## FILED

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KITSAP COUNTY CLERK DAVID T. LEWIS III

#### THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KITSAP

JEFFREY DAILY,

Appellant,

vs.

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SOUTH KITSAP SCHOOL BOARD,

Respondent.

Case No. 21-2-01233-18

AMENDED NOTICE OF APPEAL OF THE FAILURE TO ACT AND DECISION OF THE SCHOOL **BOARD** 

The Appellant, JEFFREY DAILY, by and through his attorney SARAH LIPPEK, whose mailing address is 1424 11th Avenue, Suite 400, Seattle Washington 98122, appeals the failure to act of South Kitsap School Board and a decision of that Board pursuant to RCW Chapter 28A.645.

21-2-01233-18 NTASUP

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Notice of Appeal to Superior Court

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The failure to act and decision is from the South Kitsap School Board. Their address is 2689 Hoover Ave SE, Port Orchard, WA 98366.

At issue is the refusal of the School Board to address, investigate, remedy, or otherwise attend to properly-raised allegations of misconduct; and the unequal treatment of misconduct allegations. This failure is manifest both in the Board's failure to act on allegations of misconduct and on the Board decision of July 21, 2021, declining to adopt Mr. Daily's motion to address allegations of misconduct.

This Appeal is timely filed with the proper court, and timely filed with the Secretary of the Board for South Kitsap School District. The Appeal was amended October 24, 2022, by leave of the Court, to correctly identify the matter as an appeal.

#### I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Mr. Daily was democratically elected in 2019 as a representative of the people of south Kitsap County to serve as a member of the South Kitsap School Board. He entered office in 2020. Mr. Daily was elected by a majority of votes on a reform platform emphasizing fiscal responsibility and public transparency. Plaintiff Mr. Daily is proud to serve his constituents, and began his service eager to improve the District's operations. He was unprepared for the level of intense and apparently coordinated resistance he would face.

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daylight fiscal and financial decisions; hostile treatment by fellow electeds on the Board; and a near-constant barrage of attacks on his character, personal style, and political opinions.

Since the earliest days of his service, Appellant Mr. Daily has experienced difficulty

accessing District financial records; a total lack of traction for his attempts to

#### APPELLANT'S ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT II.

Appellant Mr. Daily has attempted to use internal Board processes to address his concerns about potential misconduct on the board. He hand-delivered written allegations of misconduct to the Board, expecting that reporting misconduct would cause the President to initiate the process by which complaints are meant to be handled, according to Board rules. 1 Instead of properly addressing Appellant Mr. Daily's allegations, the President invoked a non-statutory procedural 'rule,'2 found nowhere in any Board policy or applicable law, to find Appellant Mr. Daily 'out of order,' thereby burying his complaints.

See Board policy GP-12 on 'Director Violations.'

The Vice President is apparently under the misapprehension that Robert's Rules of Order have the force of law, and that misconduct complaints can be buried on procedural bases despite that no clear procedure is provided.

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Appellant Mr. Daily waited for any indication that his allegations would be afforded the normal attention by the Board. To date, no action appears to have been taken by the Board, by the District, or by the District risk pool or attorneys. There has been no internal counseling of the Board members accused of misconduct, no substantive internal review of Appellant Mr. Daily's allegations, no investigation of the allegations by the District or any other body, and no indication that there is any intention to address the allegations in any way. This is the failure to act from which Appellant Mr. Daily appeals in the instant action.

Stymied by the refusal of the Board to address his complaints, Appellant Mr. Daily made a motion at the Board meeting of July 21, 2021, pleading for the Board to take their duties seriously and do something about his complaints of misconduct. Appellant Mr. Daily's motion proposed the following:

- 1. That the Board recognize that allegations of misconduct had been brought be Director Daily against several members, whose names would be omitted from the public record at that time.
- 2. That the Board President update the board on the response to the allegations of misconduct brought by Director Daily, including informing the board whether and when the internal counseling conversation occurred; and the content and results of that conversation.

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3. That if the internal process for handling allegations of misconduct has not begun, the matter would be referred for investigation by a neutral outside investigator through the District risk pool.

4. That allegations of the Board President's own misconduct would be referred for investigation by a neutral outside investigator through the District risk pool, as there is no ability for the President to undertake the internal process in relation to allegations about himself.

Board Vice President Berg again 'ruled' the motion 'out of order' on the basis of an incorrect application of parliamentary custom. The Board then voted on the motion and it was not approved. This vote completely foreclosed on the possibility that Appellant Mr. Daily's complaints of misconduct would ever be properly handled, either within the Board or by the District. That is the decision of the Board from which Appellant Mr. Daily appeals in the instant matter.

#### III. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST APPELLANT

In stark contrast to the way Appellant Mr. Daily's allegations were buried, there has been extensive inquiry into specious allegations brought against Appellant Mr. Daily by other Board members. Appellant Mr. Daily has been subjected to a monthslong 'investigation' of a list of allegations that of behaviors that, even if proven factual, would not constitute violations of any Board or District policy and would certainly not constitute violations of law.

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The allegations against Appellant Mr. Daily include: Making public records requests to the District; using the phrase "This is a total waste of time" at a meeting of the Board; answering questions emailed to him by constituents; exercising his free speech rights by speaking as a citizen at a City Council meeting; discussing matters of public concern that had been presented at public meetings of the Board; being criticized in two anonymous comments in an online survey; and generally being 'abrasive.'

These allegations were handled with dispatch by the Board, and were provided to the District risk pool for investigation. The investigator, a Ms. Cappel, recently produced a report of approximately 180 pages regarding the allegations against Appellant Mr. Daily. That report is being kept in a single hard copy in a locked office of the District, and no copy was provided to Appellant Mr. Daily, neither as a Board member, nor as the subject of the allegations, let alone as a concerned public citizen. To date, no copy of the report nor any notice of its completion has been provided to Appellant's counsel, despite the District's long awareness that Appellant is represented for the purposes of the investigation against him and any action arising from that investigation. Appellant Mr. Daily was allowed only to view the report on the premises.

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It is apparently on the basis of this report, and, frankly, their visible personal animus, that other Board members are planning a move to censure Appellant Mr. Daily.<sup>3</sup> The a plan to censure Appellant Mr. Daily is the culmination of 20 months of open hostility from his fellow Board members.

#### IV. PLANNED CENSURE OF APPELLANT

As the Court is well aware, censure is a step toward removing an elected official from the Board. It is an extremely serious undertaking, and rightly rare. This is because removing a democratically elected official from office should be a rare move, one reserved for cases of corruption or harm. It is shocking that it is necessary to say so, in the United States of America, but a properly elected public servant should never be removed from office because of his 'difficult' personality or the exercise of his rights. It is no exaggeration to say that this appeal is urgent, not only for the Appellant, but for the state of democracy in the county.

#### V. DEFICIENCY OF UNDERLYING BOARD POLICIES

Undergirding this particular instance of injustice is a pattern of serious deficiency, not only in the Board's handling of misconduct complaints, but in the very policies they are meant to follow.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> It is not speculation that members of the Board are planning a censure motion against Mr. Daily – an email thread with the District risk pool investigator was clearly titled "SKSD [South Kitsap School District] - Censure Motion/Director Daily."

They contain no guidance on how a complaint is to be submitted to the Board; nor on what bases the Board will evaluate a complaint; nor on when or on what bases the Board will seek independent investigation. Based on the content of the investigatory questions asked of Mr. Daily, it appears that the Board is purporting to enforce various provisions of RCW Chapter 42.52 – but without the required conforming rules or review processes described in RCW 42.52.200(1) and 42.52.200(2).

The applicable policies that govern misconduct are unclear, vague, and incomplete.

Unfortunately, the result is a Board whose members feel empowered to dismiss and bury complaints about their own misconduct; to selectively apply ethics rules to some members and not others; and to weaponize the process to retaliate against non-conformity. This is a recipe for cronyism, collusion, and a lack of public scrutiny. The rules that have created this untenable situation must be replaced with clear, complete rules that conform with the law and that are approved by an ethics board.

The full text of the 'Process for Addressing Director Violations' (GP-12) is as follows:

### "GP-12 - Process for Addressing Director Violations

The Board, individually and collectively, is committed to full compliance with the provisions of its own policies. In the event of a director's willful

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and continuing violation of policy, the Board may seek remedy by the following process:

- Conversation in a private setting between the director and the Board
  President or other individual member.
- Discussion in a private session between the offending director and the Board (as permitted by law).
- 3. Consider public censure of the offending director of the Board.
- 4. Remove the offending director from any committee or other Boarddesignated responsibility, as appropriate.
- 5. In cases of nonattendance, declare the seat vacant in accordance with law."

While this is described as a 'process,' it is not. It is unclear whether the numbered actions are steps of escalation or a menu of options. There is no indication of how a complaint of misconduct or reports of 'violation' might reach the Board and what they are meant to do when one does. There is no requirement for a vote, or who might decide what to do, when, or how. Nor is there any hint as to how the Board might evaluate whether a 'violation' has occurred or not. There is no process of investigation by a neutral outside party. This complete lack of clarity opens the door for an unaccountable body that can capriciously punish – and potentially expel – its own members with no checks or balances.

It is because of the extraordinary circumstances and heavy implications of this matter that Appellant Mr. Daily requests that this Court take speedy and decisive action, not only to reverse the incorrect actions of the Board, but to forestall their plan to retaliate against a fellow elected by improper proceedings.

#### VI. BASES FOR APPEAL

Appellant is entitled to relief pursuant to RCW Chapter 28A.645 because:

- 1. The decision and failure to act is inconsistent with the rules of the Board.
- 2. The decision and failure to act is arbitrary or capricious.
- 3. The decision and failure to act is retaliatory in nature.
- 4. The rules of the Board that govern the handling of misconduct complaints are not consistent with the law, in violation of RCW 42.52.200(1).
- 5. The rules of the Board that govern the handling of misconduct complaints do not appear to have been properly forwarded to or reviewed by the appropriate ethics board before they took effect, in potential violation of RCW 42.52.200(2).

# VII. REQUESTING LEAVE TO MOVE FOR TRO/PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Appellant is aware that an emergency temporary injunction would normally be pursued in a separate ex parte action, and he will be initiating that procedure if

necessary. However, for the sake of judicial efficiency and consolidation of related matters, Appellant wishes to give this Court opportunity to hear the motion. If granted leave, Appellant Mr. Daily will note a hearing before this Court requesting an emergency temporary injunction staying the Board process of censure against Appellant Mr. Daily. Given the persistent pattern of retaliation and misuse of procedure targeting Appellant Mr. Daily, he has legitimate concern that the filing of the instant action will only accelerate and intensify the retaliatory censure process.

#### a. Standards for preliminary injunction are met here.

When determining if preliminary injunctive relief is appropriate, the court analyzes whether the moving party: (1) Has a clear legal or equitable right and (2) Has a well-grounded fear of immediate invasion of that right by the one against whom the injunction is sought, and further must find that (3) That the acts complained of are either resulting in or will result in actual and substantial injury to the moving party.<sup>4</sup>

When deciding if a party has a clear legal or equitable right, the court examines the likelihood that the moving party will prevail on the merits.<sup>5</sup> While the trial court

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Rabon v. City of Seattle, 135 Wn.2d 278, 284, 957 P.2d 621 (1998); citing Tyler Pipe Indus., Inc. v. Department of Revenue, 96 Wash.2d 785, 792, 638 P.2d 1213 (1982), reversed on unrelated grounds. See also Kucera v. Department of Transp., 140 Wn.2d 200, 209 (2000).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Rabon, 135 Wn.2d at 285 (citing Washington Fed'n of State Employees Council 28 v. State, 99 Wn.2d 878, 888, 665 P.2d 1337 (1983)).

must reach the merits of purely legal issues for purposes of deciding whether to grant or deny the preliminary injunction, it may not adjudicate the ultimate merits of the case. A TRO is intended to preserve the status quo until the court can hear an application for a preliminary injunction.

In this instance, Appellant Mr. Daily has a clear legal and equitable right to hold the office to which he was elected. That right was granted by the highest authority of the land: The people. The people of the District elected Mr. Daily to serve as in the office entrusted to him, and their collective democratic will should not be overturned by the improper and retaliatory actions of a few.

Appellant Mr. Daily has a very well-grounded fear that his rights will be violated: The Board has repeatedly announced its intentions to do so, and the whole troubled history of this matter illustrates that pattern.

The acts complained of will result in actual and substantial injury to Appellant Mr. Daily, because if censured, he would be in the course to lose the public office to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Rabon, 135 Wn.2d at 285.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> State ex rel Pay Less Drug Stores v. Sutton, 2 Wn.2d 523, 530, 98 P.2d 680 (1940).

which he was elected; and his reputation would be permanently and very publicly sullied, substantially impacting his ability to run for elected office in the future.

For these reasons, a preliminary injunction is appropriate. The issues will of course be briefed fully if leave is granted.

#### THEREFORE, Appellant asks the Court for judgment:

- 1. Changing the decision of the School Board to decline investigation of the misconduct complaints brought by Plaintiff Mr. Daily,
- 2. Changing the failure of the board to act on Mr. Daily's complaints, and granting other relief as follows:
- 3. Striking the rules of the Board related to the handling of misconduct complaints insofar as they are improper;
- 4. Requiring the South Kitsap School Board to, within 30 days, adopt provisional rules consistent with the law on ethics in public service in RCW Chapter 28A.645; to include a clear, fair, consistent, and transparent procedure by which all misconduct complaints will be handled;
- 5. Requiring the South Kitsap School Board to submit the provisional rules for evaluation by the appropriate ethics board prior to adoption;

- 6. Requiring the South Kitsap School Board to, at the direction of the appropriate board of ethics, revise the provisional rules to align with the law on ethics in public service in RCW Chapter 28A.645;
- 7. Requiring the South Kitsap School Board to, within 30 days of the approval of the appropriate ethics board, adopt permanently rules for the handling of misconduct complaints consistent with the law on ethics in public service in RCW Chapter 28A.645;
- 8. Granting leave to Appellant to make a motion, and set a hearing before this Court, for a preliminary injunction Staying any censure proceedings against Appellant Mr. Daily for the pendency of this action;
- 9. Awarding costs and reasonable attorney's fees to Appellant upon submission of a motion for costs and fees and a hearing of that motion;
- 10. Awarding any further relief this Court deems proper.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 18th day of August, 2021:

LAW OFFICES of SARAH LIPPEKPLLC

Sarah Lippek, WSBA No. 46452