

1 THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JESSICA NELSON,

11 Plaintiff,

No. C09-780Z

12 vs.

ORDER

13 BETH A. ALLEN, ALLEN2 LAW, LLC and
14 DOES 1 through 5, inclusive,

15 Defendants.

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18 This matter comes before the Court on defendants' motion for summary
19 judgment, docket no. 34. On August 12, 2010, the Court held oral argument on this
20 motion and granted in part and deferred in part the defendants' motion. The Court
21 previously concluded that plaintiff had failed, as a matter of law, to establish that
22 defendants committed legal malpractice in connection with the underlying case. The
23 Court, however, deferred ruling on whether plaintiff could base a legal malpractice
24 claim on her prior counsel's failure to pursue an outrage claim.
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1 **I. Background**

2 (A) Alleged Wrongful Termination

3 In June 2005, plaintiff was terminated as a police officer for the City of Federal
4 Way for misconduct. Plaintiff contended that the termination was wrongful and sued
5 the City of Federal Way and other Federal Way employees for wrongful discharge,
6 civil rights violations, and sexual discrimination arising out of the termination.
7 Plaintiff employed defendants who represented plaintiff in that case in this District,
8 Nelson v. City of Federal Way, et al., C06-1142RSL, (the “underlying case”). A copy
9 of the complaint in the underlying case is attached as Exhibit 3 to Declaration of Beth
10 Allen, docket no. 50. The claims made in the underlying case were limited to issues of
11 wrongful termination arising from plaintiff’s termination in June 2005. In May 2007,
12 defendant attorneys moved to withdraw as attorneys in the underlying case because of
13 a complete breakdown in communication. Nelson Decl., docket no. 36 at ¶ 4; Ex. E.
14 On May 22, 2007, defendant attorney Allen also wrote plaintiff a letter indicating that
15 the tort claim notice required by Washington law for tort claims “suffer[ed] from a
16 fatal defect” and that plaintiff might “have a claim against [Allen] for failing to file the
17 notice properly.” Id. Ex. F. Defendants’ motion to withdraw was ultimately granted
18 in the underlying case on June 5, 2007.

19 Defendants in the underlying case moved for summary judgment. In October,
20 2007, after plaintiff did not respond to the defendants’ motion for summary judgment
21 in the underlying case, the motion was granted and that case was dismissed.
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1 (B) Bonney Lake Criminal Incident

2 On July 16, 2005, plaintiff was stopped by a Bonney Lake police officer (Vince
3 Sainati) for speeding. Sainati Decl., docket no. 49 at ¶¶ 3-4. As Sainati approached
4 plaintiff's vehicle, he noticed a sticker on the vehicle that indicated police affiliation.
5 Id. at ¶ 4. Sainati asked Plaintiff if she was a police officer, and she told him she was
6 but that she was terminated and was appealing the termination. Id. Sainati asked to
7 see plaintiff's police credentials, and she showed them to him. Id. Sainati did not
8 issue a citation to plaintiff. Id. at ¶ 5.

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11 Sainati alleges that he was pressured by an official from the Federal Way Police
12 Department to file a report about the incident. Id. at ¶ 6. Plaintiff asserts that Sainati
13 wrote the report, which was forwarded to the Bonney Lake prosecutor. Nelson Decl.,
14 docket no. 48 at ¶ 11.

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16 On July 18, 2005, plaintiff was issued a citation by the City of Bonney Lake for
17 criminal impersonation. Id. at Ex. E. On September 21, 2005, the charges were
18 dismissed with prejudice. Id. at Ex. B (hereinafter the "Bonney Lake criminal
19 incident"). Pursuant to the dismissal, plaintiff signed a stipulation regarding the
20 existence of probable cause and she agreed "probable cause existed for all actions of
21 the City [of Bonney Lake] in this cause including but not limited to any arrest, time
22 spent in jail, citation issued, and/or prosecution . . ." Allen Decl., docket no. 50, Ex. 1
23 (Stipulation).
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1 After the criminal charges were filed against plaintiff, she claimed emotional
2 distress damages as a result of being falsely accused of the crimes. However, these
3 claims were never alleged in the underlying case.
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5 (C) Present Case for Legal Malpractice

6 The present case for legal malpractice followed the dismissal of the underlying
7 case. Plaintiff alleged legal malpractice as follows at paragraph 7 of the complaint:

8 On or about August 4, 2005 at Portland, Oregon plaintiff retained and
9 employed defendant, Beth Allen and Allen2 Law LLC to represent her in her
10 claim for wrongful discharge, civil rights violations and sexual discrimination
11 against the City of Federal Way and any other City of Federal Way employees
12 who may be responsible for her mistreatment or termination. Defendant Allen
13 represented to plaintiff she practiced in these areas of law and she enjoyed
14 representing wrongfully discharged persons and discrimination cases.
15 Defendant Allen specifically stated that this was an area of law that she was
16 familiar with. Had defendant not made such a representation plaintiff would
17 not have hired her.

18 No facts are alleged in the plaintiff's complaint relating to the Bonney Lake
19 criminal incident. Rather, discovery in this case has dealt solely with the alleged legal
20 malpractice in the handling of the wrongful termination incident.

21 **II. Discussion**

22 After discovery in this case, defendants moved for summary judgment. This
23 Court concluded, as a matter of law, that plaintiff failed to present a prima facie case
24 and, in the alternative, the City of Federal Way demonstrated a legitimate reason to
25 justify the termination of plaintiff for cause from the police department.

26 At oral argument, the Court requested supplemental briefing on the issue of
whether plaintiff has or can bring a claim of outrage arising out of the Bonney Lake

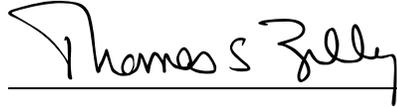
1 criminal incident in this case. The Court has reviewed the supplemental briefing of the
2 parties and concludes that defendants' motion should now be granted in total and all
3 claims should be dismissed. Plaintiff contends that "Defendants never moved for
4 summary judgment on a claim based on plaintiff's arrest and prosecution for
5 impersonating an officer." Plaintiff's supplemental brief at 1 (docket no. 47). This
6 statement is true but not relevant. Plaintiff never alleged a claim relating to the
7 Bonney Lake criminal incident in the underlying case and never alleged any facts
8 relating to that incident in the present claim for legal malpractice. Defendants
9 therefore had no reason to earlier move for summary judgment. Moreover, the Court
10 previously set a deadline of April 28, 2010, for amending the pleadings and that date
11 has long since expired. Plaintiff's last minute effort to bring a new claim more than 5
12 years after the events is unavailing. Even if the plaintiff's outrage claim had been
13 timely brought, the Court finds that the outrage claim lacks merit because the plaintiff
14 signed a stipulation to obtain a dismissal of the criminal charge and expressly agreed
15 and stipulated that there was probable cause for all the actions taken by the City of
16 Bonney Lake. Beth Allen Decl., docket no. 50 at ¶ 4, Ex. 2.

17 **CONCLUSION**

18 Because the plaintiff's outrage claim is untimely and lacks merit, the Court now
19 GRANTS defendants' motion for summary judgment, docket no. 34, and dismisses
20 this case. The Clerk is directed to enter judgment with prejudice and with costs.
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1 IT IS SO ORDERED.

2 DATED this 12th day of November, 2010.

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6 Thomas S. Zilly
7 United States District Judge
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