

70597-1

70597-1

No. 70597-1-I

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

**ARTHUR WEST,
appellant,**

Vs.

**CITY OF SEATTLE, et al
respondents**

**On appeal from the rulings of
the honorable Judge Linde**

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

FILED
COURT OF APPEALS DIV I
STATE OF WASHINGTON
2011 JUN -2 PM 12:00

FILED
COURT OF APPEALS DIV I
STATE OF WASHINGTON
2011 MAY 20 AM 11:02

**Arthur West
120 State Ave N.E. #1497
Olympia, Washington, 98501**

Table of Contents.....1

Table of Authorities.....2-3

Summary of Argument.....4-6

I West’s request for "All records, communications or correspondence...about or concerning I-502” reasonably included the City Attorney’s official calendar that reflected unlawful campaign activity on behalf of I-502.....9

II The Outlook calendar records withheld by the city were “existing data compilations from which information may be obtained or translated.”, as defined in RCW 42.56.010(3) and (4).....15

III The fact that Outlook Calendar records are responsive and subject to FOIA requirements is recognized by the EPA, the federal government, and the federal courts, sources of indisputable integrity and veracity.....18

IV The I-502 related outlook calendar records withheld by the city were known to exist by the defendants22

V The I-502 weekly calendar records were created, maintained, and regularly used, perused and relied upon by the Seattle City Attorney and members of his staff to coordinate government activities.....23

Conclusion-.....25

I. TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Consumer Federation of America v. Dept. of Agriculture, 455 F.3d 283, (2006).....	5, 19-20
Neighborhood Alliance of Spokane County v. Spokane County, 172 Wn.2d 702, 261 P.3d 119 (2011).....	12
Oglesby v. U.S. Dep’t of Army, 287 U.S. App. D.C. 126, 920 F.2d 57, 68 (1990).....	13
Progressive Animal Welfare Society v. University of Washington, 125 Wn.2d 243, 269-71, 884 P.2d 592 (1994) (PAWS II).....	17
Valencia-Lucena v. U.S. Coast Guard, 336 U.S. App. D.C. 386, 180 F.3d 321, 326 (1999).....	12

STATUTES

RCW 42.56.030.....	7
RCW 42.56.010(3).....	15
RCW 42.56.010(4).....	15

ARTICLES

- Patricia Fallon, The Freedom of Information Act and electronic calendars examined in *Consumer Federation of America v. Department of Agriculture*, (455 F.3d 283, (2006)) *The Public Servant*, Vol. 8, No. 4, (2007)..... 4
- The Lady and the Antelope: Suzanne Briet's Contribution to the French Documentation Movement*, *Library Trends* 52, no. 4 (March 22, 2004):..... 16
- Opening Statement of Defendant ACME Corporation, ©1995 Nicholas J. Schepis, Esq. and Stephen R. Gibson..... 16
- Suzanne Briet, *What is Documentation?*. *The Journal of the American Society of Information Science*, v. 48, no. 9 (Sept 1997), pp. 804-809..... 16
- Coyote v. ACME, Ian Frazier, *The New Yorker*, February 26, 1990, p. 42—43.....27

I. SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The technological advancements of recent years have radically changed the capability for storing information as well as the rules of discovery.

The issue of production of electronic appointment calendars is extremely important due to the increased use and access of electronic information and materials, especially when those materials are maintained on an agency's internal computer system¹.

The exhibit appearing at CP 224 of this case² demonstrates unequivocally that the maintenance and disclosure of the calendars of elected public law enforcement officials such as Judges and City

¹ Patricia Fallon, *The Freedom of Information Act and electronic calendars examined in Consumer Federation of America v. Department of Agriculture*, (455 F.3d 283, (2006)) *The Public Servant*, Vol. 8, No. 4, (2007)

² The Calendar of the Honorable Judge Linde for the week of May 10, 2013

Attorneys are essential to the sound operation of the government of this State, even when they are produced and maintained as electronic databases in programs such as Microsoft Outlook©.

This conclusion is supported by the reasoning of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia In Consumer Federation of America v. Department of Agriculture, 455 F.3d 283, (2006).

In CFA v. USDA, the Court of Appeals noted that there did not appear to be any practical distinction between the former practice of distributing calendar information in paper format or in hard copy versus the modern practice of allowing access to electronically stored information through an internal network.

As even the Honorable Judge Linde recognized, at the hearing held pursuant to the calendar

provided by the Court to the parties to ensure their attendance and participation at the hearing calendared for May 10, 2013...

Seeing... how those scheduled events fit in and to a calendar is key to understanding what our public officials are doing... (See transcript of May 10, 2013, at page 37, lines 20-22)

The records at issue in this appeal are these same “key” calendar records of the official weekly calendars of the Seattle City Attorney, responsive records that were created, used, perused, and maintained by the city, and withheld from plaintiff in violation of the Public Records Act, but which were provided to the Public Disclosure Commission as part of a successful PDC investigation related to enforcement of violations of the Public Disclosure Act by the Seattle City Attorney and his staff concerning

the calendaring of I-502 campaign activities (CP 101-103)

The PDC, in its investigation of Seattle City Attorney Holmes (CP 95-100) clearly found the calendar records maintained and used by the City were key to an understanding of what the City Attorney was doing in regard to I-502.

The only question that remains is: WHY were these known and responsive records not produced to plaintiff in the first place so he could share in these “Key” understandings, as required by the manifest remedial intent of the Public Records Act?

This case underscores the reason the drafters of I-276 combined campaign finance and reporting law with the requirement that government records be public, in order that the information necessary to establish compliance with the law be available, so

that the broad remedial intent of new law, that the people be informed of the conduct of government, and be able to hold it accountable, could reasonably be effectuated.

The official calendar records (containing initiative related campaign information) of a senior law enforcement official such as Seattle City Attorney Pete Holmes are obviously responsive to a request for “all records” related to the same initiative and the activities of the selfsame City Attorney.

If the broad remedial policy of the Public Records and Public Disclosure Acts are to be effectuated, it is essential that such key responsive records as the official calendars of senior elected officials like Seattle City Attorney Pete Holmes be readily disclosed, prior to citizens having to go to court to attempt to compel disclosure.

I West's original request for "All records, communications or correspondence...about or concerning I-502" reasonably encompassed the City Attorney's official calendar that reflected unlawful campaign activity on behalf of I-502.

To attempt to obscure the basic facts of this case the City advances a number of piscine "red herring" type arguments, raising spurious issues and frivolous defenses, which are both distracting and insubstantial.

Despite the creative novelty of the City's arguments, and the confusing legal smokescreen they attempt to blow in the way of justice, it is apparent from the Original Complaint that unlawful withholding of records is clearly alleged, (CP 50, 55)

It is also beyond reasonable dispute that West's original request for **All records,... about or concerning I-502**" reasonably included any existing "writings" of official calendar records of campaign

activities unlawfully scheduled and placed on the City Attorney's official work calendar.

As even a cursory examination of section 1.1 of the original complaint filed in this case (at CP 50) makes clear, "This is an action for and disclosure of public records...in regard to the City of Seattle's **unreasonable withholding** of public records..." (emphasis added).

A similar examination of the request demonstrates that it sought "**All records.. about or concerning I-502..**". Such a request necessarily includes "writings" maintained and used by the agency related to I-502, especially when they were the official calendars of the Senior law enforcement officer of the City, Seattle City Attorney Pete Holmes.

In consideration of the above, it is obvious that the City's attempts to deny that (1) the complaint alleged withholding, (2) that the request included "records" and (3) that the calendars showing I-502 related meetings and events were not-responsive to a request for I-502 related records are simply not within the pale of reasonable argument.

Further, the City completely misrepresents the facts and the contents of the Brief filed by the appellant when it attempts to allege that the City performed a valid search and West failed to argue this issue. As the Appellant argued in the Opening Brief...

"The City simply cannot be allowed to hide behind the spurious smokescreen of a "reasonable search" when records known to exist were concealed, for, as the Supreme Court and the federal judiciary

have recognized, the agency bears the burden, beyond material doubt, of showing its search was adequate in cases involving disclosure of public records.

To do so, the agency... should establish that all places likely to contain responsive materials were searched. *Neighborhood Alliance of Spokane County v. Spokane County*, 172 Wn.2d 702, 261 P.3d 119 (2011), citing *Valencia-Lucena*, 180 F.3d at 325.

The City in this case cannot meet this burden because they did not conduct a search of, or produce the Calendar records of, the of governmental functions of the Seattle City Attorney that they have certified were known to exist.

The City records officer did not contact the Seattle City Attorney and Search his paper records or review even the most basic records as his weekly calendar.

These were places that were reasonably likely to have responsive records, especially since it was no secret that Mr. Holmes was an outspoken and active proponent of I-502.

As the Supreme Court underscored in the Neighborhood Alliance decision...

...(A)gencies are required to make more than a perfunctory search and to follow obvious leads as they are uncovered. Valencia-Lucena v. U.S. Coast Guard, 336 U.S. App. D.C. 386, 180 F.3d 321, 326 (1999). The search should not be limited to one or more places if there are additional sources for the information requested. Valencia-Lucena, 180 F.3d at 326. Indeed, "the agency cannot limit its search to only one record system if there are others that are likely to turn up the information requested." Oglesby v. U.S. Dep't of Army, 287 U.S. App. D.C. 126, 920 F.2d 57, 68 (1990).

The City should not be allowed to veil nondisclosure of responsive records behind a perfunctory search and claim that they believed that

only isolated entries existed when they were very well aware that actual “calendars” in the form of weekly calendar records were available and “Used” by the City Attorney to manage his schedule.

Significantly, the defendants have not alleged that they were unaware of the existence of these tabular registers in the form of weekly calendars. In fact, the declaration of Mr. Jaeger demonstrates that the City was well aware of the existence of these “records” but deliberately decided not to disclose them. (See Jaeger Declaration at page 2, lines 9-10)”

In light of the 9 paragraphs and 3 case citations in the preceding excerpt from West’s Opening Brief, it is improper for the City to even claim that the reasonable search issue was not contested, especially when they have admitted that

the outlook calendar records were known by them to be both responsive and available.

Under such circumstances there can be no colorable claim to a reasonable search, since records known to exist were not produced. In any event, the Opening Brief adequately argues the reasonable search issue.

II The Outlook calendar records withheld by the city were “records” and “existing data compilations from which information may be obtained or translated.” as defined in RCW 42.56.010(3) and (4)

RCW 42.56.010 (3) and (4) define public “records” to include “**existing data compilations** from which information may be obtained or translated” (emphasis added),

This definition cannot be misrepresented to omit records such as the **existing Outlook**

calendar data compilations from which calendars were created, shared, used, perused and retained to coordinate the administration and operation of the office of the Seattle City Attorney.

The Seattle City attorney is not akin to a wild antelope³ freely roaming the African savannah, subject to the vicissitudes of a predator-prey relationship⁴, but is, conversely, a senior elected law enforcement officer whose duties on behalf of the public are governed by the documentation⁵ of the circadian and weekly rhythms of his official calendar.

³ *The Lady and the Antelope: Suzanne Briet's Contribution to the French Documentation Movement*, Library Trends 52, no. 4 (March 22, 2004):

⁴ See, Opening Statement of Defendant ACME Corporation, ©1995 Nicholas J. Schepis, Esq. and Stephen R. Gibson

⁵ Suzanne Briet, *What is Documentation ?*. the *Journal of the American Society of Information Science*, v. 48, no. 9 (Sept 1997), pp. 804-809.

For the public and the PDC to be fully informed of the activities of their government so that the policy of the Public Disclosure and Records Acts can be effectuated, it is imperative that key records such as a senior law enforcement official's calendar records be available after the meetings have been attended.

The fact that these known responsive records were not disclosed by the city of Seattle may not have been malicious or the product of a conspiracy, but it was a serious omission of relevant and critical data nonetheless.

The withheld Outlook calendar records were known responsive records meeting the definitions of RCW 42.56.010 (3) and (4).

As the Supreme Court held in PAWS II, the failure to produce responsive records known to exist

constitutes silent withholding. The City violated the PRA in refusing to provide the known responsive Outlook calendar records to the plaintiff, particularly when they were the only existing record of the official activities of the City Attorney for the City of Seattle.

III The fact that Outlook Calendar records are responsive and subject to disclosure is recognized by the EPA, the federal government, and the D. C. Court of Appeals, sources of indisputable integrity and veracity.

ER 402 allows notice of adjudicative facts to be taken at any point. In this case it is subject to judicial notice that the United States EPA, a source of unimpeachable veracity, states the following in its official guidance on public disclosure. (See attached)

I keep my calendar on the Microsoft Outlook e-mail system. Is it still a record?

The same rules apply to calendars that are maintained electronically as for those maintained in paper. Until EPA has an electronic recordkeeping system, the record copy of your calendar in Microsoft Outlook must be printed out on a regular basis (at least once a month) and filed in your paper recordkeeping system. This is especially important for calendars of senior officials since they are permanent records.

This conclusion is shared by the Justice Department and the White House, both of which make calendar information of their senior officials available online. (See attached exhibits)

The characteristics of electronic calendars were closely examined by the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in *Consumer Federation of America v. Department of Agriculture*, 455 F.3d 283, (2006).

In that case, the court recognized that, as in the instant case...

The technologically savvy... officials kept their calendars "on the... computer

system," thus necessarily subjecting them to the control of that system's administrators.

The Court in the Consumer Federation case found there to be no practical difference between distributing paper copies of calendars and allowing access to electronic copies in the manner that Pete Holmes' calendar was disclosed to and used by his assistants to coordinate the functions of the City Attorney's office. As the Court noted...

However, there does not appear to be any practical difference between the former practice of distributing information in printed form on hard copies and the modern practice of allowing others access through network computers. In any meaningful sense, the USDA calendars were electronically "distributed" to the listed recipients and were used by them to schedule agency meetings and prevent conflicts.

Additionally, the Consumer Federation court observed...

Allowing others to have routine computer access to a calendar, however, is more like distributing hard copies than it is like permitting occasional glances at a

document on a desk. In allowing computer access, the official surrenders personal control over the document and indicates that it will be used by others to plan their own workdays.

As the federal courts and the federal government recognize, the disclosure of officials' electronic calendars are a critical component of agency responsiveness to the Sunshine Laws.

Such disclosure is just as essential, or even more so, in the case of our more expansive and inclusive State Public Records Act.

This Court should take judicial notice of the circumstance that the federal government requires disclosure of the calendar information of senior law enforcement officials and that the electronic calendars of the City Attorney would have been subject to the FOIA under the precedent of the Consumer Federation decision.

IV The I-502 related outlook calendar records withheld by the city were known to exist by the defendants

It is clear from the defendant's own representations at trial, and from the Declaration of Mr. Jaeger (CP 31-42) that the existence of the outlook calendar database was known to the City, so there can be no "reasonable search" defense.

Despite the fact that the outlook calendar database was a "writing" as clearly defined in the PRA, and that it admittedly contained known responsive information different from what was disclosed to West in discreet appointment records produced separately and out of context, the City continues to defend the deliberate silent withholding of this key information.

The electronic calendars silently withheld in this case were material to the enforcement of a

pattern of violations of the campaign laws by the Seattle City Attorney and his staff, manifested by the selfsame calendars that were not disclosed to begin with.

Significantly, while withholding these public records from West, the City provided the very same City Attorney's calendar records to the Public Disclosure Commission, where they were employed as the crucial evidence to establish violations of the Campaign laws regarding the use of City resources to conduct partisan campaign activity on behalf of I-502, in a formal enforcement proceeding by the PDC.

V The I-502 weekly calendar records were created, maintained, and regularly used, perused and relied upon by the Seattle City Attorney and members of his staff to coordinate government activities.

Like the actual calendar of the Honorable Judge Linde, (CP 224) which was created by a

judicial assistant and used to coordinate the administration of justice in the King County Court in May of 2013, the withheld records in this case, the actual calendars of the activities of the Seattle City Attorney, (CP 86-90) were **“created”** by a public official (his assistant Kim Garrett, (CP 93, 96)) **“maintained”** by the City, and **“used”** by being shared with other officials (Angelica Mendoza and John Schochet (CP 96)) to coordinate and conduct the operations of Mr. Holmes and the City Attorney’s office.

It is beyond reasonable dispute that the City Attorney had a regular business practice of a weekly “calendar perusal sessions” (CP 231-279, 282, 295, 305, 310) where the calendars were **“used”** to coordinate the activities of the office. Clearly, the

withheld records were used and controlled by the City.

It could hardly be otherwise, as without calendars, it would be impossible for an office like the Seattle City Attorney to operate in a coordinated manner in coordination with its many support staff.

CONCLUSION

The production of electronic appointment calendars under the Sunshine Laws is extremely important due to the increased use and access of electronic information and materials, and such disclosure is especially necessary when such records are the only available record of a senior official's public job functions and are maintained on an agency's internal computer system.

The City's actions in this case violated both the letter of the law and the broad remedial intent of the Public Records Act that citizens like plaintiff West be informed of the activities of their elected public officials such as Seattle City Attorney Pete Holmes.

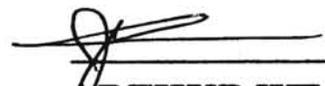
The Seattle City attorney is not akin to the wild antelope described by Suzanne Briet; freely roaming the African savannah, subject only to the uncertain constraints and vicissitudes of the predator-prey relationship, but is, conversely, a senior elected law enforcement officer whose officious duties on behalf of the public are governed and defined by the official documentation of the circadian and weekly rhythms of his official calendar.

For the public and the PDC to be fully informed of the activities of their government so that the policy of the Public Disclosure and Records Acts can

be effectuated, it is imperative that key records such as a senior law enforcement official's calendar be readily available, without recourse to the judiciary.

The City's arguments that electronic calendar records showing initiative campaign activities are not responsive to a request for "all records" relating to the same initiative should be taken just as seriously as the apocryphal claims of W. E. Coyote concerning defective merchandise purchased from the ACME Corporation⁶.

Respectfully submitted May 18, 2014.



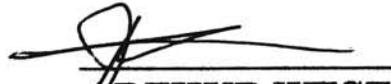
ARTHUR WEST

⁶ Coyote v. ACME, Ian Frazier, The New Yorker, February 26, 1990, p. 42--43.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that this document has been Mailed to
and/or Emailed to counsel for the respondents at
their address of record on or before May 18, 2014.

Done May 18, 2014.


ARTHUR WEST



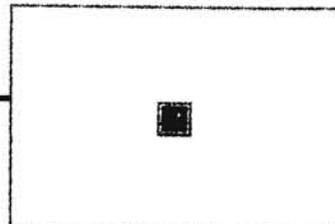
Records

You are here: [EPA Home](#) [Records](#) [Frequent Questions](#) Frequent Questions about Calendars and Records

file:///Users/arthurwest/Desktop/Seattle reply exhibit 1.html
Last updated on May 19, 2014

Frequent Questions about Calendars and Records

- [Is my calendar a record?](#)
- [How long should I keep my calendar?](#)
- [What do I do about the personal information I keep in my calendar?](#)
- [Is my calendar subject to the Freedom of Information Act \(FOIA\) or discovery?](#)
- [I keep my calendar on the Lotus Notes e-mail system. Is it still a record?](#)
- [How can I get additional guidance?](#)



Is my calendar a record?

Yes, if the calendar is used in transacting EPA business, then it, or portions thereof, qualifies as a federal record and must be kept in an organized recordkeeping system. This also includes daily diaries, planners, appointment books, and journals.

How long should I keep my calendar?

To determine how long your calendar should be kept, check the EPA records schedule, EPA 111 - Calendars, Schedules and Logs of Daily Activities. Records schedules provide mandatory instructions on how long records are to be maintained in the office and what happens to them after their office retention.

For most employees, the retention is two years. Calendars of senior officials are considered permanent documents and are eventually transferred to the National Archives. Details on who may be considered a senior official can be found in the Agency-wide Guidance section of the records schedule.

What do I do about the personal information I keep in my calendar?

It's not unusual to use the same calendar for personal and business appointments, however the best practice is to keep "personal papers" and records separate. Another option is to delete any personal information from the calendar prior to placing it in the recordkeeping system. This means you may need to copy pages for recordkeeping purposes if you are using a "bound" paper calendar.

Is my calendar subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) or discovery?

It is possible that your calendar may be subject to FOIA or discovery. If you receive a FOIA or discovery request for your calendar, contact the Office of General Counsel or Regional Counsel before doing anything so a determination can be made on what may be released.

I keep my calendar on the Microsoft Outlook e-mail system. Is it still a record?

The same rules apply to calendars that are maintained electronically as for those maintained in paper. Until EPA has an electronic recordkeeping system, the record copy of your calendar in Microsoft Outlook must be printed out on a regular basis (at least once a month) and filed in your paper recordkeeping system. This is especially important for calendars of senior officials since they are permanent records.

How can I get additional guidance?

If you have policy questions about your calendar, you should contact the [Records Help Desk](#). You can find additional guidance in the following publications:

- [Documenting Your Public Service](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#), National Archives and Records Administration
- [Frequent Questions about Personal Papers](#)

January 03, 2011
Monday

8:30 AM - 9:00 AM **FBI Briefing**
FBI SIOC
POC: Denise Cheung
Attending: James Cole, Gary Grindler, Lisa Monaco, David O'Neil, Stuart Delery, Denise Cheung

9:00 AM - 9:10 AM **FBI Director/AG**
FBI SIOC
POC: Stuart Delery
Attending: James Cole, Gary Grindler

9:15 AM - 9:45 AM **Daily Senior Management Meeting**
AG's Conference Room
POC: Kevin Ohlson
Attending: AG Holder, Kevin Ohlson, Monty Wilkinson, Aaron Lewis, Margaret Richardson, Jenny Mosier, Stuart Delery, Denise Cheung, Molly Moran, James Cole, Gary Grindler, Lisa Monaco, Stacey Luck, Charlotte Burrows, Rob Weiner, Tom Perrelli, Helaine Greenfeld, Ron Welch, Chris Schroeder, Jonathan Cedarbaum, Matt Miller

9:45 AM - 10:00 AM **Daily Meeting with James Cole**
AG's Conference Room
POC: Kevin Ohlson
DOJ: James Cole, Gary Grindler, Lisa Monaco, Kevin Ohlson, Monty Wilkinson, Stuart Delery

10:00 AM - 10:15 AM **Swearing-In Ceremony James Cole**
AG's Conference Room
POC: Kevin Ohlson
DOJ Photographer

10:30 AM - 11:00 AM **OFFICE TIME**

11:00 AM - 11:45 AM **Interview Request**
AG's Conference Room
POC: Kevin Ohlson
DOJ: Matt Miller, Amy Schapiro [REDACTED] Personal Contact Information
Note: Ms. Schapiro is doing a bio on AG Katzenbach

11:45 AM - 12:30 PM **OFFICE TIME**

12:30 PM - 1:00 PM **LUNCH**

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM **OFFICE TIME**

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM **MEETING - LIST OF TERRORISM CONVICTIONS**
AG's Conference Room
POC: Denise Cheung, Kevin Ohlson, Stuart Delery
DOJ: Gary Grindler, David Kris, Ron Welch, Matt Miller, Lisa Monaco, David O'Neil, George Toscas, Mark Agrast, Brad Wiegmann

3:00 PM - 4:45 PM **OFFICE TIME**

20	21	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	26
		<p data-bbox="699 243 894 636">10:45 AM The President, the Vice President, the First Lady and Dr. Biden attend the National Prayer Service</p> <p data-bbox="699 730 894 947">11:30 AM Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney</p> <p data-bbox="699 1041 894 1402">9:00 PM The President, the Vice President, the First Lady and Dr. Biden attend the Staff Inaugural Ball</p>	<p data-bbox="924 243 1118 495">10:30 AM The President and the Vice President receive the Presidential Daily Briefing</p> <p data-bbox="924 590 1118 768">12:30 PM Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney</p> <p data-bbox="924 863 1118 1041">12:30 PM The President and the Vice President meet for lunch</p>	<p data-bbox="1164 243 1391 422">10:30 AM Off-Camera Press Gaggle by Press Secretary Jay Carney</p> <p data-bbox="1164 516 1391 737">10:45 AM The President and the Vice President receive the Presidential Daily Briefing</p> <p data-bbox="1164 831 1391 1188">1:45 PM The Vice President participates in a live Google+ Hangout about the Administration's efforts to reduce gun violence</p> <p data-bbox="1164 1283 1391 1461">2:30 PM The President makes a personnel announcement</p> <p data-bbox="1164 1556 1391 1734">4:35 PM The President meets with Secretary of State Clinton</p>	

January 22, 2013

Tuesday

January 2013							February 2013						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4	5					1	2
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28		

22		Tuesday	
◀ From Jan 20		DC Inauguration	
7 am	Depart to the Members Dining Room		
8 00	Breakfast with friends: Congressman Peter Welch; Rep. Bruce Braley, Rep. Rush Holt, Congressman Timothy H. Bishop (confirmed) Members Dining Room, the Capitol		
9 00	Down time for the Governor Capitol Hill or Westin Hotel		
10 00	HOLD - Meeting with Rep. Peter DeFazio (OR); 2134 Rayburn HOB Washington, DC		
	Meeting with Senator Cantwell; 311 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510		
11 00	Meeting with Rep. Blumenauer; 1111 Longworth HOB Washington, DC 20515		
	Drive to the White House		
12 pm	Lunch meeting with David Agnew and WA State AG Bob Ferguson White House Mess		
1 00	Drive to DOJ, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC		
2 00	Meeting with US Attorney General Eric Holder DOJ, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC		
3 00	Drive to Office of Sen Murray, 448 Russell SOB, Washington, DC	Meeting with Senator Patty Murray (WA); Office of Sen Murray, 4-	
	Meeting with Senator Merkley re: Columbia River Crossing; 313 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510		
4 00	Conference Call to discuss DOJ meeting and medial Call	Meeting with Senator Ron Wyden (OR) on the Columbia River C	
5 00	Drive to National Airport	Conference call news conference re: AG Holder meeting	
6 00	Jay and Trudi depart Washington, DC on Alaska #3		
9:30pm - 11:00pm Depart for Executive Mansion			