

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ANNE BLOCK,

Plaintiff,

v.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C14-235RAJ

ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

This matter comes before the court on two motions to dismiss Plaintiff Anne Block's complaint, as well as a motion to sanction Ms. Block. No one has requested oral argument, and the court finds oral argument unnecessary. For the reasons stated below, the court GRANTS the motions to dismiss (Dkt. ## 12, 13), dismisses Plaintiff's complaint, and orders her to submit an amended complaint in compliance with this order no later than December 23, 2014. The court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part the motion for sanctions. Dkt. # 40. Parts III and IV of this order contain specific instructions to Ms. Block as to filing her amended complaint and to the parties as to their conduct in this litigation. The clerk shall LIFT THE STAY that the court imposed in its July 29, 2014 order.

II. BACKGROUND

It is not the court's practice to begin orders with discussions of the conduct of one of the litigants. This is no ordinary case. The court has already stayed it so that it could

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1 ensure that Ms. Block did not continue to misuse this litigation as a weapon in her
2 campaign against officials in the City of Gold Bar and Snohomish County. Although the
3 court will lift that stay in this order, it cannot do so without imposing restrictions on Ms.
4 Block's conduct. The record before the court suggests that Ms. Block's desire to make
5 life more difficult for the employees and officials she targets has overridden her basic
6 obligations in litigating this case. In particular, as the court will soon discuss, her
7 complaint fails to state a claim. This order is designed to allow Ms. Block an opportunity
8 to articulate a claim while ensuring that her conduct in pursuing this litigation complies
9 with standards of decency that apply to the parties who appear before this court.

10 **A. Ms. Block's Conduct**

11 The record before the court reveals that this case, in which Ms. Block contends
12 that various Defendants associated with the City of Gold Bar and Snohomish County
13 violated her First and Fourteenth Amendment Rights, is but a part of a larger campaign.
14 In the course of pursuing this lawsuit, Ms. Block has threatened additional lawsuits
15 against at least two of the Defendants and against counsel for the Defendants. She has
16 offered no evidence to counter Defendants' evidence that in conversations with
17 Defendants' counsel about this case, she uses abusive profanity to refer to individual
18 Defendants. Evidence from two witnesses that Ms. Block twice called one of
19 Defendants' attorneys a "piece of shit" while visiting a Snohomish County building is
20 more compelling than Ms. Block's bare denial that she did so. She has lobbed
21 unsubstantiated accusations that Defendants' counsel and Defendants themselves have
22 threatened her with violence. She has shared those unsubstantiated allegations with
23 Snohomish County officials who are not Defendants and has made efforts to broadcast
24 those allegations to the public. She has used public records requests revealing telephone
25 records of Defendants' attorneys to contact others to share the same unsubstantiated
26 allegations. Although she brought this case, she has refused to satisfy basic case
27 obligations, including her obligation to meet and confer with opposing counsel regarding

1 case scheduling, and her obligation to timely respond to motions. She does so, moreover,
2 while chastising counsel for Defendants for unspecified (and, so far as the court is aware,
3 wholly imaginary) violations of court rules.

4 There is, in short, much evidence that Ms. Block had conducted herself in a
5 blustering and boorish fashion, both as a litigant in this case and as a citizen of
6 Snohomish County. From a personal perspective, the court sympathizes with those who
7 must deal with her abysmal behavior. From a legal perspective, however, there is
8 relatively little that the court can do. As Ms. Block is quick to point out, she has a right
9 to behave abominably, provided she does not violate criminal statutes, other laws, or
10 court rules. The court has inherent authority to regulate the conduct of the parties who
11 appear before it, and it has exercised that authority. On July 29, after Defendants brought
12 evidence of some of Ms. Block's more egregious conduct before the court, the court
13 stayed this litigation and prohibited virtually all case-related communication between Ms.
14 Block and Defendants and their counsel. The court will continue to do what it can to
15 ensure that communications related to this action are conducted civilly. The court
16 cannot, however, prevent Ms. Block from continuing to harangue whomever she chooses
17 as part of her ongoing campaign against Snohomish County and others. This court
18 presides over this litigation; it does not preside over Ms. Block's conduct outside this
19 litigation.

20 Among the unfortunate consequences of Ms. Block's conduct is that while the
21 record amply reveals that she spends substantial time in her campaign to harry County
22 employees and others, she has apparently devoted little time to articulating her claims in
23 this lawsuit. In public discourse, nothing prevents Ms. Block from lobbing
24 unsubstantiated allegations. In this lawsuit, she will ultimately bear the burden of
25 proving her allegations. For now, she must at least articulate those allegations in a way
26 that plausibly states a claim upon which the court can grant relief. As the court will now
27 discuss, the complaint before the court does not plausibly state a claim.

1 **B. Allegations of Ms. Block’s Complaint**

2 Ms. Block has sued fourteen Defendants for violating 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Five of
3 the Defendants (the “Gold Bar Defendants”) are the City of Gold Bar, its current and
4 former mayor, and two members of its city council. The remaining nine Defendants (the
5 “County Defendants”) are Snohomish County and eight of its current and former officers
6 or employees. Six of the County Defendants are current employees or officers
7 represented by the same counsel, two of the former employees or officials (Aaron
8 Reardon and John Rudicil) have different counsel. It is these two groups of County
9 Defendants who have filed the motions to dismiss before the court. Neither the Gold Bar
10 Defendants nor Defendant Kevin Hulten (a County Defendant represented by separate
11 counsel) have joined the motions.

12 According to Ms. Block, the County Defendants are liable both for retaliating
13 against her for exercising her First Amendment rights and for conspiring to retaliate. The
14 court describes the facts as Ms. Block alleges them in her operative complaint.¹ The
15 court suggests no opinion on the truth of those allegations.

16 In 2008, Ms. Block began serving Gold Bar officials with a series of public
17 records requests. Gold Bar was ill-equipped to respond to the requests, and was forced to
18 undergo substantial expense to respond. Displeased with Ms. Block’s requests (as well
19 as her enforcement efforts and follow-up requests), the Gold Bar Defendants “agreed
20 among themselves to retaliate against Plaintiff.” ¶ 3.3. Ms. Block alleges nothing about
21 when this agreement occurred or how it occurred.

22 Ms. Block became convinced that Defendant John Pennington (a Snohomish
23 County Defendant) had unspecified “involvement” with his wife, Defendant Crystal

24 ¹ At the time Defendants filed their motions to dismiss, Ms. Block’s original complaint (Dkt. # 1)
25 was the operative complaint. Later, Ms. Block filed an amended complaint. Dkt. # 39. So far as
26 the court can tell, the sole significant difference between the two complaints is that the latter
27 contains four new assertions regarding Defendant Kevin Hulten, who has not joined in either of
28 the motions to dismiss. Because there is no material difference between the two complaints as to
the moving Defendants, the court treats the motions to dismiss as if they targeted the later
complaint. The court cites that complaint using bare “¶” symbols.

1 Pennington (who was, at the time, the Mayor of Gold Bar), “regarding personal legal
2 work on government equipment and servers” ¶ 3.6. She thus served public records
3 requests on Snohomish County, seeking communications between Mr. and Mrs.
4 Pennington. *Id.* Later, when she learned that Mr. Reardon, the Snohomish County
5 Executive, “was paying with taxpayer money for out of town trysts with two women,”
6 she filed more public records requests. *Id.* She also filed unsuccessful recall petitions
7 targeting Mr. Reardon and several Gold Bar elected officials. *Id.*

8 The complaint points to a February 2013 article in the Snohomish County Herald
9 in which two reporters concluded that Mr. Hulten and Mr. Rudicil were responsible for
10 creating aliases to anonymously distribute content on the internet that was generally
11 supportive of Mr. Reardon (for whom they worked) and dismissive of Mr. Reardon’s
12 critics (including Ms. Block). ¶ 3.8. The article contends that the two men created an
13 entry about Ms. Block on the Wikipedia website. Ms. Block characterizes the Wikipedia
14 entry as an “attack site[,]” but she does not include a copy of the entry or any excerpt of it
15 in her complaint. *Id.* According to the article, Wikipedia moderators removed the entry
16 from the website.

17 Mr. Reardon resigned as County Executive in May 2013. ¶ 3.9.

18 According to Ms. Block, six of the individual County Defendants (Mr. Reardon,
19 Mr. Pennington, Mr. Rudicil, Mr. Hulten, Brian Parry, and Christopher Shwarzen)
20 “agreed with the [Gold Bar Defendants] to retaliate against [her]” ¶ 3.10. She
21 alleges nothing about when this agreement occurred or how it occurred. She offers a
22 laundry list of accusations of retaliatory conduct that resulted from this conspiracy
23 between the Gold Bar Defendants, but those allegations raise more questions than they
24 answer. As to all but a few of the allegations, the biggest question (at least for purposes
25 of the motions before the court) is how the County Defendants are responsible for the
26 conduct she asserts.

1 For example, Ms. Block alleges that unnamed Gold Bar Defendants “[a]greed to
2 harm [her] law practice, [her] finances, [and her] reputation and physical safety.”
3 ¶ 3.4(a). Who agreed? When did they agree? How did they harm her law practice, her
4 finances, or her reputation or physical safety? How did the County Defendants
5 participate? She alleges that the Gold Bar Defendants “[a]ccused her of being mentally
6 ill,” but she offers no explanation of who accused her, when, or in what forum. ¶ 3.4(b).
7 She also does not explain how the County Defendants participated in making that
8 accusation. The same unanswered questions surround her allegations that someone
9 “[m]aligned and belittled [her] law practice,”² ¶ 3.4(c), that someone “[p]ublically [sic]
10 stat[ed] to another city council member that ‘I have no use for non-Christians like
11 Block,’” ¶ 3.4(g), that someone “[t]elephoned [a] federal administrative law judge in San
12 Francisco where [she] practice[s] administrative law . . . to complain of [her] first
13 amendment activity,” ¶ 3.4(h), and that someone “[p]ublish[ed] false information about
14 [her],” ¶ 3.4(k). In many of her allegations, she points to documents that Defendants
15 used to retaliate against her, but she declines to either attach the document to her
16 complaint or excerpt it. For example, she contends that Gold Bar Defendants filed
17 complaints against her with the Washington State Bar Association (“WSBA”) using
18 public resources, but she does not include or excerpt the complaints. ¶ 3.4(d). Again, she
19 offers no explanation at all of how the Snohomish County Defendants are involved with
20 the WSBA complaints. Similarly, she decries Defendants for contributing “defamatory,
21 derogatory, untruthful and harmful articles about [her] to the Sky Valley Chronicle, an
22 on-line blog-newspaper at least partly controlled by several of the Defendants . . . ,” but
23 she does not attach or excerpt any of these articles.³ ¶ 3.4(i). She asserts that someone

24 ² Although Ms. Block’s original complaint included the allegation that she was an “attorney
25 licensed to practice in the State of Washington, with an office in Monroe, Washington,” her
26 amended complaint deletes that allegation. *Compare* Compl. (Dkt. # 1) ¶ 2.1 *with* Amend.
Compl. (Dkt. # 39) ¶ 2.1.

27 ³ Ms. Block attached two Sky Valley Chronicle articles to her opposition to the motions to
28 dismiss, but that does not suffice to make them part of her complaint.

1 “[i]gnored criminal complaints [she] filed with city and county law enforcement
2 officers,” ¶ 3.4(j), but declines to attach or excerpt the complaints.

3 Other allegations are somewhat more specific as to the acts of the Gold Bar
4 Defendants, but are wholly silent as to how they implicate any County Defendant. Many
5 of her allegations, for example, concern actions taken by Gold Bar officials at Gold Bar
6 city council meetings. ¶¶ 3.4(m), (n), (v), (w). Other allegations concern actions by Gold
7 Bar Defendants that leave the court guessing as to how any County Defendant is
8 involved. ¶¶ 3.4(e), (s), (t), (u), (x), (z).

9 A few of her allegations against the Gold Bar Defendants expressly refer to one or
10 more County Defendants. For example, she asserts that unnamed Gold Bar Defendants
11 conspired with Mr. Pennington to obtain her criminal history from the Washington State
12 Patrol and the FBI, and to “disseminate[] the information ambiguously as though it
13 constituted criminal history.” ¶ 3.4(o). The same people obtained the “mental health
14 history” for someone other than Ms. Block, then disseminated the history to others,
15 characterizing it as Ms. Block’s history. ¶ 3.4(p). She contends that Gold Bar’s mayor
16 and Mr. Pennington, Mr. Reardon, Mr. Hulten, and Mr. Rudicil conspired to create the
17 Wikipedia entry and to distribute it to multiple people. ¶ 3.4(r).

18 In addition to her allegations of a conspiracy between the County Defendants and
19 Gold Bar Defendants, Ms. Block includes several allegations arising out of an alleged
20 conspiracy solely among the County Defendants. As was the case with her broader
21 conspiracy allegations, she says nothing about when this conspiracy occurred or how it
22 occurred. She offers another laundry list of accusations of retaliatory conduct that
23 resulted from this conspiracy, many of which are duplicative of accusations the court has
24 already discussed. Again, these allegations raise more questions than they answer.
25 Unnamed persons at Snohomish County “used its Sheriff’s Officer” to gather evidence
26 from Gold Bar to support a criminal complaint against Ms. Block for “cyber stalking.”
27 ¶ 3.10(a). Ms. Block alleges that the “complaint failed,” but she provides no information

1 about the content of the complaint. *Id.* Unnamed Snohomish County Defendants
2 “refused to investigate or report upon” unspecified complaints from Ms. Block
3 “concerning threats to her and her property.” ¶ 3.10(b). Mr. Pennington allegedly filed
4 multiple WSBA complaints against Ms. Block, but Ms. Block is wholly silent about the
5 content of the complaints. ¶ 3.10(f).

6 Ms. Block contends that these allegations state a claim that the Defendants
7 retaliated against her for exercising her First Amendment rights, which is itself a
8 violation of the First Amendment.⁴ Invoking § 1983, she seeks compensatory and
9 punitive damages. Two groups of County Defendants have moved to dismiss, invoking
10 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), which permits the court to dismiss a complaint
11 that fails to state a claim on which the court can grant relief.

12 The court now considers the motions to dismiss.

13 III. ANALYSIS OF MOTIONS TO DISMISS

14 Rule 12(b)(6) requires the court to assume the truth of the complaint’s factual
15 allegations and credit all reasonable inferences arising from those allegations. *Sanders v.*
16 *Brown*, 504 F.3d 903, 910 (9th Cir. 2007). The plaintiff must point to factual allegations
17 that “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550
18 U.S. 544, 568 (2007). If the plaintiff succeeds, the complaint avoids dismissal if there is
19 “any set of facts consistent with the allegations in the complaint” that would entitle the
20 plaintiff to relief. *Id.* at 563; *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009) (“When there
21 are well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then
22

23 ⁴ Ms. Block also points to two acts by the Gold Bar government that allegedly deprive her of
24 “liberty and due process rights secured and protected by the First, Fifth and Fourteenth
25 Amendments to the United States [C]onstitution.” ¶¶ 4.2, 4.3. The court ignores for today that
26 the Fifth Amendment protects citizens only from the federal government, and that the First
27 Amendment does not protect a generic “liberty” interest or due process rights. Instead, it
28 observes that there is no allegation that these acts implicate the County Defendants, and that Ms.
Block did not respond when the County Defendants pointed this out. Defs.’ Mot. (Dkt. # 12) at 6
n.5. The court thus does not consider whether Ms. Block has stated plausible claims other than
those invoking the First Amendment. Ms. Block, however, must consider whether she has stated
plausible Due Process Clause claims when she files her amended complaint.

1 determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.”). The court
2 typically cannot consider evidence beyond the four corners of the complaint, although it
3 may rely on a document to which the complaint refers if the document is central to the
4 party’s claims and its authenticity is not in question. *Marder v. Lopez*, 450 F.3d 445, 448
5 (9th Cir. 2006). The court may also consider evidence subject to judicial notice. *United*
6 *States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003).

7 **A. Elements of a First Amendment Retaliation Claim**

8 When a government official takes action in retaliation for protected expression, or
9 for the purpose of chilling that expression, the official violates the First Amendment.
10 *Sorrano’s Gasco, Inc. v. Morgan*, 874 F.2d 1310, 1314 (9th Cir. 1984); *Hartman v.*
11 *Moore*, 547 U.S. 250, 256 (2006) (declaring that “the law is settled that as a general
12 matter, the First Amendment prohibits government officials from subjecting an individual
13 to retaliatory actions . . . for speaking out”). A state official may not take action in
14 retaliation for activity that the First Amendment protects, including ordinary speech,
15 petitioning the government for redress, and actions taken in furtherance of First
16 Amendment activity. *See Sorrano’s Gasco*, 874 F.2d at 1313-14 (considering claim of
17 retaliation by state regulators against plaintiff who publicly criticized them); *Skoog v.*
18 *County of Clackamas*, 469 F.3d 1221, 1231 (9th Cir. 2006) (considering claim of search
19 in retaliation for plaintiff’s lawsuit against county and county officials); *CarePartners,*
20 *LLC v. Lashway*, 545 F.3d 867, 876 (9th Cir. 2008) (considering claim of retaliation for
21 plaintiff’s administrative appeals, court actions, lobbying, public advocacy, and
22 statements to media). A plaintiff who is the victim of retaliation in violation of the First
23 Amendment can invoke § 1983, which permits a suit for damages for violations of
24 constitutional rights by an official acting “under color” of state law.

25 A First Amendment retaliation claim requires the plaintiff to prove that the
26 defendant took action that would deter a reasonable person from engaging in First
27 Amendment activities, and that the “desire to cause the chilling effect was a but-for cause

1 of the defendant's action." *Skoog*, 469 F.3d at 1232.⁵ A plaintiff need not prove that
2 retaliatory action actually inhibited or suppressed First Amendment activity.

3 Because it would be unjust to allow a defendant to escape liability for a
4 First Amendment violation merely because an unusually determined
5 Plaintiff persists in his protected activity, we conclude that the proper
inquiry asks whether an official's acts would chill or silence a person of
ordinary firmness from future First Amendment activities.

6 *Mendocino Env'l Ctr. v. Mendocino County*, 192 F.3d 1283, 1300 (9th Cir. 1999)
7 (internal quotation omitted). In proving that a retaliatory motive was the but-for cause of
8 a retaliatory action, the plaintiff bears the burden of making a prima facie case that
9 retaliation was at least a substantial or motivating factor in the decision to take the
10 challenged action. *CarePartners*, 545 F.3d at 877. A plaintiff who does so successfully
11 shifts the burden to the defendant to prove that she would have taken the same action
12 even in the absence of a retaliatory motive. *Id.* The defendant must show not merely that
13 it *could* have taken the challenged action without a retaliatory motive, but that it *would*
14 actually have done so. *Id.*; *see also Sorzano's Gasco*, 874 F.2d at 1316.

15 **B. Ms. Block Has Not Plausibly Asserted a Retaliation Claim.**

16 The court now considers Ms. Block's retaliation claims, which meet at least some
17 of the requirements noted above. First, she alleges that she petitioned both Gold Bar and
18 Snohomish County via her public records requests, thus satisfying her obligation to point
19 to activity that the First Amendment protects. Second, she points to a host of conduct
20 that could plausibly deter a reasonable person from engaging in First Amendment
21 activity. Ms. Block points to at least a dozen different acts, some of which (*e.g.*,

22 ⁵ The court states the requirements of a generic First Amendment retaliation claim, noting that
23 more stringent requirements apply in some specific circumstances. Claims of retaliation by a
24 government employee against her employer, for example, carry several restrictions that do not
25 apply outside the employment context. *See CarePartners*, 545 F.3d at 880-882 (declining to
26 extend public concern requirement and balancing test from *Pickering v. Bd. of Educ.*, 391 U.S.
27 563 (1968), outside context of retaliation by government employer against employee). Claims of
28 criminal prosecution in retaliation for First Amendment activity require a plaintiff to prove the
absence of probable cause, a requirement that does not apply outside the context of prosecution.
Compare Hartman, 547 U.S. at 265-66 (requiring plaintiff claiming retaliatory prosecution to
prove lack of probable cause), *with Skoog*, 469 F.3d at 1233-35 (declining to extend *Hartman* in
case claiming that search was retaliatory even though police had probable cause).

1 disseminating mental health records falsely attributed to her, using Wikipedia to defame
2 her, refusing to respond to requests for assistance in responding to threats to her or her
3 property) easily clear the hurdle that they carry the potential to chill the exercise of a
4 reasonable person's First Amendment rights. Others, like an unnamed Gold Bar council
5 member's statement that he or she "ha[d] no use for non-Christians like Block," are
6 arguably insufficient. Rather than inquire into whether each act Ms. Block complains of
7 plausibly carries the requisite potential to deter First Amendment activity, the court
8 reminds Ms. Block to consider that requirement when she rewrites her complaint.

9 Ms. Block's complaint fails in at least two respects. First, for many of her
10 allegations of retaliatory conduct, her complaint is insufficient to establish that a County
11 Defendant is responsible. Second, even where she has included enough detail to permit a
12 person reading her complaint to attribute specific conduct to a County Defendant, she has
13 not plausibly pleaded that a retaliatory motive was a substantial factor motivating that
14 conduct.

15 Ms. Block relies on generic allegations that make it impossible, in large part, to
16 know which Defendant or Defendants, if any, were responsible for alleged misconduct.
17 She repeatedly declines to name names, instead generically claiming that "Defendants"
18 are responsible. Who took actions to harm her law practice? When? Who threatened her
19 physical safety? Who accused her of mental illness? Who defamed her law practice?
20 Who contacted an administrative law judge to complaint about her? Who contributed
21 defamatory articles to the Sky Valley Chronicle? Who ignored her criminal complaints?
22 To whom did she complain? The court focuses on questions about who is responsible for
23 the wrongdoing Ms. Block alleges, but in many instances, the court would also ask
24 "What?" or "How?" What actions harmed her law practice? What was the content of
25 these allegedly defamatory articles? In some instances, Ms. Block may not know the
26 information necessary to answer these questions, but she can remedy that by including
27

1 enough detail in her complaint to demonstrate the plausibility of her belief that a
2 Defendant is responsible.

3 For those allegations of misconduct in which it is clear which Defendant or
4 Defendants are responsible, Ms. Block offers only conclusory allegations of conspiracy
5 as a basis for making the remaining Defendants liable. The court has no difficulty, for
6 example, concluding that the Gold Bar Defendants are the Defendants whom Ms. Block
7 accuses of retaliating against her at Gold Bar council meetings or in Gold Bar ordinances,
8 but there is nothing in the complaint that makes it plausible to conclude that any County
9 Defendant is responsible for those acts. Ms. Block’s bare allegations of conspiracy,
10 which appear throughout her complaint, are wholly insufficient.

11 One of the County Defendants is Tamera Doherty. With the exception of a
12 paragraph stating her job title and wholly conclusory allegations of retaliation, ¶ 2.13,
13 Ms. Doherty is nowhere mentioned in Ms. Block’s complaint. No person reading her
14 complaint could conclude that Ms. Block plausibly alleged any wrongdoing on Ms.
15 Doherty’s part.

16 Even where Ms. Block’s complaint reveals who is responsible for a particular
17 action, it does not plausibly allege a retaliatory motive. Take, for example, Diana Rose, a
18 County Defendant who is allegedly responsible for “physically remov[ing] county
19 records delivering public records to the City of Gold [Bar],” ¶ 3.4(q), and “refus[ing] to
20 obtain and release public records relating to [Mr.] Pennington’s WSBA complaints when
21 she received [Ms. Block’s] public records [request],” ¶ 3.10(g). What is missing is any
22 plausible reason to conclude that Ms. Rose took these actions with the intent to retaliate
23 against Ms. Block. That Ms. Rose allegedly did not respond properly to a public records
24 request does not make it plausible that she did so with the intent to chill Ms. Block’s First
25 Amendment expression. *See Wood v. Yordy*, 753 F.3d 899, 905 (9th Cir. 2014) (“[M]ere
26 speculation that defendants acted out of retaliation is not sufficient.”).

1 Other allegations describe actions for which a lawful motive is as likely (or more
2 likely) than a retaliatory one. For example, Ms. Block complains that an unnamed
3 person telephoned an administrative law judge to complain about her. Ms. Block gives
4 no reason to believe that action was taken with a retaliatory motive. Without more detail,
5 it is just as plausible (if not more plausible) to conclude that the person complained to the
6 judge because the person believed Ms. Block had done something meriting a complaint.
7 The same is true of Ms. Block's allegations about WSBA complaints that Defendants
8 made against her. She discloses no information about those complaints, making an
9 inference that the complainants made them because they were meritorious just as
10 plausible (if not more plausible) than an inference that a Defendant made them with a
11 retaliatory motive.

12 The court declines to point out the deficiencies in every one of Ms. Block's
13 allegations. It suffices to summarize by observing that her strategy seems to be to point
14 out that she engaged in activity that the First Amendment protects, then to point out that
15 some (usually unnamed) Defendants took actions (usually vaguely described) adverse to
16 her, then to assume that every one of those actions was made with retaliatory intent. That
17 strategy has led to a complaint that fails to state a plausible claim against the County
18 Defendants.

19 Ms. Block must replead her complaint. The court reaches that conclusion
20 reluctantly. Ms. Block did not ask for leave to amend her complaint, and nothing in her
21 opposition to Defendants' motions to dismiss suggests to the court that she will remedy
22 the defects in her complaint if given an opportunity. Indeed, she used her opposition to
23 emphasize the shortcomings of her complaint. She continued to assert that unnamed
24 Defendants were responsible for unspecified misconduct. She attached several articles
25 she downloaded from the internet, but did not explain the relevance of most of them. She
26 included what she contends is the result of a King County Sheriff's investigation into Mr.
27 Rudicil and Mr. Hulten, but she does not explain how those results illuminate her claims.

1 She attaches articles from the Sky Valley Chronicle, but neither explains how they are
2 retaliatory nor why it is plausible to believe that a Defendant is responsible for them.
3 Moreover, the court is concerned, in light of the conduct it has previously described, that
4 Ms. Block is more interested in using this litigation as a forum to sling mud at
5 Defendants than she is in pursuing her retaliation claim to a conclusion. Nonetheless, the
6 court cannot rule out the possibility that Ms. Block could state a claim against one or
7 more Defendants. Indeed, it is possible that her current complaint, stripped of vague and
8 conclusory allegations, might state a narrow retaliation claim against somebody. Her
9 current complaint, however, is too obfuscated to permit the court or a Defendant to find a
10 cognizable claim among allegations that plainly do not state one. The court will permit
11 her to file an amended complaint.

12 Before concluding its discussion of the complaint before the court, the court notes
13 that it has not addressed several of the arguments Defendants raised in their motions to
14 dismiss. Because Ms. Block has failed to state a retaliation claim, the court has not
15 decided whether the law that claim relies upon was clearly established, and thus has not
16 considered whether any individual Defendant is entitled to qualified immunity. Because
17 Ms. Block has yet to plausibly plead a retaliation claim, the court has no basis to decide
18 whether she has pleaded a basis for punitive damages. The court has also not decided
19 whether Ms. Block has plausibly pleaded a basis to hold either Gold Bar or Snohomish
20 County liable via § 1983, although it observes that Defendants' view of § 1983's
21 limitations on municipal liability is likely too narrow. Several of the acts Ms. Block
22 complains of are either the official actions of the City of Gold Bar (i.e., public records
23 response policies, municipal ordinances, and other City governance policies) or are
24 actions taken by officials (like the Gold Bar Mayor and the Snohomish County
25 Executive) who have sufficient authority that their acts may be deemed the actions of the
26 government body they represent. *See Trevino v. Gates*, 99 F.3d 911, 918 (9th Cir. 1996).
27 The court also declines to address the contention of Mr. Reardon and Mr. Rudicil that

1 Ms. Block has not adequately pleaded that they were acting under color of law with
2 respect to the conduct described in her complaint. The court expects that when Ms.
3 Block repleads her claims, she will state allegations that make it plausible to believe that
4 each act she complains of is an act under color of law.

5 With respect to Ms. Block's forthcoming amended complaint, the court orders as
6 follows:

- 7 1) Ms. Block shall file an amended complaint no later than December 23, 2014.
- 8 2) The amended complaint shall state name only the current Defendants as
9 parties, although Ms. Block is free to refrain from naming one or more of the
10 current Defendants. The court is aware that Ms. Block has asserted that she
11 wishes to add parties to this suit, but the court will not consider expanding this
12 already unwieldy action until Ms. Block demonstrates that she can state a
13 cognizable claim.
- 14 3) If it is necessary to dismiss Ms. Block's amended complaint for the same
15 deficiencies that the court has described in this order, the court will dismiss this
16 case with prejudice.

17 **IV. ANALYSIS OF MOTION FOR SANCTIONS**

18 As the court has noted, it can regulate the conduct of the parties with respect to
19 this litigation. It declines the invitation of the County Defendants to regulate Ms. Block's
20 conduct outside this litigation.

21 The parties dispute whether Ms. Block should be held to the standards applicable
22 to attorneys who appear before it. There is no dispute that Ms. Block was, at one time, an
23 attorney licensed to practice in Washington. According to the WSBA, she is presently
24 suspended from the practice of law. Ms. Block contends that she resigned from the
25 WSBA, and that the WSBA's failure to recognize her resignation is yet another violation
26 of her First Amendment rights. Defendants ask the court to treat Ms. Block as an
27 attorney representing a client in this case, but whatever her status as a member of the

1 Washington Bar, she is not acting as an attorney in this case. She is representing herself.
2 No party has addressed to what extent Washington's Rules of Professional Conduct apply
3 in these circumstances. For example, no one has addressed whether a pro se plaintiff
4 who is also an attorney is prohibited from contacting represented opposing parties.

5 The court need not decide to what extent Ms. Block's status as a member of the
6 Washington Bar restricts her conduct in this case. The court has the inherent power to
7 regulate the litigation conduct of the parties who appear before it, whether they are
8 attorneys or not.

9 Defendants' motion for sanctions demonstrates, on a more-probable-than-not
10 basis, that Ms. Block has engaged in the following conduct relating to this litigation.⁶
11 She has directly communicated with Defendants who have counsel, although she likely
12 ceased doing so after multiple requests from Defendants' counsel. She has used profanity
13 and abusive language in her communications with Defendants' counsel, both to refer to
14 Defendants and to their counsel. She has represented to Defendants' counsel that she has
15 created audio recordings of their telephone conversations, although it is not clear whether
16 she has actually done so.

17 Defendants' motion for sanctions also demonstrates, on a more-probable-than-not
18 basis, that Ms. Block has engaged in conduct that relates to her campaign against
19 Snohomish County (and perhaps the City of Gold Bar), but does not have a sufficient
20 nexus to this case to warrant the court's intervention. That conduct includes Ms. Block's
21 threats to sue people who are not Defendants in this case, including Defendants' counsel,
22 as well as her threats to attempt to instigate criminal charges. It includes Ms. Block's

23
24 ⁶ In reaching its findings as to Ms. Block's conduct, the court relies on declarations that the
25 County Defendants provided. One of those declarations is over 100 pages long, but the
26 Defendants provided the court with no courtesy copies. That violates the court's electronic filing
27 procedures, which require a courtesy copy for any submission whose cumulative length is more
28 than 50 pages. West. Dist. Wash. Elec. Filing Procedures, § III.G. It also violates this court's
chambers procedures, which require a courtesy copy of any submission whose cumulative length
exceeds 50 pages. The court will strike any future filing for which it does not receive required
courtesy copies.

1 communications with members of the public in an apparent effort to demean, embarrass,
2 or harass Defendants and their counsel. It also includes abusive language and scurrilous
3 allegations directed at Mr. Pennington and his wife, but about topics unrelated to this
4 case. The court does not condone that conduct, and does not suggest that it is lawful, it
5 merely concludes that it is not sufficiently related to this litigation to warrant this court's
6 intervention.

7 With these findings in mind, the court issues the following orders:

- 8 1) The court lifts the stay it imposed in its July 29 order, but only as necessary to
9 permit Ms. Block to file her amended complaint and to permit Defendants to
10 respond to it.
- 11 2) Discovery shall remain stayed until further order of the court.
- 12 3) Defendants shall timely respond to Ms. Block's amended complaint, assuming
13 that she serves it properly or that they accept service.
- 14 4) For the remainder of this litigation, no Defendant may file a motion or
15 opposition to a motion in this case without that Defendant's counsel conferring
16 with counsel for all other groups of Defendants. There are currently four
17 groups of counsel representing Defendants in this case, and no one will benefit
18 from their uncoordinated action. Unless a Defendant can point to a compelling
19 reason, the court presumes that a single motion, opposition to a motion, reply
20 brief, or the like, will suffice to state the position of all Defendants.
- 21 5) Ms. Block may not communicate directly with any Defendant *about this case*
22 except through that party's counsel of record. Because Snohomish County
23 itself is a represented party, this restriction also prohibits Ms. Block from
24 communicating about this case with individual officers or employees of
25 Snohomish County or the City of Gold Bar who are not Defendants in this
26 case. It does not prohibit Ms. Block from communicating directly with
27 Defendants about topics other than this case. It also does not prohibit her from

1 mentioning this case or its status as necessary in communications otherwise
2 unrelated to this case.

3 6) Ms. Block may not make audio or video recordings of counsel for Defendants
4 with respect to communications about this case unless she either obtains their
5 express written consent or obtains permission from the court.

6 7) Ms. Block shall not use profanity or abusive invective in her oral or written
7 communications with counsel.⁷ If the court finds that Ms. Block has used
8 profanity or abusive language in communications with Defendants' counsel,
9 the court will impose monetary sanctions.

10 Defendants have requested, both in their motions to dismiss and in the sanctions
11 motion, that the court award them their attorney fees. The court denies those requests.
12 That conclusion is without prejudice to a motion for attorney fees in the event that
13 Defendants prevail in this litigation. It is also without prejudice to future motions for
14 sanctions. The court warns Ms. Block that it will impose monetary sanctions if she
15 continues to conduct herself inappropriately in this litigation. It will also consider
16 evidentiary sanctions and, if appropriate, dismissal of this action. The court notes that
17 unless it imposes attorney fees as a sanction, or awards attorney fees via a Federal Rule
18 of Civil Procedure that authorizes attorney fee awards as to a particular motion, it will not
19 award attorney fees until the conclusion of this case.

20 The court observes that 42 U.S.C. § 1988, which permits awards of attorney fees
21 to a prevailing plaintiff in a § 1983 case, also authorizes an award of attorney fees to a
22 prevailing defendant where the plaintiff's case was "unreasonable, frivolous, meritless, or
23 vexatious." *Galen v. County of Los Angeles*, 468 F.3d 563, 577 (9th Cir. 2006) (citation
24 omitted). That standard, which the Supreme Court applied first to prevailing defendants

25 ⁷ Although the record reflects that Defendants' counsel has largely endeavored, under difficult
26 circumstances, to treat Ms. Block with professional courtesy, counsel occasionally have strayed
27 from this course. For example, the County Defendants referred to some of Ms. Block's
28 allegations as "delusional" on the first page of their motion to dismiss. This neither advances the
cause of counsel's clients nor fosters the professional conduct of this litigation.

1 in actions invoking Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, *Christiansburg Garment*
2 *Co. v. EEOC*, 434 U.S. 412, 421 (1978), then later to prevailing defendants in § 1983
3 cases, *Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 14-16 (1980), recognizes that prevailing defendants
4 are entitled to attorney fees only in “exceptional circumstances.” *Harris v. Maricopa*
5 *County Sup. Ct.*, 631 F.3d 963, 971 (9th Cir. 2011). It is the prevailing defendant’s
6 burden to demonstrate that an award of fees against a plaintiff is appropriate. *Id.* at 972.
7 An action becomes frivolous when “the result appears obvious or the arguments are
8 wholly without merit.” *Galen*, 468 F.3d at 577. A plaintiff is charged with knowledge of
9 what a “reasonable inquiry into the applicable facts and law” would show. *Margolis v.*
10 *Ryan*, 140 F.3d 850, 854 (9th Cir. 1998). A defendant need not demonstrate the
11 plaintiff’s “subjective bad faith” to win an award of attorney fees. *Harris*, 631 F.3d at
12 976. Although a court must recognize that a pro se plaintiff may be less capable of
13 determining whether her case is frivolous, it can nonetheless award § 1988 attorney fees
14 against a pro se plaintiff. *Miller v. Los Angeles County Bd. of Educ.*, 827 F.3d 617, 620
15 (9th Cir. 1980) (noting that “it is entirely appropriate to hold the plaintiff responsible for
16 knowing that the claim is groundless”).

17 V. CONCLUSION

18 For the reasons stated above, the court GRANTS the motions to dismiss (Dkt.
19 ## 12, 13), dismisses Ms. Block’s complaint, and orders her to submit an amended
20 complaint in compliance with this order no later than December 23, 2014. The court
21 GRANTS in part and DENIES in part the motion for sanctions. Dkt. # 40. The clerk
22 shall LIFT THE STAY that the court imposed on July 29, 2014.

23 DATED this 1st day of December, 2014.

24
25 

26 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
27 United States District Court Judge