Nadhira F. Al-Khalili (DSB #997827) THE COUNCIL ON AMERICAN-ISLAMIC RELATIONS 453 New Jersey Avenue, South East Washington, D.C. 20003

Telephone: (202) 646-6034 Facsimile: (202) 488-3305 Email: nalkhalili@cair.com

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

YASIR AFIFI	)
Plaintiff	CASE NO.:1:11-00460
v.	HON.: Judge Howell
ERIC H. HOLDER, et al	) ) )
Defendants	)

# PLAINTIFF'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF HIS MOTION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS PENDING THE SUPREME COURT'S REVIEW OF A MATERIALLY IDENTICAL LEGAL ISSUE

Defendants argue that this Court may address their Motion to Dismiss without reaching the issue before the Supreme Court in *US v. Jones*. But this is simply not the case. The legality of the warrantless use of GPS tracking devices is the single core issue before this Court. To resolve the Bivens action against Unknown Defendants, the Administrative Procedures Act claim against Defendants Mueller and Holder, and the Privacy Act claim against Defendants Mueller and Holder requires this Court to apply case law currently in flux that the Supreme Court will definitively fix in *US v. Jones*. In the absence of an identifiable burden that a stay in proceedings would impose on Defendants, basic tenets of judicial economy justify this Court's grant of Plaintiff's stay.

#### I. Privacy Act Claim

Whether Defendants Holder and Mueller continue to violate the Privacy Act by maintaining records of Plaintiff's first amendment activities that are not "pertinent to and within the scope of an authorized law enforcement activity" requires this Court to determine whether Defendants have surpassed their capacity to "authorize[e]" certain law enforcement activities. 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(7). Defendants Holder and Mueller—in their official capacity—lack the authority to "authorize" unconstitutional law enforcement activities. Thus, if *US v. Jones* determines that the warrantless use of GPS tracking devices violates the Fourth Amendment, then any records Defendants Holder and Mueller maintain derived from such unconstitutional activities would violate the Privacy Act. This is because such records would not be "within the scope of an **authorized** law enforcement activity." *Id.* The dispositive effect *US v. Jones* will have on Plaintiff's case before this Court justify a grant of Plaintiff's motion to stay proceedings.

#### II. Administrative Procedures Act Claim

The Administrative Procedures Act claim is properly against Defendant Holder and Mueller for furnishing Unknown Defendants "approval . . . or [an]other form of permission" to place a tracking device under Plaintiff's vehicle. 5 U.S.C. § 551(8). Because Plaintiff has alleged that Defendants Holder and Mueller did affirmatively grant their approval to place the tracking device under Plaintiff's vehicle, this Court must decide whether that approval itself was contrary to the law. The resolution then of whether the approval was contrary to law turns on what the Supreme Court decides in *US v. Jones*. Again, the dispositive effect of *US v. Jones* on Plaintiff's case is apparent and warrants a stay in the proceedings.

III. Bivens Action

Defendants attempt to obscure the propriety of a stay by emphasizing that a Bivens action

is not available against Defendants acting in their official capacity. This argument, however,

misses the point because to litigate Plaintiff's Bivens action against Unknown Defendants—

irrespective of whether this claim is ultimately tenable against Defendants Holder and Mueller in

their official capacity—would require a not negligible outlay of discovery efforts to file a motion

to conduct limited discover, to retrieve documents from Defendants to establish the identity of

Unknown Defendants, and to solicit testimony determining whether the jurisdictional contacts of

Unknown Defendants are sufficient to allow this Court to exercise personal jurisdiction over

them and maintain proper venue. A Supreme Court decision—whatever its content--in US v.

Jones may absolve this Court of the need to oversee these intensive tasks. Thus, because the

Supreme Court's decision will bear significantly on the need to proceed through discovery at this

initial stage of the litigation, judicial economy is best served by granting Plaintiff's stay.

**CONCLUSION** 

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff Afifi respectfully requests that the Court grant his

motion to stay proceedings pending the Supreme Court's decision in US v. Jones.

Dated: August 15, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

By: \_\_/s/\_\_Nadhira Al-Khalili\_\_\_\_\_

Nadhira F. Al-Khalili (DSB #997827) THE COUNCIL ON AMERICAN-**ISLAMIC RELATIONS** 453 New Jersey Avenue, South East

Washington, D.C. 20003 Telephone: (202) 646-6034

Facsimile: (202) 488-3305 Email: nalkhalili@cair.com

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on August 15, 2011, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served electronically by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia Electronic Case Filing System (ECF) and that the documents are available on the ECF system.

By:/s/naunira Ai-Knaiii	By:	/s/_	_Nadhira Al-Khalili	
-------------------------	-----	------	---------------------	--

Nadhira F. Al-Khalili (DSB #997827) THE COUNCIL ON AMERICAN-ISLAMIC RELATIONS 453 New Jersey Avenue, South East Washington, D.C. 20003 Telephone: (202) 646-6034

Facsimile: (202) 488-3305 Email: nalkhalili@cair.com