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17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 18 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 19 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

21)
 22)
 IN RE:)
 23)
 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY)
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS)
 24 RECORDS LITIGATION)
 25)
 This Document Relates To:)
)
 26 *Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, Inc. et*
al. v. Bush et al. (No. 3:07-cv-00109))
 27)

MDL NO. 06-1791 VRW

**AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER
 DEFENDANTS REGARDING WHETHER
 THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
 SURVEILLANCE ACT PREEMPTS THE
 STATE SECRETS PRIVILEGE**

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1 **STATEMENT OF INTEREST OF AMICI**

2 Under the terms of the Ninth Circuit’s remand, this Court must determine whether the
3 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”) displaces the state secrets privilege and can be used
4 to establish whether or not plaintiffs were surveilled—a fact the Court of Appeals confirmed to be a
5 state secret. *Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, Inc. v. Bush*, 507 F.3d 1190, 1203-06 (9th Cir. 2007).
6 The *Al-Haramain* plaintiffs rely principally upon a provision of FISA—50 U.S.C. § 1806(f)—that
7 also has been invoked by plaintiffs in the cases brought against telecommunications carriers.
8 Accordingly, the undersigned carriers submit this brief as *amici curiae* to assist in the Court’s
9 consideration of § 1806(f).¹

10 This brief serves two principal purposes. *First*, it supplements the submission of the United
11 States concerning the meaning of § 1806(f) by providing the Court additional information
12 concerning the legislative history and statutory context of that provision. It describes the
13 circumstances that led to the enactment of the particular phrase within § 1806(f) upon which
14 plaintiffs rely, as well as the relationship between § 1806(f) and FISA as a whole. This broader
15 context makes clear that § 1806(f) cannot be invoked by a plaintiff in a civil suit for the purpose of
16 discovering whether he was surveilled. *Second*, this brief discusses the important differences
17 between this case, which is a suit against the government, and the cases in the MDL against the
18 telecommunications carriers in which § 1806(f) is sought to be invoked in litigation against a private
19 party. The brief explains the ways these differences may affect the proper application of § 1806(f).
20 *Amici* hope thereby to assist the Court in reaching a ruling on the issues in this case that will not
21 inadvertently address some of the related but quite different issues that might arise in the carrier
22 cases, depending upon the Ninth Circuit’s disposition of the *Hepting* appeal.

23
24
25 _____
26 ¹ Verizon Communications Inc. and MCI, LLC continue to contest that they are subject to personal
27 jurisdiction in the cases at issue in their motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction (Dkt. No.
28 268) and intend to re-notice that motion at an appropriate time in accordance with the Court’s
September 27, 2007 order (Dkt. No. 379). Because MCI, LLC is not subject to jurisdiction in the
only case in the multidistrict litigation in which it was named, it does not join this brief.

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 Section 1806(f) applies only in cases where the government’s surveillance of a person has
3 already been established and the government is seeking to use against that person evidence that was
4 or may have been obtained or derived from the surveillance. Section 1806(f) accommodates two
5 competing interests: a person’s interest in ensuring that evidence obtained from unlawful
6 surveillance is not used against him and the government’s compelling need to protect from
7 disclosure sensitive foreign intelligence information. The provision balances these interests by
8 allowing the court to determine the lawfulness of the surveillance in an *ex parte, in camera* hearing
9 if the government invokes § 1806(f)’s procedures. Section 1806(f) leaves in place the government’s
10 prerogative not to disclose classified materials and instead to suffer the consequences, which may
11 include dismissal of its case.

12 The portion of § 1806(f) upon which plaintiffs rely—applicable when a person files a
13 “motion . . . to discover” certain materials relating to known FISA surveillance—does not provide a
14 mechanism for a person to determine whether he has been subject to classified surveillance simply
15 by filing a civil lawsuit and seeking discovery. Rather, it acknowledges that a person against whom
16 the government seeks to introduce evidence in a proceeding is entitled to discovery of the contents
17 of any surveillance determined to be unlawful in order to determine whether any evidence the
18 government is attempting to use against him is derived from, or “tainted” by, the unlawful
19 surveillance.

20 Plaintiffs’ contrary interpretation of § 1806(f) ignores the structure, history, and purpose of
21 the provision. Plaintiffs do not dispute that only a person who has been surveilled may invoke
22 § 1806(f). But they nonetheless claim that § 1806(f) entitles a person to confirm his mere suspicion
23 that he has been surveilled. This inconsistent reasoning must be rejected. Plaintiffs cannot use
24 § 1806(f) to determine whether they are authorized to use § 1806(f) in the first instance.

25 In any event, the Court need not and should not address in *Al-Haramain* whether § 1806(f)
26 displaces the state secrets privilege in the cases against the carriers, a question that raises issues
27 distinct from those presented here. Section 1806(f) makes no provision for discovery in cases

1 between private parties, and nothing in the case law or legislative history suggests that § 1806(f) can
2 be deployed in suits against private defendants. Moreover, unlike in some of the cases against the
3 carriers, in *Al-Haramain*, the plaintiffs have not asserted claims based on alleged disclosures of
4 telephone records. For this reason, the Court need not consider at this time whether § 1806(f)
5 applies to claims involving call records, as opposed to surveillance resulting in the interception of
6 communications content.

7 8 **ARGUMENT**

9 **I. Section 1806(f) Does Not Displace The State Secrets Privilege In Civil Litigation Challenging Merely Alleged Surveillance**

10 Section 1806(f) cannot displace the state secrets privilege in a civil case brought by a
11 plaintiff who merely suspects that he was surveilled. As an initial matter, § 1806(f) could not
12 possibly displace the privilege in such a case because § 1806(f) is applicable only where the
13 government seeks to use evidence that was or may have been obtained or derived from surveillance
14 against a person and the fact that the person was surveilled is already established. In any event,
15 Congress could displace the privilege (if at all) only if it made its intent to do so unambiguous, and
16 § 1806(f) lacks the requisite clear statement.

17 18 **A. Section 1806(f) Is Applicable Only When The Government Seeks To Use Evidence Against A Person**

19 Section 1806(f) applies only when the government seeks to use against an aggrieved person
20 evidence that was or may have been obtained or derived from the electronic surveillance of him. As
21 the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court recently explained, § 1806(f) is a limited aspect of “an
22 elaborate statutory scheme to ensure that when the United States or a state intends to use FISA
23 material in a proceeding against an ‘aggrieved person,’ the aggrieved person shall have an
24 opportunity to contest the legality of the evidence through a suppression motion.” *In re Mot. for
25 Release of Ct. Records*, 526 F. Supp. 2d 484, 487 (FISA Ct. 2007).

26 Section 1806(f) provides that the district court shall review *ex parte* and *in camera* FISA
27 applications, orders, and other materials relating to the surveillance if the Attorney General files an
28

1 affidavit stating that disclosure or an adversary hearing would harm national security and if one of
2 three circumstances obtains:

- 3 • the government has given notice under subsection 1806(c) or (d) that it “intends to enter into
4 evidence or otherwise use or disclose in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding . . . against an
5 aggrieved person, any information obtained or derived from an electronic surveillance of that
6 aggrieved person pursuant to authority of this subchapter”;
- 7 • an aggrieved person files a motion to suppress evidence obtained by electronic surveillance;
8 or
- 9 • an aggrieved person files a “motion or request . . . pursuant to any other statute or rule of the
10 United States or any State . . . to discover or obtain applications or orders or other materials
11 relating to electronic surveillance or to discover, obtain, or suppress evidence or information
12 obtained or derived from electronic surveillance under [FISA].”

13 As plaintiffs concede (at 15-16), the first two circumstances obviously arise only when the
14 government seeks affirmatively to use evidence against an aggrieved person. Those circumstances
15 are not present here or in the cases brought in the MDL against the carriers: The government has not
16 notified the Court of its intention to use surveillance evidence against any plaintiff, and plaintiffs
17 have not sought to suppress any evidence.

18 Therefore, to avail themselves of § 1806(f), plaintiffs must fit their claims into the third
19 category: a “motion or request . . . to discover or obtain” specified information about FISA
20 surveillance. But like the first two circumstances, that third category relates to the use of
21 information by the government against an aggrieved person. As explained below, the provision
22 merely acknowledges that a litigant may seek discovery in order to ensure that evidence derived
23 from (or “tainted” by) unlawful surveillance of him is not used against him. The language, purpose,
24 and history of this provision make this interpretation—which harmonizes the three different
25 provisions of § 1806(f)²—plain.

26 Almost ten years prior to FISA’s passage, the Supreme Court in *Alderman v. United States*,
27 394 U.S. 165 (1969), held that a criminal defendant is entitled to discovery of the contents of
28 surveillance of him once a court determines that the surveillance was unlawful. This is to permit the

² See *Adams v. United States*, 420 F.3d 1049, 1054 (9th Cir. 2005) (“several items in a list shar[ing]
an attribute counsels in favor of interpreting the other items as possessing that attribute as well”); see
also *Jarecki v. J.D. Searle & Co.*, 367 U.S. 303, 307 (1961) (discussing the *noscitur a sociis* canon).

1 defendant to determine whether evidence should be excluded as fruit of the poisonous tree. *Id.* at
2 180-85. FISA likewise provides for suppression of evidence obtained or derived from unlawful
3 surveillance, 50 U.S.C. § 1806(e), and Congress was aware of the need for discovery in light of the
4 fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine. Citing *Alderman*, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
5 report on FISA explained that “in the case of an illegal surveillance, the Government is
6 constitutionally mandated to surrender to the defendant all the records of the surveillance in its
7 possession in order for the defendant to make an intelligent motion on the question of taint.” S. Rep.
8 No. 95-701, at 65 (1978), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3973 (Senate Select Comm. on
9 Intelligence); *see also* S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 59 n.61 (1977), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N.
10 3904 (Senate Comm. on the Judiciary) (raising question whether disclosure is required to address
11 taint); H. R. Rep. No. 95-1720, at 31-32 (1978), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4048 (Conf. Rep.)
12 (adopting Senate’s framework for § 1806(f)).³ The “motion . . . to discover” provision of § 1806(f)
13 merely acknowledges and implements the *Alderman* rule. *See United States v. Belfield*, 692 F.2d
14 141, 146 (D.C. Cir. 1982) (government can invoke § 1806(f) when a criminal defendant seeks “the
15 logs of the overhears to ensure that no fruits thereof are being used against him”). Accordingly, the
16 “motion . . . to discover” provision creates no rights for aggrieved persons; it provides procedures to
17 implement their existing right to seek discovery in support of efforts to suppress evidence obtained
18 or derived from electronic surveillance.

19 The purpose, structure, and history of § 1806 make clear this understanding of the “motion
20 . . . to discover” language. The overarching purpose of § 1806(f) was to permit adjudication of the
21 legality of foreign intelligence surveillance that the government seeks to use against a defendant
22 without unnecessarily disclosing classified information. Congress recognized the need to adjudicate
23 the lawfulness of surveillance when the government seeks to use information obtained or derived

24
25 ³ In fact, the ACLU urged the Senate Judiciary Committee to amend the bill to address *Alderman*,
26 arguing that “it is not sufficient for the court to suppress the evidence if illegally obtained; it must
27 turn the evidence over to the defendant for a taint hearing.” *Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of*
1977: Hearings on S. 1566 Before the Subcomm. on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the S. Comm.
on the Judiciary, 95th Cong. 84 (June 14, 1977) (statement of John H.F. Shattuck, Director, Wash.
28 Office, ACLU).

1 from the surveillance but also understood that adversarial proceedings would risk disclosure of
2 sensitive national security information. Section 1806(f) was enacted to balance these competing
3 considerations:

4 The extent to which the Government should be required to surrender
5 to the parties in a criminal trial the underlying documentation used to
6 justify electronic surveillance raises delicate problems and competing
7 interests. On the one hand, the broad rights of access to the
8 documentation and subsequent intelligence information can threaten
9 the secrecy necessary to effective intelligence practices. However, the
10 defendant’s constitutional guarantee of a fair trial could be seriously
11 undercut if he is denied the materials needed to present a proper
12 defense. The committee believes that a just, effective balance has
13 been struck in this section [§ 1806].

14 S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 59; *see also* S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 53.

15 Instead of requiring automatic disclosure to the defendant of materials relating to the
16 surveillance as part of adversarial litigation to test its legality, *compare* 18 U.S.C. § 2518(9), section
17 1806(f) permits review of the lawfulness of surveillance *ex parte* and *in camera*. Section 1806(f)
18 provides that the district court “*shall*” review FISA surveillance materials *ex parte* and *in camera*
19 upon the filing of a motion to suppress or request for discovery “*if* the Attorney General files an
20 affidavit under oath that disclosure or an adversary hearing would harm” national security. 50
21 U.S.C. § 1806(f) (emphases added). Disclosure of a FISA order, application, or other materials to
22 the aggrieved person is permitted only if “necessary to make an accurate determination of the
23 legality of the surveillance.” *Id.* Through this mechanism, when a defendant brings a motion to
24 suppress evidence obtained from unlawful surveillance, the government can protect the sensitive
25 information underlying that surveillance by invoking § 1806(f)’s *ex parte* and *in camera* procedures.
26 Similarly, when a defendant requests discovery to make a motion on “taint,” the Attorney General is
27 entitled to demand that the court first adjudicate the surveillance’s legality under § 1806(f)’s
28 *ex parte* and *in camera* procedures and determine that the surveillance was not “lawfully authorized or
 conducted” before giving the defendant access to any surveillance records.

 Precisely because the provision is applicable only when the government seeks to use
evidence against a person, § 1806(f) vests the Attorney General, who is ultimately responsible for

1 government litigation, with the exclusive authority to invoke its procedures. By contrast, the state
2 secrets privilege has to be invoked by the “political head of the department” controlling the
3 information, such as the Director of National Intelligence. *United States v. Reynolds*, 345 U.S. 1, 8
4 n.20 (1953). (Of course, the Attorney General has not invoked § 1806(f) in either *Al-Haramain* or
5 the suits in the MDL brought against the telecommunications carriers.)

6 The structure of § 1806 further demonstrates that Congress intended for § 1806(f) to apply
7 only when the government seeks to use evidence against an aggrieved person. Congress placed
8 subsection (f) in § 1806, which it enacted to regulate the government’s use of information derived
9 from FISA surveillances. Section 1806 is entitled “Use of Information,” and it sets forth the manner
10 in which the government may use FISA surveillance evidence, defendants may resist that use, and
11 courts can adjudicate the disputes between them, as the various subsections of the provision
12 indicate.⁴ *See Bates v. United Parcel Serv., Inc.*, 465 F.3d 1069, 1081 & n.15 (9th Cir. 2006) (courts
13 may consider statutory headings to resolve ambiguous text). Subsection (f) fits comfortably with its
14 neighboring subsections by providing a mechanism for adjudicating challenges to the use of
15 evidence.

16 The legislative history of § 1806 also confirms that it regulates the government’s use of
17 information against an aggrieved person. The Senate committee reports on FISA explain that § 1806
18 “sets forth the permissible *uses* which may be made of information acquired by means of electronic

19 ⁴ Subsection (a) mandates that information acquired from electronic surveillance be used “by
20 Federal officers and employees . . . only in accordance with [required] minimization procedures.”
21 Subsection (b) provides that “information acquired pursuant to this subchapter shall be disclosed for
22 law enforcement purposes” only if accompanied by a statement that the information may be used in
23 criminal proceedings only with the Attorney General’s advance authorization. Subsections (c) and
24 (d) require the government to provide notice if it “intends to enter into evidence or otherwise use or
25 disclose . . . against an aggrieved person any information obtained or derived from an electronic
26 surveillance of that aggrieved person.” Subsection (e) allows a “person against whom evidence
27 obtained or derived from an electronic surveillance to which he is an aggrieved person is to be, or
28 has been, introduced or otherwise used or disclosed in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding” to
move “to suppress the evidence.” A court may suppress such evidence pursuant to subsection (g).
Subsection (h) provides that orders granted under (g) that are adverse to the United States are final.
Subsection (i) requires destruction of the contents of electronic surveillance in some circumstances.
Subsection (j) allows courts to order the government to serve notice on subjects of emergency
surveillances that a court does not subsequently approve. Finally, subsection (k) permits “[f]ederal
officers who conduct electronic surveillance to acquire foreign intelligence information” to consult
with law enforcement officers.

1 surveillance conducted pursuant to this chapter.” S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 58 (emphasis added); *see*
2 S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 52 (same). When § 1806(f) is invoked, the “court must then conduct an
3 *ex parte, in camera* inspection of [the FISA application, order, and related documents] to determine
4 whether the surveillance was authorized and conducted in a manner which did not violate any
5 constitutional or statutory right of *the person against whom the evidence is sought to be introduced.*”
6 S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 63 (second emphasis added); S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 57 (second
7 emphasis added). The committee reports also discuss the narrow circumstances in which “the court
8 may order disclosed *to the person against whom the evidence is to be introduced* the court order or
9 accompanying application, or portions thereof, or other materials relating to the surveillance.”
10 S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 64 (emphasis added); S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 57 (emphasis added).

11 The reports further explain that § 1806(f) was meant to “strike[] a reasonable balance
12 between an entirely *in camera* proceeding which might adversely affect the *defendant’s ability to*
13 *defend himself*, and mandatory disclosure, which might occasionally result in wholesale revelation of
14 sensitive foreign intelligence information.” S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 64 (second emphasis added);
15 S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 58 (same); *see also* S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 64 (discussing possible
16 disclosure to “the defendant”); S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 58 (same); S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 65
17 (discussing “surrender to *the defendant* [of] all the records of the surveillance” if surveillance found
18 to be unlawful (emphasis added)); S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 59 n.61 (same). The committee
19 reports observe that “[a]though the primary purpose of electronic surveillance conducted pursuant to
20 this chapter will not be the gathering of criminal evidence, it is contemplated that such evidence will
21 be acquired and [§ 1806] establish[es] the procedural mechanisms by which such information may
22 be used in formal proceedings.” S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 62; S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 55.⁵

23 Plaintiffs argue that the broad language of the “motion . . . to discover” provision
24 encompasses discovery in civil actions challenging the lawfulness of surveillance. But the
25

26 ⁵ *See also* S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 16-17 (“detailed provisions safeguard the right of the
27 criminal defendant to challenge the validity and propriety of the surveillance”); S. Rep. No. 95-701,
28 at 65 (discussing possibility that “the prosecution” would have to be dismissed if the government
were unwilling to disclose certain materials); S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 58-59 (same).

1 legislative history shows that Congress included the language for an altogether different reason. The
2 Senate Judiciary Committee, which added the “motion . . . pursuant to any other statute or rule . . . to
3 discover” language, explained that it was intended to ensure that a party seeking to suppress
4 evidence obtained or derived from allegedly unlawful surveillance did not “bypass[]” the bill’s *in*
5 *camera* and *ex parte* procedures by invoking “different procedures,” such as under the Federal Rules
6 of Criminal Procedure. S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 2-3, 57 (“The Committee wishes to make very
7 clear that the procedures set out in [§ 1806(f)] apply whatever the underlying rule or statute referred
8 to in the motion.”); S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 63. In other words, Congress adopted the discovery
9 language to make certain that procedural maneuvering did not deprive the government of its option
10 to invoke § 1806(f)’s procedures for *ex parte* and *in camera* review of FISA surveillance when it
11 seeks to use FISA-derived evidence against a person. Read in light of this congressional purpose,
12 the “pursuant to *any other* statute or rule of the United States or any State” language of the “motion
13 . . . to discover” provision, does not expand the circumstances to which § 1806(f) applies but rather
14 clarifies that the § 1806(f) procedures cannot be evaded where applicable simply by invoking some
15 “other statute or rule.” 50 U.S.C. § 1806(f) (emphasis added).

16 A contrary interpretation of § 1806(f)—by which the provision could be used offensively in
17 civil litigation to require the Executive to disclose information about alleged surveillance—would
18 improperly impair the Executive Branch’s significant interests in the control of classified
19 information and conflict with Congress’s clear intent to preserve the government’s prerogative to
20 protect national security information from disclosure. Instead of mandating disclosure of classified
21 information, § 1806(f) puts the government to a choice when it uses evidence obtained or derived
22 from FISA surveillance against a person. If classified materials must be disclosed to determine the
23 lawfulness of the surveillance, the government must either accept disclosure, or forgo using the
24 evidence. Section 1806(f) thus prevents the government from having it both ways: using FISA
25 surveillance against a person while preventing a determination of the lawfulness of the surveillance.
26 *See Alderman*, 394 U.S. at 181 (noting government’s concession that disclosure was required
27 “unless the United States would prefer dismissal of the case to disclosure of the information”). In
28

1 this way, § 1806(f) protects the Executive Branch’s interest in controlling classified information,
2 while also respecting litigants’ interest in testing the lawfulness of any surveillance that resulted in
3 evidence the government seeks to use against them.⁶

4 The legislative history of FISA demonstrates that § 1806(f) was meant to preserve the
5 “dismiss option,” *Alderman*, 394 U.S. at 181, rather than to eliminate the government’s control over
6 classified information altogether. The committee reports explain that under FISA, the government
7 retains the choice whether to proceed with a case and permit possible disclosure of classified
8 information:

9 Cases may arise, of course, where the Court believes that disclosure is
10 necessary to make an accurate determination of legality, but the
11 Government argues that to do so, even given the court’s broad
12 discretionary power to excise certain sensitive portions, would damage
the national security. In such situations, the Government must
choose—either disclose the material or forgo the use of the
surveillance-based evidence.

13 S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 65; *see* S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 58. This principle reflects what Congress
14 considered “the obvious”:

15 [T]he Department of Justice always has the option of deciding whether
16 to proceed with a criminal prosecution or forego it in the interests of
17 national security. For example, the Department of Justice may decline
18 to prosecute rather than disclose the names of important witnesses and
key informants. Whether to go forward with a criminal prosecution
remains in the exclusive hands of the executive branch and nothing in
[today’s § 1806(a)] changes that fact.

19 S. Rep. No. 95-701 at 61 (discussing Senate version of § 1806(a)).⁷ Hearings on Senate Bill 3197, a

20 _____
21 ⁶ This approach—permitting the Executive Branch to determine whether to proceed in a case when
22 doing so could result in the disclosure of classified information—also underlies the Classified
23 Information Procedures Act (“CIPA”), which applies in certain criminal cases. Under CIPA, if a
24 criminal defendant seeks to introduce classified evidence, he must notify the attorney for the United
25 States. *See* 18 U.S.C. App. 3 § 5(a). The United States can then seek an order preventing the use of
26 that information at trial. *See id.* § 6(a). If the court denies the United States’ request, the United
States can nonetheless block the disclosure of that evidence by filing “an affidavit of the Attorney
General objecting to disclosure of the classified information at issue.” *Id.* § 6(e)(1). But if it does
so, the United States must face certain consequences, ranging from dismissal of the indictment to
dismissal of certain counts, entry of findings against it, or the striking of testimony. *Id.* § 6(e)(2).
Thus, CIPA likewise ensures that the Executive Branch retains control over the dissemination of
classified information while preserving the rights of criminal defendants.

27 ⁷ The Senate version of what would become § 1806(a) authorized the use and disclosure of
28 information only in accordance with minimization procedures, or for the enforcement of the criminal
law if its use outweighed the possible harm to national security. H.R. Rep. No. 95-1720, at 30. The

1 predecessor to the bill that was adopted as FISA, provide further support:

2 Senator Case. So the Government is not obliged to honor [an] order of
3 the court [requiring it to disclose classified information]. It is just
4 prohibited from using it in evidence.

5 Mr. Madigan. That's right.

6 Senator Case. There's no question about that, is there?

7 Senator Garn. That way they would prevent disclosure by dropping
8 the prosecution.

9 Senator Case. . . . [T]he court can't require the Government to
10 disclose something that [the] Government thinks would be harmful to
11 the national security⁸

12 Indeed, by its terms, § 1806(f) does not authorize the court to compel the government to
13 produce information pertaining to the lawfulness of the surveillance. If, as in this case, the Attorney
14 General does not invoke § 1806(f), the statute does not say that the court may force the disclosure of
15 any information. Even less does it say that the government is divested of its prerogative to invoke
16 the state secrets privilege when it is confronted with a “motion or request” to discover sensitive
17 information.

18 In light of its text and legislative history, and against the backdrop of *Alderman*, § 1806(f) is
19 properly construed as putting the government to a choice when it seeks to use evidence obtained or
20 derived from FISA surveillance. The government can risk limited disclosure or it can forgo use of
21 that evidence. To apply § 1806(f) in cases where the government does not itself seek to use
22 evidence against a person would deny the government that choice and undercut the essential
23 structure of the provision.

24 House version authorized use and disclosure of information only in accordance with minimization
25 procedures. *Id.* The Conferees adopted the House provision, noting “[t]he Conferees believe that,
26 even without a statutory requirement, there will be an appropriate weighing of criminal law
27 enforcement needs against possible harm to the national security.” *Id.*

28 ⁸ *Electronic Surveillance within the United States for Foreign Intelligence Purposes: Hearings on
S. 3197 Before the Subcomm. on Intelligence and the Rights of Americans of the S. Select Comm. on
Intelligence, 94th Cong. 253-54 (1976) (“SCI Hearings on S. 3197”); see also id. at 298 (noting that
if the court orders disclosure, “at that point the prosecution has to determine whether they want to
proceed, or whether in proceeding they are going to damage sources they don’t want to damage”
(Statement of Senator Bayh)).*

1 Because § 1806(f) is not a general discovery tool for foreign intelligence surveillance but
2 applies only where the government seeks to use evidence in a legal proceeding against a person,
3 § 1806(f) does not operate to displace the state secrets privilege in this case. Further, as we explain
4 next, § 1806(f) is not an avenue by which plaintiffs may seek to confirm their suspicions that they
5 have been targeted for surveillance.

6
7 **B. Section 1806(f) Does Not Provide A Mechanism For A Person To Discover
8 Whether He Was Surveilled**

9 Even if § 1806(f) were not limited to situations in which the government seeks to use
10 evidence against a person, it manifestly could not have the purpose that plaintiffs here (and in the
11 MDL more broadly) would ascribe to it. Section 1806(f) never has been understood—not by any
12 court, and not by Congress—as a tool for plaintiffs to discover *whether* they were surveilled. To
13 permit litigants who satisfy the low standard of notice pleading to employ § 1806(f) to determine
14 whether they were targeted for surveillance in classified intelligence programs would depart not only
15 from the text of the provision, but also from years of consistent judicial interpretations, legislative
16 history, and FISA’s careful balancing of civil liberties and secrecy in matters of national security.
17 To the contrary, the procedures set forth in § 1806(f) are available only when it is already
18 established that a person was surveilled, such as when the government has sought to use evidence
19 derived from acknowledged surveillance in a legal proceeding.

20 By the plain language of § 1806(f), requests to “discover or obtain” surveillance-related
21 information must be “made by an aggrieved person,” which the statute defines as one who has
22 actually been either “the target of” or has been “subject[ed] to” “electronic surveillance,” 50 U.S.C.
23 § 1801(k). A person who merely suspects or alleges that he was surveilled is not an “aggrieved
24 person” and thus cannot invoke § 1806(f).

25 Indeed, even beyond the limitation that § 1806(f) be invoked only by an “aggrieved person,”
26 it is clear that § 1806(f) may not be used to confirm suspected, but not proven or acknowledged,
27 surveillance. The plain language of § 1806(f) does not authorize a court to adjudicate *whether* a
28 person has been surveilled. The provision sets forth one narrow role for courts in employing its

1 procedures: The district court “shall . . . review . . . whether the surveillance . . . was lawfully
2 authorized and conducted.” *Id.* § 1806(f). The purpose of § 1806(f)’s *in camera, ex parte*
3 procedures is to determine whether acknowledged surveillance was lawful, such that the evidence
4 obtained or derived from it may be used as the government intends. Section 1806(g), which
5 instructs a district court how to proceed following its inquiry under § 1806(f), reinforces that the
6 court is authorized only to determine the lawfulness of known surveillance: The court may issue the
7 prescribed remedies only after it (1) “determines that the surveillance was not lawfully authorized or
8 conducted,” or, alternatively, (2) “determines that the surveillance was lawfully authorized and
9 conducted.” *Id.* § 1806(g). Either determination presupposes that the fact of surveillance is not in
10 dispute.

11 This plain reading of § 1806(f) is confirmed by the manner in which the statute refers to
12 surveillance. It does not speak of “claimed,” “alleged,” or “possible” surveillance; rather, it uses the
13 direct article “the,” speaking of “the surveillance of the aggrieved person” and “materials relating to
14 the surveillance.” *Id.* § 1806(f). This formulation presupposes knowledge of the fact of the
15 surveillance. If Congress had wished to grant the general public the means to force government
16 disclosure of foreign intelligence surveillance merely on the basis of belief, it could have enacted
17 legislation purporting to do so, as it did elsewhere in the U.S. Code. *See, e.g.*, 18 U.S.C.
18 § 3504(a)(1) (procedures for discovering fact of “alleged” unlawful surveillance “upon a claim by a
19 party aggrieved”); *cf.* 42 U.S.C. § 3602(i) (“‘Aggrieved person’ includes any person who—
20 (1) *claims* to have been injured by a discriminatory housing practice; or (2) *believes* that such person
21 will be injured by a discriminatory housing practice that is about to occur.” (emphases added)); 18
22 U.S.C. § 2232(d) (criminal penalty for notifying electronic surveillance targets of “*possible*
23 interception” (emphasis added)).

24 Consistent with § 1806(f)’s clear statutory text, every reported case under § 1806(f) has
25 involved a party whom the government acknowledged surveilling, generally where the government
26 has sought to use evidence gained from the admitted surveillance in a criminal or immigration
27 proceeding. *See, e.g., United States v. Ott*, 827 F.2d 473, 475 n.1 (9th Cir. 1987) (“Because Ott’s
28

1 communications were subject to surveillance, he is an aggrieved person with standing to bring a
2 motion to suppress pursuant to section 1806(e).”); *United States v. Cavanagh*, 807 F.2d 787, 789
3 (9th Cir. 1987) (“Appellant was a party to an intercepted communication, and the government
4 concedes he is an ‘aggrieved person’ within the meaning of the statute. The appellant has standing
5 to challenge the government’s compliance with [FISA.]”). Litigants who suspect that they may have
6 been surveilled, and who can do nothing more than allege as much, lack standing to invoke
7 § 1806(f). See *ACLU Found. of S. Cal. v. Barr*, 952 F.2d 457, 468-69 & n.13 (D.C. Cir. 1991). In
8 *Barr*, the D.C. Circuit made clear that a plaintiff may not use FISA, including § 1806(f), to discover
9 suspected ongoing surveillance, holding that “under FISA, [the government] has no duty to reveal
10 ongoing intelligence surveillance.” *Id.* at 469 n.13.

11 Nor would Congress have intended the statute to be used in the way plaintiffs propose. If, as
12 plaintiffs suggest (at 17), the Court could use § 1806(f) to determine whether plaintiffs were
13 surveilled and thus are aggrieved, then no matter how carefully the Court proceeded, it could not
14 avoid disclosing sensitive information about the targeting of alleged intelligence-gathering activities.
15 Even in the absence of any explanation or findings by the Court, plaintiffs, and the world, would
16 know whether or not plaintiffs’ communications had been intercepted, no matter how the Court
17 ruled in the § 1806(f) proceeding. Simply deciding that plaintiffs were or were not entitled to a
18 determination of lawfulness would reveal sensitive classified information—namely, whether they
19 were the target of foreign intelligence surveillance—in direct contravention of the congressional
20 intent behind § 1806(f) (and FISA as a whole), which was to preserve the Executive’s ability to
21 prevent public disclosure of sensitive information relating to the targeting of foreign intelligence
22 surveillance, while preventing the government from making use of illegally obtained evidence.

23 FISA’s legislative history further reinforces what logic and the language of § 1806(f) make
24 plain: The statute was never intended to provide a discovery tool to those who fear or suspect that
25 they may have been targeted for surveillance. The Senate reports contain no suggestion that
26 § 1806(f) furnishes a means by which a person may confirm whether he has been a target of
27 surveillance. Instead, the reports contemplate that such knowledge can come only from one of two
28

1 means: (1) voluntary acknowledgement of surveillance by the government in connection with notice
2 that it intends to use evidence obtained or derived from the surveillance in a legal proceeding, or
3 (2) through 18 U.S.C. § 3504(a)(1)—a unique statutory mechanism that, in limited circumstances,
4 obligates the government to “affirm or deny the occurrence” of alleged unlawful electronic
5 surveillance. *See* S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 63; *see also* S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. I, at 56; *see generally*
6 *In re Grand Jury Proceedings (Garrett)*, 773 F.2d 1071, 1072 (9th Cir. 1985) (per curiam) (“If the
7 witness makes a preliminary showing that he was a victim of illegal electronic surveillance, [under
8 § 3504] the government must unequivocally affirm or deny the use of such surveillance.”).

9 Enacted in 1970 as an amendment to the Wiretap Act, § 3504 provides in pertinent part: “In
10 any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in or before any court, grand jury, department, officer, agency,
11 regulatory body, or other authority of the United States—(1) upon a claim by a party aggrieved that
12 evidence is inadmissible because it is the primary product of an unlawful act or because it was
13 obtained by the exploitation of an unlawful act, the opponent of the claim shall affirm or deny the
14 occurrence of the alleged unlawful act.” 18 U.S.C. § 3504(a)(1); *see also id.* § 3504(b) (defining
15 “unlawful act” as use of a device as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2510(5) in violation of the Constitution
16 or federal law). As the statute states, its discovery mechanism is available only in circumstances
17 involving a “claim by a party aggrieved that evidence is *inadmissible*.” *Id.* § 3504(a)(1) (emphasis
18 added). The statute is thus available only to those who seek to exclude evidence of suspected
19 surveillance, not to those who seek to discover and admit it. *See Gelbard v. United States*, 408 U.S.
20 41, 54 (1972); *United States v. Shelton*, 30 F.3d 702, 707 (6th Cir. 1994) (“Section 3504 comes into
21 play only on a claim that evidence is inadmissible.”). Accordingly, a plaintiff could not file a civil
22 action alleging unlawful domestic criminal surveillance, for instance under 18 U.S.C. § 2520, and
23 then use § 3504(a)(1) to compel the government to acknowledge the surveillance to help the plaintiff
24 establish his case. Section 3504 is instead a tool to preemptively discover surveillance evidence a
25 party seeks to exclude from a legal proceeding. It has no application to cases where the government
26 is not seeking to introduce evidence against a person. *Cf.* S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 11 (in FISA, “[t]he
27 requirement of subsequent notice to the surveillance target is eliminated, unless the fruits are to be
28

1 used against him in legal proceedings”); *see generally* *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 347, 355 n.22
2 (1967) (“[O]f course ‘the usefulness of electronic surveillance depends on lack of notice to the
3 suspect.’”).

4 The existence of the carefully circumscribed discovery right in § 3504 negates any
5 suggestion that § 1806(f) implicitly covers the same ground. Congress itself made this clear. The
6 Senate Intelligence Committee Report explains that: “The most common circumstance in which . . .
7 a motion [to suppress under 50 U.S.C. § 1806(e)] might be appropriate would be a situation in which
8 a defendant queries the Government under 18 U.S.C. § 3504 and discovers that he has been
9 intercepted by electronic surveillance even before the Government has decided whether evidence
10 derived from surveillance will be used in the presentation of its case.” S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 63; *see*
11 *also* S. Rep. No. 95-604, at 56. *United States v. Hamide*, 914 F.2d 1147 (9th Cir. 1990), is
12 illustrative. There, during deportation proceedings, the government admitted in response to a § 3504
13 motion that it had conducted FISA-authorized surveillance of certain aliens. *Id.* at 1148-49. Only
14 following that acknowledgement could § 1806(f) be used to obtain a determination regarding the
15 legality of the admitted surveillance. *See id.* at 1149-50.

16 If Congress had meant to incorporate into § 1806(f) the same right to confirm the existence
17 of surveillance provided in § 3504(a)(1), it surely would have given some indication to that effect in
18 its discussion of both statutes. Instead, the legislative history indicates that the two statutes provide
19 distinct procedural rights, and that Congress intended § 1806(f) to set forth a procedure for deciding
20 motions to suppress filed under § 1806(e) only after a defendant discovers—either through § 3504 or
21 other government acknowledgement—that he has been the target of surveillance. It would make no
22 sense for Congress to have intended § 1806(f) to provide a more robust means of confirming highly
23 classified foreign intelligence surveillance than the limited mechanism applicable mostly in the more
24 commonplace criminal and immigration contexts through § 3504.

25 In short, § 1806(f)’s procedures cannot sensibly be applied where the fact of surveillance has
26 not already been established. Any contrary reading would contravene both the text and structure of
27 the statute, as well as its traditional and accepted use.

1 **C. Section 1806(f) Does Not Displace The State Secrets Privilege And Compel**
2 **Disclosure Of Classified Information Because It Lacks A Clear Statement Of**
3 **Congressional Intent To Do So**

4 If there were any ambiguity as to whether § 1806(f) could be used to compel the disclosure
5 of classified information about whether a civil plaintiff has been surveilled, the provision would
6 have to be read to preserve the Executive Branch’s authority to control the dissemination of this
7 information. For at least three reasons, Congress could displace the state secrets privilege and
8 compel such a disclosure, if at all, only by expressing its intent to do so clearly. It has not done so
9 here.

10 *First*, the state secrets privilege has a substantial constitutional component rooted in the
11 Executive’s control over classified information. *See Reynolds*, 345 U.S. at 6; *United States v. Nixon*,
12 418 U.S. 683, 710-11 (1974); *El-Masri v. United States*, 479 F.3d 296, 303 (4th Cir. 2007);
13 *Department of the Navy v. Egan*, 484 U.S. 518, 527 (1988).⁹ Thus, plaintiffs’ interpretation of
14 § 1806(f) could be adopted only if the language of the provision clearly supported it. *See Clark v.*
15 *Martinez*, 543 U.S. 371, 381 (2005) (doctrine of constitutional avoidance); *Franklin v.*
16 *Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 800-01 (1992); *see Egan*, 484 U.S. at 530; *Armstrong v. Bush*, 924
17 F.2d 282, 289 (D.C. Cir. 1991).

18 *Second*, even if the state secrets privilege were exclusively a common law privilege, the
19 common law should “not . . . be deemed repealed, unless the language of a statute be clear and
20 explicit for this purpose.” *Norfolk Redevelopment & Housing Auth. v. Chesapeake & Potomac Tel.*
21 *Co.*, 464 U.S. 30, 35 (1983); *see also United States v. Texas*, 507 U.S. 529, 534 (1993) (“[i]n order
22 to abrogate a common-law principle, [a] statute must ‘speak directly’ to the question addressed by
23 the common law.”).

24 *Third*, and finally, because plaintiffs’ construction of § 1806(f) would permit disclosure of

25 ⁹ Contrary to the Al-Haramain plaintiffs’ assertion (at 9-10), neither the Ninth Circuit’s decisions in
26 *Al-Haramain* nor *Kasza v. Browner*, 133 F.3d 1159 (9th Cir. 1998), addressed the question whether
27 the privilege was constitutionally based. The Ninth Circuit’s reference to the state secrets privilege
28 as a common law privilege does not constitute a rejection of the idea that it is also grounded in the
Constitution. The common law and the Constitution can simultaneously recognize and protect the
same interests.

1 information relating to alleged National Security Agency (“NSA”) surveillance, it must be rejected
2 unless Congress clearly intended to repeal § 6 of the National Security Agency Act of 1959, which
3 mandates that “nothing in this Act *or any other law* . . . shall be construed to *require* the disclosure .
4 . . of any information with respect to the activities” of the NSA, 50 U.S.C. § 403 note (emphases
5 added). *See National Ass’n of Home Builders v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 127 S. Ct. 2518, 2532 (2007)
6 (“[R]epeals by implication are not favored and will not be presumed unless the intention of the
7 legislature to repeal [is] clear and manifest.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

8 There can be no question that § 1806(f) lacks the clear statement that would be required to
9 displace the state secrets privilege. Under constitutional avoidance principles, § 1806(f) clearly
10 can—and therefore must—be read as not applying in civil cases challenging alleged but
11 unconfirmed surveillance. As explained above, the text, structure, purpose, and legislative history
12 make clear that Congress did not intend for § 1806(f) to apply in such a case, and the statute is
13 certainly susceptible of such a construction.

14 In addition, § 1806(f) lacks the clarity needed to abrogate the state secrets privilege even if it
15 is conceived of as only a common law doctrine. In *Norfolk Redevelopment & Housing Authority*,
16 the Supreme Court held that a broadly worded statute could not be interpreted to apply in
17 circumstances that would derogate the common law (there, the common law rule that a utility must
18 bear the expense of relocating its facilities). Although the statute referred simply to a “displaced
19 person,” which could include a utility, *see* 464 U.S. at 35, application of the statutory rule to utilities
20 would have changed the common law rule. The Court examined the legislative history and
21 concluded that the statute was intended to address a different problem. *Id.* at 41. “At no point in the
22 extensive hearings, congressional debates, or committee reports was it ever suggested” that the
23 statute would alter the common law rules applicable to utilities. *Id.* at 42.

24 Likewise, § 1806(f) was intended to address a different problem than the state secrets
25 privilege—namely, how to allow adjudication of the lawfulness of FISA surveillance when the
26 government seeks to use evidence obtained or derived from that surveillance against an aggrieved
27 person while permitting the government to retain control over classified information. *See United*

1 *States v. Texas*, 507 U.S. at 537 (holding that Debt Collection Act did not abrogate United States’
2 common law right to collect prejudgment interest on debts owed to it by the States because, *inter*
3 *alia*, Congress’s purpose in passing the Act was to strengthen the government’s hand in collecting its
4 debts, not weaken it). Moreover, nothing in the statute or its legislative history suggests that
5 Congress intended to displace the state secrets privilege in civil suits challenging alleged unlawful
6 surveillance. Like the text of § 1806(f) itself, the provision’s legislative history nowhere mentions
7 the state secrets privilege, much less provides any reason to think Congress intended to eliminate
8 it.¹⁰

9 **II. Consideration Of Whether § 1806(f) Displaces The State Secrets Privilege In Cases In**
10 **The MDL Against The Telecommunications Carriers Raises Distinct Issues That Need**
11 **Not And Should Not Be Decided In This Case**

12 No matter how the Court decides *Al-Haramain*, the cases brought against private
13 telecommunications carriers present distinct considerations, and the Court should not address the
14 applicability of § 1806(f), or whether that provision displaces the state secrets privilege, in those
15 cases. This is especially so because those questions remain before the Ninth Circuit in *Hepting*.

16 **A. Section 1806(f) Is Not Applicable To Suits Against Third Parties**

17 Section 1806(f) cannot displace the state secrets privilege in the cases against the carriers
18 because it makes no provision for suits against third parties. Section 1806(f) does not on its face
19 explain the role of a private defendant; the government and the “aggrieved person” are the only
20 parties mentioned in the provision. Section 1806(f) does not set forth any role for a private
21 defendant in any of its procedures, which perhaps explains why we have been unable to locate a
22 single case against a nongovernmental defendant in which § 1806(f) has ever been used.

23 Moreover, construing § 1806(f) to apply to cases against third parties would eliminate the

24 ¹⁰ The cases cited by the *Al-Haramain* plaintiffs (at 9-11) are inapposite. In *City of Milwaukee v.*
25 *Illinois*, 451 U.S. 304, 319-23 (1981), application of the common law was inconsistent with the
26 statute. As explained above, the state secrets privilege and FISA address different problems and
27 therefore comfortably coexist. Even on its own terms, *Halpern v. United States*, 258 F.2d 36 (2d
28 Cir. 1958), is inapposite because the state secrets privilege does not apply in every potential suit
under § 1810. For example, when the government has acknowledged that a person was surveilled
(such as when it seeks to use evidence obtained or derived from FISA surveillance against a person
in a proceeding), litigation under § 1810 does not threaten to reveal secret surveillance-targeting
information.

1 government’s option of dismissing a suit rather than disclosing classified information. As noted
2 above, § 1806(f) was meant to give the government a choice: use evidence obtained or derived from
3 surveillance against a person and permit disclosure as necessary to adjudicate the lawfulness of the
4 surveillance, or forgo use of the evidence. *See, e.g.*, S. Rep. No. 95-701, at 65 (“the Government
5 must choose—either disclose the material or forgo the use of the surveillance-based evidence”);
6 S. Rep. No. 95-604, pt. 1, at 58 (same). But in a case filed by allegedly aggrieved persons against a
7 third party, such as a telecommunications carrier, the government does not control whether the case
8 goes forward. If a court were to determine under § 1806(f) that disclosure to plaintiffs of highly
9 sensitive information was necessary to adjudicate the lawfulness of any surveillance, the government
10 could not dismiss the case and protect the information (or even if plaintiffs are correct that § 1806(f)
11 can be used offensively in civil actions against the government, take a default judgment). A central
12 purpose of § 1806(f), therefore, would be eliminated by construing the provision to apply in a case
13 against a third party. In light of the President’s authority to control the dissemination of classified
14 information, such a result would raise serious constitutional concerns. It is no answer that the
15 classified information could be used in some sort of *ex parte* or secret proceeding to determine the
16 merits of the claims against the telecommunications providers. Such an approach could raise
17 significant constitutional issues of its own. Accordingly, under the canons of construction noted
18 above, the Court should construe § 1806(f) not to apply to cases against nongovernmental
19 defendants.

20 FISA’s legislative history also shows that Congress did not intend § 1806(f) to apply in cases
21 against third parties. Nowhere does the legislative history of § 1806(f) discuss the role of any
22 potential third parties or hint that anyone other than the government and an aggrieved person would
23 be involved in § 1806(f) proceedings. As explained above, the legislative history of § 1806(f)
24 indicates that the provision applies when the government is using evidence obtained or derived from
25 electronic surveillance against a person—not in litigation between private parties. Indeed, hearings
26 on Senate Bill 3197, the predecessor to the bill that became FISA, reveal that Congress affirmatively
27 did not intend § 1806(f) to apply in cases between private parties:

1 Senator Case. . . . Is section (c) on page 14 intended to apply only to
2 litigation to which the United States is a party?

3 Mr. Madigan. That is correct, Senator, the criminal prosecutions.

4 Senator Case. And more specifically, criminal prosecutions.

5 Senator Bayh. It could be a State court.

6 Mr. Madigan. It could be a prosecution in a State court.

7 Senator Case. In any case, it is a case in which the people versus John
8 Doe are involved, *not a case between individuals*.

8 *SCI Hearings on S. 3197*, at 252 (emphasis added).

9 Other provisions of the electronic surveillance statutes that plaintiffs invoke in their
10 complaints against the carriers also reinforce that § 1806(f) does not apply in those cases. As
11 plaintiffs point out, § 2712 of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (“ECPA”), which creates
12 a cause of action against the United States for certain violations of ECPA, Title III, and certain
13 provisions of FISA, specifies that § 1806(f) “shall be the exclusive means by which materials
14 governed by [§ 1806(f)] may be reviewed” in cases brought against the United States under § 2712.
15 18 U.S.C. § 2712(b)(4). Congress’s express reference to § 1806(f) in § 2712 demonstrates that
16 § 1806(f) does not, of its own force, otherwise apply in civil actions challenging unlawful
17 surveillance.

18 In addition, Congress’s importation of § 1806(f) in cases against the United States brought
19 under § 2712 is consistent with its intent to preserve the government’s option not to disclose national
20 security information in cases to which § 1806(f) applies. When the government is the defendant, as
21 in actions brought under § 2712, it can choose to take a default judgment rather than disclose
22 surveillance information if required to do so under § 1806(f). By contrast, Congress did not import
23 § 1806(f) in the causes of action against nongovernmental entities where the government would not
24 be in a position to forgo disclosure of the evidence and suffer the consequences to its action. *See,*
25 *e.g.*, 50 U.S.C. § 1810; 18 U.S.C. § 2707(a). This omission is further evidence that § 1806(f) does
26 not apply in such cases.¹¹

27 ¹¹ Moreover, because the carrier defendants could invoke defenses to liability in the cases against
28 them even if the alleged electronic surveillance occurred and were determined to be unlawful in a

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John A. Rogovin

Attorneys for the Verizon Defendants

DECLARATION PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDER 45, § X.B

I, John A. Rogovin, hereby declare pursuant to General Order 45, § X.B that I have obtained the concurrence in the filing of this document from the other signatory listed above.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing declaration is true and correct.

Executed on April 7, 2008, at Washington, DC.

By: /s/ John A. Rogovin

John A. Rogovin