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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

ROB LEAR,

Plaintiff,

v.

SEATTLE HOUSING AUTHORITY,  
et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C13-0347JLR

ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Before the court is Defendant City of Seattle's ("City") motion for summary judgment dismissal of the Mayor of the City of Seattle ("Mayor"), the Seattle City Council ("City Council"), and the Seattle Office of Civil Rights ("Civil Rights Office"). (Mot. (Dkt. # 54).) Plaintiff Rob Lear has not filed an opposition to the City's motion for summary judgment. Nevertheless, the court has considered the City's motion, all

1 submissions filed in support, the applicable law, and the balance of the record. Being  
2 fully advised, the court GRANTS the City’s motion.

## 3 II. BACKGROUND

4 Mr. Lear alleges various causes of action against the Defendants including  
5 violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and  
6 numerous other federal and state causes of action. (*See generally* Am. Compl.  
7 (Dkt. # 46).) All of Mr. Lear’s claims appear to stem from a history of alleged  
8 mistreatment that started in 1996 when Mr. Lear began residing in low-income housing  
9 provided by the Seattle Housing Authority (“SHA”). (*See generally id.*) For purposes of  
10 deciding this motion, however, it is only necessary to focus on Mr. Lear’s claims as they  
11 pertain to the City Council, the Civil Rights Office, and the Mayor.

12 Mr. Lear’s amended complaint alleges that the City Council and the Mayor  
13 “conspired to change the Public Nuisance laws ‘under color’ around the time they  
14 transferred [Mr. Lear] to Stewart Manor.” (*Id.* at 3; *see also id.* at 7, 15.) Specifically,  
15 Mr. Lear alleges that the City Council’s involvement in the conspiracy against him is  
16 traceable to its drafting and passing of housing policies, and that the Mayor’s role in the  
17 conspiracy stems from him appointing Commissioners to the SHA Board. (*Id.*) Mr. Lear  
18 also alleges that the City Council and the Mayor tried to have him killed by a local street  
19 gang in January 2010. (*Id.* at 7, 9.) Finally, Mr. Lear’s complaint alleges that the Civil  
20 Rights Office violated his constitutional rights by failing to properly investigate his  
21 complaints against SHA. (*Id.* at 15.)  
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1 **III. ANALYSIS**

2 **A. Legal Standards**

3 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, “[s]ummary judgment for a defendant  
4 is appropriate when the plaintiff fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the  
5 existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that party will bear  
6 the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986); *see also*  
7 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The moving party bears the initial burden of showing there is “no  
8 genuine issue as to any material fact” and he or she is entitled to prevail as a matter of  
9 law. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. A genuine issue exists when a rational fact finder,  
10 considering the evidence currently in the record, could find in favor of the non-moving  
11 party. *Scott v. Harris*, 550 U.S. 372, 380 (2007). A fact is material if it might affect the  
12 outcome of the case. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986).

13 If the moving party meets its burden, the nonmoving party must go beyond the  
14 pleadings and identify facts that show a genuine dispute for trial. *Cline v. Indus. Maint.*  
15 *Eng’g. & Contracting Co.*, 200 F.3d 1223, 1229 (9th Cir. 2000). In judging the  
16 sufficiency of the evidence, the court is required to resolve all doubts and draw all  
17 reasonable inferences in the non-moving party’s favor. *Beard v. Banks*, 548 U.S. 521,  
18 530-31 (2006). If, however, the moving party fails to carry its initial burden of  
19 production, the opposing party has no obligation to produce countervailing evidence.  
20 *Nissan Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Ltd. v. Fritz Cos., Inc.*, 210 F.3d 1099, 1102-03 (9th Cir.  
21 2000).

1 Ordinarily, under this district’s local rules “[i]f a party fails to file papers in  
2 opposition to a motion, such failure may be considered by the court as an admission that  
3 the motion has merit.” Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(2). In the summary judgment  
4 context, however, “a nonmoving party’s failure to comply with local rules does not  
5 excuse the moving party’s affirmative duty under Rule 56 to demonstrate its entitlement  
6 to judgment as a matter of law.” *Martinez v. Stanford*, 323 F.3d 1178, 1182-83 (9th Cir.  
7 2003) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 56).

8 **B. The City’s Motion**

9 The City claims to be the real party in interest and moves for summary judgment  
10 dismissal of the City Council, the Civil Rights Office, and the Mayor. (*See generally*  
11 *Mot.*) Apart from generally arguing that Mr. Lear has suffered no violation of his  
12 constitutional rights, the city specifically moves for dismissal of the three defendants  
13 because (1) the City Council is entitled to absolute legislative immunity, (2) the Civil  
14 Rights Office is not a separate legal entity capable of being sued, and (3) Mr. Lear has  
15 not implicated the Mayor in any of the alleged mistreatment. (*See generally id.*)

16 1. There is No Evidence that the City Council and the Mayor Attempted to Have  
17 Mr. Lear Killed By a Local Street Gang.

18 To start, there is no evidence in the record supporting Mr. Lear’s claim that the  
19 City Council and the Mayor attempted to have him killed by a local street gang. (*See*  
20 *Am. Compl.* at 7, 9.) Thus, the court will not entertain Mr. Lear’s bare allegation.  
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1           2. The Seattle City Council is Entitled to Absolute Immunity From Claims  
2           Involving its Passing of Housing Policies.

3           Mr. Lear’s amended complaint implicates the City Council for having passed the  
4 allegedly illegal housing policies that contributed to his mistreatment at the hands of  
5 SHA. (Am. Compl. at 3, 7, 15.) It is well established that “[l]ocal government officials  
6 are entitled to legislative immunity for their legislative actions.” *Cnty. House, Inc. v.*  
7 *City of Boise, Idaho*, 623 F.3d 945, 959 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *Bogan v. Scott-Harris*, 523  
8 U.S. 44, 54-55 (1998)). Legislative acts typically involve the formation of policy, apply  
9 to the public at large, and are adopted by traditional legislative processes. *See*  
10 *Kaahumanu v. Cnty. of Maui*, 315 F.3d 1215, 1220 (9th Cir. 2003). Here, the City  
11 Council’s alleged actions of drafting and passing housing policies were “formally and  
12 indisputably legislative in character.” *Cnty. House*, at 960; *see also Kuzinich v. Cnty. of*  
13 *Santa Clara*, 689 F.2d 1345, 1349 (9th Cir. 1982) (“It is well-settled that adoption of an  
14 ordinance is a legislative act for purposes of immunity.”). Thus, the City Council is  
15 entitled to absolute immunity and the court GRANTS the City’s summary judgment  
16 motion and DISMISSES the City Council.<sup>1</sup>

17           3. The Seattle Office of Civil Rights is Not a Legal Entity.

18           Next, Mr. Lear alleges that the Civil Rights Office failed to properly investigate  
19 his complaints against SHA. (Am. Compl. at 15.) “In order to bring an appropriate  
20 action challenging the actions, policies or customs of a local government unit, a plaintiff

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21           <sup>1</sup> To the extent Mr. Lear alleges that the Mayor played any part in the alteration of the  
22 public nuisance laws (*see* Am. Compl. at 7), the Mayor is also entitled to absolute immunity.  
*See, e.g., Bogan*, 523 U.S. at 54-55 (local executive’s involvement in drafting and passing a local  
ordinance is a legislative act entitled to absolute immunity).

1 must name the county or city itself as a party to the action, and not the particular  
2 municipal department or facility where the alleged violation occurred.” *See Bradford v.*  
3 *City of Seattle*, 557 F. Supp. 2d 1189, 1207 (W.D. Wash. 2008) (citing *Nolan v.*  
4 *Snohomish Cnty.*, 802 P.2d 792, 796 (Wash. Ct. App. 1990)). In this case, the Civil  
5 Rights Office is a municipal department of the City and therefore is not a separate legal  
6 entity capable of being sued. Further, no purpose would be served by naming both the  
7 City and the Civil Rights Office in the same proceeding. *See Nolan*, 802 P.2d at 796.  
8 Accordingly, the court GRANTS the City’s summary judgment motion and DISMISSES  
9 the Civil Rights Office.

10 4. The Mayor is Not Sufficiently Implicated in any of the Alleged Mistreatment.

11 Finally, Mr. Lear fails to make any allegations in his amended complaint  
12 describing how the Mayor’s appointment of Commissioners led to the subsequent  
13 mistreatment he allegedly received from SHA. (*See Am. Compl.* at 3, 15.) Further, there  
14 is no evidence in the record that would allow a rational fact finder to conclude that the  
15 Mayor was in any way responsible for Mr. Lear’s alleged mistreatment by SHA and the  
16 court cannot reasonably infer as much. Therefore, the court GRANTS the City’s  
17 summary judgment motion and DISMISSES the Mayor.

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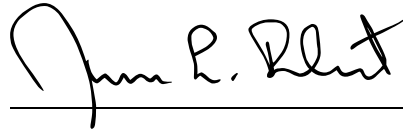
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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons set forth above, the court GRANTS the City's motion and  
3 DISMISSES WITH PREJUDICE the City Council, the Civil Rights Office, and the  
4 Mayor.

5 Dated this 25th day of October, 2013.

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8 JAMES L. ROBART  
9 United States District Judge

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