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15			
16	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
17	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA		
18	ARACELI RODRIGUEZ, individually	CASE NO. 4:14-CV-02251-RCC	
19	and as the surviving mother and personal representative of the ESTATE OF J.A.,	PLAINTIFF'S MOTION (1) TO	
20	Deceased,	TEMPORARILY FILE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT UNDER	
21	Plaintiff, v.	SEAL AND (2) FOR ORDER THAT	
22	JOHN DOES 1–10, Agents of U.S.	DEFENDANT SHOW CAUSE WHY FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT	
	Border Patrol, and DOES 11–20,	SHOULD REMAIN UNDER SEAL	
23	Officers of U.S. Customs and Border Protection,		
24	Defendants.		
25		<u> </u>	
26			

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15	** Admitted pursuant to Ariz. Sup. Ct.	
16	R. 38(f)	
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This motion involves a procedurally odd posture. Plaintiff is filing her First Amended Complaint and requesting that it be filed under seal *temporarily* to prevent public disclosure of the identity of Defendant, a U.S. Border Patrol agent. But Plaintiff actually *opposes* filing the amended complaint under seal, even temporarily. Plaintiff is filing the amended complaint under seal only as part of an agreement with the United States Attorney's Office for New Mexico, which asked that the identity of Defendant remain under seal until this Court decides whether the sealing is proper.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff, Araceli Rodriguez, is the mother of a teenage boy who was killed in October 2012 by gunfire from a Border Patrol agent. Plaintiff originally filed her complaint in July 2014 against DOE defendants because the government would not provide the name of the Border Patrol agent responsible for shooting her son, notwithstanding repeated requests by counsel for Plaintiff. Soon after filing her DOE complaint, Plaintiff requested that this Court permit her to take third-party depositions of government officials with knowledge of the identity of the responsible Border Patrol agent. The Court granted that motion on August 7, 2014 (Dkt # 12).

In response to the Court's Order, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, through the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Mexico, agreed to provide the name of the Border Patrol agent responsible for the shooting. The agency also agreed to provide the name of the private attorney representing the agent, who Plaintiff will serve with the amended complaint and this motion. But the government would only provide the name of the Border Patrol agent if Plaintiff agreed to file the amended complaint under seal pending a ruling by this Court on whether the name could remain under seal. Because Plaintiff is running up against the statute of limitations, Plaintiff agreed to the government's demand. For the reasons set forth below, Plaintiff strongly opposes the sealing of the amended complaint and respectfully requests that the Court issue an

¹ Plaintiff is also simultaneously filing a redacted version of the First Amended Complaint.

order requiring Defendant to show cause why the name of the agent should remain under seal.

ARGUMENT

The government's request that Defendant's name remain hidden from the public is extraordinary. The strong presumption in civil litigation is that the parties' identities are public information. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(a) ("The title of the complaint must name all the parties"). That is particularly so where, as here, the litigation involves the deadly use of force by law enforcement. To overcome this presumption, a party has the exceptionally high burden of demonstrating that special circumstances exist, such as an objectively reasonable fear of severe harm through disclosure of the party's name, that "outweigh[] prejudice to the opposing party and the public's interest in knowing the party's identity." *Does I thru XXIII v. Advanced Textile Corp.*, 214 F.3d 1058, 1068 (9th Cir. 2000).

The public interest in knowing the identity of a federal agent sued for the use of deadly force during his official duties is paramount. As one court has stated regarding a border shooting: "The incident raised issues of legitimate public concern.... [The officer] is alleged to have acted in the course and scope of his duties as a law enforcement officer at the time of the shooting. His name, the location of the event, and the events surrounding the altercation are not private matters." *Lorenzo v. United States*, 719 F. Supp. 2d 1208, 1215 (S.D. Cal. 2010).²

Plaintiff is aware of no circumstances in this case that would warrant such extraordinary relief to Defendant. Plaintiff has not been provided with any information that would suggest a specific safety issue or threat to Defendant that could overcome

² In fact, even outside of litigation, in the context of a public records request, "the public's substantial interest in the conduct of its peace officers outweighs, in most cases, the officer's personal privacy interest." *Long Beach Police Officers Assn. v. City of Long Beach*, 59 Cal. 4th 59, 73 (2014); *see id.* at 74 (stating that when an incident "concerns officer-involved shootings, the public's interest in the conduct of its peace officers is particularly great because such shootings often lead to severe injury or death").

1	the presumption against anonymity. Permitting Defendant to proceed anonymously		
2	would be contrary to the public's right of access to judicial proceedings and		
3	unwarranted in this case.		
4			
5	CONCLUSION		
6	For the reasons stated above, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court		
7	temporarily seal the First Amended Complaint but order Defendant to show cause why		
8	the amended complaint should remain under seal.		
9			
10	DATED 0 4 1 0 2014		
11	DATED: September 8, 2014		
12	<u>/s/Lee Gelernt</u> ACLU FOUNDATION IMMIGRANTS'		
13	RIGHTS PROJECT		
14	/s/Luis F. Parra		
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16	Counsel for Plaintiff		
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