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14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
15 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
16 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

17 FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS )  
18 ANGELES, *et al.*, )

19 Plaintiffs, )

20 v. )

21 NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, *et al.*, )

22 Defendants. )  
23 )  
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Case No.: 4:13-cv-03287-JSW

**ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION TO  
REQUEST HEARING DATES FOR  
PENDING MOTIONS**

Courtroom 5, Second Floor  
The Honorable Jeffrey S. White

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**ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION TO REQUEST  
HEARING DATES FOR PENDING MOTIONS**

Plaintiffs First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, *et al.*, request the Court to set a hearing date on their motion for partial summary judgment and on the government’s cross-motion to dismiss. In the alternative, plaintiffs request a status conference for the purpose of establishing a schedule by which the pending motions might move towards a resolution.

Plaintiffs filed their opening papers one-and-a-half years ago, on November 6, 2013 (ECF Nos. 24 to 49). The briefing on both motions was completed on February 21, 2014 (ECF Nos. 81, 82). On February 25, 2014, the Court vacated the previously-scheduled hearing date of April 25, 2014 (ECF No. 83). Six months ago, plaintiffs submitted an administrative motion to set a hearing date for the pending motion (ECF No. 122). The Court declined to set a hearing date (ECF No. 124).

Plaintiffs make this second request in light of both the passage of time and the Second Circuit’s recent decision in *American Civil Liberties Union v. Clapper* (“*ACLU*”), \_\_\_ F.3d \_\_\_, No. 14-42-CV, 2015 WL 2097814 (2d Cir., May 7, 2015), in which the Second Circuit found that the NSA’s telephone call detail records surveillance program was not authorized by section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act and was thus illegal.

Like *ACLU*, plaintiffs’ pending motion for partial summary judgment challenges the government’s claim that its call records surveillance program is authorized by section 215. The Second Circuit also rejected many of the same standing arguments the government makes in its pending motion to dismiss, particularly finding that the plaintiffs had standing to seek relief for their First Amendment injuries. This Court thus now has persuasive circuit court authority to inform its decisionmaking. Plaintiffs have submitted a letter pursuant to Local Rule 7-3 (d)(2) that identifies the *ACLU* decision as supplemental authority concurrently with this request.

This case and *ACLU* are two of several cases filed throughout the nation in the summer of 2013 in response to the revelation of a FISC order authorizing the mass collection of Americans’ call records. However, this case is distinct from *ACLU* and the other challenges to the mass collection of call records. None of the other cases presents a First Amendment challenge in the

1 way that it is presented in this case. Here plaintiffs are groups organized to present political,  
2 religious or social viewpoints that, in many instances, may be viewed as outside the mainstream.  
3 They have argued that the mass collection program hinders their ability to associate with and  
4 communicate with their members and associates. The other pending cases focus on Fourth  
5 Amendment issues. Indeed, the First Amendment issues addressed in plaintiffs' partial summary  
6 judgment motion are not part of either of the two appeals currently under submission in the courts  
7 of appeals: *Smith v. Obama*, No. 14-35555 (9th Cir. filed July 1, 2014, argued Dec. 8, 2014), and  
8 *Klayman v. Obama*, Nos. 14-5004, 14-5005, 14-5016, 14-5017 (D.C. Cir. filed Jan. 9, 2014, argued  
9 Nov. 4, 2014).

10 In opposing the last administrative motion, the government argued that judicial economy  
11 should prompt this Court to wait until the Ninth Circuit decided *Smith v. Obama*. ECF No. 123.  
12 The *Smith* appeal was argued last December and has now been under submission by the Ninth  
13 Circuit for six months. A decision in *Smith* will only affect a single issue in the cross-motions  
14 pending before this Court, namely, whether the government's cross-motion to dismiss plaintiffs'  
15 Fourth Amendment claim should be granted. A decision in *Smith* will have no influence  
16 whatsoever on plaintiffs' affirmative motion for partial summary judgment. That motion  
17 establishes that the government's program violates plaintiffs' First Amendment rights and that the  
18 program is unlawful under the relevant statutes. ECF No. 24. Ordinary notions of judicial  
19 economy would cause a district court to press ahead with at least the issues before it that are unique  
20 instead of waiting for a court of appeals to rule on a single, discrete issue in a separate lawsuit.  
21 This is especially true where the appellate court's decision cannot obviate the need to adjudicate  
22 the remaining issues.

23 The government's mass collection program creates an ongoing burden on plaintiffs' rights  
24 to free expression and association. They are entitled to a day in court. Plaintiffs also suggest that  
25 the parties submit supplemental briefs about the *ACLU* decision prior to the hearing. Plaintiffs  
26 recommend that such briefs be limited to ten pages and that they be filed concurrently two weeks  
27 prior to the hearing.

