

No. 70597-1-I

**COURT OF APPEALS, DIVISION I
OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

ARTHUR WEST,

Appellant,

vs.

CITY OF SEATTLE, et al.

Respondents,

BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page(s)

I. INTRODUCTION1

II. COUNTERSTATEMENT OF ISSUES1

III. COUNTERSTATEMENT OF THE CASE.....2

IV. ARGUMENT.....8

 A. Standard of Review.....8

 B. West’s assignments of error are not properly before this Court because they were only raised in response to a summary judgment motion and not in his Complaint.....8

 C. The trial court correctly held that the City provided all requested records, and had no obligation to provide the weekly calendar printout views.10

 D. The trial court correctly held that the City did not improperly withhold the weekly calendar view printouts.13

 E. The City fully complied with the PRA when it provided the individual appointments related to I-502.....14

 F. The trial court correctly held that the City’s search for records was adequate, and in compliance with the PRA.....16

 G. The PRA does not require agencies to produce multiple copies of the same record.18

V. CONCLUSION.....20

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Page(s)

CASES

Beal v. City of Seattle, 150 Wn. App. 865, 209 P.3d 872 (2009) 10

Bonamy v. City of Seattle, 92 Wn.App. 403, 960 P.2d 447 (1998) review denied, 137 Wn.2d 1012, 978 P.2d 1099 (1999)..... 10

Crooker v. United States State Dep't, 628 F.2d 9, (D.C.Cir.1980)..... 19

City of Federal Way v. Koenig, 167 Wn.2d 341, 217 P.3d 1172 (2009).... 8

Defenders of Wildlife v. U.S. Dep't of Interior, 314 F. Supp. 2d 1, (D.D.C. 2004) 19

Glazer v. Adams, 64 Wn.2d 144, 391 P.2d 195 (1964) 10

Hangartner v. City of Seattle, 151 Wn.2d 439, 90 P.3d 26 (2004)..... 10

Hearst v. Hoppe, 90 Wn. 2d 123, 580 P. 2d 246 (1978)..... 19

Neighborhood Alliance of Spokane Co. v. County of Spokane, 172 Wn.2d 702, 261 P.3d 119 (2011)..... 16

O'Neill v. City of Shoreline, 170 Wn. 2d 138, 240 P.3d 1149 (2010)..... 11

PAWS v. UW, 125 Wn.2d 243, 884 P.2d 592 (1994)..... 8

Progressive Animal Welfare Soc'y v. Univ. of Wash., 125 Wn.2d 243, 884 P.2d 592 (1994)..... 13

Robel v. Roundup Corp., 148 Wn.2d 35, 59 P.3d 611 (2002) 9

Soter v. Cowles Publ'g Co., 162 Wn.2d 716, 174 P.3d 60 (2007) 8

Wood v. Lowe, 102 Wn. App. 872, 10 P.3d 494 (2000) 10

STATUTES

Initiative 502 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 18, 20

RCW 42.17A.555..... 5

RCW 42.56.070 18

RCW 42.56.100 15

RCW 42.56.520	5, 15
RCW 42.56.550	1, 8
RCW 42.56.550(3).....	8
RCW Chapt. 42.56.....	1

MISCELLANEOUS

WAC 44-14-04001.....	17
WAC 44-14-04002.....	10
WAC 44-14-04003.....	15, 17
WAC 44-14-04003(9).....	15

I. INTRODUCTION

Appellant Arthur West (“West”) made a public records request to Respondent, City of Seattle (“City”), for Initiative 502 (“I-502”) related correspondence under the Washington Public Records Act (“PRA”), RCW Chapt. 42.56. The PRA provides that a court may award costs and penalties when an agency has denied a requester an opportunity to inspect or copy a public record. RCW 42.56.550. The trial court correctly determined that the City did not deny West the opportunity to inspect or copy any public record he requested. In particular, West did not request the records that are the subject of this appeal. The City respectfully requests that this Court affirm the trial court’s ruling.

II. COUNTERSTATEMENT OF ISSUES

1. Did the trial court correctly determine that five printouts of the City Attorney’s weekly calendar were not responsive to West’s request for correspondence related to I-502 when the request did not seek copies of calendars, and the City did provide West with all individual calendar appointments related to I-502?

2. Did the trial court correctly determine that the five weekly calendar printouts were not silently withheld because they were not responsive to the request?

III. COUNTERSTATEMENT OF THE CASE

West submitted a three part public records request to the City on August 27, 2012. CP 6. The subject line of the request was titled "I-502 Related Correspondence" and each part of the request concerned Initiative-502 related records, including correspondence and communication between the City Attorney or the City Attorney's Office and the U.S. Attorney's Office, representatives of Hempfest, and the Initiative-502 campaign. CP 10.

After careful review of West's request, the City planned and performed a comprehensive search for responsive records from all identified record custodians and record locations using electronic searches and search terms. CP 2-3,6-7, 29-30. To ensure that it had correctly interpreted the request, the City informed West of the proposed search procedures and terms on three separate occasions. CP 33, 38-41. On August 31, 2012, the City informed West that it would be searching "records, communication, and correspondence as you have defined them (paper records, or records of any telephone calls, LUDs, text messages,

PDA communications, or emails from, any mobile or stationary device) relating to or concerning I-502.”(emphasis added) CP 38. The letter went on to list the search terms being used to search email accounts, the date range and search procedure which included searches of non-electronic files. CP 39. On October 31, 2012, the City again listed the email search terms, timeframes and search parameters. CP 40. On December 27, 2012, the City repeated its process stating “To review, we searched our records based on the criteria established in our correspondence. Working within the date ranges you specified, we used the following search terms: “Initiative 502”, “I-502”, “I 502”, “Durkan”, “New Approach.” In searching for documents created, sent, received, or maintained by the Seattle City Attorney employees we ran electronic and manual searches of hard files, email databases, hard-drives, offices, and personal devices of relevant CAO personnel.” CP 41. At no time did West object, clarify, or expand the suggested search terms or approach. CP 6, 29.

In total, the City located approximately 1,400 potentially responsive electronic records from nine employees, containing thousands of pages. CP 3, 33. The City searched three employees’ personal devices and personal email accounts and reviewed of hundreds of pages of hard copy records. CP 6-7. The City collected electronic records from its Microsoft

Outlook email system using its email archive search tool, which allows searching for relevant email, attachments and calendar entries by topic. CP 33.

After careful review for responsiveness and potential exemptions, the City sent West five installments of records, between September and December 2012. The five installments included 39 separate Microsoft Outlook individual calendar appointments related to I-502 and located through a search of the City's email archives using the selected search terms¹, but did not include any other "calendar views." CP 34.

It is important to have a basic understanding of the nature of the records at issue in this appeal. An Outlook calendar is comprised of individual appointment records that typically have the .ICS file extension. CP 33. These .ICS files in an Outlook calendar database can be viewed in a variety of ways by changing the Outlook view preference to show appointments by day, week, month, subject, etc. Even so, all of those views are based on the .ICS file, which is the only actual "record" in the system. The City's email archiving system retrieves the individual

¹ In giving West the individual calendar appointments, the City likely exceeded its obligation to provide records under the PRA. West's request specified "I-502 related correspondence." While email from the City's archive system is responsive to this request, calendar appointments are not "correspondence" and could have been excluded altogether as non-responsive. Regardless, the City provided the individual appointments in an effort to interpret the request broadly because appointment, meeting and other calendar entries are maintained in the Outlook system.

calendar appointments independent of any inbox, subfolder, index or format in which they may appear, be stored, or are viewed. *Id.* The individual appointments are the records that form the basis for any calendar view. Moreover, the weekly calendar view, due to its size limitations, contains less information than any individual appointment. A comparison of the individual appointments and the weekly calendar is instructive. A copy of an individual appointment and the corresponding weekly printout are attached as Appendix A.

After receiving one installment of records, and as additional installments of records were being prepared, West filed a Complaint in King County Superior Court on October 12, 2012 claiming that the City had violated the PRA. The only alleged PRA violation contained in his Complaint was that the City did not “promptly” respond to his request pursuant to RCW 42.56.520. CP 53-54.

On October 24, 2012 after receiving two installments of records, West filed a citizen’s action complaint with the Washington Public Disclosure Commission (PDC) supported by records he obtained from the City. CP 52, 97. The complaint alleged that the Seattle City Attorney, Pete Holmes, had permitted his assistant to schedule and record I-502 campaign-related appointments on his official calendar in violation of RCW 42.17A.555. CP 99. The PDC contacted Mr. Holmes and

requested records stating that “We will be requesting copies of campaign-related entries on your public calendar, and wanted to alert you to that fact as soon as possible, so that you and your staff could discuss the logistics of complying with that request. We may ask to see specific entries, or ask for all entries in a range of dates. . .”² In response to this request specifically directed at calendars, the City provided the PDC with printouts from the weekly view of Mr. Holmes’ Outlook calendar, and other records related to a number of specific calendar entries at issue, including records of the individual appointments and related emails. CP 91-92. The PDC asked the City a series of follow up questions indicating that its investigation focused around particular communications related to the scheduling of calendar appointments. CP 94-96.

In a separate discovery request, West specifically requested that the City provide copies of the same records previously provided by the City to the PDC. On February 26, 2103, over a relevance objection, the City provided that category of records. CP 120, 125. Included in this response were the five calendar printouts that have become the focus of West’s allegations and appeal. The PDC also provided West with these

² This statement appears in the paragraph following CP 92. This portion of the email was not part of the record in the trial court, because Mr. West did not raise the issues of the calendar printouts in his Complaint and communications with the PDC were not, therefore, the focus of the pleadings or evidence below.

records in response to a public disclosure request on March 28, 2013. CP 111-12. And when West specifically requested weekly calendar view printouts in a separate and later public disclosure request not at issue in this appeal, the City again provided him the five weekly calendar printouts at issue here. RP 33-34.

The City moved for summary judgment in the public records matter on March 25, 2013 based on the sole allegation in West's Complaint — that the City was not prompt in its response to his request. On May 1, 2013 West responded to the City's motion, and raised for the first time the allegations regarding the weekly calendar view printouts and the City's records search. In his response, West abandoned his original "promptness" allegations and, without amending or withdrawing his complaint, pursued only these new allegations related to weekly calendar printouts. In his response to the City's motion, West conceded that the City provided the 39 individual calendar appointments, but claimed that the City should also have given him the separate weekly calendar view printouts. CP 84. Just days before the summary judgment hearing, and in violation of court rules, West filed an additional responsive pleading expanding his allegations and, without providing any factual basis, making new allegations of "deliberate withholding" of records and a failure to perform an adequate search. On May 10th, 2013,

the King County Superior granted summary judgment in favor of the City finding that the City's response had complied with the PRA, that its response was prompt, that no records were withheld, and that the search was legally adequate. The trial court denied West's Motion for Reconsideration and Motion to Supplement on June 4, 2013. On July 3, 2013, West filed a Notice of Appeal in this matter.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. Standard of Review

This Court reviews challenges to agency action under the PRA de novo. RCW 42.56.550(3); *City of Federal Way v. Koenig*, 167 Wn.2d 341, 344, 217 P.3d 1172 (2009); citing *Soter v. Cowles Publ'g Co.*, 162 Wn.2d 716, 731, 174 P.3d 60 (2007). In reviewing a PRA request, "the appellate court stands in the same position as the trial court where the record consists only of affidavits, memoranda of law, and other documentary evidence." *PAWS v. UW*, 125 Wn.2d 243, 252, 884 P.2d 592 (1994).

B. West's assignments of error are not properly before this Court because they were only raised in response to a summary judgment motion and not in his Complaint.

West's Complaint stated a cause of action against the City for "unreasonably delaying disclosure of [public] records." CP 54. The only factual allegation in the complaint regarding the PRA concerned the

timeliness or promptness of the City's response to his request. West did not raise any issues concerning "withholding" and weekly calendar view printouts until his responsive pleadings on summary judgment. West's "withholding" allegations were not properly before the trial court, and not relevant to the only disputed issue in the Complaint – whether the City responded "promptly" to his records request.

In his Opening Brief, West lists two assignments of error. He does not assign error to any of the findings of fact or conclusions of law concerning promptness. Additionally, he fails to assign error to the conclusion of law concerning adequate search. Unchallenged findings of fact are verities on appeal. *Robel v. Roundup Corp.*, 148 Wn.2d 35, 42, 59 P.3d 611 (2002). Unchallenged conclusions of law become the law of the case. *State v. Moore*, 73 Wn.App. 805, 811, 871 P.2d 1086 (1994).

Instead, West's assignments of error focus solely on the issue of whether the City should have provided the weekly calendar view printouts. These assignments of error concern issues were never raised in his Complaint that initiated this litigation. Furthermore, the assignments of error do not refer to any of the trial court's findings of fact or conclusions of law. Assignments of error without reference to the record or legal authority are meritless. *Glazer v. Adams*, 64 Wn.2d 144, 149, 391

P.2d 195 (1964). For these reasons, West's allegations regarding the weekly calendar view printouts are not properly before this Court.

C. The trial court correctly held that the City provided all requested records, and had no obligation to provide the weekly calendar printout views.

The PRA imposes one important obligation on a records requester - a request must be for an identifiable public record so that an agency may properly respond. *Hangartner v. City of Seattle*, 151 Wn.2d 439, 448, 90 P.3d 26 (2004); *Wood v. Lowe*, 102 Wn. App. 872, 878, 10 P.3d 494 (2000). An agency has no duty to read requesters' minds. *Bonamy v. City of Seattle*, 92 Wn.App. 403, 412, 960 P.2d 447 (1998) review denied, 137 Wn.2d 1012, 978 P.2d 1099 (1999). "A public agency cannot be expected to disclose records that have not yet been requested." *Beal v. City of Seattle*, 150 Wn. App. 865, 875, 209 P.3d 872 (2009) (citations omitted). The Attorney General's Model Rules for Public Disclosure provide agencies and requesters with best practice guidance. The Model Rules state that when a request is vague and contains language such as "relating to," "the agency may interpret the request to be for records which directly and fairly address the topic."(emphasis added) WAC 44-14-04002.

West made a request for identifiable public records but expected the City to intuit that he wanted something else. Without a request that

directly and fairly requested calendars, the City had no obligation to produce the weekly calendar view printouts or otherwise intuit that West actually wanted copies of calendars.³ West's request made no mention of calendars or calendar appointments. As he discusses at length in his briefing, West is well aware that individuals keep calendars and that these can be requested through a public disclosure request. On three occasions, the City described to West in writing, the selected search terms, procedures and locations it was using to locate records. CP 6-7. West had ample opportunity to let the City know he also wanted calendar printouts, but instead chose to pursue this lawsuit and appeal.

The trial court correctly held that the PRA did not require the City to provide West with the weekly calendar view printouts that contained all of the appointments set for Mr. Holmes when the request was limited to a particular topic – I-502 related correspondence. The trial court properly noted that the word “calendar” did not appear anywhere in West's request and recognized that there is a difference between a request for a

³ The City provided West with the records he requested. Had the City instead provided the weekly printouts, a court may have found a PRA violation because the City did not provide the records requested. Compare the facts in this case to those in *O'Neill v. City of Shoreline*, 170 Wn. 2d 138, 240 P.3d 1149 (2010). In *O'Neill*, the requester specifically requested an email with metadata. In response to the request, the City of Shoreline provided a printout of the email that did not contain the metadata. The Court found that Shoreline had violated the PRA by failing to provide the requested record. In providing the individual appointments, the City's actions were consistent with the Court's ruling in *O'Neill*.

“calendar” and “calendared events relating to a specific topic.” RP 38-39. During oral argument, the Court asked West whether he received the calendar entries responsive to each of the three portions of the request, and he conceded that he had received the individual calendar events related to each part of his request. RP 28-32.

At no point in his trial court pleadings, oral argument, or Opening Brief has West provided any evidence or even argued that the language of his request included calendars. Instead, he continues to claim that the City should have provided the records because their failure to do so was part of a “conspiracy.” Opening Brief 18-20.

West acknowledges that the City provided him with 39 individual calendar appointments related to I-502, but he continues to argue that the City withheld records. He characterizes the .ICS file appointment records as “edited excerpts” of the calendar. CP 84. In doing so, West ignores the inherent nature of a .ICS file, which as discussed, is the only responsive record in an Outlook database.

West further argues that because the City provided the weekly printouts to PDC it had an obligation to provide them to West. This argument is baseless, because the PDC asked the City to provide it distinctly different records. In contrast to West’s request, the PDC specifically asked the City to gather records of all of the entries in Mr.

Holmes' calendar, as well as communication regarding particular calendar appointments. CP 91-96. If anything, the City's response to the PDC request, and the fact that the City provided the weekly printouts to West in response to a later specific request for those printouts, and again in discovery, shows that the City provides records when they are requested in an identifiable manner.

D. The trial court correctly held that the City did not improperly withhold the weekly calendar view printouts.

West argues that the City "silently withheld" the weekly printouts by trying to draw a parallel between the City's production of the individual appointments and that of the University of Washington in *Progressive Animal Welfare Soc'y v. Univ. of Wash.*, 125 Wn.2d 243, 269-71, 884 P.2d 592 (1994) (*PAWS*). The *PAWS* case is inapplicable here. In *PAWS*, the University failed to acknowledge the existence of a number of pages from a grant proposal requested by *PAWS*. *Progressive Animal Welfare Soc'y v. Univ. of Wash.*, 125 Wn.2d 243, 269-71, 884 P.2d 592 (1994). In contrast, here the City disclosed all responsive records. The City did not withhold any records "silently" or any other way. The reason the City did not produce the weekly calendar printouts was because they were not requested.

West makes many dramatic allegations about the five calendar printouts. He claims that they were silently withheld because they were “smoking gun” records and “damning evidence.” 81-82, 85, 145-46. He believes that even though he did not request them, and even though the .ICS files contained more detail regarding I-502 related calendar entries, he should have been provided with the weekly printouts in order to “keep public officials accountable.” *Id.* This argument makes no sense. West used the very records provided by the City in the first two installments he received as the basis for his PDC complaint. CP 52-53, 92, 99-103. The complaint triggered an investigation and the PDC eventually found de minimus violations. CP 99-100. The violations were not based on the five printouts. They were based on three emails which were, in fact, provided to West in response to his public disclosure request. CP 52-53, 106-07. Furthermore, West was provided with the calendar printouts in response to discovery and later public disclosure requests. It is hard to imagine how providing West with the five printouts under an overbroad interpretation of his request, in violation of basic PRA guidance, would have resulted in any greater “accountability” for public officials.

E. The City fully complied with the PRA when it provided the individual appointments related to I-502.

The PRA requires that agencies respond “promptly” to a public records request. RCW 42.56.520. It further requires that agencies provide requesters with the “fullest assistance” and “most timely possible action” when fulfilling requests. RCW 42.56.100. None of these terms are defined in the PRA. In furtherance of the principles of promptness, fullest assistance and most timely possible action, the Model Rules encourage communication about the scope of the request so responsive records can be identified. WAC 44-14-04003. The Model Rules further direct that “an agency cannot “bury” a requester with nonresponsive documents.” WAC 44-14-04003(9).⁴

The City communicated with West regarding the scope of the request on three occasions and was met with silence each time. CP 6, 29. The City provided West with all responsive records based on his written request and the City’s reasonable interpretation of the subject and scope of the request. West fails to acknowledge, or address the fact that the City provided him with all records actually responsive to his request. Providing individual calendar appointments related to I-502, in response

⁴ If the City had read West’s request as he argues, it would have had to search for and provide West with every appointment, related communication and calendar printout from the City Attorney’s calendar and every duplicate thereof. In a typical week, Mr. Holmes has approximately 40 appointments with hundreds of related communications. CP 86-90. The majority of these voluminous records would be nonresponsive to a request seeking records related to I-502.

to a request for I-502-related records, both complies with PRA requirements to provide responsive records and adheres to the PRA's obligations to provide fullest assistance and most timely possible action to the requester by eliminating non-responsive, non-requested and duplicative records.

F. The trial court correctly held that the City's search for records was adequate, and in compliance with the PRA.

West does not assign error to the trial court's finding that the City performed an adequate search under the PRA. However, because he argues the issue in his Opening Brief, the City takes this opportunity to respond.

Under Washington law, "[t]he adequacy of a search is judged by a standard of reasonableness, that is, the search must be reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents." *Neighborhood Alliance of Spokane Co. v. County of Spokane*, 172 Wn.2d 702, 720, 261 P.3d 119 (2011). In determining the adequacy of a search, the "focus is not on whether responsive documents do in fact exist, but whether the search itself was adequate." *Id.* at 719-720. The Court in *Neighborhood Alliance* goes on to suggest that agencies should inform requesters of the terms, type and location of their intended search "since doing so may avoid litigation." *Id.* at 721. The Model Rules state that agencies should search

where is it most likely that responsive documents would be located, “even though other departments may have copies or alternative versions of the same documents.” WAC 44-14-04003(9).

The City performed a carefully designed search of nine employees’ records, using precisely-chosen search terms, that was reasonably calculated to uncover all relevant documents. The City repeatedly communicated the parameters of its intended search to West. Despite West’s baseless claims to the contrary, the City supplemented its search of electronic records with a search of hundreds of pages of hard copy files. CP 6-7, 29, 30. West responds to the City’s evidence regarding its extensive search efforts with nothing more than unsupported claims that the City should have searched for non-responsive records he never requested.

Furthermore, under the Model Rules, agencies are encouraged to use technology to provide public records more quickly, and if possible, less expensively. WAC 44-14-04001. To achieve these goals, the City relies on Microsoft Outlook and email archiving technology for storing and retrieving digital records. The City appropriately used these programs to search for and locate responsive records – including the 39 appointments that were related to I-502.

West fails to acknowledge that the City provided him records identifiable are responsive to his request. According to West, the Court should find the City's records search and production procedures and tools defective because the City did not provide West with records he never requested. This reading of the PRA would give agencies a disincentive to invest in technology to manage and retrieve records and directly violate the Model Rules' guidance.

G. The PRA does not require agencies to produce multiple copies of the same record.

Even if the trial court erred in finding that the calendar printouts were not responsive, the City did not violate the PRA because the five weekly calendar view printouts, at most, contain the same information contained in the 39 individual appointments related to I-502 that were provided. The City complied with the PRA by providing West with all of the information contained in the Outlook system related to I-502. That information is contained in the .ICS individual calendar format. *See* Appendix A.

Agencies are required to produce public records in response to requests. RCW 42.56.070. The PRA does not require agencies to provide duplicative copies of existing records. There are no Washington cases

that address the issue of duplicate records, however, the issue has been addressed in a number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) cases. Washington courts often look to FOIA cases for guidance where Washington law is silent. *Hearst v. Hoppe*, 90 Wn. 2d 123, 128, 580 P. 2d 246 (1978). Federal Courts have held that agencies are not required to search for and provide duplicative records unless those records contain unique information. In discussing a FOIA request, the court stated that “it would be illogical and wasteful to require an agency to produce multiple copies of the exact same document. *Cf. Crooker v. United States State Dep’t*, 628 F.2d 9, 10–11 (D.C.Cir.1980) (declining to require one agency to produce copies of the same records already produced by another agency, because FOIA's purpose of providing access to government materials had already been satisfied). The search was not inadequate simply because it failed to produce duplicate copies of responsive records.” *Defenders of Wildlife v. U.S. Dep’t of Interior*, 314 F. Supp. 2d 1, 9-10 (D.D.C. 2004)

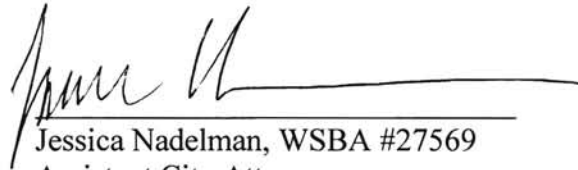
Under West’s interpretation of the PRA, the City would need to find and produce every permutation of the relevant data produced to West, including, for example, printouts of the calendars in every possible view and on different colored paper, with different fonts or different paper size. The PRA has no such requirement. Here, the trial court properly found

that City located and produced individual appointments using the search terms communicated to West. The PRA did not require the City to produce the five weekly calendar printouts.

V. CONCLUSION

The trial court correctly found that the City complied with the PRA when it provided West with responsive records including calendar entries identifiable as related to I-502. The City was not required to provide the five weekly calendar view printouts because they were not responsive to West's request, or at best partially duplicated information in the appointment entries that were produced. The City respectfully requests that this Court affirm the trial court's ruling.

DATED this 8th day of April, 2014.



Jessica Nadelman, WSBA #27569
Assistant City Attorneys
Attorneys for Respondents

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

Marisa Johnson states and declares as follows:

1. I am over the age of 18, am competent to testify in this matter, am a Legal Assistant in the Law Department, Civil Division, Seattle City Attorney's Office, and make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and belief.

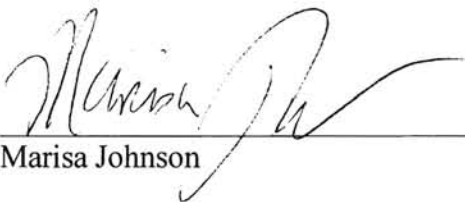
2. On April 9th, 2014, I caused to be delivered by United States Mail, First Class, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

Arthur West
120 State Avenue NE #1497
Olympia, WA 98501

a copy of Brief of Respondents.

3. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 9th day of April, 2014, at Seattle, King County, Washington.



Marisa Johnson

APPENDIX A

**June 24, 2012 -
June 30, 2012**

June 2012							July 2012						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31				

	24 Sunday	25 Monday	26 Tuesday	27 Wednesday	28 Thursday	29 Friday	30 Saturday
					Pete Out of Office; Holmes, Peter	Engel Lee out of office - Bill Modlin in charge; Lee, Engel To Jul 6	
						Craig Sims out of office; Sims, Craig	
						Jean Out of Office; Soler, Jean	
8:00				Koffee Klatch Hi Spot Cafe; Holmes, Peter	Peter OOO Holmes, Peter -kg4/18		
9:00			Court Visit Judge Rosen's Courtroom/ 1002			DOJ Wily Pete's Office; Holmes, Peter	City v. Egan OIR Conf Rm; Holmes, Peter
10:00	38th Annual Pride Parade 4th & Marion Holmes, Peter	Veterans Court Pete's Office; Holmes, Peter	John Stral/Monett Pete's Office; Holmes, Peter	HOLD- Court Visit TBD Craig will supply court case information, if needed. -kg6/25			
11:00	1-502 is Contingent #10 (i.e., Group #66 on the parade route. They'll be at the AQUA staging area at 4th & Marion Street; be sure to arrive by 10am and someone will let you into the building (call Tonia)						
12 pm		Holmes/Judges Lunch NOAH'S (Bring brown bag if preferred) Holmes, Peter Location to be determined -kg4/11; confirmed -kg6/22	FYI-Special 2-Hour CLE Presentation by Dan Satterberg & Solutions Room - 4th Potter, Teresa	Pete/Darby Walk Holmes, Peter	Travel Time	Joe Zimmerman McCormick's Holmes, Peter Kara @ 650-3348 (or Jon @ 274-5115) -kg6/4	
1:00	Tonia @ 245-4439			Report Out to the Caturmission/Mockdr Society 2100 24th Ave S/1st Floor		Wily Wrap Up DuComb, Darby	Kim/Pete/Darby Garrett, Kim
2:00		LAW Dept Emergency Mgmt Vanil Rm/SMT 5300; DuComb, Darby	Kim/Pete/Darby Garrett, Kim	Weekly Report Revd OIR Conf Rm; DuComb, Darby	Travel Time	Parry/Holmes (Egan) Pete's Office; Holmes, Peter	FYI-Gun Violence Pa KCTS 9
3:00	Kimberly Mills' Garden Party 630 Alford Pl NW, Bainbridge Island Holmes, Peter						
4:00	20th annual garden party at the Mills garden.	Kim/Pete/Darby Garrett, Kim	Police Action Mathy OIR Conf Rm; DuComb, Darby				
5:00	630 Alford Pl NW Bainbridge Island 206-842-0919	FB O'Adair, DuComb, Darby		CM Clark/Holmes CM Clark's Office; Holmes, Peter			
6:00				FYI-Seattle Women's Commission: Rally to Support Violence Against Women Act Barbara Landes City of Seattle Seattle Women's Commission	EastPac Mtg Seattle U/ Chardin Hall, Rm 142/ 1020 E. Jefferson Holmes, Peter		
7:00	FYI-Justice Gonzalez Rally/Ben Harper Performance The Crocodile/ 2200 Second Ave Ben Harper To Perform At Rally For Justice Steve Gonzalez Tickets for the June 24th rally at the Crocodile						

Holmes, Peter

Subject: 38th Annual Pride Parade
Location: 4th & Marion

Start: Sun 6/24/2012 11:00 AM
End: Sun 6/24/2012 3:00 PM
Show Time As: Tentative

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Not yet responded

Organizer: –

Importance: High

I-502 is Contingent #10 (i.e., Group #66 on the parade route. They'll be at the AQUA staging area at 4th & Marion Street; be sure to arrive by 10am and someone will let you into the building (call Tonia)

Tonia @ 245-4439

38th Annual Seattle Pride and Festival – Sunday, June 24, 2012

The Pride Parade begins at 11 AM in downtown Seattle. City employees should meet in front of City Hall at 10 AM.

CITY OF SEATTLE IS CONTINGENT #95 (GROUP #150 ON THE PARADE ROUTE)

Department/Commission/Organization liaisons are:

- Jerry DeGriek – Mayor's Office
- Dan Nolte – Legislative
- Amy Herndon – Arts and Cultural Affairs
- Danielle Hursh – Office of Economic Development
- Dawn Schellenberg – Seattle Department of Transportation
- Alan Justad – Department of Planning and Development
- Karen DeVenaro – City Light
- Gary Maehara – City Light

- Vicki Simpson – Fire Department
- Mickey Bannister-Mingo – Department of Finance and Administrative Services
- Sina Ebinger – Seattle Police Department
- Douglas Raguso – Seattle Police Department
- Warren Chin – Seattle Public Library
- Denise Well – Seattle Center
- Marta Idowu – Seattle Office for Civil Rights
- Ryan McMurray Seattle – LGBT Commission
- Christopher Peguero – SEqual

This year’s parade theme is “The Many Faces of Pride.” 2012 marks an historic year with the passage of the statewide Marriage Equality bill. We also celebrate the second anniversary of the City’s own LGBTQ employee association – SEqual – City of Seattle LGBTQ Employees for Equality.

I hope to see you at the 2012 Pride Parade on June 24. For more information about the event, please contact Marta Idowu at SOCR at 4-4540 or by email at marta.idowu@seattle.gov.

Sincerely,

Mike McGinn

Mayor

I would like to invite you and your employees to join me in marching in the 2012 Pride Parade on Sunday, June 24 at 11 AM in downtown Seattle. Visible City participation at the Pride Parade helps to convey the City’s support for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) community. This year’s parade theme is “The Many Faces of Pride.”

This is an exciting and historic year with the passage of the statewide Marriage Equality bill. We will also celebrate the second anniversary of SEqual – City of Seattle LGBTQ Employees for Equality. SEqual is the City's own LGBTQ Employee Association. SEqual works to overcome institutional barriers to equality and social justice for LGBTQ employees and in the community.

Seattle joins Pride Parades across the country to commemorate the Stonewall riots, a series of demonstrations against a police raid that took place in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969 at the Stonewall Inn in New York City. Stonewall is considered the birth of the movement for equal rights and liberation for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people.

Seattle Out and Proud (SOaP) is the official organizer of the annual Seattle Pride Parade. The Seattle Office for Civil Rights will coordinate City participation, in collaboration with the Seattle LGBT Commission and SEqual.

Please designate a department liaison to help communicate information regarding registration and parade logistics. Please send the name of your department liaison to Marta Idowu at SOCR by March 30 so that she can organize the City contingent across departments. Marta can be reached at 4-4540 or by email at marta.idowu@seattle.gov.

Thank you for your support of LGBTQ equality. I look forward to seeing you and your staff at the 2012 Pride Parade.

Julie Nelson, Director

Seattle Office for Civil Rights

810 Third Ave, Suite 750, Seattle, WA 98104

w: 206.233.7822 | f: 206/684-0332 | c: 206.255.6914

www.seattle.gov/civilrights/

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