

1. Nature of Case.

Plaintiff's Statement

The Plaintiff's rights to liberty and property were deprived without due process and Plaintiff was not provided equal protection under the law as required by the <u>Fourteenth Amendment</u> of the U.S. Constitution in proceedings in the State of Washington under <u>RCW 26.50</u> (Domestic Violence). While the statute itself provides for due process and equal protection under the law, the Defendants ignored the requirements of the statute and the state constitution. The Plaintiff is seeking declaratory relief as well as damages.

This case is an outgrowth of two Domestic Violence cases initiated in the Clark County Superior Court of the State of Washington under <u>RCW 26.50</u> as case number 04-2-08824-4 in which Mr. Carr was a Respondent and case number 04-2-08908-9 in which Mr. Carr was the Plaintiff. In each case, Mr. Carr's wife was the other party. Mr. Carr and his wife were in the process of separating and later divorcing.

The Defendants in this matter violated clearly established statutory and constitutional rights so that judicial immunity is not available. Further, while many of the violations in the Complaint were brought before the Defendants, the Rooker-Feldman doctrine does not apply as Defendants did not address important constitutional and statutory issues in their decisions; those issues which were not addressed are available for consideration.

Defendants' Statement

This is a federal civil rights case in which the plaintiff seeks to relitigate a number of issues raised and decided in the trial and appellate courts of the State of Washington. The specific actions he complains of were the issuance of a "no contact" order against plaintiff by the Washington courts at the request of his former spouse and the refusal of those courts to issue a similar order against the former spouse.

The original Complaint names as defendants the Clark County Superior and District Court judges and commissioners who ruled on these matters, the panel of three Court of Appeals judges who ruled adversely to plaintiff when he appealed these matters and the five Justices of the Washington Supreme Court who ruled adversely to plaintiff. Plaintiff disagrees with the decisions reached by all of the defendant judges. Plaintiff also has sued the Washington Secretary of State and Attorney General, presumably because they administer or defend the State's election laws. Plaintiff challenges the electoral laws of the State because they require state judicial candidates to be admitted to practice in Washington and impose a filing fee or petition requirement on all candidates. In an Amended Complaint, plaintiff adds the Executive Director of Washington's Commission on Judicial Conduct because that organization rejected plaintiff's complaints about the defendant judges arising out of the "no contact" orders issued and refused in plaintiff's marital dissolution proceedings.

While the Complaints allege many causes of action, all but one pertain to state law issues raised by plaintiff before and decided by state courts. The claim about the constitutionality of the State's laws regulating qualifications for state judicial officeholders has also been decided by federal courts that have upheld such state law qualifications for judicial office. The claim against the CJC also is subject to dismissal under well-established federal precedent, including the absolute immunity of quasi-judicial agencies like this Commission and the Bar Association. Thus, the case is not complex, factually or legally.

2. FRCP 26(f) Conference.

Counsel and plaintiff conducted this teleconference on August 2, 2007. Defense counsel stated that discovery in the case would be about matters and documents of public record and that non-public files kept by judges, if any existed, would be withheld as privileged or work product. Of concern to plaintiff is the Judicial Information System which plaintiff believes contains information that the Clark County judges accessed without Notice or Service.

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Defense counsel also discussed staying discovery and the filing of this Report until fully dispositive motions were brought. A Motion to Stay is pending before the Court but is opposed by plaintiff.

3. Additional Parties.

No additional parties should be joined.

4. ADR.

Given the nature of the case—a challenge under federal law to final judgments and decisions about state law issues brought against judicial and quasi-judicial officers—ADR is not warranted at this time.

5. <u>ADR Scheduling</u>.

See No. 4 above. While plaintiff is amenable to ADR for determination of the amount of damages, Defendants oppose ADR. Plaintiff believes ADR has the potential for eliminating the need for a trial and should be considered once the scope of the issues of fact is determined. Defendants will not agree to pay damages or voluntarily enter into the other relief plaintiff requests so ADR will not be productive.

6. Proposed Discovery Plan.

- A. FRCP 26(f) conference took place on August 2, 2007. The parties exchanged initial disclosures on August 15, 2007.
- B. Plaintiff seeks a corrective addition to the defendants' initial disclosures. Attached as a separate document is the initial disclosures from Mr. Clark. In that initial disclosures document as well as the document submitted to the court by Mr. Veljacic (document number 20), there is no disclosure concerning insurance agreements of the 15 Defendants listed as private individuals as required by FRCP 26(a)(1)(D). This was justified with the representation that there are no such documents regarding the State

defendants and, if there were, 'Damages are not appropriate, as a matter of law, for the claims pleaded in the Complaint'. However, according to plaintiff's reading of FRCP 26(a)(1)(D), these disclosures are required until there is a determination of the court saying damages are precluded. They must be disclosed if liability is a reasonable possibility (the rule says 'may be liable' rather than 'likely to be liable'). Plaintiff raised this issue on August 17, 2007 via email but the parties have not been able to resolve the issue.

- C. Discovery of the public court files may be necessary. Deposition of the parties may be necessary, depending on the outcome of dispositive motions. The defense will seek a Protective Order limiting the depositions of the defendants to matters of public record. The defense believes inquiries into judicial mental impressions are not permitted under federal or state law. The defense has moved to stay discovery pending the decision of dispositive motions while plaintiff has opposed the delay.
- D. The limitations on discovery in the federal rules should control. In addition, Defendants are likely to seek limitations on discovery to protect the work product and mental impressions of judicial officers. Plaintiff has submitted an initial request for documents. Plaintiff believes the case will progress most promptly if all parties are required to submit their opposition to any requested document or interrogatory question promptly, possibly within 14 days of service. The defense has a right to the timeframes for responding under the federal rules so those deadlines will control.
- E. The plaintiff believes that all records from RCW 26.50 (Domestic Violence) cases which are entered into the record in this case should be redacted to

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show only the case number and the first names of the parties with no other identifying information. Further, references to such cases be by case number and first names only. The plaintiff has requested in the Complaint in Relief paragraph number 14 and 15 that the records of all these matters be sealed and this process can be accomplished much more easily if this suit itself does not complicate this process. Of course, references to the plaintiff may include the normal identifying information. The defendants do not see any need to redact any information from public records and object because the redaction of items from public records and pleadings from other cases is unnecessary and onerous. Defendants believe this should be the subject of separate motion practice under the Federal Rules

- F. To support speedy resolution of disputes during the discovery process, the Plaintiff believes that all Requests for Access to Documents, Interrogatories, and Responses to these requests should be required to be filed via the ECF so that the Court can be consulted for early resolution of disputes.
- G. Based on the above, discovery is expected to be minimal, thereby controlling costs.
- H. The defense believes the Court should stay discovery per the Motion filed on August 10, 2007 while plaintiff opposes any such delays. Defendants may seek other Protective Orders concerning discovery against the judicial defendants or discovery regarding the Judicial Information System.

7. Discovery Cut-Off.

Defendants expect that discovery should be completed by December 31, 2007. Plaintiff hopes for an earlier completion; however, to meet even that deadline, plaintiff believes it is necessary for the parties to submit their objections promptly for quick

1	resolution. The defense believes the timeframes and other requirements of the federal
2	rules should control.
3	8. <u>Magistrate</u> .
4	The parties do not agree to assignment of the case to a United States Magistrate.
5	Case Management Issues.
6	9. No bifurcation is necessary.
7	10. The parties have no current position about the need to file pretrial statements or
8	a pretrial order.
9	11. See above referencing ways to shorten and simplify this case; defendants
10	recommend staying discovery and dispositive motions while plaintiff
11	recommends continuing discovery while those issues are resolved.
12	12. The case can be ready for trial in early March 2008.
13	13. The case should be tried to the Court. No jury demand was made.
14	14. Given the number of defendants, trial could take three to five days.
	15. <u>Trial Date</u> .
15	Due to trial and other commitments, March 2008 is the preferable trial time for
16	defendants.
17	Respectfully submitted, August 22, 2007 (Vancouver, WA).
18	s/ Brian P Carr
19	<u>s/ Brian P Carr</u> Signature of Plaintiff Brian Carr
20	11301 NE 7th St., Apt J5 Vancouver, WA 98684
21	503-545-8357
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	II

1	DOD MCKENINA
2	ROB MCKENNA Attorney General
3	
4	ss/William G. Clark WILLIAM G. CLARK, WSBA #9234
5	Assistant Attorney General Office of the Attorney General
6	800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000 Seattle, WA 98104-3188
7	Telephone: (206) 389-2794 Facsimile: (206) 587-4229
8	e-mail: <u>billc2@atg.wa.gov</u> Attorneys for Defendants
9	
10	ss/Bernard F. Veljacic
11	BERNARD F. VELJACIC, WSBA #28702 Attorney for Defendants
12	Clark County Prosecuting Attorney, Civil Division
13	P.O. Box 5000 Vancouver, WA 98666-5000
14	Telephone (360) 397-2478 Facsimile (360) 397-2184
15	<u>bernard.veljacic@clark.wa.gov</u>
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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that on August 22, 2007, a true and accurate copy of the foregoing Joint Status Report and Discovery Plan as well as the two attached documents, Mr. Clark's 'Initial Disclosures' and Plaintiff's 'Discovery Request for Documents and Interrogatories' were filed electronically. Mr. Clark's **Initial** Discovery plan received as AgnesR@ATG.WA.GOV of Mr. Clark's office. Plaintff sent his 'Discovery Request for Documents and Interrogatories' via email to the Defendants on August 19, 2007 and is hereby serving them via the court's CM/ECF System. Notice of this filing will be sent by e-mail to all parties by operation of the court's electronic filing system as all parties have elected electronic filing as indicated on the Notice of electronic Filing. Parties access this filing through the court's CM/ECF System.

s/ Brian P Carr

Signature of Plaintiff Brian Carr 11301 NE 7th St., Apt J5 Vancouver, WA 98684 503-545-8357

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