

1	pursuing its Fourth Amendment claim on behalf of its customers and how that case law is
2	to be reconciled with third-party standing doctrine. See, e.g., Plumhoff v. Rickard,
3	U.S, 134 S. Ct. 2012, 2022 (2014) (stating in a Section 1983 excessive force case
4	that "[o]ur cases make it clear that Fourth Amendment rights are personal
5	rights which may not be vicariously asserted" (internal quotation marks omitted));
6	Rakas v. Illinois, 439 U.S. 128, 140 (1978) (noting the Supreme Court's "long history of
7	insistence that Fourth Amendment rights are personal in nature"); Cal. Bankers Ass'n v.
8	Shultz, 416 U.S. 21, 69 (1974) (stating in dicta that the Court did not "think that the
9	California Bankers Association or the Security National Bank [could] vicariously assert
10	such Fourth Amendment claims on behalf of bank customers in general"); Ellwest Stereo
11	Theatres, Inc. v. Wenner, 681 F.2d 1243, 1248 (9th Cir. 1982) ("Ellwest has no standing
12	to assert the fourth amendment [privacy] rights of its customers."); Powers v. Ohio, 499
13	U.S. 400, 410-11 (1991) (discussing three-part test for establishing third-party standing).
14	The parties should also be prepared at oral argument to identify the specific case
15	law or other authority on which they rely. The parties may, but are not required to, file a
16	supplemental brief on this issue prior to oral argument on Monday, January 23, 2017.
17	The length of any such supplemental brief is limited to five (5) pages.
18	Filed and entered this 19th day of January, 2017.
19	WILLIAM M. MCCOOL
20	Clerk of Court
21	s/ Ashleigh Drecktrah Deputy Clerk
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