

FOR PUBLICATION

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

STATE OF WASHINGTON; STATE OF CALIFORNIA; STATE OF COLORADO; STATE OF CONNECTICUT; STATE OF DELAWARE; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; STATE OF HAWAII; STATE OF ILLINOIS; STATE OF MAINE; STATE OF MARYLAND; COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; STATE OF MICHIGAN; STATE OF MINNESOTA; STATE OF NEW JERSEY; STATE OF NEW YORK; STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA; STATE OF OREGON; COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; STATE OF RHODE ISLAND; STATE OF VERMONT; COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA; STATE OF NEW MEXICO; STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE; ANTONY J. BLINKEN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State; DIRECTORATE OF DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS; MIKE MILLER, in his official capacity as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for

No. 20-35391

D.C. No.
2:20-cv-00111-
RAJ

OPINION

Defense Trade; SARAH HEIDEMA, in her official capacity as Director of Policy, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; GINA RAIMONDO, in her official capacity as Secretary of Commerce; BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY; MATTHEW S. BORMAN, in his official capacity as Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration; CORDELL HULL,
Defendants-Appellants,

NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS FOUNDATION, INC.; FREDRIC'S ARMS & SMITHS, LLC,
Intervenor-Defendants-Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Washington
Richard A. Jones, District Judge, Presiding

Argued and Submitted January 11, 2021
San Francisco, California

Filed April 27, 2021

STATE OF WASHINGTON V. U.S. DEP'T OF STATE 3

Before: Jay S. Bybee and Ryan D. Nelson, Circuit Judges,
and Robert H. Whaley,* District Judge.

Opinion by Judge R. Nelson;
Dissent by Judge Whaley

SUMMARY**

Federal Rulemaking / Judicial Review

The panel vacated the district court's order that granted the motion of 22 states and the District of Columbia ("Plaintiffs") to enjoin the U.S. Department of State ("DOS")'s Final Rule removing 3D-printed guns and their associated files from the U.S. Munitions List.

Under the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (the "Control Act") (codified at 22 U.S.C. § 2778(a)(1)), Congress authorized the President to designate "defense articles" and regulate their import and export. When DOS designates an item as a defense article, it is placed on the U.S. Munitions List and regulated by the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR"). Congress delegated to the President's discretion the decision concerning when an item becomes a "defense article." The Department of Commerce ("Commerce") is empowered to regulate non-Munitions List items under the Export Control

* The Honorable Robert H. Whaley, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, sitting by designation.

** This summary constitutes no part of the opinion of the court. It has been prepared by court staff for the convenience of the reader.

Reform Act, and these items are placed on the Commerce Control List (“CCL”). Congress gave Commerce broad discretion in deciding which items to place on the CCL.

On May 24, 2018, DOS proposed a rule removing 3D-printed-gun files from the Munitions List and regulation under ITAR, and placing them on the CCL, regulated by Commerce under the Export Administration Regulations instead. The same day, Commerce proposed its own rule expressly assuming regulatory jurisdiction over these items. Following notice and comments, DOS and Commerce, respectively, promulgated Final Rules on January 23, 2020. Pursuant to plaintiffs’ action challenging both Final Rules under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), the district court preliminarily enjoined only the DOS Final Rule.

The panel held that Congress expressly precluded judicial review of the relevant agency actions here.

The panel first addressed the reviewability of the DOS Final Rule. The panel held that clear and convincing evidence demonstrated that § 2778(h) of the Control Act could only be read one way: Congress precluded judicial review of both the designation and undesignation of items as defense articles.

The panel next addressed the reviewability of the Commerce Final Rule. The panel held that Congress not only barred APA challenges to Commerce’s Reform Act functions, it rendered them, in effect, judicially unreviewable. Because the APA’s § 702 did not apply to functions exercised under the Reform Act, federal sovereign immunity had not been waived, precluding judicial review of the plaintiffs’ challenge. The panel held that the district court erred by enjoining the DOS Final Rule in part for

perceived procedural deficiencies in the Commerce Final Rule.

The panel held that because both the DOS and Commerce Final Rules were unreviewable, the plaintiffs had not demonstrated the requisite likelihood of success on the merits, and therefore, a preliminary injunction was not merited. The panel remanded with instructions to dismiss.

Dissenting, District Judge Whaley would affirm the district court's order granting plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction. Judge Whaley disagreed with the majority's holding which would allow the new regulatory system to escape appropriate oversight. He would affirm the district court's determination that the plaintiffs have demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits as to their claims that DOS's Final Rule was arbitrary and capricious, and the district court's finding that DOS failed to comply with the notice requirement under the APA before implementing its rule.

COUNSEL

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Neal Kumar Katyal and Jo-Ann Tamila Sagar, Hogan Lovells US LLP, Washington, D.C., for Amicus Curiae Brady.

OPINION

R. NELSON, Circuit Judge:

The U.S. Department of State (“DOS”) and Department of Commerce appeal the district court’s order granting the motion of 22 states and the District of Columbia to enjoin DOS’s final rule removing 3D-printed guns and their associated files from the U.S. Munitions List. Because Congress expressly precluded review of the relevant agency actions here, we vacate the injunction and remand with instructions to dismiss.

I

A

In 1976, Congress authorized the President to “designate those items which shall be considered defense articles” and “to promulgate regulations for the import and export of such articles.” International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (“Control Act”), Pub. L. No. 94-329, § 212(a)(1), 90 Stat. 729, 744 (codified at 22 U.S.C. § 2778(a)(1)). The President subsequently delegated his authority to the Secretary of State. Administration of Arms Export Controls, Exec. Order No. 11,958, 42 Fed. Reg. 4,311 (Jan. 18, 1977); *see also* 22 C.F.R. § 120.1(a). In turn, DOS promulgated and updated the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”) to control the licensing, export, and import of defense articles. *See generally* 22 C.F.R. §§ 120–130. When DOS designates an item as a defense article, it is placed on the U.S. Munitions List (“Munitions List”) and regulated by the ITAR. 22 U.S.C. § 2778(a)(1). The ITAR also regulates a defense article’s associated technical data. 22 C.F.R. §§ 120.6, 120.10(a)(1), (4).

Congress did not define when an item qualifies as a “defense article.” Instead, it delegated this decision to the President. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 2778(f)(5)(C) (explaining a “defense article” is “an item designated by the President” as such); 22 C.F.R. § 120.6 (defining “[d]efense article” as “any item . . . designated in” the Munitions List by the President). True, the President must exercise this designation authority “[i]n furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States.” 22 U.S.C. § 2778(a)(1). But the point at which an item becomes a “defense article” is within the President’s sole discretion. Not surprisingly, some courts have historically rejected suits challenging designation decisions as nonjusticiable political questions. *See, e.g., United States v. Martinez*, 904 F.2d 601 (11th Cir. 1990).

In 1981, Congress added a provision to the Control Act requiring the President to give notice to several congressional committees 30 days “before any item is removed from the Munitions List.” International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981, Pub. L. No. 97-113, § 107, 95 Stat. 1519, 1522 (codified as amended at 22 U.S.C. § 2778(f)(1)). So long as the President provides this notice, whether to remove an item from the Munitions List is still within his discretion. *See id.*

In 1989, Congress added an additional wrinkle at the heart of this appeal: “The designation . . . of items as defense articles . . . shall not be subject to judicial review.” Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-222, § 6, 103 Stat. 1892, 1899 (codified at 22 U.S.C. § 2778(h)).

B

The Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) is empowered to regulate non-Munitions List items under the Export Control Reform Act (“Reform Act”). *See* 50 U.S.C. § 4801 *et seq.* These items are placed on the Commerce Control List (“CCL”), *id.* § 4813(a), subject to regulation under the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”),¹ *see generally* 15 C.F.R. § 730 *et seq.* Congress similarly gave Commerce broad discretion in deciding which items to place on the CCL. Commerce must only use its authority to “further significantly the foreign policy of the United States,” “fulfill its declared international obligations,” and limit exports making a “significant contribution to the military potential of any other country” or “prov[ing] detrimental to . . . national security.” 50 U.S.C. § 4811(1). Congress also exempted Commerce’s “functions exercised under [the Reform Act]” from review under the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”). *Id.* § 4821(a).

C

On May 24, 2018, DOS proposed a rule removing all “non-automatic and semi-automatic firearms to caliber .50 . . . and all of the parts, components, accessories, and attachments specifically designed for those articles” from the Munitions List. International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S. Munitions List Categories I, II, and III, 83 Fed. Reg. 24,198, 24,198 (proposed May 24, 2018) (“DOS Proposed Rule”). The DOS Proposed Rule clarified that technical data would remain on the Munitions List only

¹ Several important differences between the ITAR and EAR have motivated this lawsuit but are substantively irrelevant to the legal issue before us.

if “directly related to the defense articles” remaining on the Munitions List. *Id.* at 24,201. Because 3D-printed guns and their associated electronic files fell within Category I small-caliber firearms, DOS, in effect, proposed to remove 3D-printed-gun files from the Munitions List and regulation under the ITAR.² These and other removed items were to be placed on the CCL and regulated by Commerce under the EAR instead. *Id.* at 24,198. DOS also provided a 45-day comment period.³

The same day, Commerce proposed its own rule expressly assuming regulatory jurisdiction over those items removed from the Munitions List. Control of Firearms,

² DOS proposed to remove the identified articles because they did not “provide the United States with a critical military or intelligence advantage.” 83 Fed. Reg. at 24,198. This “includ[ed] many items which are widely available in retail outlets in the United States and abroad.” *Id.* But DOS did not suggest that retail availability was the only justification for undesignating defense articles and associated technical data. *See* Dissent at 34–35.

³ DOS stated it was not required to provide this comment period under the APA because of the foreign affairs exception. DOS Proposed Rule, 83 Fed. Reg. at 24,200. DOS has repeatedly maintained this position since 1954. *See* United States Munitions List; Enumeration of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War Subject to Import and Export Controls, 19 Fed. Reg. 7,403, 7,405 (Nov. 17, 1954). In adopting the Control Act, Congress ratified DOS’s position. *See* Control Act, § 212(b)(2), 90 Stat. at 745 (affirming “[a]ll . . . regulations . . . entered into under section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 shall continue in full force and effect until modified, revoked, or superseded by appropriate authority”); *NLRB v. Bell Aerospace Co. Div. of Textron, Inc.*, 416 U.S. 267, 275 (1974) (“[C]ongressional failure to revise or repeal the agency’s interpretation is persuasive evidence that the interpretation is the one intended by Congress.”). We do not reach whether the foreign affairs exception applies, however, because the DOS Final Rule is not subject to judicial review. *See infra* Part II.A.

Guns, Ammunition and Related Articles the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control Under the United States Munitions List, 83 Fed. Reg. 24,166 (proposed May 24, 2018) (“Commerce Proposed Rule”). Commerce also provided a period of public comment. *Id.* at 24,177.

During the Proposed Rules’ concurrent comment periods, many commentors expressed concerns that shifting 3D-printed-gun files from the Munitions List to the CCL would impermissibly deregulate 3D-printed guns. The record is unclear how many commentors expressed these concerns. The district court in related litigation found “approximately 12% of the comments received in response” to the DOS Proposed Rule recognized the Rule’s impact on 3D-printed-gun files and opposed removing them from the Munitions List. *Washington v. U.S. Dep’t of State (Washington II)*, 420 F. Supp. 3d 1130, 1138 (W.D. Wash. 2019). A search of the comment database suggests that this number may have been as high as 33 per cent. According to the complaint, significantly more comments were received after the comment periods closed. Regardless of the exact number of comments, interested members of the public were aware that the DOS and Commerce Proposed Rules would transfer regulatory jurisdiction over 3D-printed-gun files from the Munitions List to the CCL. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 553(c); *Louis v. Dep’t of Labor*, 419 F.3d 970, 975–76 (9th Cir. 2005).

DOS responded to these comments in its final rule, promulgated on January 23, 2020, explaining that the Commerce Final Rule would “sufficiently address the U.S. national security and foreign policy interests relevant to export controls.” International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S. Munitions List Categories I, II, and III, 85 Fed. Reg. 3,819, 3,823 (Jan. 23, 2020) (“DOS Final Rule”); *see also*

id. (noting national security interests would be protected given EAR amendments made in the Commerce Final Rule). Notably, the DOS Final and Proposed Rules were identical in every respect relevant to this appeal. *Compare* DOS Proposed Rule, 83 Fed. Reg. at 24,201–02, *with* DOS Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. at 3,830.

That same day, Commerce promulgated its final rule. Control of Firearms, Guns, Ammunition and Related Articles the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control Under the United States Munitions List, 85 Fed. Reg. 4,136, 4,140 (Jan. 23, 2020) (“Commerce Final Rule”). Whereas the DOS Proposed and Final Rules were identical in all relevant respects, the Commerce Proposed and Final Rules were not. Originally, Commerce proposed no changes to the EAR as it believed then-existing EAR regulations “struck the appropriate approach in providing for national security and foreign policy control of firearms that would transfer to the CCL.” *Id.* at 4,141; *see also* Commerce Proposed Rule, 83 Fed. Reg. at 24,167 (explaining that “existing EAR concepts” would remain in place). But after considering commentors’ concerns, Commerce decided to add 15 C.F.R. § 734.7(c) to ensure that 3D-printed-gun files would remain regulated, even if posted online. Commerce Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. at 4,141–42; *see also id.* at 4,172–73 (codified at 15 C.F.R. § 734.7(c)). Commerce’s new substantive change, ultimately, is what undergirds the States’ claims against both agencies.

The day the Final Rules were promulgated, 22 states and the District of Columbia (“States”) sued DOS and Commerce, claiming both Final Rules violated the APA and seeking to preliminarily and permanently enjoin their enforcement. *Washington v. U.S. Dep’t of State (Washington III)*, 443 F. Supp. 3d 1245, 1253 (W.D. Wash.

2020). The district court held the Final Rules were reviewable and the States had shown a likelihood of success on their APA claims. *Id.* at 1255–60. The district court primarily faulted the Commerce Final Rule for its procedural errors in adding § 734.7(c), *e.g.*, *id.* at 1257, but preliminarily enjoined only the DOS Final Rule as it related to the transfer of 3D-printed-gun files, *id.* at 1262–63. DOS and Commerce appealed.⁴

II

We review the grant of a preliminary injunction for an abuse of discretion, the underlying legal conclusions de novo, and factual findings for clear error. *Am. Trucking Ass'n, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009). Questions of statutory interpretation are reviewed de novo. *Id.* Accordingly, whether Congress statutorily precluded judicial review of final agency action under 5 U.S.C. § 701(a)(1) is also reviewed de novo. *See Hyatt v. Off. of Mgmt. & Budget*, 908 F.3d 1165, 1170–72 (9th Cir. 2018).

III

An individual “suffering legal wrong because of agency action” is entitled to judicial review under the APA. 5 U.S.C. § 702. An agency’s action is unreviewable, however, if a “statute[] preclude[s] judicial review.” *Id.* § 701(a)(1). That said, the APA’s “basic presumption of judicial review”

⁴ There is additional procedural history relevant to other issues raised on appeal. *See Def. Distributed v. U.S. Dep’t of State*, 838 F.3d 451 (5th Cir. 2016); *Washington II*, 420 F. Supp. 3d 1130, *dismissed as moot sub nom.*, *Washington v. Def. Distributed*, No. 20-35030, 2020 WL 4332902, *1 (9th Cir. Jul. 21, 2020). Because we do not reach these issues, however, we do not detail these prior cases.

can only be overcome if there is “clear and convincing” evidence that Congress intended to preclude judicial review. *Abbott Lab’ys v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. 136, 140–41 (1967), *abrogated on other grounds by Califano v. Sanders*, 430 U.S. 99 (1977). The texts of both the Control Act and Reform Act demonstrate Congress’s intent to preclude judicial review of both the DOS and Commerce Final Rules.

A

We first turn to the reviewability of the DOS Final Rule. The Control Act states: “The designation . . . of items as defense articles or defense services for purposes of this section shall not be subject to judicial review.” 22 U.S.C. § 2778(h). A plaintiff cannot challenge the government’s decision to *designate* items as defense articles. *E.g.*, *Martinez*, 904 F.2d at 601–03; *United States v. Pulungan*, 569 F.3d 326, 326–28 (7th Cir. 2009); *United States v. Roth*, 628 F.3d 827, 832 (6th Cir. 2011). That said, we are presented with a slightly different question: whether § 2778(h) bars judicial review of the decision to *undesignate* items as defense articles (i.e., remove them from the Munitions List). The district court relied on *Washington v. U.S. Department of State (Washington I)*, 318 F. Supp. 3d 1247, 1260 (W.D. Wash. 2018), which erroneously stated in passing that “Congress chose not to make unreviewable” “the removal of an item from the Munitions List.” *Washington III*, 443 F. Supp. 3d at 1255 (alteration adopted). But the original public meaning of § 2778(h) makes clear that the undesignation of an item as a defense article is also judicially unreviewable. *See Wisc. Cent. Ltd. v. United States*, 138 S. Ct. 2067, 2070 (2018) (“[O]ur job is to interpret the words consistent with their ordinary meaning . . . at the time Congress enacted the statute.” (citation omitted)).

The phrase “designation . . . as defense articles” in § 2778(h) is substantively identical to the phrase in § 2778(a)(1) under which the President is authorized to “designate [items] . . . as defense articles.” Accordingly, we assume these same phrases “used in different parts of the same act are intended to have the same meaning,” unless context demonstrates otherwise. *Taniguchi v. Kan Pac. Saipan, Ltd.*, 566 U.S. 560, 571 (2012) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted); *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) 1, 19 (1831) (“[T]he same words have not necessarily the same meaning attached to them when found in different parts of the same instrument: their meaning is controlled by context.”).

The term “designate” in § 2778(a)(1) was originally understood to authorize both designations *and* undesignations. In 1976, Congress authorized the President to “designate” items as defense articles in § 2778(a)(1), but did not expressly authorize the President to undesignate, or remove, items from the Munitions List. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 2778(a)(1). Nonetheless, the President immediately thereafter delegated authority to the Secretary of State to make “[d]esignations, including *changes* in designations . . . of items or categories which shall be considered as defense articles.” *See* Administration of Arms Export Controls, Exec. Order No. 11,958, 42 Fed. Reg. 4,311 (Jan. 18, 1977) (emphasis added). From 1976 on, items were routinely designated *and* undesignated as defense articles.⁵

⁵ *See, e.g.*, 35 Fed. Reg. 19,994, 19,995 (Dec. 31, 1970) (“remov[ing] from the U.S. Munitions List” various items like “helium, JATO units, airfield matting, propellers used on reciprocating aircraft engines, [and] aircraft tires”); *compare also* 22 C.F.R. § 121.01, Category I(e) (1979) (designating “bayonets and specifically designed

Congress's later addition to the Control Act supports this reading as well. In 1980, Congress required the President to review the Munitions List and determine which items, "if any, should be removed from such List." International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, Pub. L. No. 96-533, § 108(a), 94 Stat. 3131, 3137. A year later, Congress modified this language slightly, requiring the President to "periodically review the items on the United States Munitions List" and provide 30-days' notice to congressional committees "before any item is *removed* from the Munitions List." Pub. L. No. 97-113, § 107, 95 Stat. at 1522 (codified as amended at § 2778(f)(1)) (emphasis added).

Despite recognizing the President's power to remove items from the Munitions List, these amendments contain no language expressly granting the President that authority. Rather, Congress recognized what had always been implicit from § 2778(a)(1): the lesser power to undesignate is part and parcel of the greater power to designate. *See id.*; *see also United States v. Hudson*, 11 U.S. (7 Cranch) 32, 33 (1812) (finding Congress's power to create federal courts includes the lesser power to restrict jurisdiction); *Seila Law LLC v. CFPB*, 140 S. Ct. 2183, 2211 (2020) (finding the President's executive power "generally includes the ability to supervise and remove the agents who wield executive power in his stead.").

The dissent finds it "plausible" to assume that "the President's power to remove articles from the Munitions List stems from § 2778(f) rather than § 2778(a)." Dissent at 28.

components therefor" as defense articles), *with* Revision of the ITAR, 45 Fed. Reg. 83,970, 83,971 (proposed Dec. 19, 1980) (proposing to remove bayonets from the Munitions List).

But neither the 1980 nor 1981 iterations of § 2778(f) contain language suggesting a delegation of power. The 1980 amendment obligates the President to review the Munitions List “in order to determine which of such articles . . . , if any, should be removed”—no language authorizing the President to remove defense articles in the first place. *See* Pub. L. No. 96-533, § 108(a), 94 Stat. at 3137. In the 1981 amendment, Congress omitted the word “removed” from the same phrase entirely. Instead, the President now must review Munitions List items “to determine what items, if any, no longer warrant export controls under this section.” *See* Pub. L. No. 97-113, § 107, 95 Stat. at 1522. Only after discussing reporting requirements does § 2778(f) mention that the “report shall be submitted at least 30 days before any item is removed from the Munitions List.” *Id.* We reject the dissent’s assumption that Congress buried a delegation so foundational to the President’s Control Act authority in § 2778(f), as Congress “does not . . . hide elephants in mouseholes.” *See Whitman v. Am. Trucking Ass’ns*, 531 U.S. 457, 468 (2001).

Rather, the Control Act’s only plausible reading is that § 2778(a)(1) was originally understood to include both the authority to designate *and* undesignate. It thus follows that § 2778(h)’s use of the same phrase in the same way plainly means the same thing: designations include undesignations. *See Taniguchi*, 566 U.S. at 571.

Nonetheless, the dissent finds Congress’s single mention of “removed” in § 2778(f) to mean that designations and removals were intended to be treated differently in § 2778(h). Dissent at 26–30. Removals are singled out in the congressional review context. But relying on congressional reporting requirements to determine the scope of judicial review is at best questionable. *See Guerrero v.*

Clinton, 157 F.3d 1190, 1196 (9th Cir. 1998) (clarifying “congressional reporting requirements are, and heretofore have been, a management tool employed by Congress for its own purposes” (citation omitted)); *see also Dep’t of Com. v. New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2602 (2019) (Alito, J., concurring in part). Even if we relied on this distinction, it bolsters our conclusion: Congress distinguished removals in § 2778(f) for congressional review, but a few years later chose not to do so in § 2778(h) for judicial review. Instead, Congress used the same phrase in § 2778(a)(1) and § 2778(h) despite § 2778(f)’s intervening enactment.

The dissent also incorrectly applies the canon of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. We agree generally “that all omissions from a statute should be understood as intentional exclusions.” Dissent at 28 (citing *Wheeler v. City of Santa Clara*, 894 F.3d 1046, 1054 (9th Cir. 2018)). This canon only applies, however, if “it is fair to suppose that Congress considered the unnamed possibility and meant to say no to it.” *Marx v. Gen. Revenue Corp.*, 568 U.S. 371, 381 (2013) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). But it is not “fair to suppose” that Congress intended to exclude removal decisions from § 2778(h)’s scope when using a phrase previously used to encompass such decisions. If anything, we “expect[] Congress to have been explicit” when using the same term to mean different things. *Gustafson v. Alloyd Co.*, 513 U.S. 561, 573 (1995). There is no explicit indication here, and thus the *expressio unius* canon does not apply.

Because § 2778(f) does not delegate to the President authority to remove defense articles, this interpretation would also invalidate some of the President’s core and commonly understood functions under the Control Act. *See Decker v. Nw. Env’t Def. Ctr.*, 568 U.S. 597, 623 (2013)

(Scalia, J., concurring in part) (“Applying the interpretive presumption of validity . . . we are to prefer the meaning that preserves to the meaning that destroys.” (cleaned up)). If we assume § 2778(h) does not include undesignations, logically the same phrase in § 2778(a)(1) would not either. *See Taniguchi*, 566 U.S. at 571. Such an interpretation would suggest the President never had authority to do what has been done for decades without any whiff of congressional disapproval. *Cf. Bell Aerospace*, 416 U.S. at 275. We adopt the plainer reading: Congress authorized the President to designate and undesignate defense articles in § 2778(a), and it used the exact same meaning in § 2778(h).

The States also contend § 2778(h) only shields from review decisions to place items *on* the Munitions List since only the designation of items “as defense articles” is judicially unreviewable. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 2778(h). Under the Control Act and the ITAR, designating an item “as a defense article” is, in effect, synonymous with placing an item on the Munitions List. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 2778(a)(1) (“The items so designated shall constitute the United States Munitions List.”); 22 C.F.R. § 121.1 (“In this part, articles . . . and related technical data are designated as defense articles . . . and constitute the U.S. Munitions List.”). But the same phrase—“as defense articles”—does not limit the meaning of “designate” in § 2778(a)(1). The States provide no reason why we should treat the same phrase in § 2778(h) any differently.⁶ *See Taniguchi*, 566 U.S. at 571; *Gustafson*, 513 U.S. at 573.

⁶ The States also cite legislative history in support of their argument. “But legislative history is not the law.” *Epic Sys. Corp. v. Lewis*, 138 S. Ct. 1612, 1631 (2018). Nor do we “inquire what the legislature meant; we ask only what the statute means.” *Id.* (alteration adopted) (citation

At a more fundamental level, the States' reliance on the phrase "as defense articles" misunderstands what actually happens when DOS removes an item from the Munitions List. The States argue that removing an item is akin to designating an item as something other than a defense article. But by removing an item from the Munitions List, DOS only undesignates the defense article and no longer regulates it—DOS does not re-designate an item as a non-defense article or place it on some alternative list. Put differently, when removing items from the Munitions List, DOS merely removes those items' designations "as defense articles." Thus, § 2778(h) textually remains in full force.

The dissent attempts to cabin our analysis as "[a]t best . . . a plausible account for how to interpret the statute." Dissent at 30. But the dissent does not offer a plausible counter-reading of § 2778(h). Adopting the dissent's position would "unreasonably" give the same phrase "two different meanings in the same section of the statute," *see Mohasco Corp. v. Silver*, 447 U.S. 807, 826 (1980); find a foundational delegation implicitly buried in a congressional

and internal quotation marks omitted). And as the States admit in their brief, "because the plain language of Section 2778(h) is clear and precise, it is unnecessary to consult legislative history." Regardless, the legislative history relied upon is ambiguous at best. *Compare* 135 Cong. Rec. 31,346 (1989) (explaining § 2778(h) was added to ensure the agencies themselves should settle "whether an item should be on the Munitions List *or* the Commodity Control List," suggesting both designations and undesignations were intended to be judicially unreviewable (emphasis added)), *with* 135 Cong. Rec. H-9,626 (daily ed. Nov. 21, 1989) (statement of Rep. Dante Fascell) (noting the addition of § 2778(h) "concerns the judicial review procedures for placing items *on* the Munitions List." (emphasis added)). More importantly, this history contains no indication that the terms "designation" or "as defense articles" were intended to hold different meanings in § 2778(a)(1) and § 2778(h).

review provision, *see Am. Trucking Ass 'ns*, 531 U.S. at 468; and invalidate a basic and commonly understood authority of the President under the Control Act, *see Decker*, 568 U.S. at 623 (Scalia, J., concurring in part).⁷ Absent other plausible readings, clear and convincing evidence demonstrates that § 2778(h) can only be read in one way: Congress precluded judicial review of both the designation and undesignation of items as defense articles.⁸

B

We next turn to the reviewability of the Commerce Final Rule. The Reform Act states: “[T]he functions exercised under [the Reform Act] shall not be subject to sections 551, 553 through 559, and 701 through 706 of Title 5.” 50 U.S.C. § 4821(a). As applied here, this provision is clear and

⁷ The dissent also provides “additional reasons” for why Congress may have wanted to treat judicial review of removals and designations differently. Dissent at 29. Congress may decide to codify these policy considerations in the future. But § 2778(h) as currently written does not reflect them. Ambiguity cannot be created by non-textual considerations. *See Carcieri v. Salazar*, 555 U.S. 379, 387 (“[W]e must apply the statute according to its terms.” (citations omitted)).

⁸ DOS and Commerce contend Congress has exclusive review of removal actions because of the congressional reporting provision in § 2778(f). The D.C. Circuit has rejected the argument that such congressional reporting requirements inferably preclude judicial review. *Armstrong v. Bush*, 924 F.2d 282, 291–92 (D.C. Cir. 1991). We reject the agencies’ argument for the same reasons. Given the different nature of provisions creating congressional review and provisions barring judicial review, *see Guerrero*, 157 F.3d at 1196, the enactment of a congressional reporting requirement is insufficient to demonstrate “clear and convincing” evidence of an intent to bar judicial review. *See Abbott Lab’ys*, 387 U.S. at 141 (“The right to review is too important to be excluded on such slender and indeterminate evidence of legislative intent.”).

unambiguous: the Commerce Final Rule amended the EAR pursuant to the Reform Act; therefore the Rule is not reviewable under the APA. *See* Commerce Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. at 4,169 (“[The Reform Act] provides the legal basis for [Commerce]’s principal authorities and serves as the authority under which [Commerce] issues this rule.”).

The district court recognized as much, noting the “Commerce Rule, when viewed in isolation, appears to fall within [§ 4821(a)’s] exemption.” *Washington III*, 443 F. Supp. 3d at 1255. Nonetheless, the district court believed, without citation to authority, it could review the Commerce Final Rule because it was promulgated in conjunction with the DOS Final Rule. *Id.* at 1255–56. Even assuming the DOS Final Rule was reviewable (it is not), this theory of review goes beyond established principles of delegated authority and agency action. “[A]n agency literally has no power to act . . . unless and until Congress confers power upon it.” *See La. Pub. Serv. Comm’n v. FCC*, 476 U.S. 355, 374 (1986). Accordingly, Commerce could have only acted pursuant to its delegated authority under the Reform Act in promulgating its Final Rule. And because Commerce engaged in “functions exercised under” the Reform Act, the Reform Act expressly bars APA challenges, regardless of joint agency efforts.

Congress not only barred APA challenges to Commerce’s Reform Act functions; it rendered them, in effect, judicially unreviewable. The federal government cannot be sued unless it first waives sovereign immunity. *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat.) 264, 412 (1821) (“The universally received opinion is, that no suit can be commenced or prosecuted against the United States”); *see also* Federalist No. 81 (Alexander Hamilton) (“It is inherent in the nature of sovereignty not to be amendable to

the suit of an individual without its consent.” (emphasis omitted)). And the APA is, foremost, a waiver of sovereign immunity to allow private litigants to challenge agency action. 5 U.S.C. § 702; *Ramos v. Wolf*, 975 F.3d 872, 900 (9th Cir. 2020) (R. Nelson, J., concurring). But because § 702 does not apply to “functions exercised under” the Reform Act, 50 U.S.C. § 4821(a), federal sovereign immunity has not been waived, precluding judicial review of the States’ challenge.

The dissent would hold that the bar on APA review under the Reform Act is irrelevant to this appeal given that the district court only enjoined the DOS Final Rule. Dissent at 30–31. We agree that the district court could have taken judicial notice of Commerce’s Proposed and Final Rules. See *United States v. Woods*, 335 F.3d 993, 1001 (9th Cir. 2003). This is especially true given DOS considered Commerce’s Final Rule when making the decision to remove 3D-printed-gun files from the Munitions List. See DOS Final Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. at 3,823. But contrary to the dissent’s assertion, Dissent at 30, the district court did more than take judicial notice. Like the dissent, the district court never acknowledged that the DOS Proposed and Final Rules were identical in every substantive respect—DOS did what it said it would do. Instead, the district court grounded its substantive APA review in part on perceived procedural defects of the Commerce Final Rule, especially Commerce’s “out of left field” decision to include § 734.7(c) in its final rule.⁹

⁹ See *Washington III*, 443 F. Supp. 3d at 1257 (finding “neither agency gave any indication that a specific regulation would apply to the online dissemination of 3-D gun files”); *id.* at 1257 n.3 (noting “Commerce all but acknowledges [the fact that its Final Rule was

Accordingly, the district court also erred by enjoining the DOS Final Rule in part for perceived procedural deficiencies in the Commerce Final Rule.

C

Because both the DOS and Commerce Final Rules are unreviewable, the States have not demonstrated the requisite likelihood of success on the merits. *See Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). Absent this showing, we need not address the other preliminary injunction factors. *Glob. Horizons, Inc. v. U.S. Dep't of Labor*, 510 F.3d 1054, 1058 (9th Cir. 2007).

IV

Congress expressly barred judicial review of designations and undesignations of defense articles under the Control Act and of any functions exercised under the Reform Act. Accordingly, the district court erred in reviewing the DOS and Commerce Final Rules, and its injunction is therefore contrary to law.

VACATED and REMANDED with instructions to dismiss.

deficient] in the notice of final rulemaking”); *id.* at 1257 (criticizing the notice of proposed rulemaking processes as the Proposed Commerce Rule only referenced “existing EAR concepts of jurisdictions and controls”); *id.* (criticizing the Commerce Rule’s change in jurisdiction as “com[ing] out of left field”); *id.* at 1258 (finding the States likely to succeed on the merits as they “had no opportunity to comment on a scheme that applies specifically to 3-D files, including the potential public safety implications that would occur from implementing the Final Rules in their current form”).

WHALEY, District Judge, dissenting:

This case concerns the regulatory authority over 3D-printed gun files (hereinafter “3D gun files”), which can be used to produce undetectable, untraceable, and deadly weapons. During prior litigation, the U.S. Department of State (“DOS”) argued that the proliferation of this technology could provide terrorist and criminal organizations with access to dangerous firearms, contribute to armed conflict and terrorist or criminal acts, and undermine global export control and non-proliferation regimes. However, DOS abruptly changed course in 2018, transferring its regulatory authority over 3D gun files to the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”). The States and amicus argue that this new regime contains substantial loopholes that would allow for the widespread proliferation of this dangerous technology.

I disagree with the majority’s holding which allows this new regulatory system to escape appropriate oversight. Therefore, I respectfully dissent.

I.

The majority’s conclusion that DOS’s final rule is unreviewable flows from DOS’s argument that “designation” in 22 U.S.C. §§ 2778(a)(1) & 2778(h) must hold the same meaning, and the majority speculates that the phrase “designate . . . as defense articles” in § 2778(a)(1) was originally understood to authorize designations and removals. Majority Op. at 16. In support of this position, the majority points to 22 U.S.C. § 2778(f), which reads, “The President may not remove any item from the Munitions List until 30 days after the date on which the President has provided notice of the proposed removal to [Congress]” The majority interprets this to mean that when Congress created the 30-day notice period for removal actions from

the Munitions List, it must have assumed that the President already had this removal power.

“[O]nly upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence of a contrary legislative intent should the courts restrict access to judicial review.” *Abbott Labs. v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. 136, 141 (1967) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted), *abrogated on other grounds by Califano v. Sanders*, 430 U.S. 99 (1977). Although the majority contends that its interpretation of the statute meets this “clear and convincing” standard, a more plausible interpretation of § 2778(f) is that through the addition of this provision, Congress intended to treat designations and removals separately. Under the plain language of the amendment, § 2778(f) could likely be read as singling out “removal” as a distinct power, and then subjecting it to congressional oversight. Following this reasoning, the addition of § 2778(f) in 1981 evinces Congress’s intent to separate designation from removal, and then to distinguish between these processes. Accordingly, Congress’s later amendment in 1989 barring judicial review was therefore intended to render only “designation” actions unreviewable, while leaving removal decisions subject to judicial review. This interpretation follows the well-established canon of statutory interpretation that Congress’s use of different terms demonstrates a difference in meaning. *See Henson v. Santander Consumer USA Inc.*, 137 S. Ct. 1718, 1723 (2017) (“[W]hen we’re engaged in the business of interpreting statutes we presume differences in language . . . convey differences in meaning.”); *Spencer Enters., Inc. v. United States*, 345 F.3d 683, 689 (9th Cir. 2003) (“[W]e must assume that this difference in language is legally significant.”).

Because it is plausible to interpret § 2778(f) as separating removals from designations, the majority's subsequent reasons for precluding judicial review over DOS's final rule are unavailing. For instance, the majority contends that the States' interpretation would invalidate core and commonly understood presidential functions by implying that the President never had the authority to remove defense articles from the Munitions List. However, to the extent the President had the implicit authority to remove items from the Munitions List when § 2778(a) was enacted in 1976, the addition of § 2778(f) shortly thereafter clarified that the President's removal power was separate from its designation power and was subject to congressional oversight. Under this interpretation, the President's power to remove articles from the Munitions List stems from § 2778(f) rather than § 2778(a).

Likewise, the majority disregards the States' argument under the canon of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, which presumes that all omissions from a statute should be understood as intentional exclusions, *see Wheeler v. City of Santa Clara*, 894 F.3d 1046, 1054 (9th Cir. 2018), because the majority finds no basis to infer an intention by Congress to separate designations from removals. However, if Congress intended to separate removals from designations following the addition of § 2778(f) in 1981, then this would support the States' contention that when Congress enacted § 2778(h), it could have expressly barred judicial review over removal decisions but declined to do so. *See Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989*, Pub. L. No. 101-222, § 6, 103 Stat. 1892, 1899; *NLRB v. SW General, Inc.*, 137 S. Ct. 929, 940 (2017) (application of the *expressio unius* canon depends on context and will apply only when "circumstances support[] a sensible inference that

the term left out must have been meant to be excluded.” (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)).

There are additional reasons to infer that Congress intended to distinguish between designation and removal actions. The lack of judicial oversight over designations means that the President’s decision over which weapons to regulate is wholly discretionary, 22 U.S.C. § 2778(h), and thus individual complainants cannot avoid regulation through litigation. In contrast, judicial review over the removal of items from the Munitions Lists would prevent deregulation that is arbitrary or otherwise unlawful. Precluding judicial review over designations but not removals would therefore align with Congress’s decision to provide a congressional check over removals from the Munitions List but not designations. In other words, § 2778(f) and § 2778(h) when read together indicate Congress’s intent to err on the side of regulation, making designations discretionary and subjecting removals to procedural safeguards. This interpretation could be viewed as advancing the statute’s objective to further “world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United States” 22 U.S.C. § 2778(a)(1). Thus, the full context of the statute and its purpose support precluding judicial review over designation decisions but not removals. *See Rojas v. Fed. Aviation Admin.*, 989 F.3d 666, 672–73 (9th Cir. 2021) (en banc) (“[A]s is always true when interpreting statutes, statutory context and purpose matter . . .”).

Given these considerations, contrary to the majority’s position, Congress’s intention to preclude judicial review over the President’s decision to remove items from the Munitions List is not clear and convincing. *See Abbott Labs.*, 387 U.S. at 140–41 (restricting access to judicial review over agency action requires clear and convincing

evidence of a contrary legislative intent). At best, the majority has presented a plausible account for how to interpret the statute, but that is not enough. The counter interpretation is just as plausible, and this ambiguity allowed the district court to exercise judicial review in this case. *See Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*, 140 S. Ct. 1891, 1905 (2020) (Administrative Procedures Act establishes a basic presumption of judicial review over agency action); *ANA Int'l, Inc. v. Way*, 393 F.3d 886, 891 (9th Cir. 2004) (explaining that “as a matter of the interpretive enterprise itself, the narrower construction of a jurisdiction-stripping provision is favored over the broader one.”).

II.

As to Commerce’s final rule, I agree with the majority that this rule is unreviewable pursuant to 50 U.S.C. § 4821(a). However, the district court did not “review” Commerce’s final rule. Instead, it concluded that DOS’s final rule was unlawful, and then enjoined DOS’s final rule from implementation or enforcement. Commerce’s final rule, in comparison, was left untouched.

Although the district court considered the contents of Commerce’s final rule in its review of DOS’s final rule, this was appropriate given the statutory framework at issue in this case. In DOS’s final rule, DOS stated that it was transferring its regulatory authority to Commerce and expressly invoked Commerce’s final rule. *See International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S. Munitions List Categories I, II, and III [hereinafter “ITAR”]*, 85 Fed. Reg. 3,819, 3,823 (Dep’t of State Jan. 23, 2020). DOS even explained that transferring jurisdiction to regulate certain 3D gun files to Commerce was justified because Commerce’s

controls on technology and software for firearms previously controlled in [Munitions List] Category I(a)—and for all other items this rule removes from the [Munitions List]—sufficiently address the U.S. national security and foreign policy interests relevant to export controls. In sum, while Commerce controls over such items and technology and software are appropriate, continued inclusion of them on the [Munitions List] is not.

Id.

Not only was it appropriate for the district court to consider Commerce's final rule in the analysis, but to ignore it would undoubtedly lead to the conclusion that DOS's final rule is arbitrary and capricious. Agency action is arbitrary and capricious if the agency fails to explain or acknowledge a change in policy. *See FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 515 (2009) (explaining that an agency must "provide [a] reasoned explanation for its action . . . [and] may not, for example, depart from a prior policy *sub silentio* . . ."). Considered in isolation, DOS's final rule removes certain 3D gun files from the Munitions List and does not provide for any replacement regulatory controls. *See generally* ITAR, 85 Fed. Reg. at 3,819–33. So absent Commerce's final rule, the subject 3D gun files would become completely unregulated, a clear change in DOS policy that would be arbitrary and capricious.

III.

As to the remaining bases raised by the parties in this appeal, I agree with the district court's disposition. In particular, I would affirm the district court's determination that the States have demonstrated a likelihood of success on

the merits as to their claims that DOS's final rule is arbitrary and capricious, and the district court's finding that DOS failed to comply with the notice requirement under the APA before implementing its rule.

The rulemaking at issue in this case must be considered in the context of DOS's prior litigation and eventual settlement with Defense Distributed, a private company intent on publishing 3D gun files on the internet. *See Def. Distributed v. U.S. Dep't of State*, 121 F. Supp. 3d 680, 686–87 (W.D. Tex. 2015). In defending the lawsuit, DOS contended that Defense Distributed's files could be used to create “virtually undetectable” firearms that presented a “serious risk of acts of violence,” specifically that the “proposed export of undetectable firearms technology could be used in an assassination, for the manufacture of spare parts by embargoed nations, terrorist groups, or guerrilla groups, or to compromise aviation security overseas in a manner specifically directed at U.S. persons.”

The district court denied Defense Distributed's motion for a preliminary injunction, and the Fifth Circuit affirmed. *See Def. Distributed v. U.S. Dep't of State*, 838 F.3d 451, 458–61 (5th Cir. 2016). The Fifth Circuit determined that “[DOS's] stated interest in preventing foreign nationals—including all manner of enemies of this country—from obtaining technical data on how to produce weapons and weapon parts is not merely tangentially related to national defense and national security; it lies squarely within that interest.” *Id.* at 458. The Fifth Circuit subsequently denied rehearing the case en banc, *Def. Distributed v. U.S. Dep't of State*, 865 F.3d 211, 212 (5th Cir. 2017), and the Supreme Court declined to review the case, *Def. Distributed v. Dep't of State*, 138 S. Ct. 638 (2018).

After the denial of certiorari, DOS suddenly and secretly changed course. DOS settled with Defense Distributed and agreed to initiate rulemaking that would remove Defense Distributed's 3D gun files from the Munitions List. According to an expert declaration provided by the States in the present case, the terms of the settlement permitting the export of Defense Distributed's 3D gun files could lead to the proliferation of untraceable "ghost guns." This potential increase in the accessibility of "ghost guns" presents a serious threat to public safety, as "ghost guns" have already been linked to multiple mass shootings in the United States. Despite the threat to public safety posed by the settlement, the terms of the settlement were not publicly disclosed until after the comment period on DOS's proposed rule had ended.

This history between DOS and Defense Distributed demonstrates both the arbitrariness and capriciousness of DOS's final rule and the lack of adequate notice. First, with regard to the arbitrary and capricious standard, DOS argued to this Court that its final rule was simply the result of a "decade-long effort to revise the Munitions List," and that DOS's position on regulating 3D gun files has never changed. Yet the terms of the settlement belie that assertion, as it appears that DOS's settlement with Defense Distributed was the driving force behind DOS's rulemaking. On this record, it is difficult to view DOS's final rule as anything but a change in policy, since that is what the settlement required. *See Int'l Rehab. Sciences Inc. v. Sebelius*, 688 F.3d 994, 1001 (9th Cir. 2012) (explaining when an unexplained agency inconsistency can lead to a finding that the agency acted arbitrarily).

Furthermore, it appears that DOS deliberately kept its settlement with Defense Distributed a secret. According to

the States' allegations, Defense Distributed and DOS finalized their settlement agreement in April 2018, DOS and Commerce filed their notices of proposed rulemaking on May 24, 2018, and then the notice-and-comment period closed on July 9, 2018. Around 3,000 comments were received during the comment period, only a small fraction of which pertained to 3D gun files.

However, rather than announcing the settlement that compelled this proposed rulemaking, DOS delayed making the settlement public until after the comment period closed. Neither at oral argument nor in its briefing to this Court has DOS explained that delay. And once the settlement did become public a few weeks after the comment period had ended, the federal government received over 106,000 emails from concerned members of the public regarding the deregulation of 3D gun files. This outpouring of public comments after the terms of the settlement came to light indicates that an ordinary interested member of the public likely did not understand that the proposed rules implicated the regulation of 3D gun files. *See Nat. Res. Def. Council v. EPA*, 279 F.3d 1180, 1187 (9th Cir. 2002) (adequate notice depends on whether interested parties reasonably could have anticipated the final rulemaking from the proposed rule.).

Further, the language of DOS's proposed rule obscured its true intent to deregulate 3D gun files, as was required under the settlement. *See Louis v. U.S. Dep't of Labor*, 419 F.3d 970, 975–76 (9th Cir. 2005) (explaining that even if “each of the components . . . are technically present” in the proposed rule, notice is still deficient if it “obscures the intent of the agency” such that it would allow “potentially controversial subject matter . . . to go unnoticed buried deep in a non-controversial publication.”). For instance, although DOS's proposed rule generally refers to “technical data,” it

never mentions “3D gun files” or any of the other terms used to describe this technology, even though the settlement agreement specifically required rulemaking that would exclude such items from the Munitions List. *See* International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S. Munitions List Categories I, II, and III [hereinafter “Proposed Rule”], 83 Fed. Reg. 24,198, 24,201 (Dep’t of State May 24, 2018). Additionally, rather than being transparent about the connection between the settlement and the proposed rulemaking, DOS’s proposed rule stated only that small-caliber firearms were being removed from the Munitions List because they did not “provide the United States with a critical military or intelligence advantage,” primarily because they are “widely available in retail outlets in the United States and abroad.” Proposed Rule, 83 Fed. Reg. at 24,198. Yet this stated rationale clearly did not apply to the 3D gun files that were the subject of the settlement, as these files were not widely available in retail outlets.

On a fundamental level, I question DOS’s candor in this case. DOS has never explained why, after securing several victories in the litigation with Defense Distributed, it decided to settle and agreed to permit the export of 3D gun files, even though DOS had argued that the export of these files would irreparably harm the United States’ national security interests. It also appears that DOS deliberately hid the settlement from the public until after the comment period had closed, as DOS’s proposed rule never mentions “3D gun files” and instead misleadingly stated that the rule was aimed at munitions that were already widely available at retail establishments. Given this lack of explanation about the settlement and the failure to publicly disclose the settlement until after the notice-and-comment period had ended, the States were likely to succeed in showing that DOS’s final

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rule was arbitrary and capricious and violated the APA's notice-and-comment requirements.

For these reasons, I would affirm the district court's order granting the States' request for a preliminary injunction.