		ORIGINAL		
1	John Doe FILED			
2		2010 OCT 21 A 10: 27		
3	jackbauer230@gmail.com			
4	Plaintiff ADA	RICHARD W WIEKING CLERK, U.S. U.STRICT COURT		
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8	United States District Court			
9	Northern Bistr	ict of California		
10	The second states and the	CV10- 4756 MEJ		
11	JOHN DOE,	Case No.		
12	Plaintiff .	VERIFIED EX PARTE MOTION:		
13 14	V.	1. TO FILE COMPLAINT AS A "DOE" PLAINTIFF;		
15	CRAUM I CODER	2. FOR ELECTRONIC CASE FILING;		
	GRAHM L. CODER, ABBY M. HALLE,	3. FOR PROTECTIVE ORDERS		
16	MONTCHELL C. BRICE			
17	ROES 1-50,	Statute of Limitations:		
18	Defendants.	10/28/2010		
19				
20		r.		
21	INTRO	DUCTION		
22	1. The Plaintiff wishes to file an action to address			
23	abuses of power by employees of the United States of America.			
24	The proposed Complaint accompanies this Ex Parte Application.			
25	I	I.		
26	PRO	BLEM		
27	2. The action must be filed anonymously because of the			

1	John Doe		
2			
3	Jackbauer230@gmail.com		
4	Plaintiff		
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7			
8	United States	District Court	
9	Northern Distri	ict of California	
10			
11	JOHN DOE,	Case No.	
12	Plaintiff	VERIFIED EX PARTE MOTION:	
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15	GRAHM L. CODER, ABBY M. HALLE,	3. FOR PROTECTIVE ORDERS	
16	VALRIE R. KOSH, MONTCHELL C. BRICE		
17	ROES 1-50,	Statute of Limitations:	
18	Defendants.	10/28/2010	
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26	PROBLEM		
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nature of the misconduct by government employees—libeling an attorney by claiming that he "negotiated" an illegal drug deal as an attorney—when the contents of the government's own file, the attorney's polygraph examination, and a percipient witness all prove that this is not what happened.

3. Plaintiff is an attorney who currently practices in the very city in which this Court is located. Plaintiff owns a website in which he anonymously criticizes the FBI for its actions in this case and other applicants' cases.

10 4. Unless the case can be filed anonymously, Plaintiff's 11 professional reputation will be irreparably damaged because his 12 private personnel information will be published and Plaintiff 13 will be unmasked as the publisher of the website located at: 14 http://www.fullspectrumlitigator.com.

III.

DECLARATION OF FACTS

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I, John Doe, declare as follows:

18 6. I am over the age of 18 years and I have the capacity 19 to make this declaration. I have personal knowledge of the 20 facts stated herein except as to those stated on information and 21 belief, in which case I believe them to be true to the best of my 22 knowledge and ability.

7. I am an attorney admitted to practice in California andin the Northern District of California.

8. The FBI and the Defendants know who I am. First, I
have corresponded with the FBI and some of the Defendants at
length about my application, including email messages, numerous

letters, and filings with the Merit Systems Protection Board.¹ 1 Second, I have a website at http://www.fullspectrumlitigator.com 2 where I anonymously criticize the Defendants and discuss my FBI 3 application, appeal, and litigation. The website is primarily a resource for other applicants and prospective applicants to use in understanding the application process.

Third, I wrote all of the Defendants on October 8, 2010 9. offering them a tolling agreement and specifically referencing the upcoming Statute of Limitations on the libel claims. The FBI and the Defendants know who I am and there is no harm to them in 10 keeping my identity confidential from everyone else. 11

12 10. No one is assisting me with this Complaint. I am 13 representing myself. No one has made any financial or other contributions to this matter. To the extent my filings run 14 afoul of the Local Rules, I apologize in advance because I cannot 15 afford to hire an attorney to represent me and my experience in 16 Federal court is limited. 17

IV.

KEY LAW

"Doe Plaintiff" cases are rare. "Such pleadings are 20 21 disfavored because they impair the public's common law right 22 of access to court proceedings." The Rutter Group, California 23 Practice Guide Federal Civil Procedure Before Trial at § 8:580 (2010) (citing Femedeer v. Haun (10th Cir. 2000) 227 F.3d 1244, 24 25 1246).

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In September 2009, I filed an appeal with the MSPB that was 27 (properly) dismissed in December 2009 for lack of jurisdiction over the Excepted Service.

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"Nevertheless, in exceptional cases, plaintiffs may be permitted to proceed under fictitious names where the court determines plaintiff's privacy right <u>outweighs</u> the public's right of access to judicial proceedings." <u>Cal. Prac. Guide Fed. Civ.</u> <u>Proc. Before Trial</u> at § 8:581 (citing <u>Does I through XXIII v.</u> <u>Advanced Textile Corp.</u> (9th Cir. 2000) 214 F.3d 1058, 1062-1063) (emphasis in original).

Leave of the court is required before filing a Doe
Plaintiff case; "[p]ermission is often granted upon condition
that plaintiffs' real names be disclosed to the defense and the
court and thereafter kept under seal." <u>Cal. Prac. Guide Fed.</u>
<u>Civ. Proc. Before Trial</u> at § 8:586. No specific citation is
available.

14 The balancing test set forth in the <u>Does I through XXIII</u> 15 case and applicable in the Ninth Circuit considers the following 16 factors:

17	1.	The severity of the threatened harm;
18	2.	The reasonableness of plaintiff's fears;
19	3.	Plaintiff's vulnerability to harm or retaliation;
20	4.	Whether the proceedings can be structured to avoid
21		any prejudice to defendant in allowing plaintiff to
22		proceed anonymously; and
23	5.	Whether the public's interest in the case would be best
24		served by requiring that the litigants reveal their
25		identities.
26	<u>Does I th</u>	rough XXIII, v. Advanced Textile Corp., supra, 214 F.3d

27 at 1068.

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Anonymity is not bilateral. That is to say, Plaintiff may file this case anonymously without having to grant the Defendants, who are Federal law enforcement personnel, the same privilege. The law is settled that the identities of law enforcement personnel and their acts while in office are <u>public</u> <u>record</u> when the public interest outweighs the employees' privacy interest. Professor James T. O'Reilly's practice guide, <u>Federal</u> <u>Information Disclosure</u>, gives an excellent treatment of this very subject at § 16:49 (2010 Supplement).

By contrast, the identities and personnel information 10 of <u>applicants</u> for Federal employment are not public, and are 11 protected by the Privacy Act notwithstanding the applicants' 12 partial disclosure of the same information. Otherwise a chilling 13 effect would occur, preventing applicants for employment from 14 challenging selection decisions for fear that their personnel 15 information would be published under their real names in 16 17 litigation.

18 Under current policy of the Northern District, pro se 19 plaintiffs are required to obtain the permission of the Court in 20 order to use Electronic Case Filing. A citation was not found in 21 the Local Rules or General Order 45.

v.

ARGUMENT

A. Plaintiff's Right to Privacy Outweighs the Public's Right of Access to His Identity in This Case

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The Harm in Disclosure Would be Severe (1)

Plaintiff is an attorney who practices law in this 11. District and who resides in this District. Short of a complete victory on the merits, revealing Plaintiff's real name or any identifying information would cause irreparable, immeasurable harm to Plaintiff's professional reputation. Among other issues, the legal community in Santa Clara County is fairly small. The particular segment of the legal profession in which plaintiff practices is a much smaller part of the legal community in this District. Identifying Plaintiff or allowing the Defendants to do so would be a disaster, compounding the damage caused by the Defendants' defamation of Plaintiff in the first place.

(2) Plaintiff's Fears Are Reasonable

12. PACER allows worldwide access to most of the same information that the litigants in a case see. The public's access to this case file raises troubling concerns that can only be remedied through semi-anonymity. The anonymity is not complete and does not need to be, because the FBI and the Defendants know Plaintiff's real name, profession, and other identifying information. Plaintiff simply wishes to have his side of this case treated as if it were a personnel file.

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(3) Plaintiff is Vulnerable to Harm or Retaliation

23 13. Plaintiff runs a website where he criticizes the Defendants and the FBI generally for the actions that occurred in 24 this case. Of note, Plaintiff "calls out" an Assistant Director 25 in the FBI, an unidentified FBI executive, and multiple other 26 supervisory personnel, not to mention multiple Special Agents, a 27

Paralegal, and one Analyst.

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14. Not counting the FBI, Plaintiff has told less than ten people in the world that he runs the website. For example, his immediate family. Aside from the FBI and its employees, who have accessed Plaintiff's website, no one except those whom Plaintiff has told appear to know the identity and real name of Plaintiff.

(4) The Proceedings Can be Structured to Avoid Any Prejudice to Defendants in Allowing Plaintiff to Proceed Anonymously

The Defendants, as discussed, already know who 9 15. The only structure required is to prevent the 10 Plaintiff is. Defendants from disclosing Plaintiff's name and other identifying 11 information in the course of this case. In addition, the 12 13 identities of Plaintiff's friends James Doe and Christopher Doe must be protected. The section below on Protective Orders 14 discusses the requested relief. 15

(5) The Public Interest in The Case is Served by Allowing Plaintiff to Litigate Anonymously Against Non-Anonymous Defendants.

16. The honesty and integrity of law enforcement personnel 19 are always a matter of public interest, under the Brady-Giglio 20 21 line of cases and others. For example, Inspector General Glenn 22 A. Fine announced on September 27, 2010 that an undetermined number of Special Agents had engaged in "significant abuses 23 and cheating" on internal tests affecting American citizens' 24 Constitutional rights.² Specifically, citizens' Constitutional 25 rights to be free from FBI surveillance unless the FBI has some 26

27 Jerry Seper, "Justice IG: FBI cheated on test of rules," <u>Washington Times</u> (September 27, 2010 online edition).

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evidence of criminal wrongdoing.

17. As Plaintiff has told Inspector General Fine, this matter is far beyond cheating on an open book test. The American people have the right to know how the powers they have entrusted to the FBI are being used or abused.

18. By contrast, Plaintiff has the right to privacy because he is a civilian who holds no public office or office of power. Plaintiff is just an attorney who happened to anger the wrong people in the FBI. The American people have the right to know 10 who those people are, but not who caught them.

в. ECF Account

12 19. Plaintiff already has PACER and ECF accounts under his 13 real name. Access to the docket in this matter is not a problem. However, filing documents electronically is a problem, because 14 15 each filing will bear or at least be associated with Plaintiff's real name and email address if filed with his regular ECF 16 17 account.

18 20. Plaintiff seeks the Court's permission to register a new ECF account under the name John Doe, with Plaintiff's 19 anonymous email address jackbauer230@gmail.com. Mailing will 20 21 be unaffected, as Plaintiff registered his P.O. Box under his real name with an "aka" of John Doe, specifically for this case. 22 23 Access to PACER will be unaffected as Plaintiff already has 24 payment information on file.

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Protective Orders С.

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This Court has the power to make protective orders 26 21. concerning disclosure of Plaintiff's identity and others' 27

identities.

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22. In the Complaint lodged herewith and requested to be filed, Plaintiff has identified "James Doe" and "Christopher Doe" as participants in the events that are the subject of Defendants' The FBI and the Defendants already know the Does' real libel. names, because Plaintiff gave the FBI their real names during the application process. Plaintiff also specifically identified the Does in his Applicant Appeal, which is attached to the Complaint as an exhibit, as the Does offered to go on the record to correct 10 the false information in the FBI's file. James and Christopher were never contacted. 11

Plaintiff believes the Defendants will "accidentally 12 23. 13 on purpose" reveal the Does' names even though doing so would be illegal, in order to punish Plaintiff for filing this case and 14 punish the Does for cooperating in the preparation of Plaintiff's 15 16 Applicant Appeal.

24. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks a protective order from 17 18 the Court enjoining the Defendants from ever saying, mentioning, filing, using, or otherwise revealing Plaintiff's real name, home 19 address, State Bar number, or any other identifying information, 20 21 and requiring redaction of all such information from any filings 22 of Defendants, at their expense.

23 25. Plaintiff seeks the same protective order as to "James" and "Christopher" due to their involvement in a transaction 24 that was illegal under Federal law and possibly illegal under 25 State law. Notwithstanding DOJ policy not to prosecute users of 26 medical marijuana, requiring Plaintiff to identify his friends 27

in his Initial Disclsoure and/or public court filings, or to 1 2 allow the FBI to do so, would be unfair and unjust. This is 3 particularly true where the FBI already knows their identities and has no need to use or identify them in this case. Plaintiff 4 intends to identify them as Does in the Initial Disclosure with 5 sufficient factual specificity (e.g., "the person identified in 6 7 Plaintiff's email message to SA Coder of 6/30/2009") to enable 8 easy contact. Plaintiff can also reference his Applicant Appeal, where the Does' real names, addresses, and telephone numbers 9 10 were given. In sum, the Defendants and the FBI already has much of the information necessary to evaluate this case. 11 The FBI, 12 while not a party, is mentioned because its manual provides for <u>a</u> fund for the payment of judgments against employees. Plaintiff 13 assumes the FBI will also be funding the defense of this action. 14

VI.

RELIEF REQUESTED

17 26. Plaintiff seeks leave of the Court to file the proposed 18 Complaint anonymously, and an order directing the Clerk to file it. Plaintiff is willing to file a sealed Declaration 19 identifying himself and providing a copy of his law license, if 20 21 required by the Court. Plaintiff is also willing to identify 22 himself in chambers at the Court's convenience.

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27. Plaintiff seeks the protective orders described above. Plaintiff seeks leave of the Court to register and use 28. a new ECF account under the name John Doe, and an order directing the ECF service center to create the account. 26

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Pursuant to U.S. Postal Service regulations, Plaintiff 29.

1	seeks a protective order enjoining the Postmaster General/U.S.		
2	Postal Service from revealing Plaintiff's real name or home		
3	address to anyone who inquires about the registered owner of the		
4	Plaintiff's P.O. Box, unless the permission of this Court is		
5	obtained.		
6	30. A proposed order accompanies this motion.		
7	VII.		
8	VERIFICATION		
9	As to paragraphs one through twenty, inclusive and twenty-		
10	two through thirty, inclusive:		
11	I declare under penalty of perjury under 28 U.S.C. § 1746		
12	that the foregoing is true and correct.		
13	Executed on		
14	John Doe		
15	As to paragraph twenty-one and remaining statements of fact		
16	in unnumbered paragraphs:		
17	On information and belief, I declare under penalty of		
18	perjury under 28 U.S.C. § 1746 that the foregoing is true and		
19	correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.		
20	Executed on		
21	John Doe		
22			
23	Respectfully Submitted By:		
24			
25	Date:		
26	John Doe		
27	Plaintiff Pro Se		
	EX PARTE MOTION TO FILE ANONYMOUS COMPLAINT		

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14	John Doe		
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16	in unnumbered paragraphs:		
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19	correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.		
20	Executed on 10/19/2010 X John Doc		
21	John Doe		
22			
23	Respectfully Submitted By:		
24			
25	Date: 10/14/2010 X John Doc		
26	John Doe		
27	Plaintiff Pro Se		

EX PARTE MOTION TO FILE ANONYMOUS COMPLAINT 11