

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 21-2798

XIAOXING XI, QI LI, and JOYCE XI,
Appellants

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al.,
Appellees

BRIEF FOR APPELLANTS

Appeal from the March 31, 2021 Order of the United States District Court for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Surrick, J., Docket No. 2:17-cv-02132-RBS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CITATIONS	v
STATEMENT OF SUBJECT MATTER AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION	1
STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED	1
STATEMENT OF RELATED CASES AND PROCEEDINGS	2
INTRODUCTION	3
STATEMENT OF THE CASE	5
I. Facts Alleged in the Second Amended Complaint	5
A. The indictment	5
B. Defendant Haugen’s use of false and fabricated information to initiate the prosecution against Professor Xi	7
C. Professor Xi’s prosecution and the Xi family’s harms and losses	10
D. The dismissal of the indictment and the pattern of similar baseless prosecutions against Chinese American scientists.....	11
II. Proceedings in the District Court and the Ruling on the Motions to Dismiss	12
SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT	15
STANDARD OF REVIEW.....	17
ARGUMENT	18

I.	Plaintiffs’ Allegations of Unconstitutional Conduct Establish Liability Under the Federal Tort Claims Act.....	18
A.	Plaintiffs alleged facts plausibly showing unconstitutional conduct by defendant Haugen.....	20
1.	Haugen’s malicious prosecution of Professor Xi.....	21
2.	Haugen’s fabrication of evidence.....	27
3.	Haugen’s obtaining of search warrants without probable cause	28
4.	Haugen’s targeting of Professor Xi on the basis of race and ethnicity	29
B.	The discretionary function exception does not apply when the agent’s conduct violated constitutional rights.....	32
1.	Constitutional rights need not be clearly established to rebut a discretionary function defense.....	32
2.	The constitutional rights were clearly established.	36
II.	Professor Xi May Pursue Remedies for Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations Under <i>Bivens</i>	39
A.	This case does not present a new <i>Bivens</i> context.	41
1.	Professor Xi’s claims closely resemble those in <i>Bivens</i>	42
2.	The <i>Abbasi</i> factors do not support the district court’s conclusion that this case presents a new context.	44

3.	The other factors that the district court relied on do not support its conclusion that Professor Xi’s claims present a new context.....	47
B.	Even if this case presented a new context, special factors do not counsel against allowing Xi’s <i>Bivens</i> claims to proceed.....	50
1.	No alternative remedy is available.	50
2.	The <i>Bivens</i> claims do not present special national security, counterintelligence, or foreign policy concerns.....	50
3.	Professor Xi’s <i>Bivens</i> claims do not implicate classified information.	54
4.	Courts are well equipped to oversee <i>Bivens</i> claims for law enforcement misconduct like those presented here.	55
	CONCLUSION	57
	APPENDIX	
	Volume 1 (attached to Brief for Appellants)	
	Notice of Appeal.....	1
	Order entering final judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b) Sept. 17, 2021	3
	Order granting defendants’ motions to dismiss Counts I through IX of the Second Amended Complaint, March 31, 2021	4
	Memorandum Opinion, March 31, 2021	5

Volume 2

District Court docket entries.....63

Second Amended Complaint.....72

TABLE OF CITATIONS

Cases

<i>Andrews v. Scullli</i> , 853 F.3d 690 (3d Cir. 2017)	37
<i>Aponte Matos v. Toledo Davila</i> , 135 F.3d 182 (1st Cir. 1998)	29
<i>Ashcroft v. Iqbal</i> , 556 U.S. 662 (2009).....	17
<i>Bistrrian v. Levi</i> , 912 F.3d 79 (3d Cir. 2018).....	43, 47, 50
<i>Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics</i> , 403 U.S. 388 (1971).....	passim
<i>Black v. Montgomery Cty.</i> , 835 F.3d 358 (3d Cir. 2016)	21, 27, 28
<i>Brown v. Miller</i> , 519 F.3d 231 (5th Cir. 2008).....	27
<i>Brunoehler v. Tarwater</i> , 743 F. App’x 740 (9th Cir. 2018).....	43, 44, 49
<i>Bryan v. United States</i> , 913 F.3d 356 (3d Cir. 2019)	34, 35, 36
<i>Bryan v. United States</i> , No. CV 2010-0066, 2017 WL 781244 (D.V.I. Feb. 28, 2017).....	35
<i>Cantú v. Moody</i> , 933 F.3d 414 (5th Cir. 2019)	49
<i>Carlson v. Green</i> , 446 U.S. 14 (1980).....	40, 41, 42
<i>Corr. Servs. Corp. v. Malesko</i> , 534 U.S. 61 (2001)	40
<i>Davis v. Passman</i> , 442 U.S. 228 (1979).....	passim
<i>DeLade v. Cargan</i> , 972 F.3d 207 (3d Cir. 2020)	28
<i>Dennis v. City of Philadelphia</i> , 19 F.4th 279 (3d Cir. 2021)	20, 28, 38
<i>Doe v. Univ. of the Sciences</i> , 961 F.3d 203 (3d Cir. 2020)	17

Donahue v. Gavin, 280 F.3d 371 (3d Cir. 2002).....37

Farah v. Weyker, 926 F.3d 492 (8th Cir. 2019).....48, 49

Garcia v. United States, 896 F. Supp. 467 (E.D. Pa. 1995).....36

Gibson v. Superintendent of NJ Dep’t of L. & Pub. Safety-Div. of State Police, 411 F.3d 427 (3d Cir. 2005)38

Graber v. Dales, No. CV 18-3168, 2019 WL 4805241 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 30, 2019) .53

Groman v. Twp. of Manalapan, 47 F.3d 628 (3d Cir. 1995).....23

Halsey v. Pfeiffer, 750 F.3d 273 (3d Cir. 2014) passim

Hernandez v. Mesa, 140 S. Ct. 735 (2020)51, 54

Hope v. Pelzer, 536 U.S. 730 (2002).....38

Jacobs v. Alam, 915 F.3d 1028 (6th Cir. 2019)..... passim

Lanuza v. Love, 899 F.3d 1019 (9th Cir. 2018)..... passim

Limone v. United States, 579 F.3d 79 (1st Cir. 2009)18

Linder v. United States, 937 F.3d 1087 (7th Cir. 2019).....19

Loumiet v. United States, 828 F.3d 935 (D.C. Cir. 2016)18, 33, 36

Manuel v. City of Joliet, 137 S. Ct. 911 (2017).....28

Millbrook v. United States, 569 U.S. 50 (2013).....18

Mills v. Barnard, 869 F.3d 473 (6th Cir. 2017)27

Mitchell v. Forsyth, 472 U.S. 511 (1985).....51

Mullinix v Luna, 136 S. Ct. 305 (2015).....26

Nguyen v. United States, 556 F.3d 1244 (11th Cir. 2009).....18

Nurse v. United States, 226 F.3d 996 (9th Cir. 2000)18

Orsatti v. N.J. State Police, 71 F.3d 480 (3d Cir. 1995)37

Owen v. City of Independence, 445 U.S. 622 (1980)33, 34

Phillips v. Cty. of Allegheny, 515 F.3d 224 (3d Cir. 2008)17

Pierce v. Gilchrist, 359 F.3d 1279 (10th Cir. 2004).....27

Pinker v. Roche Holdings Ltd., 292 F.3d 361 (3d Cir. 2002).....17

Pitts v. State of Delaware, 646 F.3d 151 (3d Cir. 2011).....30, 31

Pooler v. United States, 787 F.2d 868 (3d Cir. 1986).....18, 33, 36

Schneyder v. Smith, 653 F.3d 313 (3d Cir. 2011).....38

Sherwood v. Mulvihill, 113 F.3d 396 (3d Cir. 1997).....29, 38

Shivers v. United States, 1 F.4th 924 (11th Cir. 2021).....19

Shorter v. United States, 12 F.4th 366 (3d Cir. 2021).....41, 42

Simmons v. Himmelreich, 578 U.S. 621 (2016)34

Sterling v. Borough of Minersville, 232 F.3d 190 (3d Cir. 2000)38

Sutton v. United States, 819 F.2d 1289 (5th Cir. 1987).....18

U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co. v. United States, 837 F.2d 116 (3d Cir. 1998)18, 33

United States v. Armstrong, 517 U.S. 456 (1996)31

United States v. Lanier, 520 U.S. 259 (1997)38

United States v. Washington, 869 F.3d 193 (3d Cir. 2017).....31, 32

United States v. Whitted, 541 F.3d 480 (3d Cir. 2008)35

Vanderklok v. United States, 868 F.3d 189 (3d Cir. 2017)53

Webster v. Doe, 486 U.S. 592 (1988).....55

Wilson v. Russo, 212 F.3d 781 (3d Cir. 2000).....25, 28, 37

Winfrey v. Rogers 882 F.3d 187 (5th Cir. 2018)24

Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886).....38

Ziglar v. Abbasi, 137 S. Ct. 1843 (2017)..... passim

Statutes and Rules

18 U.S.C. § 13436

28 U.S.C. § 12911

28 U.S.C. § 13311

28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1).....1, 13

28 U.S.C. § 2680(a).....18, 34

Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b).....1, 14

Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)17

Other Authorities

Federal Judicial Center, National Security Case Studies: Special Case Management Challenges (2013)55

Lisa N. Sacco, Cong. Rsch. Serv., R34749, *Drug Enforcement in the United States: History, Policy, and Trends* (2014).....46

STATEMENT OF SUBJECT MATTER AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION

The district court had subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiffs' Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1) and over plaintiffs' claims for violations of the Constitution under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The district court's order of March 31, 2021, dismissing nine out of ten claims brought by plaintiffs, was certified as a final judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b) by order dated September 17, 2021. This Court has appellate jurisdiction over the district court's final decision under 28 U.S.C. § 1291.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED

This appeal presents the following issues:

1. Whether plaintiffs have properly stated claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act, which are not subject to a discretionary function defense, where the facts alleged plausibly demonstrate unconstitutional conduct by federal law enforcement agents in obtaining an indictment and a search warrant through intentional, knowing, or reckless false statements.
2. Whether plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi may proceed with constitutional claims under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), where the conduct at issue involves traditional law enforcement activities, governed by the Fourth and Fifth Amendments, that lie at the core of the *Bivens* line of cases and where courts have recognized the availability of a remedy.

Plaintiffs raised these issues in the district court in their opposition to the defendants' motions to dismiss. Doc. 41.

STATEMENT OF RELATED CASES AND PROCEEDINGS

Plaintiffs are not aware of any pending cases or proceedings related to this one.

INTRODUCTION

In May 2015, plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi, a professor of physics at Temple University and a naturalized U.S. citizen, was indicted and arrested for allegedly sharing information about a “pocket heater” with academic colleagues in China. The government cast Professor Xi as a technological spy for China, claiming he had illicitly emailed information about a “revolutionary” superconductor technology that belonged to an American company. Federal agents descended on Professor Xi’s home outside Philadelphia early one morning, arresting him as they held his wife and daughters at gunpoint in the family’s living room. The agents took Professor Xi into custody, where he was subjected to DNA sampling, a mug shot, fingerprinting, interrogation, and a strip search. The family’s house and belongings were searched from top to bottom. Thus began a devastating ordeal, as Professor Xi faced the prospect of years in prison, was suspended from his tenured position at Temple, and the Xi family lived under a cloud of suspicion and fear.

The criminal charges were false and fabricated. Professor Xi did not share any information about the pocket heater. As the device’s inventor had informed defendant FBI Special Agent Andrew Haugen before charges were filed, the emails in question described an “entirely different” device—one based on a process that Professor Xi had invented and published. Nor was the pocket heater a

“revolutionary” device, despite the indictment’s sensational allegations. These and other falsehoods in the indictment resulted directly from the actions of defendant Haugen: he intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly made false statements and material omissions in his reports, affidavits, and communications with federal prosecutors, culminating in the malicious prosecution of Professor Xi. Like a number of other prosecutions of Chinese American scientists in recent years, the case against Professor Xi ultimately collapsed before trial and was dismissed on the government’s motion.

Professor Xi and his family filed this lawsuit seeking remedies for the government’s misconduct, but the district court dismissed all of their damages claims on the pleadings. The court rejected plaintiffs’ FTCA claims after holding that plaintiffs had failed to allege clearly established constitutional violations, and that the discretionary function defense shielded the United States from liability. This holding was erroneous. Plaintiffs’ detailed allegations of unconstitutional conduct are well-pled and plausible, and this Court has repeatedly held that government agents have no discretion to violate the Constitution.

The court also rejected Professor Xi’s *Bivens* claims against defendant Haugen, ruling that this case presented a “new context” and that special factors counseled hesitation. That ruling, too, was wrong. For more than forty years since

the Supreme Court’s decision in *Bivens*, courts have recognized claims for damages when federal agents conducting ordinary law enforcement activities commit constitutional violations. Professor Xi’s claims challenge the baseless arrest and searches caused by defendant Haugen and fit squarely within the long-recognized *Bivens* rule.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Facts Alleged in the Second Amended Complaint

The plaintiffs in this action are Professor Xi, an internationally recognized expert in the field of thin-film superconducting technology who is widely respected by his academic colleagues and students;¹ his wife Qi Li, also an accomplished professor of physics; and his daughter Joyce Xi, a 2016 graduate of Yale University. Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”) ¶¶ 13-14, 25, 92-94.²

A. The indictment

The indictment charging Professor Xi was issued in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on May 14, 2015. *Id.* ¶ 24. It charged him with four separate counts

¹ A superconductor is material that conducts electricity without electrical resistance when it is cooled below a certain temperature. Professor Xi’s areas of academic and technical expertise include the development of superconducting thin films and coatings using the chemical compound magnesium diboride.

² The SAC is included in the Appendix. App. 72-106. Citations to the facts pled therein refer to the paragraph number.

of wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343 and, in essence, accused him of acting as a technological spy for China. The four counts of the indictment were predicated on four emails that Professor Xi sent to scientific counterparts in China. The indictment alleged that, in each of the four emails, Professor Xi had pursued a scheme to share information about a “pocket heater” that belonged to an American company, Superconductor Technologies, Inc. (“STI”), in violation of a non-disclosure agreement. *Id.* ¶¶ 1, 26, 29. The pocket heater is a device used for depositing thin films of oxides and magnesium diboride on flat surfaces. *Id.* ¶ 27.

The criminal charges brought against Professor Xi were based on a series of false claims. *Id.* ¶¶ 2, 26. None of the emails cited in the indictment had anything to do with the STI pocket heater. Moreover, the allegation that the STI pocket heater had “revolutionized” the field of superconducting magnesium diboride thin-film growth was highly exaggerated, as the design of the device had been widely known since 2003, when details of the design were presented at an international conference. *Id.* ¶¶ 28, 43-46. In this and other respects, the indictment painted a false and fabricated picture of a scientist illegally transferring sensitive technology to counterparts in China.

Count One of the indictment was based on a 2010 email from Professor Xi “confirming that certain technology had been delivered to a laboratory in China

and offering his personal assistance therewith.” *Id.* ¶ 49(a). That email did not reference the STI pocket heater; rather, it concerned an entirely different tubular heating device that employed a process Professor Xi and his colleagues had invented and publicized in 2002. The allegation that this email referenced the STI pocket heater was false. *Id.* ¶¶ 49(a), (f).

Counts Two through Four of the indictment asserted that Professor Xi sent emails “offering to build a world-class thin film laboratory in China,” and alleged that Professor Xi was using information he improperly obtained from the STI pocket heater for this purpose. *Id.* ¶ 50(a). But none of the emails had anything to do with the STI pocket heater. Each email related solely to the development of a lab for basic research on oxide thin films. *Id.* ¶ 50(b). Oxide thin films are created with oxygen, and they are materially different from magnesium diboride films like those created in the STI pocket heater. Accordingly, STI’s pocket heater would not have any role in an oxide film research laboratory. *Id.* ¶¶ 50(d)-(g).

B. Defendant Haugen’s use of false and fabricated information to initiate the prosecution against Professor Xi

The allegations in the indictment were the direct result of defendant Haugen’s false statements and material omissions of facts in his reports, affidavits, and other communications with prosecutors. *Id.* ¶ 54. As alleged in the Second Amended Complaint, defendant Haugen made these statements and omissions

intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly. *Id.* Multiple falsehoods permeated the investigation and were known to defendant Haugen before he transmitted them to prosecutors and before the grand jury considered and returned the indictment. The falsehoods known to Haugen before the grand jury issued the indictment include:

- The false assertion that Professor Xi built a version of the STI pocket heater for an entity in China in violation of a nondisclosure agreement, notwithstanding defendant Haugen having learned during his investigation *from the actual inventor of that device* that the materials Professor Xi emailed were “entirely different” and “not related to the STI pocket heater,” and that the information Professor Xi sent was based on a process that Professor Xi invented himself, *id.* ¶ 55(a);
- The false assertion that the STI pocket heater was a “revolutionary” device, notwithstanding defendant Haugen having learned that it was neither a trade secret nor subject to any intellectual property protections, *id.* ¶ 55(b);
- The false assertion that Professor Xi transmitted diagrams or photographs of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Peking University and Tsinghua University, notwithstanding defendant Haugen’s knowledge, based on schematics and emails in his possession, that Professor Xi’s

- communications with Chinese colleagues did not include diagrams or photographs of the STI pocket heater, *id.* ¶ 55(e)-(f);
- The false assertion that Professor Xi shared samples produced by the STI pocket heater with entities in China, notwithstanding defendant Haugen’s knowledge that none of the materials shared by Professor Xi with Chinese colleagues were products of the STI pocket heater, *id.* ¶ 55(g);
 - The false assertion that Professor Xi sought to “orchestrate a scheme” to obtain the STI pocket heater technology, notwithstanding defendant Haugen’s knowledge that information about the STI pocket heater was publicly available and accessible to anyone, *id.* ¶ 55(c); and
 - The false assertion that Professor Xi purchased a pocket heater from STI with a specific fraudulent intent to defraud STI, notwithstanding defendant Haugen’s knowledge that Professor Xi purchased the pocket heater from a different company, Shoreline Technologies, *id.* ¶ 55(d).

In sum, defendant Haugen made repeated statements throughout the course of the investigation alleging unlawful conduct by Professor Xi, knowing that those assertions were false and that there was no basis to conclude that Professor Xi’s communications were anything other than normal and legitimate academic collaboration. *Id.* ¶¶ 56-57. Haugen made each of these false statements to federal

prosecutors intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly to facilitate a criminal indictment without any factual basis. *Id.* ¶ 56.

C. Professor Xi's prosecution and the Xi family's harms and losses

The false charges had a devastating impact on Professor Xi and his family. *Id.* ¶ 76. After the filing of the indictment, in the early morning hours of May 21, 2015, federal agents went to Professor Xi's home, awakened him with loud and aggressive knocks, and, upon entry, handcuffed and arrested him. *Id.* ¶¶ 32-33, 77. While taking Professor Xi into custody, the agents held at gunpoint plaintiff Qi Li, plaintiff Joyce Xi, and Professor Xi's younger daughter, who was then 12 years old. *Id.* ¶¶ 34, 78. Later that day, without probable cause, they searched plaintiffs' property and possessions, including their private papers, computers, and other electronic devices.

Professor Xi was taken to the FBI's Philadelphia field office where he was subjected to DNA sampling, a mug shot, fingerprinting, a two-hour interrogation, and a strip search. *Id.* ¶¶ 36-37. After an initial appearance, Professor Xi was required to post bond and surrender his passport. *Id.* ¶¶ 38-39. At the instigation of defendant Haugen and other investigators involved in the prosecution, the arrest was widely publicized in national and international media, leaving Professor Xi's friends and colleagues with the false impression that he was a criminal and a spy

for China. *Id.* ¶¶ 40, 75, 87. Professor Xi was placed on administrative leave at Temple University and suspended from his position as the interim chair of the University’s Physics Department. He could not participate in his research, he was prevented from talking to his graduate students, he suffered substantial financial losses, and he was emotionally traumatized. *Id.* ¶¶ 88-90, 95.

Plaintiffs Qi Li and Joyce Xi, likewise, suffered severe emotional trauma and harms to their respective educational and professional pursuits. *Id.* ¶¶ 96-97. Even after charges were dismissed, Professor Xi, Qi Li, and Joyce Xi continued to experience the adverse effects of the defendants’ wrongful conduct in their personal and professional lives and a well-founded fear that the government would again wrongfully accuse their family of unlawful conduct. *Id.* ¶¶ 91-94, 96-97.

D. The dismissal of the indictment and the pattern of similar baseless prosecutions against Chinese American scientists

Following his arrest, Professor Xi retained counsel who secured information showing the patently false nature of the indictment—information that defendant Haugen had known, deliberately ignored, and withheld from prosecutors. *Id.* ¶¶ 41-51. Soon after this information was presented to prosecutors, the government moved to dismiss the indictment and, on September 18, 2015, the district court granted that motion. *Id.* ¶¶ 5, 52.

Given the circumstances surrounding the indictment and its rapid dismissal after the refutation of defendant Haugen's false allegations, Professor Xi had good reason to believe that he was charged in large part because he is racially and ethnically Chinese. *Id.* ¶ 80. Professor Xi was aware of ethnic bias and prejudice directed at him and other Chinese American academics and scientists who were engaged in scientific collaboration with colleagues in China. *Id.* During a 10-month period in 2014 and 2015, the federal government brought three indictments against Chinese American scientists for alleged technological espionage; in each case, criminal charges were dismissed prior to trial. *Id.* ¶ 68. Defendant Haugen made false statements concerning Professor Xi at least in part because Professor Xi was, prior to his naturalization as a U.S. citizen, a Chinese national and because he is ethnically Chinese. *Id.* ¶¶ 69-70.

II. Proceedings in the District Court and the Ruling on the Motions to Dismiss

This lawsuit was initiated on May 10, 2017. Plaintiffs twice amended their complaint. The SAC, which includes ten separate counts, is the operative pleading.

In Counts I through III, Professor Xi brought claims against defendant Andrew Haugen, in his individual capacity, for violations of the Constitution under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). App. 97-98. Professor Xi's constitutional claims alleged that Haugen: initiated a malicious prosecution

and fabricated evidence in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments (Count I); racially and ethnically profiled Professor Xi in violation of his Equal Protection and Due Process rights (Count II); and unlawfully searched and seized Professor Xi's home, private papers, information, communications, and belongings in violation of the Fourth Amendment (Count III).

In Counts IV through IX, Professor Xi, joined by Qi Li and Joyce Xi, brought claims against the United States under the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1346, for the commission of state-law torts by federal employees acting within the scope and course of their employment. App. 99-102. Those claims are for malicious prosecution (Count IV); invasion of privacy–intrusion upon seclusion (Count V); invasion of privacy–false light (Count VI); intentional infliction of emotional distress (Count VII); negligent infliction of emotional distress (Count VIII); and negligence (Count IX).

In Count X, plaintiffs sought equitable relief ordering the Director of the FBI, the Attorney General, and the Director of the National Security Agency ("official-capacity defendants") to return to plaintiffs and/or expunge all information obtained from plaintiffs' electronic devices, communications, and papers.

On January 23, 2018, defendant United States moved to dismiss the tort claims brought against it in Counts IV through IX (Doc. 34), and defendant Haugen moved to dismiss the constitutional claims brought against him in Counts I through III (Doc. 35). On February 2, 2018, the official-capacity defendants moved to dismiss the injunctive claims brought in Count X (Doc. 38). All three motions were fully briefed as of May 22, 2018.

On March 31, 2021, the district court issued a Memorandum and Order granting the motions filed by defendants United States and Haugen and dismissing all claims brought in Counts I through IX. App. 4-62. The decision did not address the injunctive claims in Count X except to note that the motion seeking dismissal of those claims would be addressed in a separate ruling. App. 6 n.4.

Six months later, the district court had not issued any ruling on the motion seeking dismissal of Count X. On September 17, 2021, plaintiffs, with the consent of all defendants, filed a motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b) requesting that the court enter final judgment as to Counts I through IX so that plaintiffs could appeal the court's March 31, 2021 ruling. On September 17, 2021, the district court granted that motion and entered final judgment for defendant Haugen with respect to Counts I through III and entered final judgment for defendant United States with respect to Counts IV through IX. App. 3.

On September 24, 2021, plaintiffs filed a timely notice of appeal. App. 1-2.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint asserts plausible and actionable FTCA claims against the United States and *Bivens* claims against defendant Haugen.

In holding otherwise, the district court erred in several respects. First, the district court's holding that the discretionary function defense bars plaintiffs' FTCA claims was wrong and rested on a distortion of bedrock pleading standards. As the district court acknowledged, this defense does not apply where a plaintiff has plausibly alleged unconstitutional conduct—because government actors do not have discretion to violate the Constitution. But the district court then went on to ignore or reject plaintiffs' detailed allegations, which establish multiple constitutional violations, as it repeatedly failed to accept all factual allegations as true and failed to draw reasonable inferences in plaintiffs' favor. Applying the correct motion-to-dismiss standards, plaintiffs' complaint plausibly alleges the malicious prosecution of Professor Xi, the fabrication of evidence to secure an indictment of Professor Xi, the falsification of reports and affidavits to obtain a warrant for the search of the Xi family's home and belongings, and the

discriminatory prosecution of Professor Xi on the basis of his race and ethnicity. These well-pled allegations bar any reliance on the discretionary function defense.

Second, and relatedly, the court’s conclusion that plaintiffs must plead “clearly established” constitutional violations wrongly imported the qualified immunity framework into the FTCA. Its analysis is inconsistent with federal circuit precedent and contrary to the central purpose of the qualified immunity defense, which is to protect *individual* defendants—not the United States—from suit. In any event, plaintiffs have alleged constitutional violations that are clearly established under this Court’s decisions.

Finally, *Bivens* claims are available here because the law enforcement conduct at issue in this case—including unlawful search and seizure in violation of the Fourth Amendment—closely resembles the challenged conduct in *Bivens* in all material respects. Indeed, the constitutional claims here fall within the heartland of cases in which courts have allowed *Bivens* remedies. This case does not involve a “new” context or “special factors” that would counsel hesitation against applying *Bivens* remedies, and the district court erred in holding otherwise.

The district court’s ruling should be reversed, and this case should be remanded to allow plaintiffs to pursue discovery in support of their claims.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court reviews a district court’s ruling granting a motion to dismiss de novo. *Doe v. Univ. of the Sciences*, 961 F.3d 203, 208 (3d Cir. 2020). To survive a motion to dismiss, the “complaint must contain ‘a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” *Id.* (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)). The complaint must assert a “facially plausible” claim—“one that permits a reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (citing *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)).

The plausibility analysis is not exacting. Rather, the question is “whether, under any reasonable reading of the complaint, the plaintiff may be entitled to relief,” *Phillips v. Cty. of Allegheny*, 515 F.3d 224, 233 (3d Cir. 2008) (quoting *Pinker v. Roche Holdings Ltd.*, 292 F.3d 361, 374 n.7 (3d Cir. 2002)), and “a complaint may not be dismissed merely because it appears unlikely that the plaintiff can prove those facts or will ultimately prevail on the merits.” *Id.* at 231. When conducting this analysis, the Court accepts as true all factual allegations in the complaint and views those facts in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Doe*, 961 F.3d at 208.

ARGUMENT

I. Plaintiffs' Allegations of Unconstitutional Conduct Establish Liability Under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

The district court dismissed all five counts brought by the Xi family under the FTCA, holding that the “discretionary function exception” precludes liability for the conduct at issue. App. 61-62. Under this exception to the FTCA’s waiver of sovereign immunity, there is no liability when a claim is “based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a federal agency or an employee of the Government, whether or not the discretion involved be abused.” 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a). However, as this Court has consistently held, government agents have no discretion to violate the Constitution and, therefore, the discretionary function exception cannot bar FTCA claims when the plaintiff has plausibly alleged unconstitutional conduct. *See U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co. v. United States*, 837 F.2d 116, 120 (3d Cir. 1998); *Pooler v. United States*, 787 F.2d 868, 871 (3d Cir. 1986), *abrogated on other grounds by Millbrook v. United States*, 569 U.S. 50 (2013).³

³ A majority of circuits that have addressed the issue have adopted the same rule. *See Loumiet v. United States*, 828 F.3d 935, 945 (D.C. Cir. 2016); *Limone v. United States*, 579 F.3d 79, 102 (1st Cir. 2009); *Nguyen v. United States*, 556 F.3d 1244, 1256 (11th Cir. 2009); *Nurse v. United States*, 226 F.3d 996, 1002 (9th Cir. 2000); *Sutton v. United States*, 819 F.2d 1289, 1293 (5th Cir. 1987). *But see*

In holding that the discretionary function exception bars plaintiffs' claims, the district court made two fundamental errors. First, in ruling that plaintiffs failed to allege constitutional violations, the district court mischaracterized the complaint and misapplied bedrock Rule 12(b)(6) standards. Because plaintiffs have alleged facts plausibly showing that Haugen's conduct was unconstitutional under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments, the discretionary function exception does not apply under this Court's precedents.

Second, the district court conflated this FTCA exception with the qualified immunity doctrine. It held that because plaintiffs had not adequately alleged "clearly established" constitutional violations, the government could invoke the exception. App. 61-62 n.29. But qualified immunity is a common-law doctrine that limits the liability of individual officers; it does not govern the liability of the United States, which is controlled by statute. There is no requirement that constitutional violations be "clearly established" before the *government* can be subject to liability under the FTCA. In any event, even if the "clearly established" standard applied, the constitutional violations alleged by the Xi family were in fact clearly established at the time of the events here.

Shivers v. United States, 1 F.4th 924 (11th Cir. 2021); *Linder v. United States*, 937 F.3d 1087 (7th Cir. 2019).

A. Plaintiffs alleged facts plausibly showing unconstitutional conduct by defendant Haugen.

The district court addressed plaintiffs' pleading of unconstitutional conduct only within its analysis of defendant Haugen's qualified immunity defense. App. 48-59. On a motion to dismiss, a qualified immunity defense presents two issues: first, whether the complaint pleads facts plausibly showing a constitutional violation and, second, whether the constitutional violations were clearly established at the relevant time. *Dennis v. City of Philadelphia*, 19 F.4th 279, 287 (3d Cir. 2021). In addressing the first question, the district court ruled that the SAC did not plead facts plausibly supporting claims that defendant Haugen violated plaintiffs' Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights.⁴

In doing so, the court failed to adhere to the cardinal principle of Rule 12(b)(6): that all facts alleged by the plaintiffs are presumed to be true and must be considered in the light most favorable to the plaintiffs. Applying this standard, the facts alleged in the SAC are more than sufficient to support plausible claims of unconstitutional conduct: (1) the malicious prosecution of Professor Xi in violation of the Fourth Amendment; (2) the fabrication of evidence in support of a

⁴ As detailed below, the second component of the qualified immunity defense, whether the rights at issue were clearly established, is of no relevance to the discretionary function analysis. *See infra* § I.B.

prosecution against Professor Xi in violation of the Fifth Amendment; (3) the unlawful searches of the plaintiffs' home, offices, and persons in violation of the Fourth Amendment; and (4) the targeting of Professor Xi based on his race and ethnicity in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

1. Haugen's malicious prosecution of Professor Xi

A law enforcement agent engages in malicious prosecution when the agent causes a seizure of the plaintiff pursuant to legal process, without probable cause, and the criminal proceedings terminate in plaintiff's favor. *Halsey v. Pfeiffer*, 750 F.3d 273, 296-97 (3d Cir. 2014). The district court ruled that plaintiffs' pleading did not establish the absence of probable cause. App. 51-52. That ruling, however, failed to credit plaintiffs' extensive allegations that the indictment was based solely on defendant Haugen's intentional, knowing, or reckless communication of false information to prosecutors. App. 51-57.

Where a law enforcement agent intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly provides materially false information to a prosecutor who then uses that evidence to establish probable cause for a prosecution (by arrest, indictment, or preliminary hearing), the Fourth Amendment provides a claim for malicious prosecution. *See Black v. Montgomery Cty.*, 835 F.3d 358, 372 (3d Cir. 2016) (false and omitted allegations in affidavit of probable cause regarding scientific facts about origin of

fire negated probable cause for arrest); *Halsey v. Pfeiffer*, 750 F.3d at 289 (falsification of confession supports claim for malicious prosecution).

Plaintiffs alleged seven discrete instances of Haugen’s intentional, knowing, and/or reckless false statements that were material to the finding of probable cause to support the arrest of Professor Xi. *See* SAC ¶ 55. Remarkably, the district court held these allegations to be inadequate on the *sole* ground that plaintiffs failed to allege the *specific time* when Haugen became aware of the falsity of the relevant statements. *See* App. 53-54 (describing SAC to have alleged that Haugen knew material facts “at an *unspecified time*”) (emphasis in original). But the SAC makes clear that the relevant exculpatory information was provided to Haugen *before* he transmitted the incorrect information to the prosecutor and *before* the indictment was returned. *See* SAC ¶ 3 (“Before the indictment was sought and returned, defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that Professor Xi did not share with scientific colleagues in China information about the ‘pocket heater.’”); *id.* ¶ 4 (in context, same assertions as to timing); *id.* ¶ 53 (“The information presented to prosecuting authorities by Professor Xi and his counsel [after the indictment was issued] was, in fact, already known or recklessly disregarded by defendant Haugen.”); *id.* ¶ 54 (“Defendant Haugen . . . made . . . false statements and misrepresentations and material omissions of facts in his reports, affidavits and

other communications with federal prosecutors . . .”). In short, by ignoring these allegations, the district court viewed plaintiffs’ pleading as to the “timing” of defendant Haugen’s knowledge in the light *least* favorable to the plaintiffs.⁵

The district court made three additional errors in concluding that it was not possible to determine whether Haugen acted “deliberately, intentionally, or recklessly” in his misrepresentation of the evidence, or instead “simply erroneously concluded that the emails were connected to illegal conduct.” App. 54.

First, this issue, which lay at the heart of the district court’s analysis, presents a classic question of fact. Yet the court once again drew inferences in Haugen’s favor, not plaintiffs’, improperly flipping the Rule 12(b)(6) standard on its head. Discovery is designed to produce the relevant facts to enable a jury to make a reliable determination on the issue of whether a defendant acted intentionally, deliberately, recklessly, negligently, or without any culpability. *See Halsey v. Pfeiffer*, 750 F.3d 273, 300 (3d Cir. 2014) (quoting *Groman v. Twp. of Manalapan*, 47 F.3d 628, 635 (3d Cir. 1995)) (noting that, even at the summary judgment stage of a malicious prosecution case, “[c]ourts should exercise caution”

⁵ Notably, defendant Haugen made no argument in his motion to dismiss that the SAC did not establish his possession of information regarding Professor Xi’s innocence before he provided false information to the prosecutors and before the grand jury considered and issued the indictment.

because it “is inappropriate for a court to grant a defendant officer’s motion . . . if ‘reasonable minds could differ’ on whether he had probable cause for the institution of the criminal proceedings based on the information available to him”); *Winfrey v. Rogers* 882 F.3d 187, 192 (5th Cir. 2018) (denying qualified immunity on malicious prosecution claim and remanding for jury determination of whether defendant acted “recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally by omitting and misrepresenting material facts [in an affidavit for an arrest warrant]”). At this stage, the only relevant question is whether, drawing all reasonable inferences in plaintiffs’ favor, the complaint plausibly alleges such reckless, knowing, or intentional conduct. Given plaintiffs’ multiple allegations that Haugen received information demonstrating the innocence of Professor Xi’s communications, the SAC easily meets this test.

Second, the district court committed serious error in asserting that “the SAC carefully avoids alleging that Haugen knew of the allegedly innocent nature of Xi’s communications.” App. 55. To the contrary, *that is the central theme of the SAC*, which alleges that Haugen told prosecutors that Professor Xi had sent diagrams of a version of the STI pocket heater *after* Haugen had been told by the *inventor* of that device that the diagrams showed a completely different technology. SAC ¶¶ 54, 55(a). *See supra*, Statement of the Case, § II.B.

There is little more one could say to demonstrate the falsity of a law enforcement officer's statements, and these allegations establish that Haugen intentionally or recklessly ignored exculpatory evidence or misrepresented evidence to prosecutors to secure an indictment and search warrants. *See Wilson v. Russo*, 212 F.3d 781, 786-87 (3d Cir. 2000) (probable cause may be subverted where an officer “knowingly and deliberately, or with a reckless disregard for the truth, made false statements or omissions that create a falsehood”).

Third, the district court's conclusion that the facts alleged amount to nothing more than negligent conduct is equally erroneous. App. 55-56. If the court were correct that in cases involving complex matters, FBI agents have no duty to inform themselves on issues beyond their own expertise or that agents could permissibly claim ignorance by willfully failing to consider evidence undermining suspicions of criminal conduct, it would give a free pass for misconduct by agents in a wide range of federal investigations. Individuals prosecuted in cases involving, for example, complex financial fraud schemes, new digital technologies, or sophisticated forensic analysis do not lose their constitutional rights by virtue of the complexity or difficulty of the issues in the case. Law enforcement agents who make false representations regarding “scientific” evidence are not afforded a safe harbor from accountability.

Indeed, in this case, defendant Haugen's misrepresentations were not the result of complexity as he had all of the dispositive scientific evidence when he made the accusations against Professor Xi. As the SAC explains, defense attorneys for Professor Xi were able to show that there was no basis for the indictment by *relying on the same facts and by consulting with the same expert that defendant Haugen consulted in the course of the investigation.* SAC ¶¶ 52, 55(a). The critical scientific evidence demonstrating Professor Xi's innocence was not beyond Haugen's understanding. Haugen had the evidence in his possession, but simply ignored and suppressed it.

Importantly, this was not a case where an agent had to make a quick judgment in a situation where suspects were acting in manner that could pose immediate danger to others. *See, e.g., Mullinix v Luna*, 136 S. Ct. 305, 309-11 (2015) (per curiam) (high-speed car chase). To the contrary, defendant Haugen investigated this case over many months and had access to expert and other resources to inform him of the relevant science. Haugen had a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that his representations were made with a reliable factual basis and that no exculpatory material information was omitted.

In sum, Haugen will be free to argue his "ignorance" in this litigation. But whether that claimed ignorance was borne of an innocent mistake or, rather, was an

intentional, knowing, or reckless disregard for the facts, is a question for the factfinder. *See Black*, 835 F.3d at 362 (allowing malicious prosecution and fabrication claims to proceed based on plaintiff’s allegations that fire inspector included several material falsehoods in affidavit of probable cause accusing plaintiff of arson); *Mills v. Barnard*, 869 F.3d 473, 484-85 (6th Cir. 2017) (allowing fabrication claim to proceed based on allegations that DNA analyst ignored results exonerating plaintiff and chose to report that results supported prosecution’s theory that plaintiff committed rape); *Brown v. Miller*, 519 F.3d 231, 237-38 (5th Cir. 2008) (holding laboratory technician could be liable for preparing a “misleading and materially inaccurate inculpatory serology” report); *Pierce v. Gilchrist*, 359 F.3d 1279, 1293 (10th Cir. 2004) (allowing claim to proceed against forensic examiner on ground that “a police forensic analyst who prevaricates and distorts evidence to convince the prosecuting authorities to press charges is no less reprehensible than an officer who, through false statements, prevails upon a magistrate to issue a warrant”).

2. Haugen’s fabrication of evidence

The facts in the SAC also support a claim that Haugen violated the Fifth Amendment’s Due Process Clause by fabricating evidence. The law is clear that a “stand-alone fabrication of evidence claim can proceed [even] if there is no

conviction,” notwithstanding an independent Fourth Amendment claim of malicious prosecution. *Black*, 835 F.3d at 369; *see also Dennis*, 19 F.4th at 289; *Halsey* 750 F.3d at 289-95.⁶ The same allegations demonstrating that Professor Xi’s arrest lacked probable cause because it was based on defendant Haugen’s false and manufactured assertions also support an independent claim that defendant Haugen fabricated evidence in violation of Professor Xi’s Fifth Amendment rights.

3. Haugen’s obtaining of search warrants without probable cause

The facts in the SAC also support a finding of unlawful searches and seizures of the plaintiffs’ home and of Professor Xi’s person and academic office, without probable cause. The district court did not address this issue. Because

⁶ The district court, citing *Manuel v. City of Joliet*, 137 S. Ct. 911, 919 (2017), asserted that the Fifth Amendment’s Due Process Clause does not cover Professor Xi’s fabrication claim because he was subjected only to pretrial detention. App. 35-36. But as this Court has made clear in the context of an unlawful arrest and detention, the dividing line between the Fourth Amendment and the Fifth Amendment turns on whether the plaintiff has had an appearance in court. *See DeLade v. Cargan*, 972 F.3d 207, 212 (3d Cir. 2020) (“[T]he Fourth Amendment always governs claims of unlawful arrest and pretrial detention when the detention occurs before the detainee’s first appearance before a court.”). The SAC explains that Professor Xi had an initial appearance in court, SAC ¶ 38, and thus he has a freestanding claim for fabrication of evidence under the Due Process Clause. Moreover, even if there were no independent fabrication claim, the fact that defendant Haugen fabricated evidence in support of Professor Xi’s arrest is still relevant to the unconstitutional nature of Haugen’s conduct in maliciously prosecuting Professor Xi. *Wilson*, 212 F.3d at 786-87.

plaintiffs have plausibly alleged that the searches were the result of defendant Haugen's intentional, knowing, or reckless false representations, SAC ¶ 67, warrants issued as a result of those representations were unconstitutional. *See Sherwood v. Mulvihill*, 113 F.3d 396, 399 (3d Cir. 1997) (holding that where defendant officer submitted affidavit with deliberate, knowing, or reckless false statements or omissions, and where such statements were material to a finding of probable cause, § 1983 plaintiff had claim for unlawful search pursuant to a warrant); *see also Aponte Matos v. Toledo Davila*, 135 F.3d 182, 187 (1st Cir. 1998) (“An officer who obtains a warrant through material false statements which result in an unconstitutional search may be held personally liable for his actions under § 1983.”).

4. Haugen's targeting of Professor Xi on the basis of race and ethnicity

The district court held that Professor Xi did not properly plead a Fifth Amendment equal protection claim, ruling that there were no plausible allegations to support a claim of discriminatory purpose. App. at 58. The court stated that “to the extent race and ethnicity were factors in the investigation and prosecution of Xi, those factors were the product of executive branch counterintelligence policy,” *id.*, and those motivations are not attributable to defendant Haugen. However, Professor Xi's equal protection claim is not based on the government's general

policies. Rather, the SAC alleges facts from which discriminatory intent can be inferred given the extraordinary nature of defendant Haugen's misconduct.

Haugen's investigation was predicated on the assumption that Professor Xi, as a Chinese American scientist conducting international research on cutting-edge matters, was likely doing so for an illegal purpose. He was primed to see criminal conduct in Professor Xi's actions because of his ethnicity and national origin, and that bias prompted Haugen to pursue criminal charges notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary. At this juncture in the proceedings, there is nothing else to explain why defendant Haugen would, as alleged in the SAC, intentionally or recklessly misrepresent the evidence. His misconduct is entirely consistent with discriminatory intent, and with the wider governmental pattern of profiling and wrongfully prosecuting Chinese American scientists.

Circumstantial evidence is sufficient to show discriminatory intent. In *Pitts v. State of Delaware*, 646 F.3d 151 (3d Cir. 2011), this Court affirmed a jury verdict finding an equal protection violation where the defendant police officer arrested plaintiff in circumstances that suggested racial bias. In *Pitts*, the defendant officer responded to a call concerning a fight between two men, one Black and one white. The officer arrested the Black man (plaintiff Pitts) at the scene, and later also filed an affidavit of probable cause for the arrest of the white man. The Court

sustained the intentional race bias claim on the grounds that the officer (1) inaccurately reported critical facts regarding the incident, (2) did not properly investigate the case before arresting the plaintiff, (3) filed charges not supported by the evidence, and (4) provided more details against Pitts than the other participant. *Id.* at 153-58. Here, defendant Haugen engaged in even more serious misconduct, as he fabricated evidence and provided false information to prosecutors—all while knowing or, at a minimum, recklessly ignoring, that the information in his possession showed Professor Xi to be innocent.

In the district court, Haugen relied on *United States v. Armstrong*, 517 U.S. 456 (1996), to argue that there was no equal protection violation, but *Armstrong* was a suit for selective *prosecution*, not selective enforcement, and the holding there relied on the strong presumption of prosecutorial privileges. This Court has applied a different framework in selective enforcement suits against law enforcement agents. *See United States v. Washington*, 869 F.3d 193, 219-21 (3d Cir. 2017). Unlike in *Armstrong*, individuals at the initial stage of a selective enforcement case need not show that “similarly situated persons of a different race or equal protection classification were not arrested or investigated by law enforcement.” *Id.* If comparator evidence is relevant to the claim here at all,

discovery will show the extent to which persons of other ethnicities were prosecuted for similar innocent contacts with Chinese scientists.⁷

B. The discretionary function exception does not apply when the agent’s conduct violated constitutional rights.

In ruling that plaintiffs’ FTCA claims are barred by the discretionary function exception, the district court was wrong in two additional respects. It imported elements of the qualified immunity doctrine, requiring plaintiffs to allege “clearly established” constitutional violations to rebut the government’s discretionary function defense, contrary to this Court’s precedents. The district court further erred in concluding that the rights at issue in this case were not clearly established at the time of the alleged conduct.

1. Constitutional rights need not be clearly established to rebut a discretionary function defense.

For more than 30 years, it has been the rule in this Circuit that the discretionary function exception does not apply where a law enforcement agent violates the Constitution, without reference to whether rights were “clearly

⁷ In *Washington*, 869 F.3d at 219-21, this Court held that pretrial discovery on a selective enforcement claim would be appropriate when a criminal defendant makes a proffer that supports “a reasonable inference of discriminatory intent and non-enforcement,” and that such a proffer may be based on “patterns of prosecutorial decisions.”

established.” *Pooler*, 787 F.2d at 871; *see also U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co.*, 837 F.2d at 120. Those rulings are correct and control this appeal.

The district court’s suggestion that this FTCA exception applies only to rights that are “clearly established,” App. 61-62 n.29, is without legal support. In *Loumiet v. United States*, 828 F.3d at 946, the D.C. Circuit refused to adopt such an analysis. Responding to the government’s argument “that principles similar to those that undergird qualified immunity should extend to preserve discretionary-function immunity for some unconstitutional acts,” the court stated it had “found no precedent in any circuit holding as the government urges.” *Loumiet*, 828 F.3d at 946.⁸

As a doctrinal matter, a governmental entity is not entitled to a qualified immunity defense. In *Owen v. City of Independence*, 445 U.S. 622 (1980), the Supreme Court ruled that municipalities could not assert qualified immunity defenses to *Monell* claims and expressly distinguished the “common-law immunity

⁸ The D.C. Circuit ultimately noted that it “would leave for another day” the question whether constitutional violations must be clearly established to foreclose the discretionary function defense, *Loumiet*, 828 F.3d at 946, but the point remains that no circuit court has adopted the district court’s position here.

for ‘discretionary’ functions” from the good-faith principles underlying qualified immunity:

That common-law doctrine merely prevented courts from substituting their own judgment on matters within the lawful discretion of the municipality. But a municipality has no “discretion” to violate the Federal Constitution; its dictates are absolute and imperative. And when a court passes judgment on the municipality’s conduct in a § 1983 action, it does not seek to second-guess the “reasonableness” of the city’s decision nor to interfere with the local government’s resolution of competing policy considerations. Rather, it looks only to whether the municipality has conformed to the requirements of the Federal Constitution and statutes.

Id. at 649. The same rationale that applies to an entity sued under § 1983 applies to the United States when it is sued for unconstitutional conduct under the Federal Tort Claims Act. *See Simmons v. Himmelreich*, 578 U.S. 621, 631 (2016) (observing that a core purpose of the Federal Tort Claims Act is to “channel[] liability away from individual employees and toward the United States”). If anything, this principle is even stronger in the context of FTCA claims against the United States, where the discretionary function exception has been codified by statute. 28 U.S.C. § 2680.

This Court’s ruling in *Bryan v. United States*, 913 F.3d 356, 364 (3d Cir. 2019), that the plaintiffs could not pursue FTCA claims where the relevant officers “did not violate clearly established constitutional rights,” is not to the contrary. In

Bryan, the plaintiffs argued that certain border searches were impermissible under *United States v. Whitted*, 541 F.3d 480 (3d Cir. 2008), a ruling issued *one day* before the searches in question occurred. In these unique circumstances, the Court ruled that the defendant officers were entitled to qualified immunity, as the officers could not reasonably have been informed of the *Whitted* ruling. *Bryan*, 913 F.3d at 363.

When the *Bryan* Court turned to the plaintiffs' FTCA claims, it did not analyze the "clearly established" question presented here because the *plaintiffs* themselves accepted that standard as controlling. As the Court explained, the plaintiffs had argued that the officers in this case, though exercising their discretion, "violated 'clearly established . . . constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.'" *Id.* at 364 (emphasis added) (quoting *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)). Under this Court's precedents, however, there was no reason for the plaintiffs to assume a burden of showing a "clearly established" right with respect to their FTCA claims.⁹ Not surprisingly, the

⁹ The plaintiffs' invocation of the "clearly established" standard, inadvertent or otherwise, was especially unnecessary given the district court's holding that there was no constitutional violation at all: "While the Court acknowledges that the discretionary function exception 'does not encompass conduct which violates the Constitution, a statute, or an applicable regulation,' the Court finds that no constitutional violation occurred here." *Bryan v. United States*, No. CV 2010-0066, 2017 WL 781244, at *31 (D.V.I. Feb. 28, 2017) (quoting *Garcia v. United States*,

government accepted the plaintiffs' formulation. *See* Brief for Appellees at 50-51, *Bryan v. United States*, No. 17-1519 (3d Cir. Oct. 24, 2017). The Court did so as well. *Bryan*, 913 F.3d at 364.

Given this background, where the addition of a “clearly established” element to the discretionary function analysis was not briefed by the parties or addressed on the merits by the panel, where no prior decision of this Court considered the question, and where the most recent circuit decision to have addressed the issue noted the absence of any precedential authority to support such a requirement, *Loumiet*, 828 F.3d. at 946, the district court erred when it ruled that plaintiffs are required to show clearly established constitutional violations to proceed with their FTCA claims.

2. The constitutional rights were clearly established.

Even if a clearly established requirement applied to FTCA claims against the United States involving unconstitutional conduct, the rights at issue here were clearly established at the time defendant Haugen conducted the investigation that led to Professor Xi's prosecution.

896 F. Supp. 467, 473 (E.D. Pa. 1995), and citing *Pooler*, 787 F.2d at 871)). The “clearly established” question was not an issue the plaintiffs needed to raise to prevail on appeal.

The right to be free from a malicious prosecution—a prosecution based on intentional, knowing, or reckless false statements—has been long recognized. *See, e.g., Andrews v. Scullli*, 853 F.3d 690, 705 (3d Cir. 2017) (citing *Donahue v. Gavin*, 280 F.3d 371, 380 (3d Cir. 2002); *Orsatti v. N.J. State Police*, 71 F.3d 480, 483 (3d Cir. 1995)) (holding in context of malicious prosecution claim that officer’s omissions and misleading assertions in affidavit were material to finding of probable cause, and that the rights to be free from arrest and prosecution without probable cause were clearly established); *Wilson*, 212 F.3d at 786 (knowing, deliberate, or recklessly false statements or material omissions invalidate arrest warrant).¹⁰ The same is true for claims of fabrication of evidence, unlawful searches, and equal protection violations. *See Halsey*, 750 F.3d at 296 (holding with respect to 1985 investigation that “[r]easonable officers should have known

¹⁰ The district court’s sole comment on the issue was that there are no cases that previously established a right “to expert validation of the technical or scientific evidence that was the basis of a probable cause determination in an investigation or prosecution.” App. 57. But plaintiffs do not argue that an indictment could issue in this case only if the government sought and obtained a scientific expert’s “validation” of the agent’s theory about why the emails showed wire fraud. Instead, plaintiffs have made the straightforward claim that when an agent intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly makes false representations to secure an indictment, that is a clearly established constitutional violation. The technical nature of the false representations is of no consequence. What matters is that Haugen *knew* that the emails were about Professor Xi’s own tubular heating device and not the STI pocket heater—because the inventor of the STI pocket heater told him that. SAC ¶ 55(a).

that . . . they certainly could not fabricate inculpatory evidence against a suspect or defendant”); *Gibson v. Superintendent of NJ Dep’t of L. & Pub. Safety-Div. of State Police*, 411 F.3d 427, 441 (3d Cir. 2005) (citing *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 373-74 (1886)) (“[I]t has long been a well-settled principle that the state may not selectively enforce the law against racial minorities.”); *Sherwood*, 113 F.3d at 399 (holding in 1997 that search based on falsified affidavit could violate the Fourth Amendment).

This Court has long recognized that “officials can still be on notice that their conduct violates established law even in novel factual circumstances,” *Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 741 (2002), and that “clearly established law” may exist even where the prior precedent did not involve the precise facts of the matter under consideration. *See, e.g., Schneyder v. Smith*, 653 F.3d 313, 330 (3d Cir. 2011); *Sterling v. Borough of Minersville*, 232 F.3d 190, 197 (3d Cir. 2000); *see also Dennis*, 19 F.4th at 290 (quoting *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259, 271 (1997)) (“[G]eneral statements of the law are not inherently incapable of giving fair and clear warning, and in other instances a general constitutional rule already identified in the decisional law may apply with obvious clarity to the specific conduct in question, even though the very action in question has not previously been held unlawful.”).

Accordingly, to the extent plaintiffs must plead violations of clearly established rights to rebut the government’s discretionary function defense (which plaintiffs maintain is not required), the allegations in the SAC are more than sufficient to do so. Plaintiffs should be permitted to proceed with their tort claims under the FTCA.¹¹

II. Professor Xi May Pursue Remedies for Fourth and Fifth Amendment Violations Under *Bivens*.

In *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388, 395 (1971), the Supreme Court recognized a damages remedy for constitutional violations committed by federal law enforcement agents in a criminal investigation. Professor Xi’s Fourth and Fifth Amendment claims for malicious prosecution and fabrication of evidence, SAC ¶¶ 98-100 (Count I); racial and ethnic profiling, *id.* ¶¶ 101-02 (Count II); and unlawful search and seizure, *id.* ¶¶ 103-05 (Count III), fit within the heartland of *Bivens*.

In *Ziglar v. Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. 1843 (2017), the Supreme Court reaffirmed *Bivens* as a “fixed principle of law” in the “common and recurrent sphere of law

¹¹ In the district court, the United States argued, separately from its discretionary function defense, that the SAC did not properly plead tort claims under Pennsylvania law. Doc. 34 at 11-17. Plaintiffs rebutted these contentions and provided detailed arguments outlining the viability of each of their five claims. Doc. 41 at 51-61. The district court did not address the merits of plaintiffs’ tort claims.

enforcement.” *Id.* at 1857. *Bivens* remains an essential mechanism to “deter individual federal officers from committing constitutional violations,” *Corr. Servs. Corp. v. Malesko*, 534 U.S. 61, 70 (2001), and to “provide[] instruction and guidance to federal law enforcement officers going forward,” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857. *See also id.* (“[C]hallenges to individual instances of discrimination or law enforcement overreach . . . due to their very nature are difficult to address except by way of damages actions after the fact.”). Although *Abbasi* clarified the limitations on when a *Bivens* remedy is available, the Court also emphasized that it was “not cast[ing] doubt on the continued force, or even the necessity, of *Bivens* in the search-and-seizure context in which it arose[.]” *Id.* at 1856.

Abbasi first requires courts to determine whether a case presents “a new *Bivens* context” because it “is different in a meaningful way from previous *Bivens* cases decided by the Court.” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1859. The Supreme Court has recognized *Bivens* remedies in three cases: *Bivens* itself, a Fourth Amendment challenge to law enforcement misconduct; *Davis v. Passman*, 442 U.S. 228 (1979), an equal protection challenge under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment; and *Carlson v. Green*, 446 U.S. 14, 23 (1980), an Eighth Amendment violation for inadequate prison medical care. If the plaintiff’s claims arise in a

similar context to one of these cases, no further analysis is needed, and the claims go forward.

It is only when a case presents a new *Bivens* context that the court moves to the second step of the *Abbasi* analysis: whether there are “special factors counselling hesitation.” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857 (quoting *Carlson*, 446 U.S. at 18). These factors speak to the question of “whether the Judiciary is well suited, absent congressional action or instruction, to consider and weigh the costs and benefits of allowing a damages action to proceed.” *Id.* at 1857-58.

Abbasi, in short, is not a “silver bullet[.]” that dooms all *Bivens* claims. *Jacobs v. Alam*, 915 F.3d 1028, 1038 (6th Cir. 2019). *Bivens* continues to function as a vital means of pursuing accountability for constitutional violations that arise within the contexts the Court has previously recognized, *see, e.g., Shorter v. United States*, 12 F.4th 366, 371 (3d Cir. 2021), as well as within new contexts where no special factors counsel against recognizing a remedy, *see, e.g., Lanuza v. Love*, 899 F.3d 1019, 1033 (9th Cir. 2018).

A. This case does not present a new *Bivens* context.

The Supreme Court has never questioned *Bivens*’s application to Fourth and Fifth Amendment claims of law enforcement misconduct during a criminal

investigation, including searches and seizures without probable cause, and the claims here fall squarely within that context.

1. Professor Xi's claims closely resemble those in *Bivens*.

The misconduct in this case closely resembles that in *Bivens* in all material respects. There, the plaintiff alleged that federal law enforcement agents, acting without probable cause, entered his home, handcuffed and arrested him in front of wife and children, searched his apartment, and subjected him to a strip search. *Bivens*, 403 U.S. at 389. Here, federal law enforcement agents, acting without probable cause, stormed Professor Xi's home with weapons drawn, held Professor Xi and his wife and children at gunpoint, arrested Professor Xi, searched his house, and subjected him to a strip search. SAC ¶¶ 32-37. Agent Haugen caused these violations by knowingly or recklessly making false statements to procure an indictment and a warrant unsupported by probable cause. *Id.* ¶¶ 54-58, 67. Central to both cases is the classic Fourth Amendment violation of an unjustified search and seizure.

This Court has recognized that minor factual or doctrinal distinctions do not create a new *Bivens* context. *See Shorter*, 12 F.4th at 373 (Eighth Amendment claim of deliberate indifference to danger of assault involved same context as *Carlson* Eighth Amendment claim of deliberate indifference to medical needs);

Bistrrian v. Levi, 912 F.3d 79, 88 (3d Cir. 2018) (pre-trial detainee’s Fifth Amendment deliberate indifference claim involved same context as post-conviction inmate’s Eighth Amendment deliberate indifference claim in *Carlson*). For this reason, Professor’s Xi’s claims do not present a meaningfully different context from *Bivens*. This is true with respect to his arrest and search claims under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments, as well as his equal protection claim, which is directly related to the illegal arrest and searches. The factual circumstances here—an unjustified, forcible search and arrest in the course of a criminal investigation—are essentially the same as in *Bivens*.¹² The relevant question is whether any difference is *meaningful*, not whether there is any difference at all. *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1859; *Brunoehler v. Tarwater*, 743 F. App’x 740, 744 (9th Cir. 2018).

Post-*Abbasi*, other circuit courts have continued to apply *Bivens* where a plaintiff seeks a remedy for basic violations of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments by law enforcement. See *Jacobs*, 915 F.3d at 1028 (excessive force, false arrest,

¹² In *Davis*, a case involving employment discrimination, the Supreme Court recognized an implied cause of action for damages resulting from an equal protection violation. See 442 U.S. at 228. There is no reason to allow an equal protection claim in the employment discrimination context but treat that claim as presenting a new context when it arises in the “common and recurrent sphere of law enforcement.” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1856-57. Where an agent’s unlawful search and seizure is actionable under *Bivens*, a claim that this same misconduct was motivated by racial and/or ethnic bias may also go forward.

malicious prosecution, fabrication of evidence, and civil conspiracy by FBI officers); *Brunoehler*, 743 F. App'x at 743 (FBI search and seizure, pursuant to a deficient warrant, of a person arrested for securities violations). As the Sixth Circuit put it, *Abbasi* is not a barrier to “run-of-the-mill challenges to ‘standard law enforcement operations’ that fall well within *Bivens* itself.” *Jacobs*, 915 F.3d at 1038.

2. The *Abbasi* factors do not support the district court’s conclusion that this case presents a new context.

The district court identified some minor factual distinctions between Professor Xi’s claims and those recognized in *Bivens* and *Davis*, but none rises to the level of a “new context.” In *Abbasi*, the Supreme Court listed six factors that may indicate a new context: (1) “the rank of the officers involved”; (2) “the constitutional right at issue”; (3) “the generality or specificity of the official action”; (4) “the extent of judicial guidance as to how an officer should respond to the problem or emergency to be confronted”; (5) “the statutory or other legal mandate under which the officer was operating”; and (6) “the risk of disruptive intrusion by the Judiciary into the functioning of other branches.” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1860. None of these factors is present here.

First, as in *Bivens*, the defendant in this case is a line-level law enforcement agent. *See* 403 U.S. at 389. Professor Xi's *Bivens* claims do not challenge the actions of a high-ranking or supervisory official.

Second, Professor Xi's *Bivens* claims involve constitutional rights for which the Supreme Court has recognized an implied cause of action. Like *Bivens*, this case involves Fourth Amendment violations committed during a criminal investigation, including a search and seizure without probable cause. *See id.* at 389. And, like *Davis*, this case involves intentional discrimination, an equal protection violation under the Fifth Amendment. *See* 442 U.S. at 228.

Third, Professor Xi does not challenge a general governmental policy; rather, he alleges a specific agent's malicious prosecution, fabrication of evidence, unlawful search and seizure, and discriminatory treatment based on race and/or ethnicity. SAC ¶¶ 98-105. Indeed, the specificity of his *Bivens* claims resembles those brought in *Bivens* and *Davis* themselves. *See infra* § II.A.3.

Fourth, FBI agents have ample judicial guidance establishing that the Constitution prohibits malicious prosecution, falsification of evidence, unlawful searches and seizures, or racial and/or ethnic discrimination.

Fifth, this case does not involve an unusual statutory or legal mandate. Agent Haugen’s baseless allegations of wire fraud against Professor Xi occurred under the FBI’s general law enforcement mandate.

Sixth, the *Bivens* claims do not present special separation-of-powers concerns, as they do not challenge an executive branch policy or risk upsetting a carefully drawn statutory scheme. Unlike the claims in *Abbasi*, Professor Xi’s *Bivens* claims involve the unconstitutional conduct of a single FBI agent who is not a high-ranking policymaker. *See* 137 S. Ct. at 1853.

The district court ruled that this case implicated a “new context” because the investigation was “conducted pursuant to an executive branch, multi-agency effort to prevent international economic espionage.” App. 41. But the mere existence of a larger policy initiative does not distinguish Professor Xi’s case from *Bivens*, which involved a narcotics investigation conducted pursuant to a multi-agency executive branch effort to stop national and international drug trade. *See* Lisa N. Sacco, Cong. Rsch. Serv., R34749, *Drug Enforcement in the United States: History, Policy, and Trends* at 4-5 (2014), <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R43749.pdf> (discussing coordinated executive branch efforts to respond to drug abuse in the 1960s). As this Court has recognized, “challenges [to] particular individuals’ actions or inaction in a particular incident” are not challenges to executive policies,

even where “[a]ddressing that incident will . . . unavoidably implicate [executive] policies.” *Bistrain*, 912 F.3d at 93.¹³

Further, while the SAC notes a pattern of unfounded prosecutions of Chinese American scientists, it does not allege that Agent Haugen was acting pursuant to an official policy of violating the constitutional rights of Chinese Americans. The existence of similar misconduct in other cases does not transform Agent Haugen’s actions in *this* case into a “policy” insulated from challenge under *Bivens*. See *Lanuza*, 899 F.3d at 1033 (9th Cir. 2018) (“[I]f this problem is indeed widespread, it demonstrates a dire need for deterrence, validating *Bivens*’s purpose.”).

3. The other factors that the district court relied on do not support its conclusion that Professor Xi’s claims present a new context.

In conducting the “new context” analysis, courts may also consider other “potential special factors that previous *Bivens* cases did not consider.” *Abbasi*, 137

¹³ That the SAC contains “extensive background allegations regarding the government’s use of FISA, Section 702, and EO 12333,” and a challenge in Count Ten to the government’s interception of Xi’s communications, App. 39-40, is beside the point. Count Ten presents a separate cause of action—directed at a different set of defendants—which has still not been decided by the district court.

S. Ct. at 1860. But the additional factors the district court cited do not transform this challenge to law enforcement misconduct into a new context.

First, the district court characterized Agent Haugen’s false statements as “case-building activities,” and thus distinct from the warrantless “apprehension, detention, and physical searches at issue in *Bivens*.” App. 38 (quoting *Farah v. Weyker*, 926 F.3d 492, 499 (8th Cir. 2019)). But this distinction is not meaningful because the unconstitutional acts were directed at precisely the same end: effectuating a search and arrest without probable cause. Agent Haugen’s false statements caused the court to authorize a search warrant, and thereby directly enabled the unconstitutional search of the Xis’ home. The fact that the unlawful search was predicated on a warrant supported by a *false* showing of probable cause is not meaningfully different from *Bivens*, where the agents acted without probable cause in executing the search. Fourth Amendment malicious prosecution and fabrication of evidence claims are cognizable under *Bivens* as they are part of “routine police duties” arising in the ““common and recurrent sphere of law enforcement.”” *Jacobs*, 915 F.3d at 1038 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1856-57). Here, the district court’s search for “perfect factual symmetry” ignores the

overarching point that unconstitutional searches and arrests by law enforcement agents sit at the very core of *Bivens*. See *Brunoehler*, 743 F. App'x at 744.¹⁴

Second, the district court erred in ruling that Xi's equal protection claim "involve[d] a different mechanism of injury than *Davis*, in which the plaintiff's injury resulted directly from the individual discriminatory attitude and actions of her employer." App. 43. Agent Haugen specifically relied on Professor Xi's "race and ethnicity in providing false information and withholding exculpatory evidence from prosecutors with the intent to secure false charges against Professor Xi," SAC ¶ 70. Like the plaintiff in *Davis*, Professor Xi's injuries flowed directly from this discriminatory motivation and conduct. The fact that the discrimination arose in the law enforcement context is not a *meaningful* distinction, particularly in light of the fact that the underlying Fourth Amendment violations are actionable under *Bivens*. See *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1859.

¹⁴ The published circuit court cases cited by the district court in support of its approach involve claims and facts farther afield from *Bivens*. App. 37-39. One key similarity between the instant case and *Bivens* is the violation of privacy inherent in a home invasion and search unsupported by probable cause. See *Jacobs*, 915 F.3d at 1038 (concluding that law enforcement misconduct involving the entry and search of plaintiff's home belonged to the same "context" as *Bivens*). Additionally, both Professor Xi and the *Bivens* plaintiff were subject to a strip search as part of the illegal detention. Neither *Cantú v. Moody*, 933 F.3d 414, 421-24 (5th Cir. 2019), *cert denied*, 141 S. Ct. 112 (2020), nor *Farah*, 926 F.3d at 496, analyzed police misconduct that infringed on the privacy of the home or the body.

B. Even if this case presented a new context, special factors do not counsel against allowing Xi’s *Bivens* claims to proceed.

Even if the Court concludes that some or all of Xi’s *Bivens* claims present a new context, no special factors counsel against recognizing a *Bivens* remedy in these narrow circumstances.

1. No alternative remedy is available.

“The existence of an alternative remedial structure” is a “particularly weighty” special factor that can counsel against allowing a *Bivens* claim to proceed. *Bistrain*, 912 F.3d at 90. But as the district court properly recognized, no alternative remedy is available to vindicate the constitutional violations here. App. 47.¹⁵

2. The *Bivens* claims do not present special national security, counterintelligence, or foreign policy concerns.

The false and discriminatory prosecution of a respected American physicist engaged in normal scientific collaboration does not implicate national security, counterintelligence, or foreign policy concerns. Professor Xi’s *Bivens* claims concerning law enforcement misconduct are standard and well recognized, and the district court’s assertion that these claims “arguably implicate[] the government’s

¹⁵ This Court has ruled that the FTCA is not an alternative remedy for purposes of *Bivens*. *Bistrain*, 912 F.3d at 92.

response to the threat of foreign economic espionage,” App. 45, is without support. Professor Xi was charged with ordinary wire fraud, not espionage, and even those charges were meritless. SAC ¶ 24.

There was never a legitimate national security connection to defendant Haugen’s investigation, and Haugen’s false suspicions and statements do not operate as a shield to *Bivens* liability. The supposed nexus of “national security” derives solely from Haugen’s deliberately false and malicious assertions that Professor Xi was acting as a technological spy for China. What would otherwise be a traditional Fourth Amendment violation subject to *Bivens* does not become exempt from suit because a law enforcement agent has deliberately, recklessly, or falsely asserted that the investigation, search, and prosecution was tied to national security interests. As the Supreme Court emphasized in *Abbasi*, “national-security concerns must not become a talisman used to ward off inconvenient claims—a ‘label’ used to ‘cover a multitude of sins.’” 137 S. Ct. at 1862 (quoting *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 523 (1985)). It is one thing to consider special factors rooted in objective facts, like the cross-border nature of an injury and claim. See *Hernandez v. Mesa*, 140 S. Ct. 735, 746 (2020). But where the “special factor” itself rests on an agent’s false allegations, it cannot provide a shield against

liability. Instead, *Bivens* applies as it would absent the false “national security” claims.

Similarly, the mere fact that Haugen was “assigned to Chinese counterintelligence,” App. 45, does not create a national security or foreign affairs nexus that counsels against a *Bivens* claim. First, whatever speculative concerns Haugen may have had at the start of his investigation were shown to be false as the investigation unfolded. SAC ¶ 55(a). Yet, rather than change course, Haugen chose to pursue ordinary wire fraud charges that lacked any basis.

Second, the specific misconduct at issue—related to Haugen’s role in procuring the criminal search warrant and criminal prosecution—falls squarely within his ordinary law enforcement responsibilities. It cannot be the case that “all actions taken by [counterintelligence agents] in the course of their duties—even criminal acts—are necessarily intertwined with the execution of [national security] policy.” *Lanuza*, 899 F.3d at 1029 (discussing this logic in the immigration enforcement context). Any contrary conclusion would grant federal agents whose work may in some cases touch on national security or foreign affairs a blanket exemption from liability in their investigations—a proposition that *Abbasi* expressly rejected. *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1861-62; *Lanuza*, 899 F.3d at 1029; *see also Graber v. Dales*, No. CV 18-3168, 2019 WL 4805241, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Sept.

30, 2019) (rejecting the defendant’s argument that the Secret Service’s national security role was a special factor counseling hesitation in *Bivens* claim challenging arrest).

The post-9/11 terrorism-related policies that informed the special-factors analysis in *Abbasi* and *Vanderklok v. United States*, 868 F.3d 189 (3d Cir. 2017), have no analogue in this case. *Abbasi* “involved Congressional and Executive Branch policy decisions in response to the biggest terrorist attack in our nation’s history.” *Lanuza*, 899 F.3d at 1030. The conduct challenged in *Vanderklok* “could be seen as implicating ‘the Government’s whole response to the September 11 attacks.’” 868 F.3d at 189.¹⁶ By contrast, Professor Xi’s *Bivens* claims do not present any challenge to national security or counterintelligence policy—he challenges only the actions of a federal line agent in an ordinary criminal prosecution. Whatever the government’s broader concerns about economic espionage, the criminal indictment and search warrant made no claim that Professor Xi acted as a foreign agent or was engaged in espionage. The fact that Professor Xi’s emails related to *international* scientific collaboration, as is

¹⁶ *Vanderklok* is further distinguishable because it involved a new constitutional claim (First Amendment retaliation) and a new category of defendants (airport security screeners).

common and routinely encouraged in research science, does not create a special factor that shields Agent Haugen from *Bivens* liability.¹⁷

3. Professor Xi's *Bivens* claims do not implicate classified information.

The district court's assertion that "at least some aspects of this inquiry could implicate classified information," App. 46, is pure conjecture at this stage and far too speculative to be a special factor counseling against a *Bivens* claim. Professor Xi's *Bivens* claims can be resolved by relying on publicly available information in the criminal indictment and search warrant and by using familiar civil discovery procedures.

Moreover, even if the claims might, at some point in the future, implicate classified information, that would not constitute a special factor counseling against allowing the claims here to proceed. First, neither individual defendants nor the government should be permitted to thwart *Bivens* liability by invoking the specter of classified information, especially before any discovery has taken place, as that

¹⁷ This case also does not present the type of national security and foreign affairs implications that were at play in *Hernandez*. The cross-border shooting there raised concerns regarding border integrity, foreign relations, and extraterritoriality, none of which is present in this case. *Hernandez*, 140 S. Ct. at 739.

would only encourage invocations of “classified information” to escape accountability.

Just as importantly, courts have multiple tools for managing sensitive evidence, including the use of protective orders and in camera review. *See, e.g.*, Federal Judicial Center, National Security Case Studies: Special Case Management Challenges (2013); *see also Webster v. Doe*, 486 U.S. 592, 604 (1988) (stating that courts should control discovery “so as to balance respondent’s need for access to proof which would support a colorable constitutional claim against the extraordinary needs of the CIA for confidentiality and the protection of its methods, sources, and mission”). These tools are specific to the discovery and fact-finding process and allow courts to make fine-grained decisions about how to manage the various types of evidence in a case. Given these well-established evidentiary tools, Haugen’s untested assertion that the case could implicate sensitive information is not a basis for dismissing Professor Xi’s constitutional claims outright, especially at the pleading stage. The district court can readily address any such issue if and when it arises.

4. Courts are well equipped to oversee *Bivens* claims for law enforcement misconduct like those presented here.

“The most important question” in the special factors analysis is “whether the Judiciary is well suited, absent congressional action or instruction, to consider

and weigh the costs and benefits of allowing a damages action to proceed.”

Lanuza, 899 F.3d at 1028 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1958). With respect to quintessential Fourth and Fifth Amendment violations by law enforcement officers, the judiciary is “particularly well-equipped to weigh the costs of constitutional violations that threaten the credibility of our judicial system.” *See id.* at 1032. When law enforcement agents abuse the legal process by obtaining indictments and search warrants based on misrepresentations or by fabricating evidence, it undermines the legitimacy of the courts. The judiciary has a stake in ensuring that malicious prosecutions and illegal searches do not go unchecked, and the courts have well-established standards for assessing such claims. Moreover, the harm to Professor Xi, his family, and society at large, as well as the need to deter further misconduct, strongly weigh in favor of allowing these claims to proceed. *See id.* at 1033 (considering “the magnitude of . . . societal injury” caused by the constitutional violation in deciding to allow a *Bivens* claim to proceed). Finally, the costs of recognizing Professor Xi’s claims are low, given that courts have experience adjudicating similar claims against local law enforcement and the constitutional standards announced in those cases govern the conduct of federal law enforcement officers as well. *See id.* These interests overwhelmingly favor allowing Professor Xi to vindicate his constitutional rights through a *Bivens* action.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, plaintiffs Xiaoxing Xi, Qi Li, and Joyce Xi respectfully request that the Court reverse the district court's decision dismissing Counts I through IX of the Second Amended Complaint and remand to the district court to allow plaintiffs to conduct discovery on those claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATIONS OF COUNSEL

Undersigned counsel certifies as follows:

1. Undersigned counsel is a member of the bar of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. L.A.R. 28.3(d).
2. This Brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(7)(B)(i) because it contains 12,295 words.
3. This Brief complies with the typeface requirements of Fed. R. App. 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(6) because it has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word in a 14-point Times New Roman font.
4. A copy of this brief was served on all counsel of record through the Court's Electronic Case Filing System.
5. The text of the electronic brief is identical to the text in the paper copies to be filed with the Court. L.A.R. 31.1(c).
6. A virus check was performed on the PDF file of this brief and no virus was found.

/s/ David Rudovsky
David Rudovsky

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 21-2798

XIAOXING XI, QI LI, and JOYCE XI,
Appellants

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al.,
Appellees

APPENDIX VOLUME 1 (PAGES 1-62)

Appeal from the March 31, 2021 Order of the United States District Court for the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Surrick, J., Docket No. 2:17-cv-02132-RBS

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Volume 1 (attached to Brief for Appellants)

Notice of Appeal..... 1

Order entering final judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b)
Sept. 17, 20213

Order granting defendants’ motions to dismiss Counts I through IX of
the Second Amended Complaint, March 31, 20214

Memorandum Opinion, March 31, 20215

Volume 2

District Court docket entries.....63

Second Amended Complaint.....72

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

<hr/>		:	
XIAOXING XI, <i>et al.</i> ,		:	
		:	
	Plaintiffs,	:	Civil Action
		:	No. 17-2132
v.		:	
		:	
FBI SPECIAL AGENT ANDREW		:	
HAUGEN, <i>et al.</i> ,		:	
		:	
	Defendants.	:	
<hr/>		:	

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Notice is hereby given that Xiaoxing Xi, Qi Li, and Joyce Xi, plaintiffs in the captioned case, appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from the Memorandum and Order dated March 31, 2021 and docketed April 1, 2021 (ECF 58, 59) by the Honorable R. Barclay Surrick, which, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b), was certified as a final judgment as to Counts I through IX of Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint by Order dated September 17, 2021 (ECF 61).

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

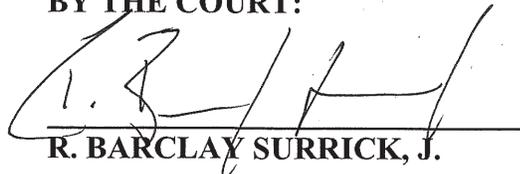
XIAOXING XI, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	Civil Action
	:	No. 17-2132
v.	:	Jury Trial Demanded
	:	
FBI SPECIAL AGENT ANDREW HAUGEN, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

ORDER

AND NOW, this 17th day of September, 2021, upon consideration of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion to Certify Final Judgment, the Court finding that for the reasons stated in the Motion there is no just reason to delay the entry of final judgment as to fewer than all claims and parties, **IT IS ORDERED** that pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b) final judgment will be entered for the reasons stated in the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order of April 1, 2021 (ECF 58, 59) as follows:

1. With respect to Counts I through III of the Second Amended Complaint, judgment is entered for Defendant FBI Special Agent Andrew Haugen and against Plaintiff Xiaoxing Xi; and
2. With respect to Counts IV through IX of the Second Amended Complaint, judgment is entered for Defendant United States of America and against Plaintiffs.

BY THE COURT:


 R. BARCLAY SURRICK, J.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

XIAOXING XI, ET AL.	:	
	:	CIVIL ACTION
v.	:	
FBI SPECIAL AGENT	:	NO. 17-2132
ANDREW HAUGEN, ET AL.	:	

ORDER

AND NOW, this 31st day of March 2021, upon consideration of Defendant the United States’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Common Law Claims Against It In Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint (ECF No. 34), and Defendant FBI Special Agent Andrew Haugen’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Constitutional Claims Against Him in Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint (ECF No. 35), and all documents submitted in support thereof and in opposition thereto, it is **ORDERED** that Defendants’ Motions are **GRANTED** as follows:

1. FBI Special Agent Andrew Haugen’s Motion (ECF No. 35) is **GRANTED** pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and Plaintiffs’ claims against Special Agent Haugen asserted in Counts I through III of Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint are **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

2. The United States’ Motion (ECF No. 34) is **GRANTED** pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), and Plaintiffs’ claims against the United States asserted in Counts IV through IX of Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint are **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ R. Barclay Surrick
R. BARCLAY SURRECK, J.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

XIAOXING XI, ET AL. :
 :
 : CIVIL ACTION
 v. :
 FBI SPECIAL AGENT :
 ANDREW HAUGEN, ET AL. : NO. 17-2132

MEMORANDUM

SURRICK, J.

MARCH 31, 2021

I. INTRODUCTION

This lawsuit arises from the United States government’s investigation, arrest, and subsequently dismissed indictment of Temple University physics Professor Xiaoxing Xi (“Xi”) on charges that essentially accused him of being a “technological spy” for China. (*See* Second Am. Complaint (“SAC”) ¶ 1, ECF No. 26; *see also United States v. Xi*, No. 15-cr-204 (E.D. Pa.)) In this action, Xi and his wife and adult daughter, Qi Li and Joyce Xi, respectively, seek redress for the harms they suffered as a result of the government’s allegedly unfounded and malicious investigation and prosecution of Xi.

Xi asserts constitutional claims under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), against FBI Special Agent Andrew Haugen, the lead agent in the investigation,¹ and Xi and the other Plaintiffs assert claims against the United States

¹ All of Xi’s *Bivens* claims are asserted against Haugen and John Doe Defendant(s), who are alleged to be “federal law enforcement agents, supervisors, and other officials who participated in the investigation and prosecution of Professor Xi.” (SAC ¶ 17.) Because Plaintiffs have not yet identified or served process upon the John Doe Defendant(s), this Memorandum addresses Xi’s *Bivens* claims only as to Agent Haugen.

under the Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”).² Plaintiffs also assert a constitutional claim against FBI Director Christopher A. Wray, U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr, and National Security Agency (“NSA”) Director/Central Security Service Chief General Paul M. Nakasone, in their official capacities (“the “Official Capacity Defendants”), seeking declaratory and injunctive relief regarding the government’s search, seizure, and retention of Plaintiffs’ information and property.³

Presently before the Court are the following motions by Haugen and the United States seeking dismissal of all claims asserted against them in the SAC: Haugen’s Motion to Dismiss Xi’s *Bivens* claims pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) (Haugen Mot., ECF No. 35); and the United States’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ FTCA claims pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) (U.S. Mot., ECF No. 34).⁴ These motions implicate, among other issues, the evolving decisional law regarding the availability of a *Bivens* remedy to plaintiffs alleging constitutional violations by federal agents, and the scope of the “discretionary function” exception under the FTCA. Regarding Xi’s Fourth and Fifth Amendment *Bivens* claims, in particular, the current legal standards are “perplexing” to say the least. *See Graber v. Dales*, No.

² The FTCA, codified in multiple sections of Title 28 of the United States Code, “operates as a limited waiver of the United States’ sovereign immunity.” *White-Squire v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 592 F.3d 453, 456-57 (3d Cir. 2010).

³ The SAC originally named former U.S. Attorney General Jefferson B. Sessions and former NSA Director/Central Security Service Chief Admiral Michael S. Rogers as Official Capacity Defendants. (SAC ¶¶ 20-22.) Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(d), the current Attorney General and NSA Director are automatically substituted for former Attorney General Sessions and former NSA Director Admiral Rogers.

⁴ The Official Capacity Defendants have also filed a Motion to Dismiss the claim against them pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6). (Off. Cap. Mot., ECF No. 38). The Official Capacity Defendants’ Motion will be addressed in a separate Memorandum and Order.

18-3168, 2019 WL 4805241, at *3 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 30, 2019) (describing the current *Bivens* analysis as “perplexing”). Given the current state of the law, our analysis includes a survey of relevant decisions by the Supreme Court and other federal courts, followed by application of the principles gleaned therefrom to the unique facts of this case. Based on our application of the current law, we are compelled to dismiss Plaintiff’s *Bivens* claims against Haugen and their FTCA claims against the United States.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background⁵

Xi is an internationally recognized expert in the field of thin film superconducting technology. (SAC ¶¶ 1, 25.) Xi alleges that in his capacity as a professor and researcher, he engaged in appropriate communications and collaboration with other scientists in China. (*Id.* ¶¶ 3-4.) Xi and Qi Li, a physics professor at the Pennsylvania State University, are naturalized U.S. citizens who emigrated from China and have lived in the United States since 1989. (*Id.* ¶¶ 12-13.) Joyce Xi, the eldest daughter of Xi and Qi Li, was born in the United States and is a 2016 graduate of Yale University. (*Id.* ¶ 14.) Xi and Qi Li also have another daughter, who is a minor and is not a Plaintiff in this case. During the time relevant to this lawsuit, Xi and his wife and daughters resided together in Penn Valley, Pennsylvania. (*Id.* ¶¶ 12-14.) According to

⁵ The background is derived from the SAC, the well-pleaded factual allegations of which are accepted as true and construed in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs as the non-moving parties. *See McTernan v. City of York*, 577 F.3d 521, 526 (3d Cir. 2009) (“In deciding a motion to dismiss, all well-pleaded allegations of the complaint must be taken as true and interpreted in the light most favorable to the plaintiffs, and all inferences must be drawn in favor of them.” (quoting *Schrob v. Catterson*, 948 F.2d 1402, 1408 (3d Cir. 1991))); *see also City of Cambridge Ret. Sys. v. Altisource Asset Mgmt. Corp.*, 908 F.3d 872, 878-79 (3d Cir. 2018) (noting that in ruling on motions to dismiss, court must “disregard threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, legal conclusions, and conclusory statements.” (internal citation and quotation omitted)).

the SAC, Haugen has been an FBI Special Agent since approximately 2011 and is assigned to Chinese counterintelligence out of a field office in this District. (*Id.* ¶ 16.)

I. Xi's Indictment and Arrest

On May 14, 2015, a grand jury in this District returned a sealed Indictment against Xi, alleging that he fraudulently obtained and shared with entities in China information concerning a “pocket heater” belonging to Superconductor Technologies, Inc. (“STI”), a U.S. company. (*Id.* ¶¶ 1, 24; *see also United States v. Xi*, Indictment, ECF No. 1.) The STI pocket heater is a device used for depositing magnesium diboride thin films on flat surfaces. (SAC ¶ 27.) The Indictment alleged that Xi:

reproduced, sold, transferred, distributed, and otherwise shared the [pocket heater] and the technology of the [pocket heater] with and exploited it for the benefit of third parties in China, including government entities, and attempted to do so, both personally and through the assistance of his post-doctoral students from China, in an effort to help Chinese entities become world leaders in the field of superconductivity.

(Indictment ¶ 11; *see also* SAC ¶¶ 30-31.) The Indictment charged Xi with four counts of wire fraud, each based on a separate email from Xi to individuals in China. (SAC ¶¶ 30-31.) The emails upon which the Indictment was based are described therein as follows:

- May 14, 2010 [e]-mail communication from [Xi] to J.L., an associate in China, confirming that certain technology had been delivered to a laboratory in China, and offering his personal assistance therewith (Count One);
- June 2, 2010 [e]-mail communication from [Xi] to Y.W., an associate in China, offering to build a world-class thin film laboratory in China (Count Two);
- June 2, 2010 [e]-mail communication from [Xi] to X.J., and associate in China, offering to build a world-class thin film laboratory in China (Count Three); and
- December 9, 2010 [e]-mail communication from [Xi] to J.Z, and associate in China, offering to build a world-class thin film laboratory in China (Count Four).

(Indictment ¶ 13.)

The same day that the Indictment was filed, United States Magistrate Judge Richard A. Lloret issued a bench warrant for Xi's arrest. (*See United States v. Xi*, Dkt., 5/14/2015 text entry.) In the early morning hours of May 21, 2015, FBI agents arrested Xi at his home on the charges alleged in the Indictment.⁶ (SAC ¶¶ 32-33.) Xi's wife and daughters were at home and were detained at gunpoint during Xi's arrest. (*Id.* ¶ 34.) After his arrest, Xi was taken to the FBI's Philadelphia field office, where he underwent DNA sampling, was photographed and fingerprinted, and was interrogated for two hours. (*Id.* ¶ 36.) Xi was then placed in the custody of the U.S. Marshal's Service and was required to disrobe and submit to a visual body cavity search. (*Id.* ¶ 37.) After his initial court appearance, Xi was released on bond, subject to travel and other restrictions. (*Id.* ¶ 39.) The U.S. Attorney's Office issued a press release announcing Xi's Indictment, which he alleges caused him "to be falsely portrayed as an economic spy for China." (*Id.* ¶ 40.) Xi's indictment and arrest were also widely reported in national and international news media. (*Id.* ¶¶ 40, 87.) As a result of his arrest, Temple placed Xi on administrative leave and suspended him as interim chair of the university's physics department. (*Id.* ¶ 89.)

On September 11, 2015, the government moved to dismiss the Indictment without prejudice, referring to "additional information [that had come] to the attention of the government." (*United States v. Xi*, ECF No. 29.) Xi alleges that the government abandoned the prosecution after Xi's attorneys demonstrated that the emails underlying the Indictment were innocent and did not pertain to the pocket heater technology. (SAC ¶¶ 42-52.) On September

⁶ The Indictment was also unsealed on May 21, 2015. (*See United States v. Xi*, Dkt., 5/21/2015 text entry.)

18, 2015, the Court dismissed the Indictment without prejudice as requested in the government's motion. (*United States v. Xi*, ECF No. 30.)

2. *Plaintiffs' Allegations Regarding the Investigation and Indictment*

As the essential basis for this lawsuit, Plaintiffs allege that the criminal charges against Xi were false and based on Haugen's intentional, knowing, and/or reckless false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in connection with the investigation and Indictment. (SAC ¶¶ 41, 54.) Plaintiffs further allege that Haugen's investigation of Xi was motivated at least in part by Xi's race and ethnicity, specifically, his Chinese heritage. (*Id.* ¶¶ 69-70.)

Plaintiffs allege that contrary to the Indictment, Xi did not "share any information regarding the STI pocket heater in violation of federal law." (*Id.* ¶ 42.) Specifically, Plaintiffs assert that the STI pocket heater, its components, and its related technology were based on a prior invention, were widely known and publicly accessible, were not considered trade secrets, and were not otherwise protected from disclosure by federal law. (*Id.* ¶¶ 43-45.) According to Plaintiffs, Xi purchased a version of the STI pocket heater in 2006 from Shoreline Technologies, a company owned by one of the two inventors of the device. (*Id.* ¶ 47.) In connection with that purchase, Xi agreed "not to reproduce, sell, transfer or otherwise distribute" the pocket heater "to any third party" for a period of twelve months. (*Id.*) Xi complied in all respects with that agreement. (*Id.*)

Plaintiffs allege that all four of the emails that were the basis for the Indictment referred not to the STI pocket heater but to other unrelated technologies, and all were part of normal, appropriate academic collaboration. (*Id.* ¶¶ 49-51.) As described in the SAC, the email that was the basis of Count One of the Indictment referred to a device being tested in connection with a

process—Hybrid Physical Chemical Vapor Deposition (“HPCVD”)—that Xi and colleagues at the Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics (“SINAP”) invented as part of normal academic collaboration. (*Id.* ¶ 49.) The emails underlying Counts Two through Four also were unrelated to the pocket heater and involved the creation of a laboratory for research of oxide thin films, an entirely distinct technology for which the pocket heater would have no purpose. (*Id.* ¶ 50.)

According to Plaintiffs, “the charges against [Xi] were “false, malicious, and entirely fabricated.” (*Id.* ¶ 2.) Plaintiffs allege that the facts demonstrating the accurate and benign nature of Xi’s communications were known to and recklessly disregarded by Haugen, who “intentionally, knowingly and/or recklessly made or caused to be made false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in his reports, affidavits, and other communications with federal prosecutors, thereby initiating a malicious prosecution of Professor Xi, as evidenced by false allegations made in the [I]ndictment and false testimony given by Defendant Haugen before the grand jury.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 53-54; *see also id.* ¶¶ 2-4.) Plaintiffs allege that Haugen’s intentional, knowing and/or reckless false statements and omissions included:

- The false assertion that Professor Xi had built a version of the pocket heater for SINAP. Defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the tubular heating device Professor Xi discussed with colleagues at SINAP was an entirely different device. Defendant Haugen was told by an inventor of the STI pocket heater that the diagrams of the SINAP tubular heating device were not related to the STI pocket heater but, rather, the HPCVD process Professor Xi invented.
- The false assertion that the STI pocket heater was a “revolutionary” device. Defendant Haugen was informed that the STI pocket heater was not protected or considered a trade secret. Defendant Haugen knew that the STI pocket heater was a modification of an existing “Kinder” pocket heater that had been created in the 1990s, and he knew that the technology was widely known and shared in the relevant scientific community.
- The false assertion that Professor Xi repeatedly sought to orchestrate a scheme to obtain the STI pocket heater technology. Defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that at the time he alleged Professor Xi initiated this scheme, STI had not yet invented the pocket heater. Defendant Haugen

- knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that STI solicited Professor Xi's help in securing funding for and developing the STI pocket heater before and during his sabbatical leave at Stanford University and STI. Defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that, as a world-renowned expert in the field of magnesium diboride thin film technology and inventor of the HPCVD process that produces higher quality magnesium diboride thin films than the STI pocket heater, there was no need for Professor Xi to orchestrate a scheme to obtain the publicly available technology of the STI pocket heater.
- The false assertion that Professor Xi purchased a pocket heater from STI with fraudulent intent to violate a non-disclosure agreement. Defendant Haugen knew that Professor Xi did not purchase the pocket heater from STI, but from Shoreline Technologies, owned by one inventor of the pocket heater, and that Professor Xi signed a non-disclosure agreement only after STI claimed ownership of the pocket heater and requested that Professor Xi sign the agreement as the condition for him to lease the pocket heater after Professor Xi made the purchase from Shoreline Technologies.
 - The false assertion that Professor Xi had transmitted diagrams and/or photographs of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Peking University. Defendant Haugen was in possession of Professor Xi's emails and was in possession of schematics attached to those emails. Based on these emails, Defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that Professor Xi never sent a photograph of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Peking University. Based on these emails, Defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the schematics attached to the emails were of the HPCVD process Professor Xi invented, which was entirely different from the STI pocket heater.
 - The false assertion that Professor Xi had transmitted photographs of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Tsinghua University. Based on Professor Xi's emails, Defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that Professor Xi never sent a photograph of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Tsinghua University and that his emails with colleagues there involved a separate heater for the creation of oxide films—an entirely different technology from the STI pocket heater.
 - The false assertion that Professor Xi had repeatedly shared samples produced by the pocket heater with entities in China. Based on Professor Xi's emails, Defendant Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that Professor Xi never sent samples produced by the pocket heater to colleagues in China and that the exchanges of samples and test results that Professor Xi engaged in with colleagues in China were consistent with normal academic collaboration and did not involve the STI pocket heater.

(*Id.* ¶ 55.)

Plaintiffs allege that as a result of the false information provided by Haugen, they have been subjected to unlawful and unconstitutional searches, seizures, and retention of their property and communications, including electronic devices, financial records, emails, text messages, and phone calls. (*Id.* ¶¶ 59-67.) According to Plaintiffs, Haugen’s falsifications and withholding of exculpatory evidence caused the issuance of orders under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (“FISA”), 50 U.S.C. § 1801, *et seq.*, which were based on affidavits containing “known and/or reckless false statements and representations and material omissions of fact.” (*Id.* ¶ 59.) Plaintiffs allege that both before and after issuance of the FISA orders, Haugen caused warrantless surveillance of Xi’s communications under the purported authority of Section 702 of FISA (“Section 702”), 50 U.S.C. § 1881a,⁷ and Executive Order 12,333 (“EO 12,333”),⁸ and then relied on information obtained from that surveillance to obtain FISA orders

⁷ Section 702 “allows the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence to acquire foreign intelligence information by jointly authorizing the surveillance of individuals who are not ‘United States persons’ and are reasonably believed to be located outside the United States. Before doing so, the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence normally must obtain the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court’s approval.” *Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 401 (2013).

⁸ EO 12,333, issued by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, “provide[s] for the effective conduct of United States intelligence activities and the protection of constitutional rights.” *Am. Civil Liberties Union v. Nat’l Sec. Agency*, No. 13-9198, 2017 WL 1155910, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 27, 2017) (providing background of EO 12,333) (citations omitted). EO 12,333 “stated that ‘[t]imely, accurate, and insightful information about the activities, capabilities, plans, and intentions’ of foreign entities is ‘essential to informed decisionmaking in the areas of national security, national defense, and foreign relations,’ such that ‘[c]ollection of such information is a priority objective and will be pursued in a vigorous, innovative, and responsible manner that is consistent with the Constitution and applicable law and respectful of the principles upon which the United States was founded.’” *Id.* (citing EO 12,333 § 2.1).

EO 12,333 is one of the primary authorities that allows government agencies to gather foreign intelligence. *Id.* “The Order allows for the collection, retention, and dissemination of information concerning United States citizens, at home and abroad, in certain limited situations, such as information obtained incidentally to a lawful foreign intelligence investigation.” *Id.* (citation omitted). Critics of EO 12,333 have questioned whether the NSA and other agencies

and search warrants targeting Xi. (SAC ¶¶ 59-65.) Plaintiffs further allege that Haugen made known or reckless false statements and omissions in support of the warrants used to search and seize Plaintiffs’ property at their home and Xi’s offices in connection with Xi’s arrest. (*Id.* ¶ 67.)

Plaintiffs allege that their private communications and other personal property remain in the possession of the U.S. government, including the FBI, the Department of Justice, and/or the NSA. (*Id.* ¶¶ 63, 84, 86.) Plaintiffs also allege that Haugen knew the United States Attorney’s Office would publicize Xi’s Indictment and arrest, and that the decision to conduct a raid and arrest at Xi’s home would cause and increase publicity falsely portraying Xi as a spy for China. (*Id.* ¶ 75.)

As a result of Defendants’ alleged unconstitutional and tortious conduct, Plaintiffs allege that they have suffered substantial economic and other damages, including lost past and future income, “loss of liberty, invasion of privacy, . . . emotional distress and harm, loss of reputation, and physical harms caused by the emotional distress.” (*Id.* ¶ 76; *see also id.* ¶¶ 2, 87-97.)

B. Procedural History

Xi filed this lawsuit on May 10, 2017, alleging in his initial Complaint five *Bivens* claims against Haugen and John Doe Defendant(s).⁹ (Compl., ECF No. 1.) On July 7, 2017, Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint (“FAC”), which alleged the same five *Bivens* claims and added

collect information about U.S. citizens that is “only tangentially related to foreign investigations.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

⁹ In his original Complaint, Xi asserted the following *Bivens* claims: malicious prosecution, under the Fourth Amendment (Count I); equal protection and due process violation, under the Fifth Amendment (Count II), unlawful search and seizure – FISA Orders, under the Fourth Amendment (Count III); unlawful search and seizure – warrantless surveillance, under the Fourth Amendment (Count IV); and unlawful search and seizure of property and belongings at Xi’s home and office, under the Fourth Amendment (Count V). (Compl. ¶¶ 72-82.)

six FTCA claims against the United States.¹⁰ (FAC, ECF No. 8.) The United States and Haugen each moved to dismiss the FAC. (ECF Nos. 15, 16.) When those motions were pending, the parties stipulated that Plaintiffs would seek leave to file a SAC naming additional government officers in their official capacities and, if leave to amend was granted, Defendants would have sixty days to respond to the amended pleading. (ECF No. 17.) The Court granted Plaintiffs leave to file the SAC and dismissed as moot Defendants' motions to dismiss the FAC. (ECF Nos. 25, 27.)

On October 31, 2017, Plaintiffs filed the SAC, which alleges the following ten claims:

- *Bivens* claim for malicious prosecution and fabrication of evidence, under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments (Count I);
- *Bivens* claim for equal protection and due process violation, under the Fifth Amendment (Count II);
- *Bivens* claim for unlawful search and seizure of property and belongings at Xi's home and office, under the Fourth Amendment (Count III);
- FTCA claims by Xi for malicious prosecution (Count IV) and invasion of privacy—false light (Count VI);
- FTCA claims by all Plaintiffs for invasion of privacy—intrusion upon seclusion (Count V), intentional infliction of emotional distress (Count VII), negligent infliction of emotional distress (Count VIII), and negligence (Count IX); and
- Constitutional claim by all Plaintiffs against the Official Capacity Defendants for return and expungement of information and property unlawfully searched and seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment (Count X).

Notably, the SAC does not include the previously alleged *Bivens* claims challenging the FISA orders and the warrantless surveillance conducted pursuant to Section 702 and EO 12,333.

¹⁰ When the initial Complaint was filed, Plaintiffs had not yet completed the administrative exhaustion of their FTCA claims against the United States. (*See* Pls.' Unopposed Mot. to Amend ¶¶ 2-3, ECF No. 6.)

In response to the SAC, the United States and Haugen filed the Motions to Dismiss that are the subject of this Memorandum. Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Response in Opposition to the motions of Haugen and the United States. (Pls.' Cons. Opp., ECF No. 41). The United States and Haugen each filed a Reply in support of their respective Motions. (U.S. Reply, ECF No. 45; Haugen Reply, ECF No. 46.) Xi filed a Notice of Supplemental Authority regarding Haugen's Motion, to which Haugen filed a response. (ECF Nos. 48, 49.) On February 6, 2020, Plaintiffs filed another Notice of Supplemental Authority in support of their opposition to Haugen's and the Official Capacity Defendants' Motions to Dismiss. (ECF No. 52.) On February 21, 2020, the Official Capacity Defendants and Haugen filed a Motion to Strike this most recent Notice of Supplemental Authority. (ECF No. 53.) On March 12, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Strike the most recent Notice of Supplemental Authority (ECF No. 56), and on March 19, 2020, the Official Capacity Defendants and Haugen filed a Reply in support of their Motion to Strike (ECF No. 57). These supplemental submissions do not alter our analysis regarding the Motions resolved in this Memorandum and Order.

III. LEGAL STANDARD

A. Rule 12(b)(1)

Under Rule 12(b)(1), a court must grant a motion to dismiss if it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the case. The party asserting that jurisdiction is proper bears the burden of showing that jurisdiction exists. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994); *Packard v. Provident Nat'l Bank*, 994 F.2d 1039, 1045 (3d Cir. 1993). A challenge to subject matter jurisdiction may be either factual or facial. *See CNA v. United States*, 535 F.3d 132, 145 (3d Cir. 2008) (citing 5B Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice and

Procedure § 1350, at 147–55 (3d ed. 2004)). The parties agree, as do we, that the United States raises a facial challenge to the Court’s subject matter jurisdiction. (U.S. Mot. 5; Pls.’ Cons. Opp. 10 n.2.) When considering a facial challenge, the court “must only consider the allegations of the complaint and documents referenced therein and attached thereto, in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.” *Gould Elecs. Inc. v. United States*, 220 F.3d 169, 176 (3d Cir. 2000) (citation omitted).

“When a court is faced with 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) motions to dismiss, as a general rule, the correct procedure is to consider dismissal on the jurisdictional ground first, ‘for the obvious reason that if the court lacks jurisdiction to hear the case then a fortiori it lacks jurisdiction to rule on the merits.’” *Watson v. Dep’t of Servs. for Children, Youths & Their Families Delaware*, 932 F. Supp. 2d 615, 619 (D. Del. 2013) (quoting *Mortensen v. First Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n*, 549 F.2d 884, 895 n.22 (3d Cir. 1977)); see also *Rodenbaugh v. Santiago*, No. 16-2158, 2017 WL 194238, at *5 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 18, 2017) (considering Rule 12(b)(1) motion first “because if the court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over the claims, the motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is moot” (citing *In re Corestates Trust Fee Litig.*, 837 F. Supp. 104, 105 (E.D. Pa. 1993), *aff’d*, 39 F.3d 61 (3d Cir. 1994))).

B. Rule 12(b)(6)

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2), “[a] pleading that states a claim for relief must contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Rule 12(b)(6) provides for the dismissal of a complaint, in whole or in part, for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. A motion under Rule 12(b)(6) tests the sufficiency of the complaint against the pleading requirements of Rule 8(a). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a

claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).

A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* A complaint that merely alleges entitlement to relief, without alleging facts that show entitlement, must be dismissed. See *Fowler v. UPMC Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 211 (3d Cir. 2009). Courts need not accept “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements. . . .” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “While legal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, they must be supported by factual allegations.” *Id.* at 679. This “‘does not impose a probability requirement at the pleading stage,’ but instead ‘simply calls for enough facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of’ the necessary element.” *Phillips v. Cty. of Allegheny*, 515 F.3d 224, 234 (3d Cir. 2008) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).

Evaluation of a Rule 12(b)(6) motion entails a three-step analysis: (1) “[the district court] must tak[e] note of the elements [the] plaintiff must plead to state a claim”; (2) “it should identify allegations that, ‘because they are no more than conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption of truth’”; and (3) “[w]hen there are well-pleaded factual allegations, [the] court should assume their veracity and then determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Connelly v. Lane Constr. Corp.*, 809 F.3d 780, 787 (3d Cir. 2016) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 675, 679). The plausibility determination is a “context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. *Bivens* Claims

Haugen’s Motion seeks dismissal of Xi’s *Bivens* claims on two bases. First, Haugen argues that Xi’s claims would impermissibly extend the *Bivens* remedy into a new context in violation of United States Supreme Court jurisprudence. See *Ziglar v. Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. 1843, 1854-58 (2017) (cautioning against inappropriate extension of *Bivens* remedy into new contexts and providing framework to determine whether extension of *Bivens* is permissible); see also *Hernandez v. Mesa*, 140 S. Ct. 735 (2020) (“*Hernandez III*”) (holding that *Bivens* may not be extended to provide remedy to parents of Mexican teenager shot and killed by U.S. Border Patrol Agent across the United States-Mexico border).¹¹ Second, Haugen contends that even if Xi’s *Bivens* claims are cognizable, he is entitled to qualified immunity because Xi has failed to establish that Haugen’s conduct violated any clearly established constitutional right.

Because the issue of “[w]hether a *Bivens* claim exists in a particular context is ‘antecedent to the other questions presented,’” and is “‘a threshold question of law,’” our analysis below addresses that issue first. *Bistrrian v. Levi*, 912 F.3d 79, 88 (3d Cir. 2018) (“*Bistrrian II*”) (quoting *Hernandez v. Mesa*, 137 S. Ct. 2003, 2006 (2017) (“*Hernandez I*”), and *Vanderklok v. United States*, 868 F.3d 189, 197 (3d Cir. 2017) (“*Vanderklok II*”). We then turn to the issue of qualified immunity, although our conclusions regarding the unavailability of the *Bivens* claims likely renders the qualified immunity analysis *dicta*. We include it nevertheless in

¹¹ In *Hernandez III*, the Supreme Court affirmed the Fifth Circuit’s *en banc* holding that the cross-border shooting at issue presented “a new context and that multiple factors—including the incident’s relationship to foreign affairs and national security, the extraterritorial aspect of the case, and Congress’s repeated refusals to create a damages remedy for injuries on foreign soil—counseled against an extension of *Bivens*.” *Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 741 (citing *Hernandez v. Mesa*, 885 F.3d 811, 816-23 (5th Cir. 2018) (“*Hernandez II*”).

the interest of thoroughness and because the opacity of the law applicable to this case makes appellate review of our decision likely if not inevitable.

I. Background and Recognized Contexts of Bivens Claims

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, enacted in 1871, federal law has historically provided a cause of action for damages to individuals whose constitutional rights are violated by state officials. *See e.g., Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1854. However, until the Supreme Court’s decision in *Bivens*, federal law did not provide a specific damages remedy for plaintiffs whose constitutional rights were violated by federal government agents. *Id.* In *Bivens*, the Court for the first time implied such a cause of action, holding that “even absent statutory authorization, it would enforce a damages remedy to compensate persons injured by federal officers who violated the [Fourth Amendment] prohibition against unreasonable search and seizures.”¹² *Id.* (citing *Bivens*, 403 U.S. at 397); *see also Bistrrian v. Levi*, 696 F.3d 352, 366 (3d Cir. 2012) (“*Bistrrian I*”) (explaining that a *Bivens* claim is the “federal analog” to an action against state officials under § 1983 (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 675-76)); *see also Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 747 (noting that the Supreme Court has “described *Bivens* as a ‘more limited’ ‘federal analog’ to § 1983” (quoting *Hartman v. Moore*, 547 U.S. 250, 254, n.2 (2006))). In *Bivens*, the plaintiff alleged, *inter alia*, that agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, acting without a warrant, arrested him for alleged narcotics violations, handcuffed him in front of his wife and children, threatened to

¹² *Bivens* thus became “the short-hand name given to causes of action against federal officials for alleged constitutional violations.” *Bistrrian II*, 912 F.3d at 88; *see also Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 198 (discussing history of *Bivens* actions).

arrest the entire family, searched his apartment, interrogated him, and subjected him to a visual strip search.¹³ *Bivens*, 403 U.S. at 389.

Since *Bivens*, the Supreme Court has expressly recognized an implied cause of action in only two other cases. In *Davis v. Passman*, 442 U.S. 228 (1979), the Court implied a damages remedy under the Fifth Amendment for a Congressional administrative assistant who alleged she was fired based on her gender. The next year, in *Carlson v. Green*, 446 U.S. 14 (1980), the Court recognized a remedy under the Eighth Amendment’s Cruel and Unusual Punishments clause for prison officials’ failure to provide adequate medical treatment for a prisoner’s asthma.

In the ensuing “nearly four decades, the Supreme Court has repeatedly refused to recognize *Bivens* actions in any new contexts.” *Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 199. Specifically, the Court has declined to imply a *Bivens* remedy in the following contexts:

[A] First Amendment suit against a federal employer, *Bush v. Lucas*, 462 U.S. 367, 390 (1983); a race-discrimination suit against military officers, *Chappell v. Wallace*, 462 U.S. 296, 297 (1983); a substantive due process suit against military officers, *United States v. Stanley*, 483 U.S. 669, 671-672 (1987); a procedural due process suit against Social Security officials, *Schweiker v. Chilicky*, 487 U.S. 412, 414 (1988); a procedural due process suit against a federal agency for wrongful termination, *FDIC v. Meyer*, 510 U.S. 471, 473-474 (1994); an Eighth Amendment suit against a private prison operator, *Corr. Servs. Corp. v. Malesko*, 534 U.S. 61, 63 (2001); a due process suit against officials from the Bureau of Land Management, *Wilkie v. Robbins*, 551 U.S. 537, 547-548 (2007); and an Eighth Amendment suit against prison guards at a private prison, *Minneci v. Pollard*, 565 U.S. 118, 120 (2012).

Abbasi, 137 S. Ct. at 1857 (parallel citations omitted). Indeed, the Court has noted that

“[b]ecause implied causes of action are disfavored, [it] has been reluctant to extend *Bivens* liability ‘to any new context or new category of defendants.’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 675 (quoting

¹³ The Federal Bureau of Narcotics was established in 1930 by President Herbert Hoover and is a predecessor agency to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (“DEA”). See <https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2018-05/Early%20Years%20p%2012-29.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 31, 2021). The DEA and the FBI are both law enforcement agencies of the U.S. Department of Justice. See <https://www.justice.gov/agencies/chart> (last accessed Mar. 31, 2021).

Malesko, 534 U.S. at 68). As the Court explained in *Abbasi*, requests to extend *Bivens* implicate the question: “[W]ho should decide’ whether to provide for a damages remedy, Congress or the courts.” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857 (quoting *Bush v. Lucas*, 462 U.S. 367, 380 (1983)). “The answer most often will be Congress.” *Id.*

2. *The Supreme Court’s Decision in Abbasi*

In *Abbasi*, the Supreme Court reaffirmed its reluctance to extend the *Bivens* remedy, declining to allow causes of action for damages under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments asserted by aliens detained after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks against high level federal executive officials and prison wardens regarding the confinement conditions and alleged mistreatment of the detainees.¹⁴ *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1858-65. In so holding, the Court noted that *Bivens* was the product of an “*ancien regime*” during which “the Court assumed it to be a proper judicial function to provide such remedies as are necessary to make effective a statute’s purpose.” *Id.* at 1855. The Court further observed that “in light of the changes to the Court’s general approach to recognizing implied damages remedies, it is possible that the analysis in the Court’s three *Bivens* cases might have been different if they were decided today.” *Id.* at 1856; *see also Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 742 (noting that “expansion of *Bivens* is ‘disfavored juridical activity.’” (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1856-57)).

The Court also elaborated on the “rigorous inquiry that must be undertaken before implying a *Bivens* cause of action in a new context or against a new category of defendants.”

¹⁴ The alien detainees in *Abbasi* sought to raise *Bivens* claims alleging that they were detained in harsh pretrial conditions for a punitive purpose and because of their race, religion, or national origin, in violation of their Fifth Amendment due process and equal protection rights; that they were subjected to punitive strip searches with no legitimate penological purpose, in violation of the Fourth Amendment and their Fifth Amendment due process rights; and that the wardens knowingly allowed guards to abuse the detainees, in violation of their Fifth Amendment due process rights. *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1853-54.

Vanderklok II, 868 F.3d at 200. Under that two-step inquiry, a court must first determine whether the case presents a “new *Bivens* context.” *Abbasi*, 137 S.Ct. at 1859. “If the case is different in a meaningful way from previous *Bivens* cases decided by [the Supreme] Court, then the context is new.” *Id.* “Differing in a ‘meaningful way,’ in the very least, means ‘an extension’ of the *Bivens* remedy, even if just a ‘modest extension.’” *Jacobs v. Alam*, 915 F.3d 1028, 1037 (6th Cir. 2019) (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1864 (“[E]ven a modest extension is still an extension.”)); *see also Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 743 (“[O]ur understanding of a ‘new context’ is broad.”). Potentially meaningful differences may include, for example:

[T]he rank of the officers involved; the constitutional right at issue; the generality or specificity of the official action; the extent of judicial guidance as to how an officer should respond to the problem or emergency to be confronted; the statutory or other legal mandate under which the officer was operating; the risk of disruptive intrusion by the Judiciary into the functioning of other branches; or the presence of potential special factors that previous *Bivens* cases did not consider.

Abbasi, 137 S. Ct. at 1860. If a claim presents a new *Bivens* context, the court must “turn to the second step of *Abbasi* and ask whether any ‘special factors counsel[] hesitation’ in permitting the extension.” *Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 90 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1859) (alteration in original). If a case does not present an extension of *Bivens*, there is no need to conduct the second step of the *Abbasi* inquiry. *Id.* at 91-92.

The second step of the *Abbasi* analysis requires the court to identify and assess any “special factors counseling hesitation” in permitting an extension of *Bivens*. *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857. Although the Court has not precisely defined “special factors counseling hesitation,” it explained:

[T]he inquiry must concentrate on whether the Judiciary is well suited, absent congressional action or instruction, to consider and weigh the costs and benefits of allowing a damages action to proceed. Thus, to be a “special factor counseling hesitation,” a factor must cause a court to hesitate before answering that question in the affirmative.

It is not necessarily a judicial function to establish whole categories of cases in which federal officers must defend against personal liability claims in the complex sphere of litigation, with all of its burdens on some and benefits to others. It is true that, if equitable remedies prove insufficient, a damages remedy might be necessary to redress past harm and deter future violations. Yet the decision to recognize a damages remedy requires an assessment of its impact on governmental operations systemwide. Those matters include the burdens on Government employees who are sued personally, as well as the projected costs and consequences to the Government itself when the tort and monetary liability mechanisms of the legal system are used to bring about the proper formulation and implementation of public policies. These and other considerations may make it less probable that Congress would want the Judiciary to entertain a damages suit in a given case.

Id. at 1857-58.

Central to the special factors analysis are “separation-of-powers principles” under which the provision of a new damages remedy should often be committed to Congress. *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857-58; *Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 743. Among the special factors courts have relied upon are “the existence of an alternative remedial structure,” which “may by itself ‘limit the power of the Judiciary to infer a new *Bivens* cause of action,’” *Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 90 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857-58); and whether implying a *Bivens* remedy would intrude on “national security decisions, insofar as they relate to foreign relations and the military.” *Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 206-07. Other special factors may include “the potential cost to the government of recognizing a private cause of action, both financially and administratively; whether the judiciary is well suited to weigh those costs; the necessity to deter future violations; . . . whether a claim addresses individual conduct or a broader policy question; [and] whether litigation would intrude on the function of other branches of government. . . .” *Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 90 (citing *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1856-63). If there are special factors counseling hesitation, “a *Bivens* remedy will not be available.” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857. The Supreme Court’s decisions in *Abbasi*, *Hernandez III*, and the cases preceding them make clear that lower

courts must exercise caution and restraint before permitting claims that present even a modest extension of *Bivens*.

Notwithstanding the Supreme Court’s clear antipathy toward extension of *Bivens* to any new contexts, it noted in *Abbasi* that it was not overruling or abrogating *Bivens*, at least not in its original context, stating:

[I]t must be understood that this opinion is not intended to cast doubt on the continued force, or even the necessity, of *Bivens* in the search-and-seizure context in which it arose. *Bivens* does vindicate the Constitution by allowing some redress for injuries, and it provides instruction and guidance to federal law enforcement officers going forward. The settled law of *Bivens* in this common and recurrent sphere of law enforcement, and the undoubted reliance upon it as a fixed principle in the law, are powerful reasons to retain it in that sphere.

Abbasi, 137 S. Ct. at 1856-57; *see also Jacobs*, 915 F.3d at 1037 (“[*Abbasi*] is not about restricting the core of *Bivens*; it continues the Supreme Court’s trend of cautioning against expanding its outer reaches.”); *cf. Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 91 (noting that the Third Circuit and Supreme Court had previously ratified “failure to protect” claims under the Fifth and Eighth Amendments and “declin[ing] to ‘conclude [that the Supreme Court’s] more recent cases have, by implication, overruled an earlier precedent.’” (quoting *Agostini v. Felton*, 521 U.S. 203, 237 (1997), and citing *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 832-49 (1994))); *but see Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 752-53 (“We have cabined the [*Bivens*] doctrine’s scope, undermined its foundation, and limited its precedential value. It is time to correct this Court’s error and abandon the doctrine altogether.”) (Thomas, J., concurring).

As other courts and commentators have observed, the Supreme Court’s most recent *Bivens* decisions have muddied the water for lower courts tasked with assessing the viability of such claims, resulting in inconsistent decisions that are difficult to reconcile in a reasoned way. *See, e.g., Graber v. Dales*, 2019 WL 4805241, at *2-6 (noting that the current *Bivens* analysis is “perplexing”); *Boudette v. Sanders*, No. 18-2420, 2019 WL 3935168, at *5, 7 n.5 (D. Colo. Aug.

19, 2019) (opining that the Supreme Court has effectively, but not explicitly, repudiated *Bivens*).¹⁵

3. *Post-Abbasi Analysis of Bivens Claims*

Since the issuance of *Abbasi*, a clear majority of circuit and district courts have displayed the caution and restraint noted above, declining to recognize claims that present any extension of *Bivens* and implicate any factors counseling hesitation. We begin with post-*Abbasi Bivens* decisions of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, by which we are bound. Beyond those, and because Xi’s *Bivens* claims allege violations of his Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights, we focus primarily on the post-*Abbasi* decisions of other circuit and district courts involving those constitutional provisions.

¹⁵ While recognizing that the Supreme Court has not yet expressly overruled or abrogated *Bivens*, or confined it to its facts, the court in *Boudette* candidly noted:

Commentators have observed that the Court’s “stark disavowals bear the hallmarks of repudiation. But rather than directly prohibiting lower courts from applying *Bivens* in previously unrecognized contexts, the . . . Court adopted a test that achieves a virtually identical result.”

Boudette, 2019 WL 3935168, at *5 (quoting Daniel B. Rice & Jack Boeglin, *Confining Cases to Their Facts*, 105 Va. L. Rev. 865, 883 (2019)). Although the *Boudette* court concluded that it was bound to follow *Abbasi*, it further stated:

The Court agrees with commentators who have stated that “[i]f the [Supreme] Court wants to continue distinguishing *Bivens*, for the sake of judicial candor and litigative efficiency it should hold that the *Bivens* cause of action is limited to the facts of *Bivens*, *Davis*, and *Carlson*.” The Court abstains from commenting further on the merits of the [*Abbasi*] test apart from offering the following quote from *The Charge of the Light Brigade* by Tennyson: “Was there a man dismayed? Not though the soldier knew Someone had blundered. Theirs not to make reply, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do and die. Into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred.”

Boudette, 2019 WL 3935168, at *7 n.5 (quoting *Constitutional Remedies—Bivens Actions—Ziglar v. Abbasi*, 131 Harv. L. Rev. 313 (2017)).

(a) Recent Third Circuit Decisions

The Third Circuit’s decision in *Vanderklok II* involved claims by an airline passenger that Transportation Security Administration (“TSA”) agents violated his constitutional rights when they inspected his bags, detained him, and ultimately caused him to be charged with disorderly conduct and threatening placement of a bomb. 868 F.3d at 194-95. Vanderklok was tried and acquitted in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County. Thereafter, he filed an action in this District that included *Bivens* claims against a supervisory TSA agent for unconstitutional search and seizure under the Fourth Amendment and retaliatory prosecution under the First Amendment. *Id.* at 195. The district court denied the agent’s motion for summary judgment on the retaliation claim after surveying then-prevailing law, concluding that “the Supreme Court of the United States, Third Circuit Court of Appeals, other circuit courts[,] and our court have all operated on the assumption” that such a claim can be asserted pursuant to *Bivens*.¹⁶ *Vanderklok v. United States*, No. 15-370, 2016 WL 4366976, at *3-6 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 16, 2016) (“*Vanderklok I*”), *rev’d in part, appeal dismissed in part by Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 194.

On appeal, the Third Circuit held that “*Bivens* does not afford a remedy against airport security screeners who allegedly retaliate against a traveler who exercises First Amendment rights.” *Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 199. In so holding, the Court noted the *Abbasi* Court’s admonition that “[t]he recognition of a cause of action is context specific.” *Id.* (citing *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1860). Thus, “[i]t is not enough . . . that First Amendment retaliation claims have been permitted under *Bivens* before. We must look at the issue anew in this particular context,

¹⁶ The District Court also denied the TSA agent qualified immunity with respect to the First Amendment claim, and the agent sought an immediate appeal. *Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 196-97. The District Court granted the TSA agent’s motion for partial summary judgment on the Fourth Amendment search and seizure claim because plaintiff did not oppose the motion on that claim. *Id.* at 196 n.6.

airport security, and as it pertains to this particular category of defendants, TSA screeners.” *Id.* at 199-200 (citing *Malesko*, 534 U.S. at 68). The Court declined to recognize a *Bivens* claim in that context, finding that there were dispositive special factors counseling hesitation. *Id.* at 206. The Court reached this conclusion even though “it [was] possible that no alternative remedy exist[ed] for Vanderklok, . . . because, ‘even in the absence of an alternative, a *Bivens* remedy is a subject of judgment.’” *Id.* at 205 (quoting *Wilkie*, 551 U.S. at 550); *see also Meshal v. Higgenbotham*, 804 F.3d 417, 425 (D.C. Cir. 2015) (declining to imply *Bivens* remedy even where plaintiff had no alternative remedy). Among the special factors the Court identified was the fact that Vanderklok’s claims “[could] be seen as implicating ‘the Government’s whole response to the September 11 attacks, thus . . . requiring an inquiry into sensitive issues of national security.’” *Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 206 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1861).

Subsequently, the Third Circuit recognized one of three putative *Bivens* claims against various prison officials asserted by a detainee arising from a brutal beating he sustained at the hands of other prisoners and from his allegedly punitive placement in a segregated housing unit (“SHU”).¹⁷ *Bistran II*, 912 F.3d at 83-85. The putative *Bivens* claims at issue in that case were: (1) a Fifth Amendment failure-to-protect claim; (2) a Fifth Amendment punitive detention claim; and (3) a First Amendment retaliation claim. *Id.* at 85-87.

Applying the *Abbasi* framework to these claims, the Third Circuit held that the Fifth Amendment failure-to-protect claim did not present a new *Bivens* context, noting that the Supreme Court had previously “ratified” such a claim under the Eighth Amendment. *Id.* at 90

¹⁷ The plaintiff, Bistran, was detained at the Federal Detention Center in Philadelphia for more than two years while he awaited trial and through his trial, conviction, and sentencing. *Bistran II*, 912 F.3d at 83. During that time, Bistran was placed in the SHU four times, the last of which was after he objected to his treatment in prison and confinement in the SHU. *Id.* at 83-85.

(citing *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 832-49). The Court reasoned that although Bistran’s claim arose under a different constitutional provision—the Fifth Amendment—the context did not differ meaningfully from the claim at issue in *Farmer*. *Id.* at 91 n.19 (noting that “[t]he Fifth Amendment protects pretrial detainees, while the Eighth Amendment protects post-trial convicts” (citing *Kost v. Kozakiewicz*, 1 F.3d 176, 188 (3d Cir. 1993))). Having found that the failure-to-protect claim did not extend *Bivens*, the Court noted that a special factors analysis was unnecessary, but nonetheless stated:

Even if there were such a need, however, the factors the defendants point to—namely, first, the existence of alternative remedial structures, second, the implication of the passage of the [Prison Litigation Reform Act], and third, separation of powers principles—are unpersuasive, given the weight and clarity of relevant Supreme Court precedent.

Id. at 92.

Turning to the Fifth Amendment punitive detention and First Amendment retaliation claims, the Court held that both would extend *Bivens* into new contexts, and special factors counseled against recognition of either claim. *Id.* at 94-96 (observing that previous Supreme Court cases had not addressed a constitutional right against punitive detention, and “[t]he Supreme Court has never recognized a *Bivens* remedy under the First Amendment”). The Court held that the special factors implicated by these claims included separation of powers concerns, intrusion into executive policies, and the likely imposition of “a large burden to both the judiciary and prison officials.” *Id.* at 94-96.

(b) Post-Abbasi Decisions of Other Courts

In several decisions, other circuit courts have found contextual differences—and special factors counseling hesitation—in putative *Bivens* claims under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments, even where the circumstances of those claims bore some similarity to previously recognized *Bivens* claims. *See Cantú v. Moody*, 933 F.3d 414, 421-24 (5th Cir. 2019) (declining

to recognize Fourth Amendment *Bivens* claim by acquitted defendant alleging that FBI agents fabricated evidence, falsified affidavits, and induced prosecutors to charge him without any basis), *cert denied*, 141 S. Ct. 112 (2020); *Farah v. Wyker*, 926 F.3d 492, 496 (8th Cir. 2019) (holding that there is no implied Fourth Amendment cause of action under *Bivens* against a federal law enforcement officer who allegedly “lies, manipulates witnesses, and falsifies evidence”); *Attkisson v. Holder*, 925 F.3d 606, 621-22 (4th Cir. 2019) (affirming dismissal of investigative reporter’s Fourth Amendment *Bivens* claim alleging unlawful surveillance of electronic devices); *Tun-Cos v. Perrotte*, 922 F.3d 514, 523-28 (4th Cir. 2019) (declining to recognize Fourth and Fifth Amendment *Bivens* claims for Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents’ alleged unconstitutional search and seizure and ethnic discrimination), *cert. denied*, No. 19-661, 2020 WL 1496627 (U.S. Mar. 30, 2020); *Brunoehler v. Tarwater*, 743 F. App’x 740,742-43 (9th Cir. 2018) (holding that arrestee’s Fourth Amendment claim against FBI agents for unlawful wiretapping was an extension of *Bivens* and was precluded by the existence of an alternative remedial structure)¹⁸; *Hernandez II*, 885 F.3d at 816-18, 823 (holding that Fourth and Fifth Amendment claims against border patrol agent for cross-border shooting implicated new *Bivens* contexts, and special factors prohibited recognition of the claims), *aff’d by Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. 735; *see also Meshal*, 804 F.3d at 423-29 (holding, pre-*Abbasi*, that an American citizen’s claim that federal officials violated his Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights while he was detained in other countries in connection with a terrorism investigation presented a

¹⁸ As noted below, however, the court in *Brunoehler* held that the plaintiff’s Fourth Amendment claim that FBI agents searched and arrested him without probable cause did not seek an extension of *Bivens*. *Brunoehler*, 743 F. App’x at 743-44 (concluding that arrestee’s “unlawful search and arrest claims [were] not meaningfully different from *Bivens*, which involved the same claims—albeit for different crimes—in virtually the same search-and-seizure context.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

new *Bivens* context as to which special factors counseled hesitation), *cert. denied*, 137 S. Ct. 2325 (2017).¹⁹

District courts in this circuit and elsewhere have similarly declined to recognize putative *Bivens* claims alleging Fourth Amendment violations. *See Butler v. Hesch*, No. 16-1540, 2020 WL 1332476, at *12 (N.D.N.Y. Mar. 23, 2020) (holding that claim of malicious prosecution against agents of U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives involved “different conduct by different officers from a different federal agency” and, as such, “cannot be shoehorned into *Bivens*, *Davis*, or *Carlson*”); *Boudette*, 2019 WL 3935168, at *7 (holding that under the *Abbasi* test, a defendant against whom criminal charges were dismissed could not pursue a Fourth Amendment malicious prosecution claim against DEA agent); *Karkalas v. Marks*, No. 19-948, 2019 WL 3492232, at *6-14 (E.D. Pa. July 31, 2019) (declining to imply Fourth Amendment *Bivens* cause of action against prosecutor and DEA diversionary agent for “unlawful prosecution and pretrial detention following allegedly false and misleading statements to a grand jury”), *affirmed on other grounds*, No. 19-2816, 2021 WL 508060 (3d Cir. Feb. 11, 2021); *Lane v. Schade*, No. 15-1568, 2018 WL 4571672, at *6-7 (D.N.J. Sept. 24, 2018) (declining to recognize a *Bivens* remedy for malicious abuse of process and malicious prosecution).

However, there is not judicial unanimity regarding the post-*Abbasi* contextual boundaries of cognizable *Bivens* claims, or regarding what factors should counsel hesitation in particular

¹⁹ The court in *Meshal* found it unnecessary to “decide, categorically, whether a *Bivens* action can lie against federal law enforcement officials conducting non-terrorism criminal investigations against American citizens abroad,” or “whether a *Bivens* action is available for plaintiffs claiming wrongdoing committed by federal law enforcement officers during a terrorism investigation occurring within the United States.” 804 F.3d at 422.

contexts. See *Jacobs*, 915 F.3d at 1035, 1038-39 (holding that plaintiff, who was shot in a confrontation with deputized U.S. Marshals and was later acquitted of all charges resulting from the confrontation, could pursue *Bivens* claims for excessive force, fabrication of evidence, false arrest, and civil conspiracy); *Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 90-91 (holding that detainee’s Fifth Amendment failure-to-protect claim did not present a new *Bivens* context where similar claim had previously been recognized under Eighth Amendment); *Lanuza v. Love*, 899 F.3d 1019, 1028-1034 (9th Cir. 2018) (holding that alien’s Fifth Amendment due process claim alleging falsification of evidence by immigration prosecutor presented a new *Bivens* context but did not implicate any special factors articulated in *Abbasi*); *Rodriguez v. Swartz*, 899 F.3d 719, 738-48 (9th Cir. 2018) (holding that no special factors precluded recognition of Fourth Amendment *Bivens* claim against border patrol agent for cross-border shooting), *cert. granted, judgment vacated*, 140 S. Ct. 1258 (2020) (remanding for further consideration in light of *Hernandez III*); *Brunoehler*, 743 F. App’x at 743-44 (concluding that arrestee’s “unlawful search and arrest claims [were] not meaningfully different from *Bivens*, which involved the same claims—albeit for different crimes—in virtually the same search-and-seizure context”) (internal quotation marks omitted); see also *Prado v. ICE Agent Perez*, 451 F. Supp. 3d 306, 316 (S.D.N.Y. 2020) (finding that unlawful search and arrest claims against Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”) agents did not present a new *Bivens* context or implicate special factors counseling hesitation and noting that “[r]ights without remedies are cold comfort”); *Gonzalez v. John Doe #1 et al.*, No. 18-2254, 2020 WL 1244403, at *5-7 (M.D. Pa. Mar. 16, 2020) (declining to dismiss *Bivens* claims against immigration officials for alleged false imprisonment and use of excessive force); *Bueno Diaz v. Mercurio*, 442 F. Supp. 3d 701, 708 (S.D.N.Y. 2020) (declining to dismiss *Bivens* excessive force claim, noting that the case involved a “run-of-the mill

challenge to standard law enforcement operation” and that “special factors would not counsel against extending a *Bivens* remedy”); *Greiner v. Wall*, No. 14-5579, 2020 WL 996860, at * 1, 3 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 2, 2020) (noting “evolving standards” under *Bivens* and holding that allegedly improper execution of search warrant “hits the sweet spot of Fourth Amendment search and seizure principles that enforce the training of every law enforcement officer in America”); *Elhady v. Pew*, 370 F. Supp. 3d 757, 770-71 (E.D. Mich. 2019) (finding that detainee’s Fifth Amendment conditions of confinement claim against Customs and Border Patrol officials presented a new *Bivens* context but did not implicate national security concerns or other special factors); *Linlor v. Polson*, 263 F. Supp. 3d 613, 620-25 (E.D. Va. 2017) (holding that although Fourth Amendment excessive force claim against airport screener presented new *Bivens* context, claim was not precluded by alleged alternative remedial processes or by “vague generalizations about the importance of national security”).

Courts finding that the claims before them did not extend *Bivens* have reasoned that *Abbasi* “does not require that there be perfect factual symmetry between a proffered *Bivens* claim and *Bivens* itself.” *Brunoehler*, 743 F. App’x at 744. Rather, they have noted that the *Abbasi* Court “explicitly preserved ‘the continued force, or even the necessity, of *Bivens* in the search-and-seizure context in which it arose.’” *Id.* (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1856); *see also Jacobs*, 915 F.3d at 1038 (“[*Abbasi*] and *Hernandez* [II] are not the silver bullets defendants claim them to be—plaintiff’s claims are run-of-the-mill challenges to standard law enforcement operations that fall well within *Bivens* itself.”); *see also Bistran II*, 912 F.3d at 90 (“[A]n inmate’s claim that prison officials violated his Fifth Amendment rights by failing to protect him against a known risk of substantial harm does not present a new *Bivens* context.”); *Prado*, 2020 WL 1659848, at *5 (“*Bivens* actions have been sustained against federal law enforcement

officers beyond FBI agents, including ICE agents”); *Gonzalez*, 2020 WL 1244403, at *7 (declining to dismiss claims of excessive force and false imprisonment “to the extent that . . . [defendants] claim plaintiff’s causes of action cannot be brought because they are an improper expansion of liability under *Bivens*”); *Bueno Diaz*, 2020 WL 1082482, at *5 (holding that allegedly unconstitutional arrest in New York City “is not so far afield” from recognized *Bivens* contexts); *Graber v. Dales*, No. 18-3168, 2019 WL 4805241, at *2-6 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 30, 2019) (concluding that individual arrested and charged following protest at Democratic National Convention could pursue Fourth Amendment *Bivens* claim against Secret Service agent).²⁰

Courts permitting extension of *Bivens* to new contexts alleged by the government to implicate national security or foreign policy have similarly relied upon the *Abbasi* court’s statement that:

[N]ational-security concerns must not become a talisman used to ward off inconvenient claims—a label used to cover a multitude of sins. This danger of abuse is even more heightened given the difficulty of defining the security interest in domestic cases.

Abbasi, 137 S. Ct. at 1862; *see also Lanuza*, 899 F.3d at 1030 (“[B]ecause this case relates only to routine immigration proceedings, expanding *Bivens* to this context does not threaten the political branches’ supervision of national security and foreign policy.”); *Rodriguez*, 899 F.3d at

²⁰ In *Graber*, the court observed that that determining whether plaintiff’s Fourth Amendment claim involved a new *Bivens* context “is a perplexing question after *Abbasi*.” 2019 WL 4805241, at *3 (emphasis added). The court noted that the issue of whether differences between the *Graber* case and *Bivens* were meaningful was “a close call,” and explained:

On one hand, Plaintiff’s claims seem to challenge precisely the kind of core, run-of-the-mill Fourth Amendment activity for which a *Bivens* cause of action has always been thought to be available—the seizure of a person without probable cause by a federal agent, just as in *Bivens* itself. On the other hand, *Abbasi* made clear that even relatively trivial factual differences might make a context new.

Id. at *3-4. The contextual analysis in Xi’s case is similarly perplexing, although we ultimately conclude that the differences between Xi’s claims and the recognized *Bivens* contexts are meaningful.

745-46 (holding that *Bivens* claim for cross-border shooting would not harm national security or foreign policy); *Graber*, 2019 WL 4805241, at *4 (holding that Fourth Amendment claims against Secret Service agent “do not implicate government policy at all; rather, Plaintiff is merely challenging the constitutionality of a one-off arrest”); *Elhady*, 370 F. Supp. 3d at 771 (“[T]here is no plausible national-security interest in placing a person in a room so cold that he develops hypothermia within a matter of hours.”); *Linlor*, 263 F. Supp. 3d at 623 (“The question is not whether airports present special security concerns—they do—but whether those concerns have any particular bearing on the context at issue in this case.”).

The contextual analysis in this case is also perplexing, although we ultimately conclude that the differences between Xi’s claims and the recognized *Bivens* contexts are meaningful.

4. *Analysis of Xi’s Bivens Claims*

As is evident from the case law surveyed above, determining whether claims present new *Bivens* contexts and, if they do, whether any special factors counsel hesitation, requires a case- and fact-specific analysis. In this case, the dictates of *Abbasi* and the preceding Supreme Court decisions, and the weight of authority discussed above, compel us to conclude that Xi’s *Bivens* claims present new contexts and implicate special factors requiring dismissal of those claims.

(a) Xi’s Fourth Amendment Claims (Counts I, III)

As a threshold matter, we address the constitutional provision implicated by Xi’s claim of malicious prosecution/fabrication of evidence (Count I). Xi asserts this claim under both the Fourth Amendment and the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause. However, this claim is fundamentally founded on allegations that Xi was deprived of pretrial liberty without probable cause. Therefore, it is only the Fourth Amendment that is implicated by Count I. *See Manuel v. City of Joliet, Ill.* (“*Manuel I*”), 137 S. Ct. 911, 919 (2017) (“If the complaint is that a form of

legal process resulted in pretrial detention unsupported by probable cause, then the right allegedly infringed lies in the Fourth Amendment.”²¹; *Geness v. Cox*, 902 F.3d 344, 354 n.5 (3d Cir. 2018) (observing that a claim for reckless investigation under the Due Process Clause, “if cognizable, could only arise under the Fourth Amendment” (citing *Manuel I*, 137 S. Ct. at 919)).

As detailed above, Xi alleges that Haugen intentionally, knowingly and/or recklessly made false statements and material omissions of fact to initiate the prosecution of Xi and cause his arrest and the searches of his home and office, both of which were allegedly unsupported by probable cause. Xi alleges that as a result, he suffered a deprivation of liberty and the unlawful search and seizure of his person and property. Xi contends that his Fourth and Fifth Amendment claims do not extend *Bivens* into new contexts. Rather, he argues, they are “quintessential civil rights claims” that “fall within the heartland of *Bivens*,” and “are exactly the type of flagrant constitutional violations *Bivens* is intended to remedy and deter.” (Pls.’ Cons. Opp. 10-11.) Under *Abbasi*, and the weight of relevant authority, we are compelled to disagree.

Although Xi’s Fourth Amendment claims bear some similarity to those in *Bivens* itself, the context of Xi’s claims differs from *Bivens* in meaningful ways. *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct at 1859 (explaining that if a case differs “in a meaningful way from previous *Bivens* cases decided by

²¹ In *Manuel I*, the Supreme Court explained the “constitutional division of labor” between the Fourth Amendment and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments as follows: [I]f the [legal] proceeding is tainted—as here, by fabricated evidence—and the result is that probable cause is lacking, then the ensuing pretrial detention violates the confined person’s Fourth Amendment rights, . . . By contrast[,] . . . once a trial has occurred, the Fourth Amendment drops out: A person challenging the sufficiency of the evidence to support both a conviction and any ensuing incarceration does so under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *Manuel I*, 137 S. Ct. at 920 n.8; see also *Lewis v. City of Chicago*, 914 F.3d 472, 475 (7th Cir. 2019) (explaining that constitutional “claims for wrongful pretrial detention—whether based on fabricated evidence or some other defect—sound in the Fourth Amendment.” (citing *Manuel v. City of Joliet* (“*Manuel II*”), 903 F.3d 667, 670 (7th Cir. 2018))).

this Court, then the context is new”). To illustrate those differences, we begin with the Supreme Court’s description of the claims in *Bivens*:

This case has its origin in an arrest and search carried out on the morning of November 26, 1965. Petitioner’s complaint alleged that on that day respondents, agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics acting under claim of federal authority, entered his apartment and arrested him for alleged narcotics violations. The agents manacled petitioner in front of his wife and children, and threatened to arrest the entire family. They searched the apartment from stem to stern. Thereafter, petitioner was taken to the federal courthouse in Brooklyn, where he was interrogated, booked, and subjected to a visual strip search.

. . . [Petitioner’s] complaint asserted that the arrest and search were effected without a warrant, and that unreasonable force was employed in making the arrest; fairly read, it alleges as well that the arrest was made without probable cause.

Bivens, 403 U.S. at 389-90.

At a general level, parallels exist between Xi’s Fourth Amendment claims and *Bivens*. Both involve claims by a private citizen against individual, federal law enforcement agents who allegedly searched and seized the plaintiff’s personal property and deprived him of liberty without probable cause in connection with a criminal investigation. However, “treating all search-and-seizure cases the same would contradict the Supreme Court’s direction that a context can be new even if it involves the same constitutional right as an existing case.” *Farah*, 926 F.3d at 499 (citing *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1859); *see also Cantú*, 933 F.3d at 422 (“Courts do not define a *Bivens* cause of action at the level of ‘the Fourth Amendment’ or even at the level of ‘the unreasonable-searches-and-seizures clause.’” (quoting *FDIC v. Meyer*, 510 U.S. 471, 484 n.9 (1994))). Instead, under the governing framework, “‘even a modest extension is still an extension,’ and even if the differences are ‘perhaps small, at least in practical terms,’ the ‘new context inquiry is easily satisfied.’ In addition, the context may be different ‘[e]ven though the right and the mechanism of injury [are] the same. . . .’ Thus, a single meaningful difference in ‘almost parallel circumstances’” will render a context new under *Abbasi*. *Boudette*, 2019 WL

3935168, at *6 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1864, 1865, 1860 (internal citations omitted)).

Analyzed through a post-*Abbasi* lens, Xi's Fourth Amendment claims represent an extension of *Bivens*, if arguably a modest one.

First, and in contrast to *Bivens*, Xi's claims do not involve a warrantless search and seizure. *See Cantú*, 933 F.3d at 423 (noting that "plaintiff [did] not allege the officers entered his home without a warrant or violated his rights of privacy"). Xi does not dispute that he was indicted by a grand jury, and that the searches and seizures of his person and property were effected pursuant to warrants. Instead, Xi alleges that Haugen maliciously initiated Xi's prosecution and caused the search and seizure of his property without probable cause and based on knowing or reckless "false statements and representations and material omissions of facts in his reports, affidavits and other communications with federal prosecutions." (SAC ¶ 54; *see also id.* ¶ 67 (alleging knowing or reckless "false statements and representations and material omissions of facts" in search warrant affidavit).) These kinds of "information-gathering and case-building activities are a different part of police work than the apprehension, detention, and physical searches at issue in *Bivens*." *Farah*, 926 F.3d at 499; *see also Cantú*, 933 F.3d at 423 (holding that officers' alleged falsification of affidavits differed from conduct at issue in *Bivens*); *Boudette*, 2019 WL 3935168, at *7 (contrasting agents' alleged evidence tampering with conduct in *Bivens*).

Second, as the court in *Farah* reasoned, "the mechanism of injury is different" from *Bivens*, in which the plaintiff's injuries "were directly caused by the officers' conduct." *Id.* As in *Farah*, Haugen's alleged wrongdoing injured Xi "through a series of intervening steps . . . involv[ing] decisions by independent legal actors"—here, the prosecutors who chose to pursue charges against Xi, the grand jury that indicted him, and the judicial authorities who approved

the searches and seizures at issue. *Id.* “This indirect mechanism of injury bears little resemblance to the straightforward claims from *Bivens*.” *Id.*

Third, Xi’s claims differ from *Bivens* in the risk they pose of “disruptive intrusion by the Judiciary into the functioning of other branches.” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1860. “Probing the causal chain” in a case like this “would involve delving into the evidence before numerous decisionmakers,” including prosecutors and the grand jury. *Farah*, 926 F.3d at 499; *see also Boudette*, 2019 WL 3935168, at *7 (reasoning that plaintiff’s malicious prosecution claim would “require[] an inquiry into the decision making of prosecutors and into the veracity of allegations underlying a prosecutor’s decision to charge a defendant with a crime”); *Karkalas*, 2019 WL 3492232, at *9, n.108 (noting that claims of unlawful prosecution and detention following allegedly false and misleading statements to grand jury would “necessitate[] an inquiry into the grand jury proceedings” (citing *Farah*, 926 F.3d at 499)).

Moreover, as Haugen notes, Xi’s allegations implicate “the investigation (which allegedly included both warrantless and court-ordered foreign intelligence surveillance), arrest, and prosecution of a scientist for allegedly spying on behalf of a foreign power by transferring to it sensitive United States technologies.” (Haugen Mot. 11.) We acknowledge Xi’s argument that his *Bivens* claims do not explicitly “challenge the FBI’s policies” or its broader counterespionage efforts but, rather, allege specific misconduct by an individual agent. (Pls.’ Cons. Opp. 15.) And it is true that Xi is no longer asserting *Bivens* claims against Haugen with respect to his role in the FISA orders or warrantless surveillance. However, the SAC includes extensive background allegations regarding the government’s use of FISA, Section 702, and EO

12,333 in the investigation, and regarding Haugen’s role therein.²² For example, the SAC alleges, *inter alia*, that:

- Haugen’s deliberate and/or reckless falsifications and withholding of exculpatory evidence caused the issuance of orders under FISA, (SAC ¶ 59);
- Although neither Section 702 nor [EO 12,333] permits the government to “target” Americans directly, the FBI and NSA nonetheless frequently rely on these authorities to obtain without a warrant the communications of Americans who are in contact with individuals abroad—as Professor Xi was with his family and in the course of his scientific and academic work—in violation of the Fourth Amendment, (*Id.* ¶ 60);
- According to press reports, the government, acting through the NSA, has engaged in extensive and concerted warrantless surveillance of Chinese universities and scientific research institutions . . . For example, the government has obtained certifications under Section 702 that specifically authorize warrantless surveillance related to the Chinese government and its components, (*Id.* ¶ 61);
- Haugen . . . searched law enforcement and investigative databases for communications of Professor Xi that the government had intercepted without a warrant—including his private communications intercepted under Section 702 of FISA and/or Executive Order 12333—and examined, retained, and/or used such communications. . . . These database searches are so common in FBI investigations that the government has referred to them as the “FBI’s Google.” They are designed to identify and exploit the communications of Americans that the government has intercepted without a warrant, (*Id.* ¶ 64);
- Haugen . . . relied on information obtained or derived from warrantless surveillance, including Professor Xi’s private communications intercepted under Section 702 of FISA and/or [EO 12,333], in affidavits, applications, and other materials submitted in support of FISA orders and search warrants targeting Professor Xi, (*Id.* ¶ 65); and
- Over a period of 10 months, from 2014-2015, at least three federal criminal indictments of Chinese-American scientists were dismissed prior to any trial. This includes dismissal of the cases against Professor Xi (case dismissed in September 2015), Sherry Chen, a hydrologist with the U.S. National Weather Service in Ohio (case dismissed in March 2015), and Guoqing Cao and Shuyun

²² As noted above, Xi’s original Complaint and FAC included Fourth Amendment *Bivens* claims based on the warrantless surveillance and FISA orders. We assume that Xi omitted those claims in the SAC to buttress his argument that his claims would not extend *Bivens*.

Li, senior biologists at Eli Lilly & Company (cases dismissed in December 2014), (*Id.* ¶ 68).

In addition, Count X of the SAC specifically challenges the government’s alleged interception, seizure, and retention of Plaintiff’s property and communications in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Thus, unlike the Fourth Amendment claim in *Graber*, “this is [not] a ‘straightforward case against a single low-level federal officer.’” *Graber*, 2019 WL 4805241, at *4 (quoting *Lanuza*, 899 F.3d at 1029). Although Xi attempts to frame his claims as such, their context is meaningfully different from *Bivens*, which “involved an investigation into seemingly local conduct.” *Cantú*, 933 F.3d at 424. In contrast, Xi’s claims involve an investigation conducted pursuant to an executive branch, multi-agency effort to prevent international economic espionage. *Id.* Accordingly, we are compelled to conclude that adjudication of Xi’s claims would pose a risk of disruptive judicial intrusion into that effort.²³

²³ Xi argues that “under Haugen’s extreme position, even a case with facts virtually identical to *Bivens* itself would present such an unwarranted intrusion by challenging the federal government’s anti-narcotics efforts.” (Pls.’ Cons. Opp. 16; *see also id.* (“Furthermore, if the potential involvement of classified information rendered the context ‘new,’ that could immunize wide swaths of law enforcement violations of Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights.”))

Xi’s observations are not unfounded. *See Boudette*, 2019 WL 3935168, at *7 (“[T]he Supreme Court’s decision in [*Abbasi*] is ‘close to limiting the *Bivens* cause of action to the circumstances of *Bivens*, *Davis*, and *Carlson*, as it will be very difficult for any case not presenting those facts to survive the [*Abbasi*] test.” (quoting *Constitutional Remedies*, 131 Harv. L. Rev. at 318)). However, if Xi or other plaintiffs wish to return to the *Bivens* analysis of an earlier time, or to alter the current *Abbasi* analytical framework, they must look to the Supreme Court or, ultimately, Congress. *See Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857 (“When a party seeks to assert an implied cause of action under the Constitution itself, . . . separation-of-powers principles are or should be central to the analysis. The question is ‘who should decide’ whether to provide for a damages remedy, Congress or the courts? The answer most often will be Congress.” (quoting *Bush*, 462 U.S. at 380) (internal citation omitted)); *see also Cantú*, 933 F.3d at 424 (distinguishing *Bivens* and noting that if plaintiff “want[s] a damages suit—including potentially burdensome discovery—regarding complicated investigations such as this one, that request must be made to Congress not the courts” (citing *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1860-61)).

(b) Fifth Amendment Due Process/Equal Protection Claim (Count II)

Xi's Fifth Amendment claim alleges that "Haugen's investigation and initiation of prosecution against . . . Xi were based on impermissible racial and ethnic factors" and, thus, Haugen's actions violated Xi's clearly established due process and equal protection rights. (SAC ¶¶ 101-02.) The context of this claim is meaningfully different from *Bivens*, *Davis*, and *Carlson*, "the only instances in which the [Supreme] Court has approved of an implied damages remedy under the Constitution itself." *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1854-55.

Xi's Fifth Amendment claim clearly differs from the Fourth Amendment search-and-seizure claim in *Bivens* and the Eighth Amendment failure-to-treat claim in *Carlson*, and Xi does not contend otherwise. Instead, Xi argues that his claim presents the same context as *Davis*, in which the Supreme Court implied a damages remedy for "unlawful discrimination in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment." (Pls.' Cons. Opp. 11.) The due process claim recognized in *Davis*, however, involved federal workplace gender discrimination. *Davis*, 442 U.S. at 247-48. In contrast, Xi's claim alleges racial and ethnic discrimination against an investigative target by a federal law enforcement officer specifically assigned to Chinese counterintelligence. Xi's claim unquestionably would "extend *Bivens* [and *Davis*] to [a] new context [and a] new category of defendants." *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857; *see also Tun-Cos*, 922 F.3d at 525 (holding that plaintiff's Fifth Amendment claims of ethnic discrimination "have no analogue in the Supreme Court's prior *Bivens* cases"); *Schwarz v. Meinberg*, 761 F. App'x 732, 734 (9th Cir. 2019) (holding that Fifth Amendment claim alleging national origin discrimination arose in a different context than *Davis*), *cert. denied*, No. 19-5776, 2019 WL 5686563 (U.S. Nov. 4, 2019); *Doe v. Meron*, 929 F.3d 153, 169 (4th Cir. 2019) (holding that plaintiff's Fifth Amendment claims alleging "violations of his right to parentage, to familial relations and to

equal protection of the laws” differed significantly from the *Bivens* claim recognized in *Davis*); *Cole v. Fed. Bureau of Investigation, Salt Lake City, Utah Office*, No. 09-21, 2019 WL 1102569, at *4 (D. Mont. Feb. 7, 2019) (holding that Fifth Amendment claim against FBI and agent for racially discriminatory police practices presented new *Bivens* context), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2019 WL 1100507 (D. Mont. Mar. 7, 2019). Xi’s claim also involves a different mechanism of injury than *Davis*, in which the plaintiff’s injury resulted directly from the individual discriminatory attitude and actions of her employer. *See Farah*, 926 F.3d at 499.

Finally, Xi’s equal protection claim is contextually different because it essentially challenges executive branch policies regarding the detection and prevention of economic espionage by China. Xi alleges that Haugen’s actions “were based on impermissible racial and ethnic factors, and specifically on Professor Xi’s Chinese ethnicity, his former status as a Chinese national, and the fact that his communications were with Chinese entities.” (SAC ¶ 102; *see also id.* ¶¶ 69, 70.) However, Xi does not allege that Haugen harbored any personal animus or bias against the Chinese. On the contrary, Xi’s allegations acknowledge that Haugen acted “[a]s a Special Agent employed by the FBI working on Chinese counterintelligence.” (*Id.* ¶ 69.) Moreover, the SAC includes several allegations regarding the investigative and surveillance practices used by the government to conduct Chinese counterintelligence. (*See id.* ¶ 61 (alleging, *inter alia*, that “the government, acting through the NSA, has engaged in extensive and concerted warrantless surveillance of Chinese universities and scientific research institutions”).) Plaintiffs’ allegations reveal that to the extent race and ethnicity were factors in the investigation and prosecution of Xi, those factors are the product of executive branch counterintelligence policy, not individual bias on Haugen’s part. This context differs meaningfully from *Davis* and, by its nature, poses a heightened risk of disruptive judicial intrusion into the functioning of other

branches of government. *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1859-60 (explaining that differences meaningful enough to make a context new include, *inter alia*, the “legal mandate under which the officer was operating” and “the risk of disruptive intrusion by the Judiciary into the functioning of other branches”).

(c) Special Factors Counsel Against Allowing Xi’s *Bivens* Claims

Because Xi’s claims against Haugen would extend *Bivens* into new contexts, they are not cognizable if there are any “special factors counselling hesitation in the absence of affirmative action by Congress.” *Id.* at 1857 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). In other words, we may not permit an extension of *Bivens* “if there are sound reasons to think Congress might doubt the efficacy or necessity of a damages remedy as part of the system for enforcing the law and correcting a wrong[.]” *Id.* at 1858; *see also Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 749 (“[T]his case features multiple special factors that counsel hesitation about extending *Bivens*, but they can all be condensed to one concern—respect for the separation of powers.”). At this step, we must determine “whether anything about these [claims] ‘causes us to pause before acting without express congressional authorization.’ It does not take much to make us pause, because ‘in most instances, Congress is in the better position to consider if the public interest would be served by imposing a new substantive legal liability.’” *Farah*, 926 F.3d at 500 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1857-58) (alterations in original omitted). In applying this step of the *Abbasi* test, we note that the recognized *Bivens* claims involved actions by line-level federal officers who allegedly violated individual rights based on individual decisions, not government-level policies. Here, we are dealing with a larger issue—international counterterrorism efforts driven by multiple, high-level decision makers, even if those efforts are ultimately implemented by individual agents. In this context and given the scope of Xi’s claims, the following factors give us pause.

First, Xi's *Bivens* claims implicate national security, counterintelligence, and foreign policy concerns. Xi argues that his *Bivens* claims present only "bread-and-butter" constitutional claims that "Haugen falsified, misrepresented, and fabricated evidence to wrongly accuse [Xi] of being a technological spy for China." (Pls.' Cons. Opp. 21 (internal quotation omitted).) These claims, Xi argues, do not involve national security or foreign policy except in the most general sense, and he notes the Supreme Court's admonition that "national-security concerns must not become a talisman to ward off inconvenient claims." (*Id.* at 18-19 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1862).)

These concerns are not talismanic in this case, which arguably implicates the government's response to the threat of foreign economic espionage. All of Haugen's alleged misconduct occurred during his work as an FBI special agent assigned to Chinese counterintelligence. Determining whether Haugen knowingly or recklessly falsified, misrepresented, or fabricated evidence against Xi would almost certainly require an inquiry into the evidence Haugen obtained and the methods and authority he and other government actors used to obtain and evaluate it. *See Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1861 ("Judicial inquiry into the national-security realm raises 'concerns for the separation of powers in trenching on matters committed to the other branches.'" (quoting *Christopher v. Harbury*, 536 U.S. 403, 417 (U.S. 2002))); *see also Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 744-50 (reasoning that allowing a *Bivens* remedy in cross-border shooting context would implicate foreign relations and national security); *Vanderklok*, 868 F.3d at 206-07 (holding that necessity of inquiry into national security counseled hesitation in implying *Bivens* claim); *see also Tun-Cos*, 922 F.3d at 526 (noting that "immigration enforcement . . . has the natural tendency to affect diplomacy, foreign policy, and the security of the nation" (citation and internal quotation omitted)); *Arar v. Ashcroft*, 585 F.3d 559, 575 (2d

Cir. 2009) (*en banc*) (“The Supreme Court has expressly counseled that matters touching upon foreign policy and national security fall within ‘an area of executive action in which courts have long been *hesitant* to intrude’ absent congressional authorization.” (quoting *Lincoln v. Vigil*, 508 U.S. 182, 192 (1993))).

Related factors counseling hesitation include the likelihood that such an inquiry could “require [the] court[] to interfere in an intrusive way with sensitive functions of the Executive Branch,” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1861, and could involve classified information. *See Arar*, 585 F.3d at 576 (discussing need to examine classified information as a special factor counseling hesitation). As noted above, adjudication of Xi’s *Bivens* claims would almost certainly require an intrusive inquiry into the counterintelligence policy, methods, and authority relied upon by the executive branch to combat Chinese economic espionage, and by Haugen specifically in Xi’s case. *See Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 95 (noting that a judicial ruling on policy matters “would unduly encroach on the executive’s domain”). Moreover, at least some aspects of this inquiry could implicate classified information. In this regard, we note that in the criminal case against Xi, court personnel were required to obtain security clearances before they could view sensitive materials related to that case. *See Arar*, 585 F.3d at 577 (“[T]he problems posed by the need to consider classified material are unavoidable in some criminal prosecutions and in other cases where we have a duty, imposed by Congress, to exercise jurisdiction. But this is not such a circumstance or such a case.”). The likely need to probe such sensitive information entails at least some risk of exposing—and hampering the effectiveness of—the government’s counterintelligence strategies and methods. *See Lebron v. Rumsfeld*, 670 F.3d 540, 554 (4th Cir. 2012) (noting that although courts have methods to seek to protect sensitive information, “even

inadvertent disclosure may jeopardize future acquisition and maintenance of the sources and methods of collecting intelligence”), *cert. denied*, 567 U.S. 906 (2012).

There is an additional basis for hesitation in the principle that “a *Bivens* action is not ‘a proper vehicle for altering an entity’s policy.’” *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1860 (quoting *Malesko*, 534 U.S. at 74). Without repeating the discussion above, we note that although Xi characterizes his claims as challenging only Haugen’s individual alleged misconduct, his allegations implicate and effectively challenge executive branch investigative and surveillance policies related to Chinese counterintelligence.

Because Xi’s claims against Haugen would extend *Bivens*, and because there are special factors counseling hesitation, Xi’s claims are not cognizable. We reach this conclusion despite the apparent absence of a comparable alternative remedy to vindicate Xi’s constitutional rights. *See Hernandez III*, 140 S. Ct. at 750 (“Congress’s decision not to provide a judicial remedy does not compel us to step into its shoes.”); *see also Vanderklok II*, 868 F.3d at 205 (“Although it is possible that no alternative remedy exists[,] . . . that does not conclude our analysis because, ‘even in the absence of an alternative, a *Bivens* remedy is a subject of judgment.’” (quoting *Wilkie*, 551 U.S. at 550)). Here, Haugen has not argued that any alternative remedies are available to Xi.²⁴ Moreover, the alternative remedial structures identified in other cases offer little or no practical redress to Xi. *See Farah*, 926 F.3d at 492 (discussing remedies available under the Hyde Amendment and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1495, 2255).²⁵ Nevertheless, as the Eighth Circuit

²⁴ We note that the theoretical existence of an FTCA remedy does not foreclose a remedy under *Bivens*. *See Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 92 (“[I]t is ‘crystal clear that Congress intended the FTCA and *Bivens* to serve as parallel and complementary sources of liability.’” (quoting *Malesko*, 534 U.S. at 68)).

²⁵ The Hyde Amendment allows courts to award attorney’s fees and litigation costs to a prevailing criminal defendant under certain circumstances when “the position of the United

noted in *Farah*, “the [Supreme] Court has . . . made clear that even remedies that provide no compensation for victims and little deterrence for violators, such as injunctions and writs of habeas corpus, trigger the general rule that, ‘when alternative methods of relief are available, a *Bivens* remedy usually is not.’” *Farah*, 926 F.3d at 502 (quoting *Abbasi*, 137 S. Ct. at 1863); *see also Karkalas*, 2019 WL 3492232, at *10-11 (citing *Farah* and holding that “Congress . . . created a remedial structure and we should not upset the structure by implying a *Bivens* action here”).²⁶

6. *Qualified Immunity*

Haugen argues that even if Xi’s *Bivens* claims withstand the *Abbasi* analysis, they should be dismissed because he is entitled to qualified immunity. Specifically, Haugen asserts that Xi’s claims of malicious prosecution and unlawful search and seizure fail to state constitutional violations, much less violations of clearly established rights, because Haugen had probable cause to support the prosecution of Xi and the searches of his home and office. With regard to Xi’s Fifth Amendment claim, Haugen argues that Xi fails to plausibly allege any violation of his equal protection rights.

States was vexatious, frivolous, or in bad faith.” Pub. L. No. 105–119, § 617, 111 Stat. 2440, 2519 (1997) (codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3006A note (2016) (Award of Attorney's Fees and Litigation Expenses to Defense)). Section 1495 of Title 28 provides a cause of action for damages “by any person unjustly convicted of an offense against the United States and imprisoned.” 28 U.S.C. § 1495; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2513 (listing requirements for and capping damages available in suit under § 1495). Section 2255 authorizes *habeas* relief for persons wrongly convicted and sentenced. 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

²⁶ *But see Bistrain II*, 912 F.3d at 92 (holding that availability of prison administrative grievance process and *habeas corpus* petition should not preclude *Bivens* action because those remedies cannot redress the alleged harm); *Marcavage v. Nat’l Park Serv.*, 777 F. Supp. 2d 858, 864 (E.D. Pa. 2011) (rejecting “the notion that the possibility of an award of attorneys’ fees under the Hyde Amendment . . . precludes an action for constitutional injury under *Bivens*”), *aff’d*, 666 F.3d 856 (3d Cir. 2012).

“Qualified immunity shields government officials from personal liability for civil damages ‘insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.’” *George v. Rehiel*, 738 F.3d 562, 571-72 (3d Cir. 2013) (quoting *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)). The qualified immunity doctrine “gives government officials breathing room to make reasonable but mistaken judgments about open legal questions. When properly applied, it protects ‘all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law.’” *Ashcroft v. al-Kidd*, 563 U.S. 731, 743 (2011) (quoting *Malley v. Briggs*, 475 U.S. 335, 341 (1986)). “Qualified immunity is not merely a defense, but also ‘an entitlement not to stand trial or face the other burdens of litigation.’” *George*, 738 F.3d at 571 (quoting *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194, 200 (2001)). “Thus, ‘law enforcement officers acting within their professional capacity are generally immune from trial insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.’” *Vanderklok v. United States*, 774 F. App’x 73, 76 (3d Cir. 2019) (“*Vanderklok III*”) (quoting *Wilson v. Russo*, 212 F.3d 781, 786 (3d Cir. 2000)).

“The Supreme Court has repeatedly ‘stressed the importance of resolving [qualified] immunity questions at the earliest possible stage of the litigation.’” *George*, 738 F.3d at 571 (quoting *Hunter v. Bryant*, 502 U.S. 224, 227 (1991)). Where a plaintiff fails to plead a violation of clearly established law, “a defendant pleading qualified immunity is entitled to dismissal before the commencement of discovery[,]” and a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) on qualified immunity grounds is therefore procedurally proper. *See Thomas v. Indep. Twp.*, 463 F.3d 285, 291-94 (3d Cir. 2006); *see also Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 526 (1985). When analyzing the qualified immunity defense at the pleadings stage, “we must accept plaintiff’s

allegations as true and draw all inferences in plaintiff's favor.” *George*, 738 F.3d at 581.

“However, ‘a pleading that offers labels and conclusions or a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.’” *Id.* (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678). “Nor does a complaint suffice if it tenders ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement.’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557).

The Supreme Court initially set forth a mandatory two-part inquiry for determining whether a government official was entitled to qualified immunity. *Saucier*, 533 U.S. at 201. Under *Saucier*, courts were required to first determine whether the facts alleged or shown were sufficient to make out a violation of a constitutional or federal statutory right. *Id.* If the record set forth or established no violation, no further inquiry was necessary. *Id.* On the other hand, if the plaintiff sufficiently pled or established a violation, courts would then determine whether the right at issue was clearly established at the time of the government official’s alleged misconduct. *Id.* The Court receded from this mandatory sequence in *Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223, 236 (2009), and stated: “[W]hile the sequence set forth [in *Saucier*] is often appropriate, it should no longer be regarded as mandatory,” and judges “should be permitted to exercise their sound discretion in deciding which of the two prongs of the qualified immunity analysis should be addressed first in light of the circumstances in the particular case at hand.”

(a) Xi Has Not Alleged a Violation of His
Clearly Established Fourth Amendment Rights

Applying the foregoing standard to Xi’s Fourth Amendment claims, Haugen’s alleged conduct did not violate Xi’s clearly established Fourth Amendment rights. In reaching that conclusion, we recognize that, in general terms, individuals have a constitutional right not to be subjected to the search and seizure of their persons or property except upon probable cause. *See* U.S. Const. amend. IV (“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and

effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause. . .”). However, when analyzing the defense of qualified immunity, we may not assess the alleged constitutional violation at a general level but, instead, must “frame the precise contours of [the] right” the Plaintiff claims has been violated. *Spady v. Bethlehem Area Sch. Dist.*, 800 F.3d 633, 638 (3d Cir. 2015). In *Spady*, the Third Circuit provided the following guidance in regard to this task:

We are mindful . . . that courts are “not to define clearly established law at a high level of generality.” [*Ashcroft v. al-Kidd*, 563 U.S. 731, 741 (2011)] (citations omitted). Instead, courts “must define the right allegedly violated at the appropriate level of specificity.” *Sharp v. Johnson*, 669 F.3d 144, 159 (3d Cir. 2012). Accepting [a] broad version of the right at issue “would . . . convert the rule of qualified immunity that our cases plainly establish into a rule of virtually unqualified liability simply by alleging violation of extremely abstract rights.” *Anderson v. Creighton*, 483 U.S. 635, 639 (1987). We are thus required to frame the right at issue “in a more particularized, and hence more relevant, sense,” *Anderson*, 483 U.S. at 640, “in light of the case’s specific context, not as a broad general proposition,” *Saucier*, 533 U.S. at 201.

Id. A right is clearly established where there is applicable Supreme Court precedent, or, where no Supreme Court case is directly on point, where “existing precedent [has] placed the statutory or constitutional question ‘*beyond debate.*’” *Id.* at 639 (quoting *al-Kidd*, 563 U.S. at 741 (emphasis in original)).

In this case, Xi has failed to plausibly allege that the arguably deficient investigation and prosecution violated his clearly established Fourth Amendment right not to be subjected to search or seizure expect upon probable cause. As a threshold matter, it is undisputed that Xi’s prosecution was based on a grand jury indictment, and that the subsequent searches and seizures of his person and property in his home and office were effected pursuant to duly issued arrest and search warrants. “[A] grand jury indictment or presentment constitutes *prima facie* evidence of probable cause to prosecute.” *Rose v. Bartle*, 871 F.2d 331, 353 (3d Cir. 1989); *see also*

Karkalas, 2019 WL 3492232, at *18 (noting that grand jury indictment constitutes *prima facie* evidence of probable cause (citation omitted)). Similarly, “where the alleged Fourth Amendment violation involves a search and seizure pursuant to a warrant, the fact that a neutral magistrate has issued a warrant is the clearest indication that the officers acted in an objectively reasonable manner.” *Messerschmidt v. Millender*, 565 U.S. 535, 546 (2012); *see also Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 171 (1978) (holding that affidavit of probable cause in support of a search warrant is entitled to a “presumption of validity”).

The presumption that probable cause supported a grand jury indictment “will only be overcome ‘by evidence that the presentment was procured by fraud, perjury or other corrupt means.’” *Woodyard v. Cty. of Essex*, 514 F. App’x 177, 183 (3d Cir. 2013) (quoting *Rose*, 871 F.2d at 353); *see also Karkalas*, 2019 WL 3492232, at *18 (noting that to overcome that presumption of probable cause attendant to a grand jury indictment, a plaintiff must present evidence of fraud, perjury, or other corrupt means (citations and internal quotation marks omitted)). Likewise, to rebut the presumption that probable cause supported a duly issued arrest or search warrant, a plaintiff must prove that: (1) the affiant “knowingly and deliberately, or with a reckless disregard for the truth, made false statements or omissions that create a falsehood in applying for a warrant,” and (2) “such statements or omissions are material, or necessary, to the finding of probable cause.” *Sherwood v. Mulvihill*, 113 F.3d 396, 399 (3d Cir. 1997). Moreover, an affiant’s alleged negligence or innocent mistakes regarding the facts or evidence are insufficient to overcome the presumption of probable cause. *United States v. Yusuf*, 461 F.3d 374, 383 (3d Cir. 2006) (citing *Wilson v. Russo*, 212 F.3d 781, 787 (3d Cir.2000)).

Therefore, among the essential elements of Xi’s claims against Haugen, Plaintiffs must plausibly allege the absence of probable cause under the specific circumstances of this case. *See*

Pinkney v. Meadville, No. 19-167, 2020 WL 1667241, at *6 (W.D. Pa. Apr. 3, 2020). To overcome the presumption of probable cause supporting the Indictment, arrest, and searches in this case, Plaintiffs must provide more than conclusory allegations that Haugen provided false or perjured information knowingly, with corrupt intent, or with reckless disregard for the truth. “Probable cause ‘is not a high bar.’” *Pinkney*, 2020 WL 1667241, at *6 (noting that “[the probable cause] standard ‘does not require that officers correctly resolve conflicting evidence or that their determinations of credibility were, in retrospect, accurate.’” (quoting *Dempsey v. Bucknell Univ.*, 834 F.3d 457, 467-68 (3d Cir. 2016)); see also *Boudette*, 2019 WL 3931568, at *10 (“Arguable probable cause exists if the officers’ conclusions rest on an objectively reasonable, even if mistaken, belief that probable cause exists. . . . Accordingly, a defendant ‘is entitled to qualified immunity if a reasonable officer could have believed that probable cause existed to arrest or detain the plaintiff.’” (quoting *Cortez v. McCauley*, 478 F.3d 1108, 1120(10th Cir. 2007))).

Plaintiffs attempt to satisfy this burden by alleging that Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the innocent nature of Xi’s communications with Chinese colleagues, which, according to Plaintiffs, did not relate to the pocket heater technology at issue in the Indictment. However, the SAC fundamentally relies on conclusory allegations—reprinted *supra*—regarding what Haugen purportedly knew and understood about the highly technical field of thin film superconducting science. (See SAC ¶ 55.); see, e.g., *Karkalas*, 2019 WL 3492232, at *19 (noting that a plaintiff cannot plead lack of probable cause with “bare conclusions); *Cobb v. Truong*, No. 13-1750, 2015 WL 1405438, at *10 (W.D. Pa. Mar. 26, 2015) (holding that “broad and generalized labels and conclusions” are insufficient to rebut the presumptive probable cause underlying grand jury indictment). For example, Plaintiffs allege that at *an unspecified time*:

“Haugen was told by an inventor of the STI pocket heater that the diagrams of the SINAP tubular heating device were not related to the STI pocket heater but, rather, the HPCVD process . . . Xi invented”; Haugen “was informed that the STI pocket heater was not protected or considered a trade secret”; “Haugen was in possession of . . . Xi’s emails [and] the schematics attached to those emails” and based on that possession, “Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that . . . Xi never sent a photograph of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Peking University”; and “Haugen knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that . . . Xi never sent a photograph of the STI pocket heater to colleagues at Tsinghua University and that his emails with colleagues there involved a separate heater for the creation of oxide thin films.” (SAC ¶ 55.)

Plaintiffs do not dispute that Xi participated in the email exchanges that formed the basis of the Indictment. It is also undisputed that the emails underlying the Indictment and investigation of Xi involved the highly complex field of super-conducting thin-film technology. Therefore, the fundamental issue here is whether Plaintiffs have plausibly alleged that Haugen and/or other government officials deliberately, intentionally, or recklessly misrepresented the evidence in support of Xi’s Indictment and the related searches and seizures, or whether they simply erroneously concluded that the emails were connected to illegal conduct. The allegations of the SAC support only the latter. Here, Plaintiffs’ allegations do not support an inference that Haugen knew of and misrepresented, recklessly disregarded, or ignored exculpatory evidence *before* the case against Xi was presented to the grand jury or the searches and seizures at issue were conducted. *See, Pinkney*, 2020 WL 1667241, at *7, 10 (finding probable cause existed and qualified immunity applied and noting that “once the evidence establishes probable cause, an officer is not required to continue investigating, sifting and weighing information, nor is an

officer obligated to investigate the suspect’s plausible claims of innocence”); *Meeks*, 611 F. App’x 277, 283 (“It is not sufficient, even at the motion-to-dismiss stage, to make . . . vague and conclusory assertions without factual support.” (citing *Iqbal*, 546 U.S. at 678)).

Here, the SAC is devoid of any facts suggesting when or how Haugen knew or should have known that the information in Xi’s emails and attachments related not to the pocket heater, but to other technologies. *See Meeks v. Larson*, 611 F. App’x 277, 283 (5th Cir. 2015) (“[A]n individual challenging a warrant affidavit must ‘point out specifically the portion of the warrant affidavit that is claimed to be false,’ and this showing ‘should be accompanied by a statement of supporting reasons.’” (quoting *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 171 (1978))). The SAC carefully avoids alleging that Haugen knew of the allegedly innocent nature of Xi’s communications with Chinese scientists during the course of the investigation, during the grand jury proceedings, or when the related search and arrest warrants were issued. Put simply, there is no basis upon which to infer that Haugen intentionally or recklessly ignored exculpatory evidence or misrepresented information in order to secure the Indictment and the related searches and seizures. *See Pinkney*, 2020 WL 1667241, at *10 (“[I]t cannot be said based upon the allegations of the Amended Complaint that a reasonably well-trained officer would have known that his affidavit failed to establish probable cause and that he therefor should not have applied for the warrant.”)

Even if we assume that, at some point, Haugen received conflicting information regarding the content and nature of Xi’s emails and attachments, that does not support a plausible inference that Haugen made false, corrupt, knowing, or reckless representations to the grand jury, prosecutors, or judicial officials, particularly where the information involved complex technology and was potentially subject to dispute. In this regard, we note that the information

resulting in the dismissal of Xi's criminal case apparently was not fully explained to the government until after Xi's Indictment. Specifically, in opposition to the instant Motions to Dismiss, Plaintiffs' stated:

Following his arrest, Professor Xi retained counsel who conducted a simple investigation of the facts underlying the charges against Professor Xi and easily obtained information confirming that the assertions in the Indictment were flatly false. Professor Xi and his attorneys presented this information to prosecutors. Shortly thereafter, prosecutors moved to dismiss the Indictment.

(Pls.' Cons. Opp. 9 (internal citations to SAC omitted).)²⁷

Plaintiffs' allegations support, at most, an inference that Haugen misunderstood the technology involved, was mistaken in his assessment of the emails Xi exchanged with Chinese colleagues, and arguably was negligent in failing to seek scientific evaluation of the evidence. To the extent that Haugen, in fact, committed these errors, it cannot be denied that Xi and his family have suffered greatly as a result. However, mere negligence or mistake is not enough to strip Haugen of qualified immunity. *See Wilson*, 212 F.3d at 789 (“[N]egligence by public

²⁷ We also note that Plaintiffs' initial Complaint and FAC alleged that:

Haugen did not have a basic understanding of the science involved in Professor Xi's research, let alone the expertise necessary to properly offer scientific opinions and conclusions about Professor Xi's communications with colleagues in China. Defendant Haugen failed to consult with qualified scientists who would have informed him of his false scientific interpretations regarding Professor Xi's communications with colleagues in China.

(*See* Compl. ¶ 41; FAC ¶ 51.) We do not treat this allegation as a judicial admission, as it is well established that “[a] plaintiff's ‘amended complaint supersedes the original and renders it of no legal effect, unless the amended complaint specifically refers to or adopts the earlier pleading.’” *Berkery v. Equifax Info. Servs. LLC*, No. 18-3417, 2019 WL 7042421, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 20, 2019) (quoting *W. Run Student Hous. Assocs., LLC v. Huntington Nat'l Bank*, 712 F.3d 165, 171 (3d Cir. 2013)). However, “a party's assertion of contrary factual positions in the pleadings is [not] without consequence. A superseded pleading may be offered as evidence rebutting a subsequent contrary assertion.” *W. Run Student Hous. Assocs.*, 712 F.3d at 172-73. Here, the above-noted allegation is simply consistent with our conclusion that Haugen is entitled to qualified immunity because his conduct alleged in the SAC plausibly suggests, at most, negligence on Haugen's part.

officials is not actionable as a due process deprivation of a civil right.”); *Orsatti v. New Jersey State Police*, 71 F.3d 480, 484 (3d Cir.1995) (“[T]he issue is not whether the information on which police officers base their request for an arrest warrant resulted from a professionally executed investigation; rather, the issue is whether that information would warrant a reasonable person to believe that an offense has been or is being committed by the person to be arrested.”); *Craig v. Collins*, No. 13-1873, 2013 WL 5271521, at *5, n.30 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 17, 2013) (collecting cases and holding that attacks on thoroughness of investigation are “not premised on a constitutional violation, but rather on negligence”).

Finally, Xi has not cited, nor has this Court found, any Supreme Court or other precedent establishing *beyond debate* that an individual in Xi’s circumstance had a clearly established right to expert validation of the technical or scientific evidence that was the basis of a probable cause determination in an investigation or prosecution.²⁸ See *Spady*, 800 F.3d at 638; *Muth v. Woodring*, 755 F. App’x 109, 113-14 (3d Cir. 2018) (noting that in qualified immunity analysis, courts must define the right asserted “in light of the specific situation the officer faced” (citing *Mullinex v. Luna*, 136 S. Ct. 305, 308 (2015) (*per curiam*))).

²⁸ In this case, the government did not charge Xi under the Economic Espionage Act of 1996, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1831 *et seq.*, which presumably would have entailed review and consultation with designated senior officials in the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”). See, e.g., U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Justice Manual* §§ 9-59-100, 9-59-110, available at <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-9-59000-economic-espionage#9-59.100#9-59.100> (last accessed Mar. 31, 2021); see also Andrew Chongseh Kim, *Prosecuting Chinese “Spies”*: An Empirical Analysis of the Economic Espionage Act, 40 *Cardozo L. Rev.* 749, 778 (2018) (stating that “it appears that some U.S. Attorneys may have intentionally *avoided* filing ‘espionage’ charges against some defendants in order to avoid internal DOJ regulations for handling espionage cases” (emphasis in original)); Matt Apuzzo, *After Missteps, U.S. Tightens Rules for Espionage Cases*, *New York Times* (Apr. 26, 2016), available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/27/us/after-missteps-us-tightens-rules-for-national-security-cases.html> (last accessed Mar. 31, 2021).

(b) Xi Has Not Alleged a Violation of His Equal Protection Rights

“The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment contains an equal protection component prohibiting the United States from invidiously discriminating between individuals or groups.” *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. 229, 239 (1976). Xi’s Fifth Amendment claim alleges that Haugen pursued the investigation and prosecution of Xi “based on impermissible racial and ethnic factors, and specifically on [Xi’s] Chinese ethnicity, his former status as a Chinese national, and the fact that his communications were with Chinese entities.” (SAC ¶ 102.) In support of this claim, Xi offers the conclusory allegation that “[a]s a Special Agent . . . working on Chinese counterintelligence, . . . Haugen’s investigation of Professor Xi was predicated at least in part on the fact that Professor Xi is racially and ethnically Chinese, and was, . . . [formerly] a Chinese national.” (*Id.* ¶ 69.)

Plaintiffs’ allegations are not supported by facts and are insufficient to state a plausible claim that Haugen violated Xi’s Fifth Amendment rights. In order to sustain a claim against Haugen for invidious discrimination, Xi must plead that Haugen acted with discriminatory purpose. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 676-77 (“[E]ach Government official . . . is only liable for his or her own misconduct. In the context of determining whether there is a violation of a clearly established right to overcome qualified immunity, purpose rather than knowledge is required to impose *Bivens* liability . . . for unconstitutional discrimination.”).

As we noted in our *Bivens* analysis, *supra*, Xi does not allege that Haugen’s investigation of Xi was motivated by any personal animus or bias against the Chinese. Rather, Plaintiffs’ allegations reveal that to the extent race and ethnicity were factors in the investigation and prosecution of Xi, those factors were the product of executive branch counterintelligence policy directed at countering economic espionage by China. *See Abbasi*, 137 S.Ct. at 1860 (“A *Bivens*

claim is brought against the individual official for his or her own acts, not the acts of others.”); *George*, 738 F.3d at 572 (“[A] government official may only be held personally liable under *Bivens* for his or her own misconduct.” (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)). Xi has failed to plausibly allege that Haugen violated his Fifth Amendment rights and, accordingly, Haugen is entitled to qualified immunity.

B. The Discretionary Function Exception Deprives This Court of Jurisdiction Over Plaintiffs’ FTCA Claims Against the United States

The FTCA waives the United States government’s sovereign immunity for claims sounding in state tort law for money damages. 28 U.S.C. § 2674 (waiving sovereign immunity to make the Government liable “in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances”). District courts have jurisdiction over monetary claims against the Government for the negligent or wrongful acts of its employees “where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred.” 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1). Because state law, not federal law, is “the source of substantive liability under the FTCA,” constitutional tort claims against the United States are not cognizable under the FTCA. *F.D.I.C. v. Myers*, 510 U.S. 471, 477 (1994)

The FTCA waiver of immunity is subject to certain exceptions, including the “discretionary function exception.” 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a). The discretionary function exception withdraws the United States’ consent to be sued for the allegedly negligent or wrongful acts of its employees where the plaintiff bases the claim “upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a federal agency or an employee of the Government, *whether or not the discretion involved be abused.*” 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a) (emphasis added). “Congress enacted the [discretionary function exception] to ‘prevent judicial second-guessing of legislative and administrative decisions grounded in social,

economic, and political policy through the medium of an action in tort.” *Baer v. United States*, 722 F.3d 168, 172 (3d Cir. 2013) (quoting *United States v. Varig Airlines*, 467 U.S. 797, 808 (1984)). Plaintiffs “bear the burden of demonstrating that their claims fall within the scope of the FTCA’s waiver of government immunity.” *Id.* at 172. In turn, the government bears the burden of proving the applicability of the discretionary function exception, including the necessary jurisdictional facts. *S.R.P. ex rel. Abunabba v. United States*, 676 F.3d 329, 344-45 (3d Cir. 2012). Claims that fall within the discretionary function exception must be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. *See Berkovitz v. United States*, 486 U.S. 531, 533 (1988).

Courts use a two-step test to determine the applicability of the discretionary function exception. *See United States v. Gaubert*, 499 U.S. 315, 322-23, (1991). First, courts determine whether the conduct “involves an element of judgment or choice.” *Berkovitz*, 486 U.S. at 536; *see also Barbieri v. United States*, No. 16-3748, 2017 WL 4310255, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 28, 2017) (citing *Gaubert*, 499 U.S. at 322)). The challenged conduct does not satisfy this prong if “a federal statute, regulation, or policy specifically prescribes a course of action for an employee to follow,” because “the employee has no rightful option but to adhere to the directive.” *Berkovitz*, 486 U.S. at 536.

Second, if the conduct involves an element of judgment or choice, courts then must determine “whether that judgment is of the kind that the discretionary function exception was designed to shield.” *Berkovitz*, 486 U.S. at 536; *see also Karkalas*, 2019 WL 3492232, at *21 (“Investigative activity is ‘precisely the kind of policy-rooted decisionmaking that section 2680(a) was designed to safeguard.’” (quoting *Kelly v. United States*, 924 F.2d 355, 362 (1st Cir. 1991))). The discretionary function exception immunizes the United States from suit if the decision was susceptible to public policy considerations. *Berkovitz*, 486 U.S. at 537-39.

Whether the discretionary function exception is implicated depends on the nature of the conduct, not the status of the actor. *Varig Airlines*, 467 U.S. at 813. When a complaint solely addresses “the quality of the investigation as judged by its outcome, the discretionary function [exception] should, and . . . does apply,” as “Congress did not intend to provide for judicial review of the quality of investigative efforts.” *Pooler v. United States*, 787 F.2d 868, 871 (3d Cir. 1986), *abrogated on other grounds by Millbrook v. United States*, 569 U.S. 50, (2013); *see also Baer*, 722 F.3d at 175 (“Whether to pursue a lead, to request a document, or to assign additional [personnel] to an investigation are all discretionary decisions, which necessarily involve considerations of, among other things, resource allocation and opportunity costs.”); *Karkalas*, 2019 WL 3492232, at *22 (“Investigative decisions and decisions to prosecute fall within the discretionary function exception.”); *Barbieri*, 2017 WL 4310255, at *6 (“[A]n FBI agent’s investigatory decisions and a decision to prosecute are determinations that are policy-based in nature, . . . [and are] the type that the discretionary function exception was designed to shield.” (citing *Kelly v. United States*, 924 F.2d 355, 362 (1st Cir. 1991))).

In this case, all of Plaintiffs’ FTCA claims are premised on the judgments and decisions made by Haugen and other government officials regarding whether and how to investigate and prosecute Xi. These judgments and decisions fall squarely within the discretionary function exception, which deprives us of subject matter jurisdiction. We have analyzed Plaintiffs’ allegations at length above and have also concluded that Haugen’s conduct did not violate Xi’s clearly established constitutional rights. These conclusions are fatal to Plaintiffs’ claims under the FTCA.²⁹ We lack jurisdiction to adjudicate Plaintiffs’ FTCA claims, we do not address

²⁹ We acknowledge the authority holding that “conduct cannot be discretionary if it violates the Constitution, a statute, or an applicable regulation” because “[f]ederal officials do not possess discretion to violate constitutional rights or federal statutes.” *See U.S. Fid. & Guar.*

whether under Rule 12(b)(6) those claims would otherwise state plausible causes of action under Pennsylvania law.

V. CONCLUSION

What happened to Xi and his family is very unfortunate. Nevertheless, it is the obligation of this Court to simply apply the law as it presently exists to the facts. In doing that, for the reasons outlined above, we are compelled to conclude that the motions must be granted.

An appropriate order follows.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ R. Barclay Surrick
R. BARCLAY SURRICK, J.

Co. v. United States, 837 F.2d 116, 120 (3d Cir. 1988) (citations omitted), *cert. denied*, 487 U.S. 1235 (1988); *see also Pooler*, 787 F.2d at 871 (stating that federal officials do not have discretion to violated constitutional rights or federal statutes); *Fazaga v. Fed. Bureau of Investigation*, 916 F.3d 1202, 1251 (9th Cir. 2019) (noting that discretionary function exception does not apply to conduct that violates a non-discretionary legal mandate). However, since we have determined that Haugen did not violate Xi's clearly established constitutional rights, it is unnecessary to address this authority further.