plaintiff to bring its FISA-based claims to the FISC would give  
23 the parties the benefit of the FISC’s expertise, both as to the interpretation of its own orders, and  
24

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25 <sup>8</sup> Courts in other contexts have noted that the existence of such alternative proceedings renders  
26 deference to an alternative forum with competent jurisdiction particularly appropriate. *See*  
27 *Katzenbach v. McClung*, 379 U.S. 294, 296 (1964) (Declaratory relief ordinarily “should not be  
28 attack a criminal conviction; rather, the habeas procedures delineated in 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254, 2255  
are specifically designed for that purpose).

1 as to the structure of FISA itself. As a general matter, the issuing court “is the best judge of its  
2 own orders.” *Avila v. Willits Env'tl. Remediation Trust*, 633 F.3d 828, 836 (9th Cir. 2011).  
3 Moreover, as the FISC has observed, “FISA is a statute of unique character,” and, “as a statute  
4 addressed entirely to specialists, it must . . . be read by judges with the minds of specialists.” *In*  
5 *re All Matters Submitted to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court*, 218 F. Supp. 2d 611,  
6 615 (F.I.S.C. 2002), *abrogated on other grounds by In re Sealed Case* No. 02-001, 310 F.3d 717  
7 (F.I.S.C.R. 2002). The FISC, along with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review,  
8 “is the arbiter of FISA’s terms and requirements” and the members of that court develop  
9 “specialized knowledge” in the course of their service. *Id.* The FISC’s expertise in the  
10 interpretation of both any orders it may have issued and the statutory scheme it administers  
11 presents an additional reason why this Court should decline jurisdiction over plaintiff’s FISA-  
12 based claims.

### 13 **III. Plaintiff’s Challenge to the National Security Letter Statutory Standard of** 14 **Review Fails as a Matter of Law.**

15 Plaintiff also challenges the constitutionality of the NSL statute, including the standard of  
16 review of an NSL nondisclosure requirement.<sup>9</sup> Those questions are now before the Ninth Circuit  
17 in cases argued in October 2014. *See* Appeal Nos. 13-16732, 13-16731, 13-15957 (9th Cir.).  
18 Because the outcome of those cases (which are discussed below) is likely to impact, if not  
19 control, the outcome of plaintiff’s NSL-related claims in this case, judicial economy would be  
20 served by the Court’s considering those claims after the Court of Appeals has ruled.  
21 Nonetheless, the Government is obligated to respond to plaintiff’s Complaint and thus now  
22 moves to dismiss plaintiff’s challenge to the NSL statutory standard of review pursuant to Fed.  
23 R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

24 A reviewing court may modify or set aside an NSL nondisclosure requirement “if it finds  
25 that there is no reason to believe that disclosure may” lead to an enumerated harm. 18 U.S.C.  
26 § 3511(b)(2). Plaintiff, challenging this provision under the separation-of-powers doctrine,

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27 <sup>9</sup> Plaintiff’s Complaint does not challenge or contain allegations regarding any particular NSL it  
28 may have received, but rather challenges restrictions on disclosure of aggregate data concerning  
such NSLs.

1 claims it “impermissibly requires the reviewing court to apply a level of deference to the  
2 government’s nondisclosure decisions that conflicts with the constitutionally mandated level of  
3 review, which is strict scrutiny.” Compl. ¶ 48. Plaintiff is mistaken, and the Second Circuit has  
4 held that this provision may be applied consistent with the Constitution. *See Doe*, 549 F.3d at  
5 875-76.

6 Congress routinely and properly mandates deferential standards for judicial review of  
7 Executive Branch decisions. The most well-known example is the deferential “arbitrary and  
8 capricious” standard of review prescribed by the APA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 706(2); *Ariz. Cattle*  
9 *Growers’ Ass’n v. United States Fish & Wildlife*, 273 F.3d 1229, 1235-36 (9th Cir. 2001) (“The  
10 arbitrary and capricious test is a narrow scope of review. . . . The court is not empowered to  
11 substitute its judgment for that of the agency.”). *See also, e.g.*, 2 U.S.C. § 1407(d); 7 U.S.C.  
12 § 1508(3)(B)(iii)(II); 12 U.S.C. §§ 203(b)(1), 1817(j)(5); 15 U.S.C. § 78l(k)(5). As long as the  
13 standard of review is not inconsistent with some substantive constitutional limitation, such as the  
14 First Amendment, Congress has plenary authority to decide what standard of judicial review  
15 should be employed. And the standard here is consistent with the First Amendment: the federal  
16 courts have consistently given deference to reasoned judgments by the Executive Branch  
17 regarding the potential harms to national security that may result from disclosures of classified  
18 (and even non-classified) information about counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs.  
19 *See, e.g., Dep’t of Navy v. Egan*, 484 U.S. 518, 529 (1988); *CIA v. Sims*, 471 U.S. 159, 179  
20 (1985); *Center for Nat’l Security Studies v. Dep’t of Justice*, 331 F.3d 918, 927 (D.C. Cir. 2003);  
21 *McGehee v. Casey*, 718 F.2d 1137, 1147-49 (D.C. Cir. 1983).

22 Nor would the application of strict scrutiny (assuming, *arguendo*, that it applies)  
23 preclude judicial deference to executive assessments of national security harms. Indeed, a Court  
24 could apply strict scrutiny while complying with the NSL statute. That is what the U.S. Court of  
25 Appeals for the Second Circuit did when it applied strict scrutiny to the NSL statute (assuming  
26 without deciding that strict scrutiny was the appropriate level of review) and properly avoided  
27 any possible constitutional question by interpreting § 3511(b)(2) as requiring the Government “to  
28 persuade a district court that there is a good reason to believe that disclosure may risk one of the

1 enumerated harms, and that a district court, in order to maintain a nondisclosure order, must find  
 2 that such a good reason exists.” *Doe*, 549 F.3d at 875-76. This Court should follow the Second  
 3 Circuit’s reasonable reading of the statutory language, which gives effect to that language while  
 4 eliminating constitutional concerns. *See, e.g., United States v. Diaz*, 491 F.3d 1074, 1077 (9th  
 5 Cir. 2007) (“reason to believe,” “reasonable belief,” and “reasonable grounds for believing”  
 6 bear the same meaning); *United States v. Gorman*, 314 F.3d 1105, 1111 n.4 (9th Cir. 2002)  
 7 (same). *Accord Detroit Free Press v. Ashcroft*, 303 F.3d 681, 707 (6th Cir. 2002) (holding  
 8 national security-related deportation rule was subject to strict scrutiny while deferring to  
 9 Executive Branch judgments about the potential for public disclosures to harm national security:  
 10 “we defer to [the government’s] judgment. These agents are certainly in a better position [than  
 11 the court] to understand the contours of the investigation and the intelligence capabilities of  
 12 terrorist organizations.”).<sup>10</sup>

13 In a decision now on appeal, another judge of this Court ruled that the “reason to believe”  
 14 standard was not the “searching standard of review” required by the First Amendment, but  
 15 provided no authority for that conclusion. *In re NSL*, 930 F. Supp. 2d 1064, 1077 (N.D. Cal.  
 16 2013) (Illston, J.), *appeal docketed*, No. 13-15957 (9th Cir.).<sup>11</sup> The *In re NSL* Court

17 \_\_\_\_\_  
 18 <sup>10</sup> Indeed, it bears noting that adherence to a deferential standard of review like the one Congress  
 19 prescribed in § 3511(b) does not compel courts to abdicate their institutional responsibilities  
 under Article III:

20 In so deferring, we do not abdicate the role of the judiciary. Rather, in  
 21 undertaking a deferential review, we simply recognize the different roles  
 22 underlying the constitutional separation of powers. It is within the role of the  
 23 executive to acquire and exercise the expertise of protecting national security. It  
 is not within the role of the court to second-guess executive judgments made in  
 furtherance of that branch’s proper role.

24 *Center for Nat’l Security Studies*, 331 F.3d at 932. The same reasoning applies here.

25 <sup>11</sup> Judge Illston subsequently found the statute to be lawfully applied and issued orders to enforce  
 26 multiple NSLs issued to multiple electronic communications service providers. *See In re Matter*  
 27 *of NSLs*, Order Denying Petition to Set Aside and Granting Cross-Petition to Enforce, No.  
 13cv1165-SI (N.D. Cal. August 12, 2013) (enforcing 2 NSLs), *appeal docketed*, No. 13-16732  
 28 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.); *In re Matter of NSLs*, Order Denying Petition to Set Aside, Denying Motion to Stay,  
 and Granting Cross-Petition to Enforce, No. 13mc80089-SI (N.D. Cal. August 12, 2013)

1 acknowledged that the Second Circuit’s construction of the judicial review provision “might be  
 2 less objectionable,” 930 F. Supp. 2d at 1078, but nonetheless adopted a reading of the provision  
 3 which, in its view, rendered the statute unconstitutional.<sup>12</sup> It did so by assuming that Congress  
 4 had an unconstitutional intent in enacting the statute, namely “to circumscribe a court’s ability to  
 5 modify or set aside nondisclosure NSLs unless the essentially insurmountable standard ‘no  
 6 reason to believe’ that a harm ‘may’ result is satisfied.” *Id.* at 1077.

7 The Government respectfully submits that the *In re NSL* Court erred in starting with that  
 8 premise. The doctrine of constitutional avoidance “assumes that Congress, no less than the  
 9 Judicial Branch, seeks to act within constitutional bounds, and thereby diminishes the friction  
 10 between the branches that judicial holdings of unconstitutionality might otherwise generate.”  
 11 *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 565-66 (2009); *accord Jones v. United*  
 12 *States*, 526 U.S. 227, 240 (1999) (courts assume that Congress legislates in light of constitutional  
 13 limitations). This doctrine is particularly apt here because it would have been unreasonable for

14  
 15 (enforcing 2 NSLs), *appeal docketed*, No. 13-16731 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.); *In re NSLs*, Order Denying  
 16 Petition to Set Aside and Granting Cross-Petition to Enforce, No. 13mc80063-SI (N.D. Cal. May  
 17 28, 2013) (Amended Order for Public Release enforcing 17 NSLs); *In re NSLs*, Order, No.  
 18 13mc80063-SI (N.D. Cal. May 23, 2013) (enforcing 2 NSLs).

19 <sup>12</sup> The *In re NSL* Court also faulted § 3511(b)(2) (as did the Second Circuit in *Doe*) for making  
 20 certifications by senior officials regarding certain potential harms “conclusive” in judicial  
 21 proceedings in the absence of bad faith. 930 F. Supp. 2d at 1077. The *In re NSL* Court  
 22 mischaracterized the statute, however, as making *any* FBI certification regarding any of the  
 23 statutorily enumerated harms conclusive, and therefore assumed that the certifications at issue  
 24 there were conclusive under the statute. *See id.* But, in fact, the statute provides that  
 25 certifications for FBI-issued NSLs are conclusive *only* if made by “the Attorney General, Deputy  
 26 Attorney General, an Assistant Attorney General, or the Director of the Federal Bureau of  
 27 Investigation” and only if they state “that disclosure may endanger the national security of the  
 28 United States or interfere with diplomatic relations.” 18 U.S.C. § 3511(b)(2). Certifications by  
 other Government officials, and certifications relating to other statutorily enumerated harms  
 (such as “interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation,” 18  
 U.S.C. § 2709(c)(1)), are not “conclusive” under the statute. There is no allegation that such a  
 certification is at issue here, or even that there has ever been such a certification. Accordingly,  
 the validity of this statutory provision is irrelevant to this case. Twitter does not appear to have  
 challenged it by its Complaint and, in any event, would lack standing to do so. *See, e.g., Get*  
*Outdoors II, LLC v. City of San Diego*, 506 F.3d 886, 892 (9th Cir. 2007) (overbreadth standing  
 requires that party challenging statute be subject to the specific statutory provision being  
 challenged); *Gospel Missions of Am. v. City of L.A.*, 328 F.3d 548, 554 (9th Cir. 2003) (same).

