The Honorable Barbara J. Rothstein

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

GINA BLOOM, an individual, Plaintiff, v. **City of Lake Stevens** ("**City**") a municipal entity in Washington State, **Lake Stevens Police Department** (**LSPD**), a division of the Defendant City of Lake Stevens, **Detective Kristen Parnell** ("**Parnell**"), **Deputy Chief Jeff Young ("Young"), Officer Judah Marshall ("Marshall"),** John Does 1-10, et.al.	NO. 2:25-cv-01111-BJR JURY DEMAND COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES For CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS UNDER THE FIRST, FOURTH, FIFTH and FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS, of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, and RELATED STATE CLAIMS and STATE CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS.

I. Introduction

1.1 The promises of the United States of America, freedom and opportunity, stood juxtaposed to the life Ms. Bloom knew growing up, at the turn of the century, impoverished, from a small town in eastern Romania. Ms. Bloom knew an abusive father, a browbeaten mother, a broken educational system and a corrupt government. Her hometown was unapologetically managed by the forces of corruption and bribery.

1.2 Young Ms. Bloom remembers watching, as her father, knuckles cracked and still bleeding, would greet the police at their front door with joviality and a firm handshake,

payment in palm, before wishing the officer a good day and sending him back on his way, never having stepped inside the home to understand what moment of desperation had led to the police being called in the first place.

1.3 But Ms. Bloom was smart, and industrious, she could see the way out. Hyper focused on her studies she maintained exceptional marks, earning her the opportunity to travel to Western Europe, and eventually the United States, on scholarships for her schooling. Her dreams of a new life, freedom and opportunity, a land where she could have voice, were coming true.

1.4 Soon after beginning her college studies in 2007, in Bellevue Washington, Ms. Bloom met the man who would become the father of her children, Brian Yorks. Brian swept her off her feet, with his words, his emails, messages and phone calls, wrote with his praise for Ms. Bloom's beauty and loveliness. He just couldn't live without her. Finally, Ms. Bloom agreed to meet Brian in person, on June 13, 2008.

1.5 Wooed in romance for the first time, Ms. Bloom fell in love, he married her, and they were a family. Ms. Bloom had two (2) baby boys. Ms. Bloom continued to study and achieved her United States citizenship; her dreams were coming true, she was working, a wife and mother, and an American citizen.

1.6 But then, she wasn't. When Ms. Bloom went to the police for help, pleading for protection, for herself and her children, from Brian's escalating violence in their home, ongoing sexual assault and leveraging threats to the boys for Ms. Bloom's submission, she thought they would help. Ms. Bloom fully believed in the United States, and in her hometown of Lake Stevens Washington, the police would be there to help her. She was wrong.

II. Complaint for Damages

2.1 Plaintiff Ms. Bloom, by and through her undersigned counsels, brings this action against Defendant City of Lake Stevens, The Lake Stevens Police Department, Lake Stevens Police Department, Detective Kristen Parnell, Officer Judah Marshall, and JOHN DOES 1-10, and alleges as follows:

2.2 Defendants, acting individually and collectively under color of state law, engaged in a series of unconstitutional and unlawful acts that deprived Plaintiff of rights secured by the United States Constitution and Washington law. Specifically, Defendants retaliated against Plaintiff for her protected speech and petitioning activity in violation of the First Amendment**;** maliciously prosecuted her without probable cause in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; denied her the equal protection of the laws in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment; and affirmatively placed her in danger in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause. Plaintiff also asserts a claim for civil conspiracy under 42 U.S.C. § 1985, as Defendants acted in concert with her abuser to destroy her credibility and silence her complaints.

2.3 In addition, Plaintiff brings state law claims for defamation (slander) and malicious prosecution under Washington law. These claims are grounded in the same nucleus of operative facts as Plaintiff's federal causes of action, namely Defendants' deliberate campaign to silence her, retaliate against her for reporting abuse and police misconduct, and strip her of constitutional and statutory protections guaranteed under both federal and state law.

2.4 That these constitutional violations were not isolated acts but were carried out pursuant to the City of Lake Stevens' official policies, customs, and practices of disbelieving domestic violence victims, retaliating against complainants, protecting abusers, suppressing exculpatory evidence, and ratifying misconduct, the Defendants, did *and do*,

developed and adhered to a policy custom or practice; official policy or widespread, unwritten custom(s) that violate well established and understood federal rights granted to citizens under the United States Constitution, that those policies, customs or practices did directly cause the violations and damages alleged herein, and those as may be proved at trial, that it is the Defendant(s) municipality that it responsible for the violation of Ms. Bloom's constitutional rights, that the Defendant(s) knowingly, or with wanton disregard, violated those rights, and that it is the Defendant municipality that is responsible for these unconstitutional customs, policies, and practices, that directly led to the violations of Plaintiff's rights and the resulting, and ongoing, damages she is currently suffering. *Monell v. Department of Social Services of City of New York*, 436 U.S. 658, 690–94 (1978).

III. Jurisdiction and Venue

3.1 This is a civil action for violations of Plaintiff's constitutional rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and related state-law claims. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) over the federal claims, and supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over the state-law claims, as those state claims arise from and form part of the same case or controversy.

3.2 Venue is proper in this Federal Western District because the events giving rise to the claims occurred in the Western District of Washington, the Plaintiff and all Defendants are located in this district.

IV. Parties

4.1 Plaintiff **Ms. Bloom ("Bloom"),** previously known as Olimpia Georgiana Yorks, is a United States citizen, mother of two, domestic violence survivor and advocate, and long-term resident of Washington State, currently living in King County, Washington State. At

all relevant times, Ms. Bloom was engaged in good faith efforts to protect herself and her children from the abuse she continues to suffer by her ex-husband, Brian Yorks, and to seek help from law enforcement and the courts.

4.2 Defendant **City of Lake Stevens** ("**City**") is a municipal entity in Washington State that operates the Defendant Lake Stevens Police Department (LSPD). The City of Lake Stevens is or was the employer of the law enforcement officers involved in the acts and omissions described herein and is responsible for their conduct and adherence to state-law, and the associated claims, under the doctrine of respondeat superior. The City, through its LSPD, had a duty to properly train, supervise, and discipline its officers in compliance with the law, including due process and equal protection, discrimination laws and domestic violence victim rights and training. And generally, to refrain from using their power to impermissibly squelch individuals' constitutional rights.

4.3 Defendant **Lake Stevens Police Department** (**LSPD**) is a division of the Defendant City of Lake Stevens and is charged with providing law enforcement and public safety services within the City's territorial limits. The Defendant City of Lake Stevens is responsible for the policies, customs, practices, and supervision of the Lake Stevens Police Department and its officers, including but not limited to Detectives, Sergeants, Chief personnel, and the offices administrative personnel.

4.4 Defendant **Detective Kristen Parnell** ("**Parnell**") is, upon information and belief, a detective employed by LSPD. At all relevant times, Detective Parnell acted under color of state law in the course and scope of her duties as a law enforcement officer. Detective Parnell is named herein in individual capacity, and to the extent available and applicable by law, in her official capacity, and was a central actor in the events and omission herein

described, including engaging in a pattern of purposely retaliatory and defamatory conduct toward Ms. Bloom.

4.5 Defendant **Deputy Chief Jeff Young ("Young"),** is, upon information and belief, the Deputy Chief of the Lake Stevens Police Department, employed by the City of Lake Stevens. At all relevant times, Young acted under color of state law in the course and scope of his duties as a supervisory law enforcement officer. As Deputy Chief, Young exercised final policymaking and supervisory authority over LSPD officers, including Parnell, Marshall, and Barnes, and was responsible for training, supervision, discipline, and internal investigations within the department. Plaintiff alleges that Young personally participated in and ratified the misconduct described herein: he was repeatedly placed on notice through Plaintiff's internal complaints; he personally admitted that the protection order underlying Plaintiff's malicious prosecution had been misread, apologized to Plaintiff, and promised corrective training, yet nevertheless closed the internal investigation with a finding of "no officer misconduct"; he refused to correct or discipline officers who suppressed exculpatory evidence, failed to report child abuse disclosures to CPS as mandated by RCW 26.44.030, or retaliated against Plaintiff for her protected speech; and he himself entered false internal investigation notes suggesting Plaintiff was experiencing a "mental crisis" to discredit her complaints against the department. Young's conduct demonstrates active ratification of unconstitutional actions, making him individually liable and rendering the City of Lake Stevens liable under *Monell*.

4.6 Defendant **Officer Judah Marshall ("Marshall")** is, upon information and belief, a police officer employed by LSPD. At all relevant times, Marshall acted under color of state law in the course and scope of his duties as a law enforcement officer. Marshall is named herein in individual capacity, and to the extent available and applicable by law, in

his official capacity, and was a central actor in the events and omission herein described, including initiating and pursuing a baseless criminal charge against Plaintiff for an alleged violation of a temporary protection order despite clear exculpatory evidence establishing that no violation occurred.

4.7 Defendants **J. Does 1-10** Plaintiff is ignorant or not fully aware of the true names and capacities of those certain persons who were involved in the wrongdoing alleged. These Doe Defendants may include other officers or officials of LSPD or the City, or other agencies who coordinated with Defendant Parnell or participated in the deprivation of Plaintiff's rights. Plaintiff will respectfully seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when finally ascertained.

V. Factual Background

5.1 Ms. Bloom was only twenty-one (21) years old when she met Brian. The man that would be the father of her two (2) children. Brian groomed Ms. Bloom, and manipulated Ms. Bloom into eloping in Las Vegas, on August 29, 2008, after only dating for two (2) months.

5.2 More than a decade later, after what emerged quickly to be a relationship riddled with physical and psychological abuse, Ms. Bloom mustered the courage, and called her local police, Lake Stevens Police Department (LSPD), to report a rape, on February 11, 2020, her friend and support person, Rosanna Aho, was present at the time of this call. This time, her husband, Yorks had found her in bed, post serious back injury, already medicated, and asleep, so he proceeded to violently rape her. It was not the first time, and truly Ms. Bloom knew it would not be the last. She had to do something.

5.3 At this point in the marriage, after years of grooming and manipulation, Ms. Bloom had been completely demoralized by Yorks, systematically isolated from her community and

limiting her social life to the women at Yorks' Baptist church, who's mantra was "wives 'submit' to your husband. Yorks forced Ms. Bloom to stop working outside the home while she retained no independent access to family or third-party recourses, including their bank accounts, the car, the cell phone and access to resources for their children.

5.4 It was not uncommon for Yorks to follow Ms. Bloom when she left the house, appearing places unexpected, seen hiding in shopping aisles across the store, and then scooting across the background and disappearing, even in places Ms. Bloom would have never believed he would be able to know about, such as a trip to the grocery store, in the middle of the afternoon, while Yorks was meant to be at work.

5.5 Despite Ms. Bloom failing the courage to leave Yorks until 2020, LSPD were aware of the domestic violence leveled against her as early as 2016, when in March of that year, Ms. Bloom made her first contact with the LSPD through a friend, Natalie Donovan, who reported, on Ms. Bloom's behalf, that Yorks had taken Ms. Bloom's phone, assaulted her, and caused significant damage to property in the course of a domestic violence event. LSPD, Officer Miner and Kilroy, arrested Mr. Yorks for malicious mischief (domestic violence) and interfering with reporting domestic violence, following an additional physical encounter occurring two days prior to the March 16, 2016 report, in which he strangled Ms. Bloom, leaving visible red marks on her neck and chest area.

5.6 Inexplicitly, following the onsite investigation and the officer's interview with suspect Yorks, LSPD Officer Kilroy attributed the large, lasting red skin burns, likely to be consequent to Ms. Bloom holding her then three (3)-week-old infant.[1]

[1]LSPD #2016-00005257 No charge for non-fatal strangulation was pursued, in part due to Officer Kilroy's failure to properly document Ms. Bloom's visible neck and chest injuries as consistent with non-fatal strangulation.

5.7 Pursuant to the report of rape, on February 12, 2020, LSPD, Detective Parnell, arrested Yorks again, this time charging him with Rape in Second Degree (domestic violence), after Ms. Bloom reported the violent sexual assault, she endured following her auto accident induced back injury.

5.8 Consequently, on that same day, February 12, 2020, Ms. Bloom obtained a Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) from the Snohomish County Superior Court, against him for her and her children's protection. Ms. Bloom had sole temporary custody of the parties' children.

5.9 Yorks then filed for divorce from Ms. Bloom on February 26, 2020, initiating the Family Court proceedings in Snohomish County Family Court. Despite the protective measures put in place by that same Court, Mr. Yorks ramped up his abusive and threatening behavior.

5.10 On multiple occasions between 2020 and 2022, Ms. Bloom reported violations of the Snohomish DVPO's she had in place for her and her sons' protection, including credible allegations of stalking, harassment, and instances of abuse of/or child endangerment by Yorks.

5.11 On multiple occasions, Ms. Bloom reported stalking or illegal conduct to LSPD. Despite repeated attempts to seek redress from the local authorities, Ms. Bloom was met with only mounting hostility.

5.12 Importantly, the rape for which Detective Parnell arrested Yorks on February 12, 2020, was never properly investigated. For the next two years, Ms. Bloom repeatedly followed up with Parnell to ask that the case be investigated and charges filed. As Ms. Bloom later discovered during her May-July 2022 dissolution trial, the case had in fact been closed by LSPD on February 20, 2022, without her knowledge. It was not until five

days after the prosecutor dismissed the charges, on February 23, 2022, that LSPD, Officer Warbis, interviewed witness Rosanna Aho about the February 12, 2020 rape, presumably to 'check the box' that t . Aho corroborated Ms. Bloom's account of the assault and the injuries she sustained, yet LSPD took no further action because the prosecutor had already closed the case.

5.13 The belated interview was nothing more than an after-the-fact attempt to cover for LSPD's inexcusable failure to do its job. Had LSPD interviewed Aho when it should have, her corroborating statement could have supported the prosecution and prevented dismissal. Instead, LSPD withheld critical evidence, refused to investigate the suspect, and left Ms. Bloom unprotected, misconduct that was not accidental but consistent with the department's pattern of retaliating against complainants and protecting abusers.

5.14 Despite Ms. Bloom's repeated requests, including directly to Parnell, that LSPD investigate the rape, the department did nothing. In fact, even after the rape charge was dismissed, on June 9, 2022, during the period LSPD was prosecuting *her* for an erroneous restraining order violation (pled herein and below), Ms. Bloom emailed Parnell, Miner, Warbis, Deputy Young, and Chief Beazizo requesting that the rape case be reopened so that Witness Christi Fiedler could be interviewed (as Ms. Bloom had requested many, many times in the past). LSPD did nothing.

5.15 As yet further evidence of LSPD's disparate and retaliatory treatment of Ms. Bloom, records show that LSPD never provided the 2.5-hour recorded interview of Ms. Bloom to the prosecuting attorney. On or about November 2 and 5, 2021, when Ms. Bloom contacted the prosecutor's office for a status update, the prosecutor again requested, twice, that LSPD provide the recording of Ms. Bloom's disclosure. These

requests followed numerous prior requests from the prosecutor's office for LSPD to provide case records needed to prosecute Yorks for the violent sexual assault.

5.16 For example, on December 28, 2021, the prosecutor emailed Parnell and Warbis requesting additional follow-up and investigatory details that had not been provided, much to the prosecutor's dismay and frustration, to include basic information from Ms. Bloom's witnesses that the prosecutor needed in order to charge the case. LSPD did not respond to provide the information, prompting the prosecutor to email yet another request for follow-up on January 26, 2022 to inquire as to whether the requested investigatory information was "still forthcoming"

5.17 There is no evidence that LSPD ever provided the prosecutor with Ms. Bloom's 2.5-hour recorded disclosure or the corroborating witness interview of Rosanna Aho during the time charges were pending. What is known is that LSPD did not ever contact Ms. Bloom's co-worker Christi Fielder for an interview, the most important witness because she was present with Ms. Bloom the day after Ms. Bloom was raped and injured, witnessed Ms. Bloom's injuries, demeanor, assisted her in stopping the vaginal bleeding, and was the individual who advised Ms. Bloom to report the rape to LSPD.

5.18 Equally troubling, LSPD, and Detective Parnell in particular, never interviewed Yorks himself in connection with the rape. By failing to question the accused, by ignoring a key corroborating witness, and by waiting to interview a second witness until after the prosecutor dismissed the case (in part because no witnesses had been interviewed), LSPD made clear that it had no genuine intention of investigating the crime. Instead, the department deliberately stalled and obstructed the case, ensuring that critical evidence was never developed and that the prosecutor was deprived of the tools necessary to pursue charges.

5.19 Shockingly, the prosecutor's dismissal letter, issued on February 18, 2022, citing Detective Parnell as lead officer, expressly relied on law enforcement reports undermining Ms. Bloom's credibility as a witness. In fact, the prosecutor's dismissal letter confirms that "although [prosecutor] had requested a more detailed interview be completed, this has not taken place."

5.20 The letter further recited that "the victim herself has been criminally charged with violating a protection order in which she contacted the suspect and her children" - a reference to the malicious prosecution pled herein - demonstrating how both: (1) LSPD's withholding of evidence and failure to investigate; and (2) retaliatory charging of Ms. Bloom, converged to protect Yorks, insulate the department from its own discriminatory practices and bias against female victims of sexual and domestic violence and individuals who complain, turning the victim into the criminal in the process.

5.21 For further example, prior to filing her first request for an internal investigation into LSPD misconduct, Ms. Bloom had reported to LSPD an individual (Jamie Steeb) who had been previously trespassed from Ms. Bloom's home, entered without consent and took photographs of the home and Ms. Bloom's boys illegally, before Ms. Bloom could have the person removed. LSPD did nothing.

5.22 Despite reporting the criminal conduct, the suspect ultimately provided the pictures to Mr. Yorks, and his Guardian ad Litem (GAL), who reformatted them for use in the family court proceedings against Ms. Bloom.

5.23 Further, despite the fact that there was a DVPO in place, the history of complaints against Yorks, and Ms. Bloom's multiple contemporaneous 911 calls directly reporting and alleging Brian Yorks' involvement in coordinating this exact third-party contact,

LSPD declined to intervene, refusing to characterize the behavior as criminal, or a violation of the active DVPO in place.

5.24 Extremely concerned with the police treatment she was receiving, and following those multiple instances in which LSPD failed to act on her reports of Yorks, and his associates, on May 20, 2021, Ms. Bloom petitioned LSPD for a formal internal investigation into the conduct of Corporal/Sergeant Bryant, Sergeant Valvick, Detective Bassett, Officers Rutherford, Wells, Warbis, Holland, Schedler, and Kilroy, those officers known to Ms. Bloom that were refusing to assist her, and baselessly alleging her miscreance. (Internal Administrative Complaint # 2021-0017).

5.25 Specifically, on May 20, 2021, Ms. Bloom emailed a request to LSPD Detective Robert Miner for an internal investigation into specific allegations that on numerous occasions, LSPD officers refused to act on her reports of stalking, child abuse, and harassment by Yorks and his associates, and instead issued false and misleading case reports disparaging her. Instead of protecting her, Ms. Bloom complained that LSPD officers issued false and misleading case reports that disparaged her, ridiculed her, and omitted key facts. Ms. Bloom therefore sought a formal inquiry into LSPD officers known to her as having refused assistance, misrepresented facts in reports, and falsely suggested her own wrongdoing. Ms. Bloom alleges that her petition, coming after her public speech on social media criticizing LSPD's corruption and discriminatory practices against women/immigrants/victims of domestic violence, triggered further retaliation and discrimination, including increasing attacks against her credibility.

5.26 In fact, Ms. Bloom's harmful encounters with the LSPD that instigated Ms. Bloom's May 20, 2021 request for an internal investigation followed a series of constitutionally protected activities, including Ms. Bloom's public criticism of LSPD on

social media (Facebook Page, Instagram). On February 2 and February 5, 2021, Ms. Bloom published social media posts (referenced in LSPD Incident Report No. 2021-00002163) describing LSPD's refusal to protect her, investigate her claims of violent assault by Yorks, her sense of insecurity in contacting them, her belief that certain officers, including Officer Wells, demonstrated a violent nature toward vulnerable individuals (women, victims, immigrants), and her view that LSPD was engaged in corruption and injustice. Ms. Bloom's February 2021 social media post included the hashtags #lakestevenspolice, #lakestevenspolicedepartment, #defundcorruptpolice, #policewonthelp, #defundthepolice, #metoo, #metoomovement, #domesticviolenceawareness, #womenandchildren, #komo4, #king5seattle, among others. Ms. Bloom identified herself in those posts as an immigrant woman, a victim of domestic violence, and a single (divorced) mother seeking police protection.

5.27 In fact Ms. Bloom's social media posts generated numerous public comments, including members who reported that they too had experienced LSPD siding with abusers and discriminating against victims, as well as comments warning Ms. Bloom "to be careful with lake stevens pd", that the LSPD could not be trusted, and to stay away from the agency. Ms. Bloom came to understand that her experiences with LSPD were part of a pattern and practice of misconduct and discriminatory treatment of certain class members who had likewise been harmed by LSPD's misconduct.

5.28 Defendants were aware of Ms. Bloom's February 2021 social media posts because she provided copies of them to LSPD as part of her complaint regarding tenant Tara Sapphire Snow (LSPD Incident Report No. 2021-00002163). This social media evidence included certain commentary from community members stating their own negative experiences of LSPD misconduct. Ms. Bloom alleges that, in retaliation for her protected

speech, LSPD officers escalated their discriminatory treatment of her: misrepresenting facts in police reports, omitting references to Yorks's stalking and child abuse, and disparaging Ms. Bloom herself in official documents.

5.29 For example, in a case report arising from the April 26, 2021 Walgreens incident, where Ms. Bloom was present at Walgreens to obtain prescribed ADHD medication for her young son, M.Y., and refused to leave the store without it, Officer Valvick characterized her as a "nuisance" and her efforts to secure prescribed medication for M.Y. as Ms. Bloom treating it like a life or death situation, a description she contends was misogynistic and retaliatory.

5.30 Ms. Bloom's May 20, 2021 email to then-Chief John Dyer emphasized that she was a legal immigrant, a woman, and a domestic-violence survivor, and that these characteristics were contributing factors in the discriminatory mistreatment and retaliatory conduct she was experiencing at the hands of LSPD.

5.31 Ms. Bloom therefore sought a formal inquiry into LSPD officers known to her as having not only refused assistance, but as having affirmatively misrepresented events in their reports, and falsely suggested her own wrongdoing with retaliatory and discriminatory motive. Ms. Bloom alleges that her petition for an investigation into multiple officer misconduct, coming after her public speech on social media criticizing LSPD’s corruption and discriminatory practices, triggered yet further retaliation and discrimination, to include malicious efforts to: destroy her credibility, discredit her, prosecute her, and place her at further risk of harm and death, as described later herein in this First Amended Complaint.

5.32 On June 3, 2021, after filing her petition for an internal investigation, Ms. Bloom contacted KOMO News to report that “ever since I went live on all social media

platforms and reached out to KOMO News, the LSPD has been incredibly retaliatory and discriminatory towards me." In her communications with KOMO, Ms. Bloom explained that she was a woman, a legal immigrant, and a victim of domestic violence and police misconduct. She described how LSPD officers had misrepresented facts in reports, minimized stalking and child abuse allegations against Yorks, and disparaged her as a mother. Records show that on February 5, 2021, KOMO journalist Durand Dace contacted then–Deputy Chief Jeff Beazizo of LSPD for comment. Beazizo responded by defending LSPD's actions, and no story was ever published. Ms. Bloom alleges that the fact a media outlet inquiry reached LSPD command staff placed the department on further notice of her protected activities, and that the continued retaliatory reporting and discriminatory conduct she experienced thereafter was directly tied to her attempts to publicize LSPD's misconduct.

5.33 In other words, Ms. Bloom demonstrated her ability to use her voice to speak publicly about police misconduct and injustice, including by appealing to news outlets and later, to federal oversight agencies, and her persistence in doing so posed a direct threat to the department's reputation. LSPD and its officers therefore had an institutional and personal interest in silencing her, which they carried out by weaponizing their police power to punish her for her complaints and to deter her, and others, from continuing to expose their unconstitutional institutional biases and misconduct.

5.34 On June 15, 2021, Ms. Bloom received, via mail to her former Lake Stevens address, a written Notice of Complaint Disposition from the Lake Stevens Police Department. The notice informed her that her complaint had been investigated by the Office of Professional Standards Sergeant at the direction of the Chief of Police. According to the notice, after what LSPD described as a "thorough fact-finding process,"

the chain of command determined that officer conduct was not in violation of LSPD policy, and that "appropriate action has been taken pursuant to the Lake Stevens Police Department's disciplinary policy." The complaint was closed.

5.35 The entire summer of 2021, Ms. Bloom and her boys were supposed to be protected under a valid Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) [2], which explicitly restrained Brian Yorks from contact, surveilling or recording the protected parties. Despite this, the Lake Stevens Police Department (LSPD) repeatedly undermined the legal protections afforded to the Plaintiff and her children through a pattern of dismissive, biased, and unprofessional conduct.

5.36 For specific example, based on public records requests, LSPD Sergeant James Barnes has been found to have engaged in repeated email communications with Mr. Yorks, the restrained party, whereby the sergeant provides Yorks with strategic legal advice, addressing procedural matters related to DVPO enforcement and Yorks's parenting plans (Ex. A. Emails).

5.37 On July 18, 2021, the children returned home to Ms. Bloom from the first unsupervised weekend with their father Yorks since he was arrested for Rape DV 2 back in February 2020. The older child, M.Y. displayed new evidence of physical abuse including bruises and marks on his back, legs, and buttocks.

5.38 M.Y. disclosed to Ms. Bloom that "daddy played tickle games, and he tickled my private parts, and it made me uncomfortable." This is the first time Ms. Bloom was aware of the sexual abuse being directed at one of the children.

[2] #21-2-02025-31

5.39 Upon the advice of the children's pediatrician, Dr. St. Claire, Ms. Bloom took M.Y. to Seattle Children's Hospital on July 20, 2021. M.Y. Then also, on July 21st, 2021, Ms. Bloom followed up and took M.Y. to his pediatrician to whom he disclosed the sexual molestation by Yorks. The disclosure was reported to Child Protective Services (CPS).

5.40 The children's next scheduled visit with their father Yorks was July 28, 2021. Upon arrival at the exchange location, Frontier Village in Lake Stevens, Washington, Ms. Bloom was unable to get the children to exit the car in order to deliver them to Yorks.

5.41 M.Y., then just 7, made spontaneously expressed and disclosure fear and resistance to returning to their father. The boys absolutely refused to leave the car. Ms. Bloom, at a total loss, her son disclosing assault, her being stalked and no help to be found, she immediately contacted LSPD.[3]

5.42 The LSPD officers that responded to the scene, Wells (against whom Ms. Bloom had already complained on May 20, 2021), and Hingtgen failed to properly investigate or conduct a trauma-informed inquiry or any type, ultimately misrepresenting M.Y.'s disclosure of assault as "not wanting the food," and minimized the concern by categorizing the call as a mere "suspicious incident." (Ex. L Police Report).

> I arrived onscene and contacted Olimpia in the parking lot near her black Jeep Grand Cherokee. Olimpia was at the rear drivers side door talking with her son, Child I could hear Child crying in the back. Olimpia kept repeating questions similar to, "Why don't you want to go to your dads," and "How does he hurt you?" The only thing I could clearly hear from him as a response was "I don't like the food."

5.43 Audio evidence from police contact clearly shows that the officer's report falsely attributed "leading questions" to the Plaintiff to imply she was coaching the boys and expressly omitted or mischaracterized the substance of the child's distress. The

[3] LSPD #2021-1544

responding officer failed to initiate a report to Child Protective Services (CPS) as mandated by law (RCW 26.44.030).

5.44 Compounding this failure, at the scene, one of the LSPD officers traveled real time back and forth between the Plaintiff's and Yorks' vehicles, relaying sensitive information disclosed by the children, the minor victims in an ongoing sexual assault investigation, directly to Yorks. When the parties collectively tried to ply the boys from Ms. Bloom's car to leave with Yorks, the older child, the one that had made the recent disclosures, vomited all over himself, and refused to budge, begging not to make him go with his father. None of these details made it into the Officers' written report.

5.45 However, unknown at the time to Ms. Bloom or the officers, Yorks was videotaping the entire interaction and provided the same to the GAL in his Snohomish County Family Court case, thereby making it later available to Ms. Bloom ((Ex. K: transcript of video recording). In the recorded exchange, an officer whom Plaintiff recalls and reasonably believes to be Officer Wells, who had only been involved in responding to Ms. Bloom's tenant issue at that time, expresses personal sympathy toward Mr. Yorks and affirms his discrediting of Ms. Bloom and the children's statements, remarking, "I don't think that's what's going on," "I have no doubt" that Ms. Bloom coached the children to make sexual abuse disclosures, and "I wish I could do more," while providing legal guidance and validation to Mr. Yorks (Id.). Officer Wells further admits that "they" (himself and LSPD responding officers) were aware that Ms. Bloom had complained against the LSPD.

5.46 The transcript also reveals the Officers' misrepresentation of the boys, wherein the report claims that the only complaint from the boys was about the food at their

father's house, that *there was not abuse,* according to the boys (Id.). However, the Officers were clearly aware of the children's fear of Yorks:

OFFICER 1: Nothing we can do to make him -- make them go.
MR. YORKS: Okay.
OFFICER 1: -- at this point.
MR. YORKS: Were --
OFFICER 1: So the best recourse, like I told you before, is that's it.
MR. YORKS: Okay. Can you tell me what the kids are saying anything? Like --
OFFICER 1: That they just don't feel safe.
MR. YORKS: Okay.
OFFICER 1: They feel like you're going to hurt them.
MR. YORKS: Yeah. Okay. All right.
OFFICER 1: And do I think that's what's going on, no.

5.47 This pattern of conduct, overtly sympathizing with a restrained party, minimizing child disclosures, and deliberately relaying victim statements to the alleged perpetrator, in real time, demonstrates deliberate indifference to child safety and the department's practice of retaliating against individuals who speak out against LSPD.

5.48 In important part, in that same set of grossly inappropriate interactions, the parties' children can be heard reporting to the LSPD officers that they "don't feel safe" with their dad and they are afraid their dad, "is going to hurt them" someday.

5.49 However, regardless of the boy's expression of fear of Yorks, directly to the police, and the known history of violence by Yorks against vulnerable individuals, the LSPD failed to investigate the children's disclosures as required by RCW 26.44.030 or make a mandatory CPS referral as required by law.

5.50 Notably, Officer Wells, who was specifically named in Ms. Bloom's February 2021 social media posts and in her May 20, 2021 internal investigation petition as an officer engaged in misconduct, was the responding officer in the July 28, 2021 incident.

Ms. Bloom alleges that Wells's involvement, and his continuation of the same conduct she had publicly criticized, exemplifies LSPD's retaliatory custom and practice and provides further evidence that LSPD targeted her speech rather than address officer misconduct.

5.51 Further and meanwhile (to include while the 2020 rape charges were pending LSPD investigation), Yorks continued to email Sergeant Barnes for protection order advice and police support, yet Sergeant Barnes never reached out to Ms. Bloom, as the protected party, nor did any other officer with LSPD, to offer or extend similar, or really, any, support whatsoever.

5.52 LSPD's actions, taken while Ms. Bloom and her children were legally designated, and protected victims of domestic violence protective order and entitled to court order enforced safety under Washington law, demonstrates their willful disregard for not only Ms. Bloom's safety, and that of the parties' children, but also the basic constitutional promises made to all American citizens by law enforcement.

5.53 Solidifying LSPD position as Yorks' official advocate in the family law case, on August 30, 2021, in one of at least a dozen emails between LSPD Sergeant James Barnes and Yorks, Barnes emailed Yorks directly, in response to Yorks's need for legal support and advice, in part stating: *"…you must adhere 100% to what the order says and requires of you. If you don't, it leaves the window open for a vindictive person to go to court and say that you violated the order. I emphasize with you on this issue, but I cannot give you legal advice. Best of luck with this,*" (Ex. A. at pg. 5*).* This email also showing that Barnes, having never met Ms. Bloom, characterized her as a vindictive person, further evidencing retaliatory bias and discriminatory alignment with Yorks against Ms. Bloom.

5.54 In fact, on September 6, 2021, after Ms. Bloom emailed LSPD expressing concern as to LSPD providing Yorks with legal support and advice how to avoid a DVPO violation, Sergeant Barnes responded, admitting to Ms. Bloom that the Officer was providing Yorks advice, explaining that the Officer's guidance was given out of an "abundance of caution" to protect Yorks from a DVPO violation. For a police department to counsel the restrained party in this manner is extraordinary: rather than carrying out its statutory duty to enforce protection orders and protect the victim, LSPD instead aligned itself with the abuser, effectively ensuring that his violations would go uncharged because LSPD and Yorks shared a common adversary in Ms. Bloom.

Worse, at times LSPD's counsel to Yorks violated Ms. Bloom's legal protections and placed her at further risk of harm. For example, just days earlier, on August 27, 2021, Barnes emailed Yorks advising him to make Ms. Bloom aware that he was video-recording child exchanges "so you don't get jammed up with the 2-party consent rule[,]" despite that the protection order in effect at the time protecting Ms. Bloom expressly prohibited Yorks from placing Ms. Bloom under any form of video surveillance.

VI. Factual Allegations (Officer Marshall, Deputy Chief Young)

6.1 Because Ms. Bloom's persistence in speaking out and filing complaints made her a threat to LSPD, the department refused to investigate Yorks in good faith and instead turned its power against her. This culminated in LSPD escalating matters by initiating a baseless criminal prosecution against Ms. Bloom, a misuse of police power designed to silence her and punish her for protected activity.

6.2 In stark contrast to the friendly legal advice LSPD was providing Yorks, in addition to the fact that the 2020 rape case remained pending investigation, LSPD's responses to Ms. Bloom' reports during this period were inadequate, retaliatory, and dismissive.

6.3 On January 25, 2022, Ms. Bloom had traveled to the bank in town, where she regularly conducted her personal business. Ms. Bloom entered the bank to deposit a check. Upon exiting and returning to her vehicle, Ms. Bloom discovered her children (then ages five (5) and eight (8)) sitting unattended in Mr. Yorks' running vehicle. Leaving the boys in a running car in the parking lot is incredibly unsafe, and a violation of the parties parenting plan child safety provisions.

6.4 By this time, in the family court case, the script had been flipped, and there was a temporary order of Protection in place for Yorks and the boys' protection, against Ms. Bloom. So, rather than contacting the boys or Yorks, and risk more vilification by law enforcement, left with no other recourse, Ms. Bloom called 911 out of concern for her children's immediate safety. After Ms. Bloom initiated her call, Yorks phoned in a false report of a temporary restraining order violation against Ms. Bloom.

6.5 LSPD Officer Marshall responded but inexplicably gave Mr. Yorks a pass on this incident and instead, shortly thereafter, the focus materially and permanently shifted to investigating Ms. Bloom. For instance, Officer Marshall required that Ms. Bloom complete a Witness Statement at the scene. She did. However, Marshall gave Yorks five days to prepare and complete his statement, which Yorks emailed to Marshall on January 31, 2022.

6.6 On January 30, 2022, Officer Marshall issued his report and found probable cause to arrest Ms. Bloom for one count of violating a temporary restraining order.

6.7 On January 30, 2022, Officer Marshall issued citation #2A0091646, concluded with the recommendation that the case be referred to the prosecutor's office for review and charging. On this same day, Officer Marshall emailed Yorks a fillable statement form to complete.

6.8 On January 31, 2022, Officer Marshall amended his report to account for Yorks' perfected statement.

6.9 Upon reviewing the report, on February 1, 2022, Ms. Bloom promptly contacted Officer Marshall and Detective Miner to provide documents that showed the reason for her presence at the bank and proof of her location immediately prior to arriving at the bank. This exculpatory evidence conclusively absolved her of any allegation that she had followed Yorks from the children's school to the bank in violation of the temporary RO (stalking). Despite this dispositive evidence, LSPD, motivated to ensure Ms. Bloom's arrest, refused to update their investigation to include this information or dismiss the charge.

6.10 On February 3, 2022, the prosecutor emailed a "Notice of Charging Decision/Not For Discovery, to Officer Marshall, requesting that Marshall "amend the SECTOR citation reflect one count of NO CONTACT/PROTECTION ORDER VIOLATION under RCW 26.50.110.1 and resubmit for Prosecutor Review for filing with the court". Marshall did not at this time, provide the prosecutor with the exculpatory information in favor of pursuing the baseless criminal charge against Ms. Bloom.

6.11 On February 11, 2022, upon referral and recommendation of LSPD (Marshall), the prosecutor charged Ms. Bloom with violating a temporary restraining order by being at the bank. The violation was based on going to the bank, a clearly baseless charge because the restraining order did not stipulate nor bar her presence at that location.

6.12 This charge was entered against Ms. Bloom at the very time LSPD (Detective Parnell) had stalled its investigation into the 2020 violent rape committed by Yorks. Ten days after the prosecutor charged Ms. Bloom with a criminal violation, on February 22, 2022, LSPD closed the rape case altogether, only after first succeeding in obtaining a

baseless prosecution against Ms. Bloom. Four days before LSPD closed the rape case, and seven (7) after the prosecutor charged her, on February 18, 2022, the prosecutor issued a formal dismissal of Ms. Bloom's case that expressly relied on Ms. Bloom's status as a criminal suspect in the protection order violation case. In this way, LSPD's retaliatory charging decision against Ms. Bloom was not only malicious in its own right but also had the effect of terminating the investigation and charges against Yorks.

6.13 For clarity, Ms. Bloom went to her bank, Chase Bank in Lake Stevens, to complete a personal banking transaction when she unexpectedly encountered her children alone, in Yorks' running car. Because Ms. Bloom was restricted by a temporary restraining order for Yorks and the boys' protection against her, she could not contact them, but she rather called 911. As a consequence of her calling 911, and because of involving LSPD, Yorks was allowed to leave with the boys and she was criminally charged with violating the temporary restraining order.

6.14 Officer Marshall engaged in extensive communications with Mr. Yorks between January 25, 2022, and February 10, 2022, culminating in the filing of false criminal charges against Ms. Bloom for allegedly violating a temporary restraining order.

6.15 In important part, during the period of criminal investigation against Ms. Bloom for violating the temporary restraining order when she went to her bank, on February 1, 2022, Ms. Bloom provided Officer Marshall with clear exculpatory evidence of where she was immediately prior to and what she was doing at the bank. Specifically, she submitted verified documentation confirming that she was at Swedish Hospital in downtown Seattle receiving a scheduled neck steroid injection immediately prior to the alleged incident at the bank.

6.16 This exculpatory information was provided to Marshall approximately ten (10) days *before* charges were filed on February 11, 2022.

6.17 Despite having received this key exculpatory evidence, Officer Marshall nevertheless failed to acknowledge or respond to Ms. Bloom, omitted the exculpatory information from the police report, did not provide it to the prosecutor, and instead maintained active communications with Mr. Yorks, soliciting statements from him, offering legal guidance, and providing relief in his favor, to include that Marshall extended Yorks the courtesy of five (5) days in order to perfect his statement.

6.18 On February 22, 2022, Ms. Bloom was ordered to appear as a criminal defendant in Marysville Municipal Court Case No. 2A0091646 LSP CN for her arraignment, compelled to defend herself without the funds to retain counsel or a public defender. At that hearing, she entered a plea of not guilty, was released on her own recognizance, the matter continued to a later date, with Ms. Bloom's promise to return.

6.19 The exculpatory evidence was never disclosed to the prosecuting authority, an obvious *Brady*[4] violation and as a result, Ms. Bloom, who had no prior criminal history, had never violated any court order, a law-abiding citizen, was wrongly and maliciously charged and deprived of her liberty interests under the Constitution. This criminal allegation was *ensured* by Officer Marshall and forever changed Ms. Bloom's life and legal standing in the Snohomish Superior Court.

6.20 Officer Marshall and the Lake Stevens Police Department violated both the U.S. Constitution and the Department's own City Policy 604 "*Brady Material Disclosure*,"

[4] *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963)

which mandates that officers provide all exculpatory or impeachment evidence to the prosecuting attorney.

6.21 Specifically, between January 25, 2022, and February 10, 2022, Officer Marshall insistingly pursued an investigation into Bloom, undertaken with malice, retaliatory animus, bias, to advance Yorks's interests and to punish Ms. Bloom for her protected speech and repeated complaints against the department. The retaliatory investigation and referral and recommendation to the prosecutor for criminal charges and arrest, without probable cause, were deliberately designed to ensure that Plaintiff would be falsely charged with violating the temporary restraining order, despite the existence of clear exculpatory evidence in LSPD's possession.

6.22 Again, Plaintiff provided Officer Marshall with dispositive exculpatory evidence of her verified location, she was at Swedish Hospital receiving a neck injection during the time of the alleged incident. Officer Marshall refused to acknowledge or document this evidence, as he admitted openly in incident report 2022-00001416:

> *On 02/01/2022, at approx. 1237 hours, I was sent an email to my work email from Olympia G. Yorks (Ms. Bloom). In the email, it appears Olimpia expanded on her statements she made to me on 01/25/2022 about why she was at the Chase bank. She also attached two photos of deposits.* ***I have not responded to the email.*** (emphasis added).

6.23 Officer Marshall did not submit a supplemental report as required under Policy 604.3 as required when officers learn of potentially exculpatory information. The exculpatory evidence was never conveyed to the prosecuting attorney, thereby violating Plaintiff's due process rights under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

6.24 Officer Marshall's failure to adhere to the rigors of Due Process, resulted in Plaintiff being falsely charged with a criminal offense despite the presence of irrefutable alibi evidence. Officer Marshall deliberately concealed exculpatory evidence from the

prosecuting authority and was responsible for initiating and continuing the retaliatory criminal charge against Ms. Bloom. By suppressing Ms. Bloom's clear proof of hospital records and bank deposit slips (as well as the plain language of the protection order which did not prohibit Ms. Bloom's presence at her bank), Marshall caused a prosecution that lacked probable cause and was pursued with malice, for the improper purpose of depriving Ms. Bloom of her constitutional rights, including her rights to due process as well as her right to equal protection of the laws, as Marshall's actions discriminated against Ms. Bloom on the basis of her race, gender, marital status, and status as a victim of domestic violence.

6.25 Furthermore, Policy 604.3 mandates that **"**Officers must include in their investigative reports adequate investigative information and reference to all material evidence and facts that are reasonably believed to be either incriminating or exculpatory." Officer Marshall's intentional omission of Plaintiff's exonerating evidence constitutes willful disregard to her fundamental constitutional rights, gross misconduct and a material *Brady* violation**.**

6.26 As a direct result of this exculpatory evidence being withheld, Plaintiff was deprived of a fair legal process and suffered an unlawful deprivation of her liberty rights. This violation continued to demonstrate the Defendant's policy, custom, pattern or practice of constitutional violations**,** and underscores Defendant' federal liability.[5]

6.27 Moreover, during the January 25, 2022 bank incident, where Ms. Bloom was the initial reporting party, the party that informed Officer Marshall that minor children had been left unattended in a parked vehicle while their father was nowhere to be found,

[5] *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978)

Officer Marshall failed to make any mandated report or referral to Child Protective Services, despite clear statutory obligations to do so under RCW 26.44.030.

6.28 Additionally, the circumstances plainly implicated Lake Stevens Municipal Code §9.12.020, which provides that it is unlawful for any person having the care, custody, or control of a child under eight (8) years of age, to leave that child unattended in a vehicle unless supervised by someone over the age of twelve (12). Ms. Bloom's children were just 5 and 8.

6.29 Violations of this section constitute a misdemeanor, but Officer Marshall failed to take any protective action to enforce the law against Yorks on behalf of Ms. Bloom, disregarding both the municipal code and mandatory reporting laws while aggressively pursuing baseless criminal charges against Ms. Bloom herself. This disparate treatment shows LSPD's discriminatory treatment of Ms. Bloom, an immigrant woman and domestic violence victim, as well as **a** custom and entrenched practice, ratified by both LSPD command staff and the City of Lake Stevens, reflecting deliberate indifference and retaliatory animus toward the constitutional rights of certain individuals, particularly those, like Ms. Bloom, who publicly and persistently complained about LSPD corruption, injustice, and officer misconduct.

6.30 Ms. Bloom fought the charge and presented evidence that the LSPD officer (Officer Marshall) had misapplied the court order to pursue prosecution. On June 3rd, 2022, LSPD's Deputy Chief Jeff Young acknowledged the mistake: he personally apologized to Ms. Bloom, informed her that the department would provide additional training to officers, and even contacted the prosecutor to advocate dismissal of the charge.

6.31 Ultimately, the wrongful charge against Ms. Bloom was dismissed on June 13, 2022, when Ms. Bloom filed a Motion to Dismiss and included all the exculpatory evidence that LSPD failed to provide to the prosecutor. The charge was dismissed, but only after she endured a protracted "malicious prosecution" and incurred significant stress, trauma, stigmatization, humiliation, embarrassment, fear, and significant financial expense to her. Notably and not coincidentally, the malicious prosecution endured throughout the duration of the trial on Ms. Bloom's divorce and custody trial, where Yorks presented the LSPD report and extensive testimony as to the malicious prosecution as affirmative evidence that Ms. Bloom was a danger to him and her children. Not coincidentally, the LSPD did not forward the exculpatory evidence of Ms. Bloom's innocence of the malicious charge until after trial on her custody case concluded, (and still only after Ms. Bloom filed her second request for an internal investigation of the malicious prosecution to LSPD Detective Young). Yorks' conspiracy with LSPD to brand Ms. Bloom a criminal to the world worked: the trial court in the dissolution case awarded him primary custody of the children and severely restricted Ms. Bloom's contact, though no restraining or protection order was entered at that time.

6.32 The malicious prosecution exemplified LSPD's pattern of handling Ms. Bloom not as a victim but as a threat to the department and a troublemaker, a posture and attitude that would continue to manifest itself against in subsequent events. Even after Ms. Bloom's May 20, 2021 request for an internal investigation and her public social media posts exposing LSPD misconduct - and in direct retaliation for them - the department had already entrenched itself on Yorks' side: Barnes advising him on how to avoid DVPO violations while Marshall pursued a maliciously prosecution against Ms. Bloom without probable cause. This double standard reflects the department's deliberate retaliation and

unlawful discrimination, treating Ms. Bloom differently because of her exercise of protected complaint speech, her gender, her immigrant status, marital status and her status as a survivor of domestic violence.

6.33 Indeed on May 17, 2022, Ms. Bloom emailed to request a meeting with Miner and Marshall regarding the malicious prosecution as well as an internal investigation into the same. Deputy Chief Young opened what would become LSPD's second investigation into allegations of LSPD officer misconduct. In her second complaint, Ms. Bloom specifically informed Young that she had provided LSPD with financial statements and medical records confirming her whereabouts and banking activity at the Chase Bank on the day in question. As a result of Ms. Bloom's complaint, Prosecutor Zachor was put on notice that exculpatory evidence existed to drop the frivolous charge, and thereafter Prosecutor Zachor did request the financial statements and other emails that Ms. Bloom had previously sent to LSPD but that were intentionally and deliberately withheld from him. On June 13, 2022, the prosecutor dismissed the charge. Yet even though the temporary restraining order charge was dismissed in Ms. Bloom's favor, LSPD's internal investigation into the malicious prosecution concluded with no finding of officer misconduct.

6.34 Later that summer, on September 18, 2022, during another custody exchange, the children once again refused to exit Ms. Bloom's car to go with Yorks. The children were visibly upset and expressed fear of returning to their father; one child unexpectedly recounting to Officer Olivia Scholz, a particularly horrifying incident that "Dad almost killed me a year ago when he held me upside down by my feet over a railing." Ms. Bloom, again with no other recourse, sought help from LSPD in exchanging the children.

6.35 However, again, it was LSPD Officer Scholz who responded, and interacted with the children while they made explicit disclosures of abuse, and then did *not* refer the matter to Child Protective Services (CPS) or promptly investigate the father, Yorks. Instead, Ms. Bloom was told to take the children home with her. Ms. Bloom was handed a pink pamphlet for domestic violence and shelter services.

6.36 At no point following the children's disclosures on September 18, 2022, did LSPD officers, including Officer Scholz, make a report to Child Protective Services as required by RCW 26.44.030(1)(a). Under Washington law, law enforcement officers are mandatory reporters and are required to report suspected child abuse or neglect to CPS immediately upon receiving such disclosures.

6.37 Ms. Bloom's children stated clearly that they were afraid to go with their father and described physically dangerous conduct that should have triggered LSPD's obligation to report. Instead, LSPD officers failed to act and sent Ms. Bloom away without support.

6.38 That omission was not only a breach of statutory duty, but it also materially harmed Ms. Bloom's legal position: because there was no police investigation or CPS referral at the time of the incumbent court hearing, when Yorks sought a contempt finding, the judge had no official record from LSPD documenting the children's abuse disclosures before him and therefore found in his favor, based on his false declaration signed under penalty of perjury stating that Ms. Bloom kidnapped the children.

6.39 Only two (2) days later, on September 20, 2022, Ms. Bloom personally went to the LSPD station with her children, desperately seeking police assistance two hours before an emergency ex-parte court hearing that afternoon. Rather than treating the

allegations with the urgency they deserved, LSPD personnel told Ms. Bloom that the situation was a "civil matter."

6.40 B.Y., then only six years old, quietly listened to the officers in the lobby, while sketching his family on a Lake Stevens Police Department pamphlet (Ex. B). As Ms. Bloom and the children were ordered to leave without receiving help, both B.Y. and M.Y. broke down in tears, visibly distraught and heartbroken.

6.41 The emotional toll was immediate and profound. Having been taught to view police officers as protectors and heroes, they were left confused and deeply disappointed by the officers' refusal to act. For two vulnerable children seeking safety, the rejection by the very institution they trusted inflicted a tragic and lasting emotional wound, permanently shaking their belief in justice and undermining their faith in adult authority.

6.42 That same day, lacking police confirmation of the abuse disclosures made by the children to Scholz on September 18, 2022, the family court proceeded to hold Ms. Bloom in contempt (for having kept the children away from their father during the dispute) and temporarily stripped Ms. Bloom of custody. She was also assessed thousands of dollars in attorney fees to Mr. Yorks. Essentially, LSPD's misconduct and dismissal of her pleas for help directly caused Ms. Bloom losing custody of her children in the fall of 2022.

6.43 LSPD's failure to adhere to basic constitutional rights, follow state law, and protect victims, here directly resulted in Ms. Bloom being held in contempt of court, each directly, materially and substantially, contributed to Ms. Bloom's loss of custody demonstrating the department's pattern of disregarding its obligations to protect victims of domestic violence and child abuse.

6.44 Befuddled by the utter lack of resources in the police, Ms. Bloom continued to gather evidence of her children's abuse herself and following the July 18, 2021, had

installed a video device on her vehicle. Accordingly, on September 21, 2022, Ms. Bloom provided the September 18, 2022, go pro video footage of her children describing the abuse by their father to the LSPD.

6.45 Even when Ms. Bloom presented unconverted video evidence of the children's abuse disclosures to LSPD Officer Scholz on the day after the September 20, 2022 hearing, LSPD Officer Kilroy still refused to acknowledge what the children were saying, and Deputy Chief Young even shockingly claimed he "couldn't hear very well", despite that the children's disclosures are clearly audible, and thereafter LSPD wrote off the recording entirely.

6.46 It was only after Ms. Bloom persisted to pressure Kilroy and Deputy Chief Young to refer the disclosures to CPS that LSPD belatedly and reluctantly made a CPS referral, more than seventy-two (72) hours after the abuse disclosures occurred, and only *after* Yorks secured a new temporary restraining order against Ms. Bloom that subjected her to LSPD control and enforcement once again.

6.47 Finally, by February 2023, LSPD's own reports **confirmed** that the September 18, 2022, incident legally constituted third-degree child assault by Yorks. Unfortunately, this lukewarm confirmation of Ms. Bloom's mounting concerns came too late to prevent the monumental irrecoverable harm: Ms. Bloom had already been reoriented in the court's eyes, punished financially and restricted from her children, including a 93-day no contact with her children.[6]

6.48 In the wake of LSPD's repeated failures to protect her and her children and misconduct, Ms. Bloom sought help from other channels. On September 28, 2022, Ms.

[6] #2022-00017616

Bloom, submitted a third formal complaint to the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office, Office of Professional Accountability, concerning the LSPD's failure to fulfill their statutory duty to report mandated disclosures of child abuse, and requested an internal investigation/administrative review be conducted. Despite the seriousness of these child abuse disclosures, and the statutory mandate under RCW 26.44.030 requiring law enforcement to report such incidents to Child Protective Services (CPS), no such report was made.

6.49 Sergeant Jason Tift of the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office acknowledged receipt of Ms. Bloom's complaint, and after speaking with Detective Kristen Parnell, informed her that, because the incidents involved LSPD personnel, the matter would need to be addressed directly with LSPD (Deputy Chief Young). This deferral reflects a systemic failure of accountability within the County and City and further contributed to the lack of appropriate response and oversight concerning the safety and well-being of the minor children involved.

6.50 Two days prior, on September 26, 2022, Ms. Bloom filed official complaints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Civil Rights Division, reporting what she believed was misconduct, retaliation, discrimination, and police-created danger by LSPD in handling her rape, domestic violence and child abuse reports, among others.

6.51 Records show that on September 28, 2022, Abel Peterson of the FBI forwarded Ms. Bloom's Civil Rights Complaint to LSPD Detective Parnell, who forwarded that email as an "FYI" to Beazizo and Deputy Chief Young.

6.52 Records further show that in connection with Ms. Bloom's third complaint (naming Officers Scholz and Warbis), Deputy Young entered a false internal

investigation note stating that Ms. Bloom was "experiencing mental crisis (self-reported by Ms. Bloom)." In fact, Ms. Bloom never self-reported any mental health issues or crisis, and there is no information in the LSPD files to support such a claim. The inclusion of this baseless notation was purely a retaliatory decision: because Ms. Bloom persisted in exercising her right to complain about police misconduct, LSPD doubled down by falsely reporting that she was "mental", in order to discredit her grievances, undermine her credibility, and justify the department's continuing refusal to hold its officers accountable. More dangerously, in addition to a permanent mark on her credibility, the "mental crisis" notation risked subjecting Ms. Bloom to involuntary detention under Washington's Involuntary Treatment Act, RCW 71.05.153 by LSPD.

6.53 Further and given the lackluster response from the County, if Ms. Bloom wanted to help her children, she had no choice but to turn back to the City. This time, on October 11, 2022, after pleading incessantly for help, blindly calling for help through any government email channels available to her, Ms. Bloom was finally granted a meeting with Mayor Brett Gailey, the Mayor of the City of Lake Stevens.

6.54 Ms. Bloom requested the City launch a formal investigation into LSPD's conduct regarding her children's abuse disclosures (Ex. C.). Nothing more came of her request.

6.55 These actions by Ms. Bloom, including formally contacting the City Mayor and federal authorities, were an exercise of her First Amendment right to petition the government for redress of grievances. They also signaled to LSPD that Ms. Bloom was not going to remain silent about the department's history of failures and misconduct. At this point, tensions between Ms. Bloom and LSPD, particularly the detective assigned to deal with Ms. Bloom, LSPD Detective Kristen Parnell, began to escalate.

6.56 Public records obtained by Ms. Bloom reveal active and ongoing communications during this period between Detective Parnell, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Mayor of Lake Stevens, the Chief of Police, and Sergeant Jason Tift of the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office. These records confirm that the Lake Stevens Police Department was fully aware that Ms. Bloom continued to actively exercise her constitutional right to petition the government for redress of grievances, including through complaints to multiple oversight bodies: as she had done when she publicized her complaints against LSPD on social media in February 2021 and to KOMO News; petitioned LSPD an internal investigation in May 2021; and again petitioned LSPD for an internal investigation on May 17, 2022.

6.57 Despite this awareness, no appropriate remedial action was taken, and the underlying issues involving failure to report child abuse and retaliatory conduct remained unaddressed. LSPD (Deputy Young) ultimately closed the investigation into Ms. Bloom's third compliant (date uncertain).

6.58 LSPD was not pleased, specifically Detective Parnell it seemed, and things went even sharper downhill for Ms. Bloom and the boys.

VII. Factual Allegations (Parnell)

7.1 Ms. Bloom had to prove what was happening and try to understand why the police were doing this to her and her children.

7.2 Every time she claimed discrimination, unequal treatment, misconduct, retaliation, harassment, or illegality, or anything improper, her complaint was turned into evidence of her menace and mental infirmity, *like anyone in the police, or her ex-husband or his lawyers, could be corrupt, would actually lie*…she must be crazy! Clearly, Ms. Bloom was a threat to exposing LSPD's unconstitutional predisposition to disregard and treat

domestic violence abuse victims differently, side with abusers, and retaliate against individuals who openly and persistently complain. Ms. Bloom had no other next step, nowhere to turn. Committed to saving her sons, she continued to pursue public records, she would not give up.

7.3 As evidenced by Detective Parnell professional communication and reactions, LSPD was not just aware of Ms. Bloom's complaints, allegations and concerns, the nature and importance of them, they knew enough to proactively defend against them and to interfere with her reporting the same to other agencies (Ex. D).

7.4 Even with the LSPD's failure to report child abuse and criminal retaliatory conduct by Yorks, as required by the law, having been openly acknowledged by the police department in February 2023, the failure to initially report remained unaddressed, they did not care. LSPD was not only not interested in helping Ms. Bloom, LSPD had an interest in silencing Ms. Bloom, punishing her for her persistent complaints and vocal outreach, and ensuring that she would eventually be driven away for good.

7.5 November 1, 2022, Interrogation by Detective Parnell. Shortly after Ms. Bloom began reaching out to alterative agencies of recourse, on or about October 31, 2022, Defendant Detective Kristen Parnell summoned Ms. Bloom to her police station, with a text saying, "*When are you available to come in for an interview regarding M.Y. and B.Y."*

7.6 Ms. Bloom agreed to avail herself to the Detective at the Lake Stevens Police Department on November 1, 2022, under the pretense of providing a voluntary witness statement related to her children's disclosures of abuse by their father, and their much-needed protection.

7.7 The meeting was framed as friendly, supportive, non-custodial and cooperative; maybe even reconciliatory. Ms. Bloom understood that she was being called to assist her sons.

Despite the disparate, discriminatory, and retaliatory treatment by other LSPD Officers, Ms. Bloom naively and innocently trusted Detective Parnell because Parnell had conducted the arrest of Yorks for rape second degree on February 12, 2020. Ms. Bloom did not know or believe herself to be a suspect, and had no reason to believe she was, even after everything that had happened, it still didn't occur to her. She went to help her boys, hopefully herself too, trusting that this meeting might finally mark a turning point, where her sons' disclosures would be taken seriously, her own complaints would be heard, and she and her children would finally be afforded the protection she had been seeking from LSPD and other agencies.

7.8 Ms. Bloom asked her Domestic Violence Advocate, Natalie Burton of LifeWire, to accompany her to the meeting. Upon arrival at the station, Detective Parnell told DV Advocate Burton that, yes, she could stay in the room, but absolutely must not interject, speak, or participate in the meeting, in any way whatsoever.

7.9 Detective Parnell never mentioned to Ms. Bloom that she was a suspect in an investigation and at no point was Ms. Bloom advised of her *Miranda* rights. The interview was audio-recorded. The first forty (40) minutes proceeded in a conversational manner focused on Ms. Bloom's statement related to the children's disclosures.

7.10 However, after that point, the interview took a sharp turn. Without warning, Detective Parnell shifted into the role of interrogator, escalating the encounter into a custodial one. Ms. Bloom had been tricked and trapped, and was suddenly confronted with hostile and coercive questioning, including pointed and inflammatory accusations that she had fabricated abuse allegations against Yorks to make him look worse, lied "over and over", coached her children, and even that Ms. Bloom had made claims that LSPD officers (Baskins) put his hands on her and that she submitted a video of the same

as evidence of LSPD officer assault. These accusations plainly insinuated criminal liability for custodial interference *(*RCW 9A.40.060, 9A.40.070*),* false reporting (RCW 9A.84.040), and making false or misleading statements to a public servant *(*RCW 9A.76.175*).*

7.11 At this point, the interrogation was custodial, Ms. Bloom, already seated in a private, windowless, interview room, at the Lake Stevens Police Station, with the door closed, did not feel she could leave at any time, certainly, she was not advised that she was free to leave at any time.

7.12 Ms. Bloom did not admit guilt in the face of these accusations. Instead, she consistently maintained that both she and her children had made credible abuse disclosures, which LSPD had chosen to ignore or suppress. While she did not yet understand at that time that LSPD had baited her into the interrogation as part of its ongoing campaign of retaliation, Ms. Bloom knew enough to state on the record that LSPD was treating her as a suspect in order to protect itself from accountability for its failing to do its job.

7.13 In fact, during the interrogation, Parnell admitted that she had watched the video of "officers standing at your door talking to [Ms. Bloom]." This video was included in Ms. Blooms social media posts (February 2021) that publicized her complaints about LSPD's discriminatory and corrupt treatment. In reality, at no point during any encounter, no less the one recorded and posted on social media, did Ms. Bloom ever accuse any LSPD officer of assault. This would later be confirmed by Julie Ubert, records specialist, at LSPD in answer to a public records request by Ms. Bloom, to include confirmation that the video Parnell referenced was captured by LSPD from Ms. Bloom's social media page.

7.14 Also, Parnell claimed that Ms. Bloom's children had accused her of kidnapping, a false narrative that Yorks was simultaneously advancing in family court, arising from the September 18, 2022 incident. Ms. Bloom immediately recognized the alignment between Parnell's accusations and Yorks and commented that it was "funny" that Parnell was raising the same story Yorks was currently presenting in court. This revelation led Ms. Bloom to question Parnell's connection with Yorks and later to conclude that Parnell and Yorks were operating in concert to discredit her.

7.15 It was at this point that Ms. Bloom first became aware of a broader conspiracy between Parnell and Yorks to stage this custodial interrogation and to use the false narrative of kidnapping, fabricated abuse, and false reporting as a means to silence her for good, punish her for her complaints, and deprive her of her rights.

7.16 Although Ms. Bloom was not offered counsel, and her statements were later used against her in a court of law, she was brazenly subjected to a classic custodial interrogation, flaunting obvious techniques aimed at oppression and eliciting her confession(s).

7.17 The Detective lured Ms. Bloom to the police station under false premises and committed to deceiving her for forty (40) minutes, attempting to move her to a level of comfort that creates vulnerability, and then administered coercive tactics to pressure Ms. Bloom into disavowing her credible abuse allegations or admitting to her own wrongdoing, all without any of the fundamental protections guaranteed by law.

7.18 The manner and tone of the second portion of Detective Parnell's interrogation were highly intimidating to Ms. Bloom. Ms. Bloom had already suffered and been traumatized by a lifetime of horrific domestic violence, compounded substantially by LSPD's failure to help her, make matters worse, place her at increased risk of harm,

maliciously prosecute her, and their endorsement of her criminalization; now she was officially in the hot seat, and her and her boys still weren't safe.

7.19 Detective Parnell's professionalism was thwarted by her hostility and used the opportunity to browbeat Ms. Bloom, lashing out, launching verbal insults at Ms. Bloom, calling her "so far gone" and "delusional" during the recorded interview, and in the presence of Advocate Burton, characterizations meant to pathologize her complaints and discredit her credibility, similar and/or synonymous and/or in concert with Deputy Young's September 30, 2022 false report that Ms. Bloom had self-reported experiencing a "mental crisis". Exhausted by the unlawful surprise interrogation, Bloom plead with Defendant Parnell stop yelling at her, that she does not like being yelled at: the verbal assault inflicted intentional emotional distress upon Ms. Bloom exacerbating her PTSD.

7.20 Ms. Bloom was not charged with any crime as a consequence of this interrogation, but it's devastating impact would soon reverberate in her ongoing family law case. Unbeknownst to Ms. Bloom at the time, the November 1, 2022, interview was transcribed, documented and passed along to Mr. Yorks for his use in the Family Court proceedings.

7.21 Ms. Bloom later became aware, through public records and email disclosures, that on the same day as her interrogation, Detective Parnell was actively corresponding with Mr. Yorks, the named suspect, by email.

7.22 Among those communications, Mr. Yorks forwarded to Detective Parnell a message he had sent to the children's pediatrician, in which he falsely accused Ms. Bloom of kidnapping the children and made additional inflammatory allegations.

7.23 These emails reveal that prior to the interrogation of Ms. Bloom, Detective Parnell had already been run through the one-sided and defamatory narrative presented

by Mr. Yorks, and that his communications served as the basis for many of the accusations Detective Parnell later directed at Ms. Bloom during the custodial portion of her "interview." (Ex. E).

7.24 The fact that Detective Parnell engaged with Mr. Yorks in this manner and then relied on his testimonial misrepresentations to frame her interrogation of Ms. Bloom demonstrates the officer's illegitimacy and lack of neutrality in the investigation and interview process.

7.25 Detective Parnell confiding in Yorks prior to the interrogation, baiting and purposely misleading Ms. Bloom, and later providing Yorks a copy of the interrogation for his personal litigation is prima facia evidence of bad faith on the part of Detective Parnell and the LSPD.

7.26 In fact, Yorks himself confirmed under oath in a sworn declaration filed into the family law case on January 3, 2023, that Parnell personally reassured him that LSPD (she) wanted to "put the case to rest" and promised that there would no "further involvement with LSPD" regarding any prior allegations of abuse against him. Parnell further instructed Yorks not to inform Plaintiff of the forensic interviews with her children explicitly stating that Plaintiff would "cause interference". Yorks further declared that after the forensic interviews and the interrogation of Plaintiff, that Plaintiff didn't admit to anything," and Parnell and Yorks agreed that Plaintiff was laying "breadcrumbs" for others to conclude he was abusive. Parnell joked with Yorks, laughing that Yorks would want to listen to the interview recordings of Plaintiff's interrogation as if it were a comedy rather than a law enforcement function.

7.27 In the same Declaration, Yorks also admitted that Parnell reached out to him again after the interviews and prior to the interrogation of Plaintiff, to request documents

to use against Plaintiff, including photos and medical information, and explained that she intended to confront Plaintiff with supposed "contradictory statements and/or lies." Parnell told Yorks she had "documents" suggesting Plaintiff was coaching the children and discussed with him her strategy for Plaintiff's interrogation.

7.28 Use of the Parnell Interview in Family Court: Having assisted Detective Parnell in the execution of Ms. Bloom's interrogation, Mr. Yorks and his counsel in the family law matter decided that with unilateral control of the transcript they could confuse the record and use it to further degrade Ms. Bloom in the Family Court proceedings.

7.29 The transcript of the November 1, 2022, interview, titled "Partial Interview of Olimpia 'Ms. Bloom' Yorks, conducted by Detective Parnell," was filed in the Snohomish County Superior Court case by Yorks three (3) different times.[7]

7.30 In the sampled portion of the transcript used against Ms. Bloom, Detective Parnell is interrogating Ms. Bloom' as to her mental health and veracity for truth telling. In the manner the transcript was presented to the Court, Mr. Yorks very effectively took statements out of context, manipulated their presentation, and painted Ms. Bloom as a dishonest or unstable person, who even the local police (LSPD) did not believe.

7.31 To this day, the Family Court continues to be influenced by this narrative. Ms. Bloom' credibility was again severely undermined in the eyes of the Court, which contributed to an exasperated loss of her custodial rights and reputation with the Court.

7.32 Following the traumatic interrogation by Defendant Parnell, Mr. Yorks escalated his pattern of psychological abuse toward Ms. Bloom and use of their Court-ordered

[7] Mr. Yorks filed the interrogation transcript in the dissolution case #20-2-00465-31 May 2, 2023. Yorks then sought and was granted DVPO citing the transcript (No. 23-2-03799-31) filling the transcript again on May 23, 2023, followed by a third filling on May 6, 2025.

communication platform to create damning exhibits for his use against Ms. Bloom in Court.

7.33 He began echoing Detective Parnell's accusations, referring to Ms. Bloom as "delusional" and "too far gone," parroting the same derogatory language used by Detective Parnell during the November 1, 2022, coercive and emotionally degrading police interaction.

7.34 Mr. Yorks' language and tone was intentionally crafted to underscore, reinforce and exploit official government misconduct, for the purposes of intimidation, thereby further isolating and discrediting Ms. Bloom. This not only inflicted emotional distress but also amplified the harm caused by the state actors' failure to intervene, protect, or investigate her complaints.

7.35 In other words, Detective Parnell's actions on November 1, 2022, directly assisted Ms. Bloom' abuser in the civil case, causing Ms. Bloom concrete harm in the form of reputational damage and loss of her parental rights.

7.36 Despite having full knowledge that Ms. Bloom was a documented victim of domestic violence living under Washington's Address Confidentiality Program (ACP), Detective Parnell, during the coercive and traumatizing interrogation on November 1, 2022, demanded that Ms. Bloom disclose her residential address.

7.37 When Ms. Bloom provided her ACP-authorized P.O. Box address, Parnell explicitly stated that it was not sufficient and insisted on a physical residential location. This demand occurred in direct contradiction to the legal protections afforded to ACP participants under RCW 40.24, which strictly prohibits the disclosure of such addresses. Compounding this violation, Ms. Bloom's confidential residential address was later

included by LSPD, without redaction, in the public release of the third-degree child assault report naming Mr. Yorks as the suspect and Ms. Bloom as the children's guardian.

7.38 The public dissemination of her address not only constituted a breach of state confidentiality law but also placed Ms. Bloom at grave risk. In the aftermath of this interrogation, Ms. Bloom experienced recurring nightmares and panic-inducing flashbacks, ultimately prompting her to relocate out of Snohomish County entirely by the end of that same month in an effort to re-establish safety and emotional stability. This sequence of events underscores the retaliatory and reckless disregard for Ms. Bloom's legal protections and personal security demonstrated by the Lake Stevens Police Department.

7.39 May 2023 Mukilteo Police Department Incident and LSPD Interference. In the spring of 2023, Ms. Bloom continued to experience threatening behavior reasonably understood to be orchestrated by Mr. Yorks.

7.40 On May 14, 2023, Ms. Bloom received a package that contained a small jewelry box. Outside the box, she found a note reading **"**KILL YOURSELF**"** that looked to be made by Mr. Yorks label maker, with its familiar font and sticker style.

7.41 At the time of the death threat by Yorks, Ms. Bloom was present in the city of Mukilteo, Washington. Once again, fearing for her life, on May 19, 2023, Ms. Bloom reported the death threat incident to the Mukilteo Police Department (MPD).

7.42 Ms. Bloom provided MPD with the details of the incident and the physical evidence (box, note, etc.), and she identified her ex-husband, Yorks, as the likely perpetrator given his history of harassment, the physical evidence, the witness of him personally delivering the box, and the box used to deliver it being one addressed to Yorks

new wife, Julita, presumably he reused one of her package delivery boxes.

7.43 MPD took the death threat Harassment report and initiated a case investigation. As part of their investigation, a Mukilteo detective (Officer Shi) contacted Brian Yorks (the suspected individual who delivered the threat) on May 17, 2023. Mr. Yorks responded by deflecting the investigation, stating that "probably Mukilteo PD has no idea about her insanity", "there's many police departments that she's gone to about everything" [making "up stuff"], she's gone to every police department she has ever lived alleging crimes against him, and importantly and specifically, informed Officer Shi of the Detective Parnell interview, and that Parnell had concluded Ms. Bloom is lying. After ending the call, and before shutting off her body-worn camera, Officer Shi remarked that she was "interested to talk to Lake […]" further showing that Yorks's invocation of Parnell's interrogation had successfully redirected the investigation back to LSPD.

7.44 No doubt in Mr. Yorks mind, LSPD, and certainly Detective Parnell, would advocate for him by denigrating Ms. Bloom' credibility. Indeed, when the Mukilteo detective reached out to LSPD for information, Detective Parnell, as later corroborated by the LSPD records team and disclosure, told the Mukilteo Police that "*Gina Bloom is a known liar who fabricates abuse claims and files false police reports.*"

Case #23-

Narrative by: Officer Y. Shi/MK2434

I am Officer Y. Shi, MK2434, of the Mukilteo Police Department. On the date and time of the following incident, I was assigned to Patrol Duty in a marked Patrol Vehicle and full uniform, complete with a body-worn camera. The below incident occurred in the City of Mukilteo, Snohomish County, WA.

In the previous case report, I mistakenly wrote, "Lake Stevens PD advised me that Olimpia had a long history of false reporting, and she reported serious allegations against Brian, but after investigation, it was apparent that Olimpia was telling the truth." This statement was not accurate. After the investigations conducted by Lake Stevens PD, it was apparent that Olimpia was NOT telling the truth.

EOR

Report Generated by Officer Y. Shi/MK2434

I am submitting this document to a court, a prosecutor or a magistrate from an electronic device owned, issued, or maintained by a criminal justice agency. I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the preceding is true and correct.

Sworn: May 22, 2023, in Mukilteo, WA, by Officer Y. Shi/MK2434 Mukilteo Police Department

7.45 Detective Parnell's statements to Mukilteo PD about Ms. Bloom were egregiously false and were made with no legitimate reason or purpose. At the time Detective Parnell labeled Ms. Bloom a liar, LSPD had no visibility or knowledge of the May 15th death threat incident or the evidence of it (such as the jewelry box and the "kill yourself" note). Detective Parnell simply maligned Ms. Bloom without regard to the truth or the consequences.

7.46 Not surprisingly, as a consequent of Detective Parnell, the Mukilteo Police Department *terminated or declined to actively pursue* Ms. Bloom' report. Upon being told by LSPD that the complainant had a "history of false reporting," Mukilteo PD effectively shelved the case. No arrests were made, and no further investigative steps to protect Ms. Bloom were taken by Mukilteo authorities.

7.47 The death threat incident was left unresolved, the physical evidence was never collected from Ms. Bloom, again leaving Ms. Bloom without the protection or justice she sought, deserved and needed.

7.48 Ms. Bloom now knew that Detective Parnell would actually keep her from getting help from anyone, blocking her even from outside agencies and resources. Ms. Bloom's legitimate plea for help in the face of a death threat was proactively obstructed and undermined by Detective Parnell's defamatory and unfounded allegations.

7.49 Ms. Bloom was left more vulnerable than ever, realizing that not only would LSPD not protect her, but they would also actively prevent other police departments from protecting her too, placing Ms. Bloom at heightened risk of serious harm including the risk of death because of their involvement.

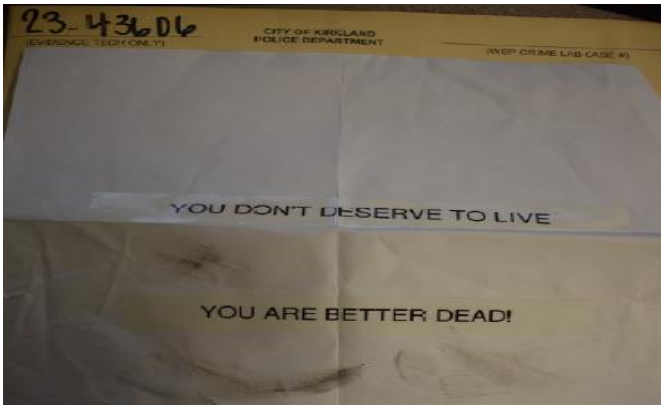
7.50 Ms. Bloom, who was, and is still living in a confidential domestic violence shelter location, legally protected by the Address Confidentiality Program (ACP), was left feeling more frightened than ever and vowed to never seek law enforcement relief again.

7.51 The Mukilteo PD episode exemplified how Detective Parnell, at all times acting under color of law, extended her retaliatory campaign beyond Lake Stevens. By May 2023, Ms. Bloom understood that LSPD's actions were not just isolated to her own town; LSPD had effectively "blacklisted" her across law enforcement agencies in the region, branding her as someone not to be believed.

7.52 This caused profound emotional distress to Ms. Bloom and emboldened her abuser, who learned that he could invoke LSPD's influence and power to escape consequences elsewhere, including allegations of child sexual assault, as well as LSPD, whose officers understood that the effect of their involvement would be to render Ms. Bloom even more at risk of harm and thwart scrutiny by ensuring that her complaints about civil rights violations and discriminatory treatment by LSPD would be ignored.

7.53 December 2023 Kirkland Police Department Incident and LSPD Interference. Then in December 2023, Ms. Bloom was the target of yet another terrifying act of harassment.

7.54 On or about December 22, 2023, Ms. Bloom received an anonymous threatening letter at her residence in Kirkland, Washington: "YOU DON'T DESERVE TO LIVE. YOU ARE BETTER OFF DEAD." The phrasing and the use of similar label-maker style printing caused Ms. Bloom to believe this was once again from Yorks.



7.55 By this time, however, Ms. Bloom was extremely hesitant to report incidents to the police. Of course, who could Ms. Bloom possibly turn to, given how LSPD had treated her, interrogating her, calling her a liar, and sabotaging her prior report(s).

7.56 In fact, rather than seeking out police support, Ms. Bloom confided to friends that she feared LSPD might somehow twist this newest threat to her safety, back against her somehow, or even that someone within LSPD could be assisting Yorks with the harassment. Ms. Bloom's trust, in anyone, especially law enforcement, was gone. As a result of the chilling effect of LSPD's retaliatory treatment, Ms. Bloom decided she would not personally report the latest death threat to KPD, believing that any such report would only be used by LSPD to further discredit her and place her in greater danger.

7.57 Ultimately, it was a legal advocate working with Ms. Bloom that decided the December 22, 2023, threat was too serious, given the totality of the circumstances especially, to ignore and independently reported it to the Kirkland Police Department (KPD).

7.58 KPD opened an investigation into a possible case of stalking, harassment, or threats (often categorized under "malicious harassment" under Washington law, given the nature of the content). KPD Detective Sandoval was assigned to investigate. Initially, it appeared KPD was treating Ms. Bloom as a bona fide victim of a crime and was taking steps to identify the source of the threatening letter.

7.59 However, as part of standard procedure, Detective Sandoval reached out to other law enforcement agencies to gather background information on both the suspect, Yorks, and the victim, Ms. Bloom. When Detective Sandoval contacted LSPD in early 2024 to inquire about Brian Yorks, Ms. Bloom's abusive ex-husband, and any history related to Ms. Bloom' complaints, LSPD once again diverted the focus onto Ms. Bloom.

7.60 In that communication, an LSPD representative, who, upon information and belief, was Defendant Parnell, told the Kirkland detective that he should *not be deceived by Ms. Bloom* and that she was not to be believed.

7.61 According to the Kirkland Police Report #2023-00043606, Detective Sandoval states:

23-43606 **Harassment** **Detective J. Sandoval-#682**

SUPPLEMENTAL NARRATIVE

I, Detective Sandoval, am assigned in the Family Violence Unit with the City of Kirkland Police Department. I have reviewed the investigation below, which has assigned to me on **02/01/2024** and documented in Kirkland Police Department Case Number: **23-43606**

Below is a summary of the events of the incident and my follow up investigation. Be advised that this is a summary of events and statements and is not a word for word transcription. Therefore, for further details review associated body worn camera footage and/or supplemental narrative(s).

Associated with the documentation, I had viewed a several police reports, by multiple police agencies, in which Brian, Olimpia, and their shared children were the involved parties. *The agencies include Lake Stevens Police Department, Renton Police Department, Edmonds Police Department, Tacoma Police Department, and Mukilteo Police Department.*

In the reports, Olimpia reported several incidents of sexual assault and physical abuse, to include sexual and physical assaults towards their shared children (with Brian being the suspect). Lake Stevens PD completed a child assault investigation, during which a child forensic interview was completed as well as a statutory referral. *It appeared, based on the report, that Olimpia's claims of assault were not supported by the children's interviews.*

After speaking with a Lake Stevens PD Detective, I was told that Olimpia has a history of false reporting. Lake Stevens PD also has a significant history of police contacts with the above involved parties.

When reviewing the police report from Mukilteo Police Department, I had learned Olimpia reported to officers, in 2023, that she had received a Mother's Day gift that Brian dropped off with a handwritten note that said, "kill yourself" (on the bottom of the box).

The Officer contacted Lake Stevens PD and learned that Olimpia has a history of false reporting; however, the reporting officer noted she felt it was apparent Olimpia was telling the truth. *An information report was taken, Mukilteo PD Case No. 23-12989.*

The Mukilteo PD report, although like the incident reported, appeared to have a slight difference being that the message was a typed sticker rather than a handwritten note (with the message "Kill yourself") inside the box.

7.62 Essentially, Detective Parnell reiterated the same defamatory warning 'to fellow law enforcement' that Ms. Bloom "is a liar" who fabricates allegations. LSPD, acting outside their jurisdiction, again, conveyed to KPD that any claims coming from Ms. Bloom were suspect, probably just false, because she is a hateful liar and a vindictive mother.

7.63 Detective Parnell's characterization of Ms. Bloom to KPD was knowingly false and measurably misleading. At the very moment LSPD was maligning Ms. Bloom' credibility, evidence was mounting that corroborated Ms. Bloom' concerns about her ex-husband's dangerousness.

7.64 In fact, in just the weeks to follow, on January 7, 2024, Lake Stevens Police officers responded to a 911 call from Mr. Yorks' new wife, Julita. One of the LSPD officers to respond was Marshall.

7.65 Julita, like Ms. Bloom, is also an immigrant, and was also pressured into marriage, quickly induced to have a child by Yorks, their son is only three (3). Unfortunately, based on information and 911 call audio transcription, Yorks has leveled up this time however, and blocked Julita from becoming a US citizen.

7.66 Thus, even as another woman, matching a victim profile, was coming forward with specific and articulable fear of the same suspect, Yorks, LSPD continued to insist that Ms. Bloom was dishonest and malicious.

7.67 The LSPD showed no concern. Their conduct revealed not just recklessness but outright malice towards Ms. Bloom. They went so far as to issue venomous statements that dismissed clear, substantive evidence. Ms. Bloom's reports were not only credible but here LSPD encounters Yorks second known victim and still the department did nothing.

7.68 Upon hearing LSPD's negative assessment of Ms. Bloom, the Kirkland Police Department's attitude toward the case shifted. Much like Mukilteo PD earlier, KPD became wary of investing resources into Ms. Bloom' report.

7.69 Although a Kirkland police report in April 2024 nominally classified the incident as "malicious harassment" against Ms. Bloom, there was little to no follow-through in terms of protective action or pursuing charges. Effectively, the Kirkland investigation was stalled or terminated, once again leaving Ms. Bloom without recourse.

7.70 Ms. Bloom knew that LSPD's defamatory communications had poisoned yet another well: Kirkland officers were now likely to view her, rather than her abuser, as the source of trouble.

7.71 The Mukilteo and Kirkland incidents described above represent discrete episodes of harm, separate and distinct from the harm Ms. Bloom suffered in her family law case. In the Family Court matter, Detective Parnell's actions directly led to Ms. Bloom' loss of credibility and custodial rights.

7.72 In the Mukilteo and Kirkland episodes, Detective Parnell's false statements led to the termination of police investigations that Ms. Bloom had initiated as a victim seeking protection. In these instances, Ms. Bloom suffered a different kind of injury entirely: the discriminatory and retaliatory denial of law enforcement protection by the affirmative acts of LSPD officials, and the chilling of her ability to seek help from any police agency and the legal system. She was effectively barred from accessing police assistance in those jurisdictions because LSPD had intentionally sabotaged her credibility.

7.73 Ms. Bloom ended up being placed into hiding by her domestic violence advocate at a secret location more than five (5) hours away from her confidential King County residence, and Ms. Bloom remained there for the six (6) months during which time she

had to forfeit all visitation with her children, and legally changed her identity and obtained a new name.

7.74 Prior to this ugly culmination of cross department persecution by Detective Parnell, on January 16, 2023, Ms. Bloom had sent another desperate text message to Detective Parnell pleading with her to stop impeding the 2020 sexual assault investigation and to express and memorialize the trauma caused by the November 1st, 2022, interrogation.

7.75 Ms. Bloom plainly told the Detective that she felt blindsided and unreasonably intimidated. Bloom reiterated that her prior attempts to disclose abuse, including through Officer Miner and the couple's therapist, had also been ignored. Ms. Bloom further indicated that her traumatic brain injury diagnosis, which she had previously emailed Parnell, was also disregarded.

7.76 In her text message, Ms. Bloom clearly identified the beginning of the massive scope of her injuries, and how they resulted from LSPD negligent and willful misconduct, disregard for the law and individual citizen rights. (Ex. F).

7.77 The LSPD's actions had shattered what was left of her trust in law enforcement and endangered her children. She had raised them to respect the police. Her statements establish clear notice to the Department of both prior abuse and the psychological and legal harm caused by the Department's mishandling of her case.

7.78 Having unbelievably demonstrated her retaliatory motive and institutional disregard, Ms. Bloom explicitly requested that Detective Parnell never contact her again, citing the trauma and distress caused by Parnell's prior misconduct.

7.79 Ms. Bloom hoped, prayed and believed this would put an end to Defendant's Parnell persecution, but instead, as elaborated on above and below, it only emboldened

Parnell, as seen from her inappropriate and dishonest intervention into the Mukilteo and Kirkland PD investigations.

7.80 Importantly, at no point has Ms. Bloom ever been charged with making a false police report, nor has any court or investigative agency ever made a finding that she is not credible.

7.81 Despite the assertions by Detective Parnell, there is no record, official or otherwise, besides the one propagated by her ex-husband Yorks, to support the claim that Ms. Bloom fabricates abuse.

7.82 On the contrary, many of Ms. Bloom' allegations of abuse have been later supported by evidence. For specific but not limited example, LSPD's own acknowledgment of child assault in February 2023; the fact that Mr. Yorks's subsequent wife, Julita, also reports abuse.

7.83 Ms. Bloom has no criminal history, aside from the one wrongful charge LSPD pressed and was then dropped. There has never been a judicial determination that Ms. Bloom lied about any abuse or about anything, ever.

7.84 Therefore, when Detective Parnell told other police departments that Ms. Bloom is a known liar, the Detective's statements were made knowingly false or with reckless disregard for the truth. Detective Parnell had no factual basis to doubt Ms. Bloom' reports; instead, it appears her motive was to punish Ms. Bloom for her persistence and prior complaints against LSPD, to include the FBI and DOJ, in the defense of the LSPD, or perhaps in the defense of someone else entirely.

7.85 Detective Parnell's affirmative actions taken in 2023–2024 to nefariously interfere with outside police investigations, including Mukilteo and Kirkland, as well as

proactively preventing Ms. Bloom from accessing police protection, amount to a continuing course of retaliatory and defamatory conduct under color of law.

7.86 In essence, after the November 1, 2022, interrogation, Detective Parnell continued to target Ms. Bloom, ensuring that wherever Ms. Bloom turned for help, she would be disbelieved and ignored, discredited.

7.87 Detective Parnell's actions are retaliation for Ms. Bloom' ongoing efforts to seek help from LSPD, the only police available to her, and to hold LSPD accountable by way of her "petitioning" activities, and to silence or undermine her.

7.88 Such conduct, the acts and omissions of the City of Lake Stevens, its Lake Steven's Police Department, its Detective Parnell, and J. Does 1-10., violated: Ms. Bloom' rights under the First Amendment; Ms. Bloom has a guaranteed right to speak raise her grievances with governmental agencies publicly and petition the government, without fear of retaliation; the right to not be criminally maliciously prosecuted; and the right to non-discriminatory and equal treatment by agents acting under color of law. Ms. Bloom's Fourteenth Amendment rights, including due process and equal protection, and those acts and omissions giving rise to state-law tort claims as further described below.

7.89 LSPD Failure to Investigate or Protect Following 911 Call by Minor. On March 30, 2025, Plaintiff's minor son, M.Y., then 11 years old, placed a 911 call from his father, Yorks's residence, stating unequivocally that he was afraid and that his father had been threatening him, and that he wanted to return to his mother's custody.

7.90 During the call, M.Y. told the dispatcher, "My dad has been threatening me," and, "I want to go back to my mom." He also expressed fear for his stepmother (Jolita), describing coercive and aggressive conduct by his father. The 911 transcript confirms

M.Y. was alone in the backyard, reporting a domestic disturbance and seeking police assistance.

7.91 Despite this clear and urgent plea from a minor, Lake Stevens Police Department officers arrived at the scene and failed to speak with M.Y. at any point. According to the body-worn camera footage and corresponding transcript, Officer Savchuck spoke with the adults present, made small talk, but never even stepped inside the home to understand what moment of desperation had led to the police being called in the first place, let alone attempt to assess the well-being of M.Y., the reporting child victim that called 911, or the other two minor children present in the home.

7.92 The entirety of LSPD's police response presence was approximately seven (7) minutes. There is no indication in the police report that any effort was made to document M.Y.'s concerns or evaluate whether he was safe.

7.93 Compounding this neglect, the officers failed to comply with their statutory duty to report suspected child abuse or neglect under RCW 26.44.030, despite M.Y.'s disclosures and evident distress. No Child Protective Services (CPS) referral was made, and no follow-up investigation occurred. (Ex. G).

7.94 The officer's failure to speak with M.Y., to assess his safety, or to initiate a mandatory report constitutes a breach of duty and deliberate indifference to the welfare of a vulnerable child who had directly sought governmental protection. It further reflects systemic negligence and a disregard for LSPD's obligations under the U.S. Constitution, Washington law, and recognized law enforcement standards of care for responding to juvenile 911 callers and generally, LSPD's predisposition to disbelieve victims reporting abuse.

7.95 The Department's inaction not only endangered M.Y.'s well-being but also contributed to his ongoing psychological harm. In the weeks that followed, M.Y. was diagnosed with trauma-related symptoms and was referred for urgent psychiatric care by the Seattle Children's Hospital.

7.96 This incident is emblematic of a broader pattern of misconduct and indifference by the Lake Stevens Police Department in cases involving Plaintiff and her children and supports her claims for breach of duty, negligence, willful misconduct, and knowing constitutional violations.

7.97 As a direct result of Defendants' actions, Ms. Bloom has suffered and continues to suffer significant damages. She has endured loss of familial relations (custody of her children), severe emotional distress (including intensified PTSD, multiple suicide attempts, anxiety, and fear for her life), reputational harm (being branded a liar among law enforcement, legal communities, and her own proceedings), and the loss of the normal benefits of legal protection that any citizen should be able to expect.

7.98 She now lives in hiding, in constant fear that her abuser will harm or kill her. A fear compounded by the knowledge that local police, influenced by LSPD's false representations, might not come to her aid or might even suspect her if she calls for help.

7.99 The following Causes of Action incorporate and build upon the foregoing factual background and factual allegations. Each cause of action constitutes an independent ground for relief based on the violations and injuries described.

VIII. First Cause of Action: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – First Amendment Retaliation (Free Speech/Petition)

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

8.1 Constitutionally Protected Activity: Plaintiff Bloom engaged in constitutionally protected speech and petitioning activity on multiple occasions. This includes but is not limited to: (a) speaking out and reporting about her domestic abuse and reporting crimes committed by her ex-husband; (b) Speaking publicly on social media (February 2021 posts) about LSPD misconduct, discrimination, injustice, and corruption, which drew community responses corroborating similar mistreatment; (c) reaching out to media (KOMO News) in her effort to publicize her complaints and criticism; (d) submitting formal internal complaints to LSPD including (at least) three (3) petitioning federal oversight bodies, including the FBI, and DOJ in October 2022 to report misconduct by LSPD; (e) contacting the Mayor of Lake Stevens to report LSPD misconduct; and (f) petitioning the government for help by filing police reports with the Mukilteo PD and Kirkland PD in 2023. These activities are protected by the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech and the right "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

8.2 Adverse Actions: Defendants (particularly Detective Parnell and Officer Marshall, acting under color of law) responded to Plaintiff's protected activity with adverse actions against Ms. Bloom intended to chill and deter her speech, and that would chill a person of ordinary firmness from continuing to engage in that protected activity. Such adverse actions included:

8.3 Initiating and pursuing a baseless criminal prosecution against Plaintiff, despite the existence of clear exculpatory evidence provided to LSPD (Marshall), and deliberately withholding that exculpatory evidence from the prosecuting authority with malice and retaliatory intent; while at the same time, deliberately stalling and suppressing the rape investigation against Yorks until after LSPD had secured criminal charges against Plaintiff, at which time LSPD closed the rape case and cited Plaintiff's own pending

prosecution as grounds for declining to pursue the rape charges, as a means of punishing Plaintiff for her protected First Amendment activities, silence her complaints against the LSPD, and deter future speech by destroying her credibility.

8.4 Interrogating and Intimidating the Plaintiff: Detective Parnell's hostile interrogation of Ms. Bloom on November 1, 2022 was done not to legitimately investigate a crime, but to intimidate Ms. Bloom for having repeatedly sought outside help, punish her for publicly criticizing LSPD and filing repeated complaints, undermine her credibility to the world by creating a record that could and would be used against Plaintiff to further deprive her of her rights, to cast doubt on her abuse allegations, pathologize her, and silence her from further speaking out.

8.5 Defaming the Plaintiff to Other Agencies: As Yorks' domestic violence escalated to include two separate written death threats to Ms. Bloom in jurisdictions outside of LSPD, and where Ms. Bloom and her representative subsequently filed police reports with Mukilteo PD and Kirkland PD, Detective Parnell, acting under color of law, affirmatively intervened to thwart the investigations, primarily by falsely providing to Mukilteo PD and Kirkland PD that Plaintiff is a liar and fabricates abuse reports to those agencies. As a direct result, the agencies terminated or declined to pursue the investigations Plaintiff had lawfully initiated, refusing to act on credible death threats against her and placing Plaintiff at increased risk of harm and death, in retaliation for Plaintiff's protected First Amendment activities.

8.6 Blacklisting/Undermining Plaintiff's Credibility: Defendants, through Parnell's, Marshall's, and other officer's actions, created an environment in which Ms. Bloom could not turn to any local law enforcement without being doubted or dismissed. This

blacklisting is a continuing adverse action that deters Ms. Bloom from exercising her rights (indeed, as noted, she became afraid to report even serious threats to the police).

8.7 Chilling Effect and Injury: Defendants' actions would chill a person of ordinary firmness from engaging in further protected speech or petitions. In Plaintiff's case, the retaliation actually succeeded in chilling her: she became, and remains, fearful of reaching out to police or governmental authorities even when facing grave danger, because she anticipates that she will be disbelieved or further targeted. That fear is reasonable given LSPD's conduct, branding her as suffering a "mental crisis," withholding and distorting her reports, maliciously prosecuting her on baseless charges, and threatening her credibility across jurisdictions. Plaintiff now lives with the constant apprehension that by speaking out she risks renewed malicious prosecution, retaliatory charges, or even involuntary detention.

8.8 This chilling effect on Plaintiff's First Amendment rights is itself a constitutional injury. Beyond that, Defendants' retaliation caused Plaintiff concrete and compounding harms. As detailed above, Plaintiff lost custody of her children when LSPD's retaliatory prosecution and sabotage of investigations were weaponized in family court; she was denied police protection when LSPD discredited her across jurisdictions, placing her at increased risk and exposure to life threatening harm; and she suffered severe emotional distress, including PTSD, panic attacks, and suicidal ideation. These tangible injuries, combined with the constitutional violation itself, demonstrate the depth of harm caused by Defendants' retaliatory actions.

8.9 Substantial or Motivating Factor: Plaintiff's protected activities were a substantial or motivating factor in Defendants' adverse actions. Defendants knew of her protected complaints and petitions (see, e.g., Exhibit D forwarding Plaintiff's FBI complaint to

Detective Parnell on September 29, 2022);and, in close temporal proximity, escalated adverse conduct: within weeks of the FBI/DOJ complaints, Parnell and LSPD orchestrated the November 1, 2022 custodial interrogation; after Plaintiff sought protection from Mukilteo and Kirkland PD, Parnell contacted those agencies and branded Plaintiff not credible, causing the investigations to be terminated; and following Plaintiff's 2021 internal complaint and public criticism, Officer Marshall initiated a baseless criminal charge despite dispositive exculpatory evidence. This pattern is reinforced by stark comparator treatment: LSPD advised Yorks how to avoid DVPO violations and failed to interview him or timely develop corroboration on the rape case, while aggressively pursuing charges against Plaintiff. The chronology, Defendants' documented knowledge of Plaintiff's social media activity and petitions, repeated departures from required procedures (e.g., Brady disclosure, CPS reporting), and disparate treatment together plausibly show that retaliation for Plaintiff's protected speech and petitions was a substantial or motivating factor in the adverse actions taken against her.

8.10 In other words, Parnell explicitly tied her sabotage of Plaintiff to the fact that Plaintiff had engaged in complaint making and whistleblowing against LSPD and its officers. These are plainly not actions that any law enforcement agency would have taken absent retaliatory motive. The timing and pattern of conduct reinforce the inference of retaliation: Parnell's coercive custodial interrogation occurred almost immediately after Plaintiff's external complaints in September 2022, and the defamatory inter-agency communications that sabotaged investigations in Mukilteo and Kirkland followed as Plaintiff continued to petition for help in 2023. Further, while LSPD (Parnell) deliberately stalled and suppressed the rape investigation against Yorks,

they simultaneously secured a baseless criminal prosecution against Plaintiff by withholding exculpatory evidence she had provided. Only after charging Plaintiff did LSPD close the rape case, and the prosecutor explicitly relied on Plaintiff's status as a criminal defendant as a basis to dismiss the rape charges. This facts exemplifies the retaliatory purpose behind Defendants' actions.

8.11 No Legitimate Justification: There was no legitimate law enforcement reason to brand Plaintiff a liar and false reporter to other agencies, to suppress exculpatory evidence, or to sabotage investigations of written death threats made against her. The only plausible inference is that Parnell, Marshall, other officers, John Does, and LSPD acted out of personal and professional animus toward Plaintiff and a desire to retaliate against her persistence in speaking out and seeking help. Plaintiff later learned that while LSPD was pursuing criminal charges against her based on exculpatory evidence they deliberately withheld, her own rape case was being stalled, suppressed, and ultimately closed without proper investigation. This "flip the script" approach, silencing the victim while shielding the abuser, makes clear that the true purpose was punishment and silencing of Plaintiff's First Amendment activity, not legitimate law enforcement. Defendants cannot show any legitimate, non-retaliatory reason for these actions. There was no factual basis to believe Plaintiff fabricated her reports; indeed, she was never charged with false reporting, and multiple disclosures were later corroborated. Thus, any claimed justification that LSPD would have taken these actions regardless of Plaintiff's complaints is pretextual.

8.12 Liability of Defendants: Detective Parnell and Officer Marshall are liable under §1983 for engaging in retaliatory acts under color of law that violated Ms. Bloom' First Amendment rights. Marshall initiated and pursued a baseless

criminal charge against Plaintiff while deliberately withholding exculpatory evidence she had provided, and Parnell carried out a campaign of intimidation, sabotage, and defamation designed to silence Plaintiff's speech and destroy her credibility.The City of Lake Stevens is also liable to the extent that the officer's actions were taken pursuant to municipal policy or custom, or with the knowledge and tacit approval of LSPD's leadership. Upon information and belief, LSPD's oversight and management bodies and policymakers were aware of LSPD's and Parnell's and Marshall's treatment of Ms. Bloom (especially given Ms. Bloom' prior internal complaints and the overt communications with other agencies) and either directed, authorized, or ratified this conduct, or showed deliberate indifference to such retaliation.

8.13 The City's failure to prevent or correct Parnell's, Marshall's, and other LSPD officer retaliatory conduct, and its continuation over an extended period, reflects a municipal policy or custom of deliberate indifference to citizens' First Amendment rights, shown by LSPD's efforts to retaliate against citizen whistleblower threats to the reputation of the department and employment of its officers, making the City liable under Monell for the resulting constitutional violation.

8.14 Damages: As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' retaliatory conduct (Parnell, Marshall, John Does, LSPD), Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer significant damages, including but not limited to: pain and suffering; severe emotional distress, including PTSD, depression, panic attacks, and suicidal ideation; loss of familial relationships and custody time with her children; loss of police protection and personal security; reputational harm within law enforcement and the courts; and substantial legal expenses and economic losses associated with defending herself against malicious charges and relocating for safety. Plaintiff seeks compensatory

damages for these harms in an amount to be proven at trial. In addition, Plaintiff seeks punitive damages against Defendants Parnell and Marshall in their individual capacities for their willful, malicious, and reckless disregard of her constitutional rights, as well as attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

IX. Second Cause of Action: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Fourteenth Amendment (Equal Protection)

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

9.1 Equal Protection: Class-of-One: Plaintiff was uniquely singled out by LSPD and its officers for mistreatment: instead of receiving protection, she was branded a liar, mental, her reports were actively undermined, investigations and evidence suppressed, and her rape investigation was deliberately stalled and ultimately closed but only *after* LSPD had secured a baseless criminal prosecution against her. At the same time, Yorks, a white male, never a complainant against LSPD, and himself a domestic violence perpetrator accused of abuse and rape, was treated with deference: he was advised by LSPD how to avoid DVPO violations, provided with inside information that was deliberately and expressly withheld from Plaintiff, assured by LSPD and Parnell that no charges would be pursued against him, sympathized with, supported as co-conspirator in LSPD's discriminatory and retaliatory campaign to silence Plaintiff, and treated as an ally by LSPD pursuant to the shared objective of discrediting and punishing Plaintiff for her lawful activities. This disparate treatment includes and for specific example that when Yorks was the restrained party under the DVPO, LSPD officers advised him on how to avoid violations and declined to enforce the order in Plaintiff's favor. Later, when Yorks sought and obtained protective orders making him the "protected" party, LSPD credited and enforced those orders against Plaintiff, despite exculpatory evidence to the contrary.

In both circumstances, Yorks, a white male and the abuser, was treated as credible and worthy of protection, while Plaintiff, a female immigrant and victim, was treated with suspicion, disbelief, and hostility and retaliation.

9.2 Further, LSPD's suppression of Plaintiff's rape investigation, including its failure to provide the prosecutor with her disclosure interview and to stall interviews with corroborating witnesses until after the case was dismissed, despite requests from the prosecutor for the same, while simultaneously pursuing baseless criminal charges against Plaintiff, further demonstrates discriminatory and retaliatory denial of equal police services.

9.3 For further example, Parnell's assurance to Yorks that no charges would be pursued against him, which Yorks boasted in the family law matter to obtain further adverse orders against Plaintiff, coupled with Parnell's subsequent malicious and retaliatory interference into Mukilteo and Kirkland PDs independent investigations into written death threats against Plaintiff to again ensure charges against Yorks would never be pursued, making good on LSPD's promise to Yorks, further exemplifies the discriminatory denial of equal protection to Plaintiff.

9.4 There was no legitimate law enforcement rationale for this disparate treatment. Indeed, other police departments (Tacoma, Renton, Seattle, Edmonds, and others to whom Ms. Bloom reported past incidents) believed her and did not label her a liar; only LSPD (and those it influenced) treated her this way. Defendants' actions were motivated by ill-will toward Plaintiff based on her gender, marital status, race, and sexual and domestic violence victim status, and retaliation for Plaintiff's persistent complaints against the department, not by any reasonable differentiation. This arbitrary and malicious denial of police services and the use of police power to punish and target Ms. Bloom constitutes a

violation of her right to equal protection. As a "class of one," Ms. Bloom was intentionally treated adversely where others in her situation would have been helped, as Yorks had been helped, and the difference in treatment was wholly unjustifiable: for example, there is no rational law enforcement basis for stalling and dismissing a rape case while pursuing charges against the victim on plainly exculpatory evidence, nor for advising a restrained party how to avoid DVPO violations while refusing to enforce the same order for the protected party.

9.5 Equal Protection – Gender, Race, Victim Status, Bias (Alternative Theory): To the extent evidence shows that Defendants' conduct was driven by systemic gender-based stereotypes or animus (for example, a pattern of not believing female victims of domestic violence or favoring male suspects' accounts), or other patently impermissible class of discrimination, such conduct would also violate equal protection on the basis of sex. (Plaintiff notes that LSPD effectively sided with her male abuser and discredited her, a female victim, repeatedly. Any such pattern or practice would be discriminatory.)

9.6 Municipal Liability: The City of Lake Stevens is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for the violations of Plaintiff's equal protection rights because they were carried out pursuant to official policy, custom, or practice, or were ratified by final policymakers. Upon information and belief, LSPD maintained a longstanding custom of disbelieving female domestic violence victims, retaliating against complainants, and protecting male abusers. The City's leadership knew or should have known of this conduct through Plaintiff's internal complaints, inter-agency communications, and public records, yet failed to intervene or discipline involved officers. This deliberate indifference and ratification of discriminatory and retaliatory practices amounts to municipal policy under *Monell*,

making the City directly responsible for the denial of equal protection suffered by Plaintiff.

X. Third Cause of Action: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Due Process

10.1 Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment– State-Created Danger: The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protects individuals from arbitrary government action that infringes on fundamental rights or liberty interests. While the Constitution generally does not impose a duty on government to protect individuals from private harm, liability attaches under the *state-created danger doctrine* when state actors, through their affirmative conduct, place an individual in a more dangerous position than if the state had not acted at all. *See Wood v. Ostrander*, 879 F.2d 583, 589–90 (9th Cir. 1989); *L.W. v. Grubbs*, 974 F.2d 119, 121–22 (9th Cir. 1992); *Kennedy v. City of Ridgefield*, 439 F.3d 1055, 1063–64 (9th Cir. 2006).

10.2 LSPD officers engaged in multiple affirmative acts that left Plaintiff more vulnerable to violence and harm than if they had done nothing. Officer Marshall pursued baseless criminal charges against her despite clear exculpatory evidence, branding her as a criminal and suppressing evidence that would have exonerated her. This action not only undermined Plaintiff's ability to obtain justice for a violent rape but also caused her to lose custody of her children and left her more exposed to Yorks' ongoing stalking, harassment, and control. Detective Parnell lured Plaintiff into a custodial interrogation under false pretenses, berated her as "delusional," and then turned the transcript over to Yorks for use in family court, thereby arming Yorks, whom LSPD had outright refused to investigate for a violent rape, with official state-created official records to discredit her and increase his power over her. Parnell also directly intervened with Mukilteo PD and Kirkland PD, branding Plaintiff not credible so that investigations into reports of written

death threats would not be pursued. In fact, it was LSPD's conspiracy and alignment with Yorks, e.g. Parnell's promise to Yorks that no charges against him would be pursued, that emboldened Yorks to continue his campaign of intimidation, including (as Plaintiff reasonably believes) sending Plaintiff written death threats that he could be confident would never be investigated or prosecuted. By making good on this promise and ensuring that investigations in other jurisdictions were shut down, LSPD did cause Plaintiff, a victim, to endure escalating abuse with no realistic hope of protection, for which she suffered the harm pled herein. LSPD ensured that Plaintiff would be denied protection for further ongoing abuse to include in any and all other jurisdictions and left defenseless in the face of escalating threats to her life. Finally, LSPD officers exposed Plaintiff's confidential ACP address in public records, stripping away one of her few safety protections and placing her at even greater risk of being located and harmed. Each of these actions affirmatively increased the danger to Plaintiff, leaving her far worse off than if LSPD had simply refrained from acting at all.

10.3 No Immunity or Privilege: Defendants' conduct was not a good-faith mistake or a discretionary enforcement decision that might be protected by any immunity Defendants might claim. It was a willful misuse of official power to target a complaining individual and deliberately subject her to greater harm and risk as punishment for her complaint activities and status. Falsifying, suppressing, and distributing defamatory information to sabotage someone's access to the courts and police protection is not a constitutionally permissible act and serves no legitimate governmental objective.

10.4 Municipal Liability: The City of Lake Stevens is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for the due process violations described herein because they were carried out pursuant to official policy, custom, or practice, or were ratified by final policymakers. Upon

information and belief, LSPD maintained a longstanding custom of retaliating against domestic violence victims who complained of officer misconduct by discrediting their reports, suppressing evidence, and siding with abusers in custody-related disputes. The City's leadership, including command staff, had actual or constructive notice of these practices through Plaintiff's repeated internal complaints, her public criticism, and inter-agency communications documenting Parnell's and Marshall's conduct, yet failed to intervene, discipline, or correct. This deliberate indifference and ratification of affirmative misconduct, including malicious prosecution, rape case suppression, custodial interrogation abuse, and inter-agency sabotage, amounted to municipal policy under Monell and was the moving force behind the deprivation of Plaintiff's due process rights.

10.5 Damages: As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' violation of Ms. Bloom' Fourteenth Amendment rights, Ms. Bloom has suffered significant damages, including loss of custody time with her children, loss of the benefit and protection of law enforcement services, emotional trauma, and other economic and non-economic harms. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages for these injuries, and punitive damages against the individual Defendant for her outrageous and conscious-shocking conduct. Plaintiff also seeks attorneys' fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for the vindication of her civil rights.

XI. Third Cause of Action: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Civil Conspiracy to Violate Civil Rights

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

11.1 42 U.S.C. § 1985 proscribes conspiracies to interfere with certain civil rights. § 1986 imposes liability on every person who knows of an impending violation of § 1985 but neglects or refuses to prevent the violation. In order to plead a conspiracy to interfere

under § 1985, a Plaintiff must allege four elements: (1) a conspiracy; (2) for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; and (3) an act in furtherance of this conspiracy; (4) whereby a person is either injured in his person or property or deprived of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States. *United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America v. Scott*, 463 U.S. 825, 828–829, 103 S.Ct. 3352, 77 L.Ed.2d 1049 (1983).

11.2 Defendants LSPD, Parnell, and Marshall, together with private actor Yorks and other co-conspirators yet unknown (John Does), reached an agreement or meeting of the minds to engage in a concerted effort to deprive Ms. Bloom of her civil rights, including her First Amendment right to seek redress and her Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection and due process. The pattern of coordinated conduct - such as LSPD (through Detective Parnell) repeatedly communicating with other police departments (Mukilteo and Kirkland) to deliberately undermine Ms. Bloom' credibility and halt her reports - indicates a shared understanding between Parnell and at least one other person to achieve an unlawful objective.

11.3 (1) Conspiracy: Yorks and LSPD officers shared a common enemy in Plaintiff, who persistently complained to police about Yorks's violent assaults and child abuse and spoke publicly about LSPD's misconduct in failing to protect her. United by this shared adversary, Yorks and LSPD conspired to silence and destroy Plaintiff. The coordinated conduct alleged throughout this Complaint demonstrates the existence of such a conspiracy: Officer Marshall pursued a malicious prosecution against Plaintiff despite dispositive exculpatory evidence, flipping her from victim to criminal defendant. Detective Parnell lured Plaintiff into a custodial interrogation under false pretenses,

whilst actively communicating and colluding with Yorks, berated her as "delusional," and a liar, then released the record to Yorks for use in family court.

11.4 Parnell and Yorks conspired under a shared understanding and agreement that Yorks would not face prosecution for the rape and abuse Plaintiff reported, while instead Parnell and LSPD would redirect their police power to criminalize Plaintiff. This meeting of the minds is evidenced by Parnell's direct assurances to Yorks that she intended to "put to rest" the case against him and that there would be no further LSPD involvement regarding allegations against him, revealed in Yorks' sworn admission in his January 3, 2023 declaration that he relied on Parnell's promises to argue in the family law case that Plaintiff was the only target of law enforcement scrutiny. The agreement manifested when Parnell lured Plaintiff into a custodial interrogation under false pretenses, expressly to "confront" her about supposed lies, while contemporaneously communicating and colluding with Yorks about the interrogation and its goals and contents. Parnell and Yorks reported back to one another regarding the interrogation, with Parnell sharing details and records with Yorks that were deliberately withheld from Plaintiff, ensuring Yorks could weaponize them in family court while Plaintiff was left defenseless. These overt acts, assurances to Yorks, suppression of rape evidence, dismissal of the rape charges upon LSPD's deliberate stalling and failure to investigate, coordination around the interrogation, and selective sharing of state-created records demonstrate the conspirators' common objective: for Yorks, to silence Plaintiff's abuse allegations, for LSPD, to silence Plaintiff's allegations of corruption, systemic bias, discrimination, and retaliatory practices of the department.

11.5 The conspiracy further included other LSPD officers to include (but not limited to) Officer Barnes, who counseled Yorks, even while he was the restrained party under a

DVPO, on how to avoid violations, ensuring that protective orders would not be enforced for Plaintiff's benefit. During this same period, Plaintiff's repeated complaints of abuse and child endangerment were not referred to CPS, in violation of state law and LSPD's mandatory reporting obligations. Yorks himself acted in furtherance of the conspiracy by tipping Mukilteo PD to the existence of Parnell's interrogation, ensuring that she would be contacted and involved in the investigation of written death threats against Plaintiff. Once inserted, Parnell branded Plaintiff not credible and caused that case and the subsequent Kirkland PD case to be closed without investigation, pursuant to the agreement between LSPD and Yorks that Yorks would not face charges for Plaintiff's credible allegations of rape and abuse.

11.6 Meeting of Minds: Yorks and Defendants acting with the knowledge and acquiescence of LSPD and the City, reached a meeting of the minds under § 1983. Their shared and unlawful objection was to silence Plaintiffs complaints against Yorks and the Department, both understanding that Plaintiff's persistence in reporting domestic violence, rape, child abuse, and the LSPD's discriminatory and retaliatory police misconduct in responding to the same, posed a threat to Yorks custody case and LSPD's reputation and officer employment. To achieve their common goal, they agreed, explicitly and implicitly, that Yorks would be shielded from prosecution by the LSPD, while a malicious prosecution against Plaintiff would be pursued, and that Plaintiff would be persistently discredited such that her complaints against Yorks and the department would not be pursued and believed. Parnell assured Yorks that LSPD would put Plaintiffs case against him to rest with no further LSPD involvement, laughed with him about Plaintiff's interrogation, and promised no charges would ever come his way. In turn, Yorks used these assurances and co-created records to secure adverse rulings against

Plaintiff in the custody case. To make good on Parnell's promises to Yorks, Parnell even reached outside LSPD to intervene and thwart the independent investigations into written death threats against Plaintiff by falsely reporting to Mukilteo and Kirkland PD that Plaintiff fabricated abuse reports, even though Plaintiff had never been charged or found to have fabricated any abuse report by any agency or official, extending LSPD's conspiracy with Yorks across jurisdictions, depriving Plaintiff of equal protection and privileges under the law.

11.7 Unlawful Purpose: The conspiratorial agreement was to accomplish an unlawful purpose aimed at depriving Plaintiff of equal protection and privileges under the law: retaliating against and silencing Plaintiff for her speech and depriving her, as a female immigrant victim of domestic violence, of the equal protection of the laws and of equal privileges and immunities under the laws by unlawful means, including defamation, malicious prosecution, suppression of criminal charges against her abuser, and abuse of police authority under color of law, for the common benefit of Yorks and LSPD. The conspiracy also included the deliberate creation of a false criminal background against Plaintiff, branding her as a violator of protection orders to permanently damage her credibility and custody rights. Each Defendant and Yorks and other co-conspirators unknown at this time, committed overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, such as making or disseminating false statements about Plaintiff, suppressing investigations into her reports, and sharing knowingly false and defamatory with other agencies to achieve the common unlawful goal of destroying Plaintiff's credibility and reputation, rendering her extremely vulnerable to further acts of stalking and life-threatening abuse, to silence Plaintiff's complaints of misconduct and civil rights violations by the LSPD in order to

shield themselves (LSPD) and Yorks from accountability for their illegal acts and misconduct.

11.8 As a direct and proximate result of the conspiracy, Ms. Bloom suffered the deprivations of rights, and the damages described above. All conspirators are jointly and severally liable for these damages under §1983. Any non-state actor who participated in the conspiracy (for example, if Mr. Yorks or others outside LSPD are found to have conspired with Detective Parnell) thereby acted under color of state law in joint participation with state officials and is liable for the resulting civil rights violations.

11.9 Defendants' conspiracy was conducted with malice, oppression, and reckless disregard for Ms. Bloom' rights, making an award of punitive damages against the individual Defendant appropriate. Plaintiff also seeks attorneys' fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for this claim.

XII. Fourth Cause of Action: Malicious Prosecution (42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments)

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

12.1 To state a claim for malicious prosecution under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must show: (1) that the defendants prosecuted her with malice and without probable cause, and (2) that the prosecution was brought for the purpose of depriving her of a specific constitutional right. A claim lies where officials "improperly exerted pressure on the prosecutor, knowingly provided misinformation, concealed exculpatory evidence, or engaged in other wrongful conduct that was actively instrumental in causing the initiation of legal proceedings." *Awabdy v. City of Adelanto*, 368 F.3d 1062, 1066–68 (9th Cir. 2004).

12.2 Defendants, including Defendant Marshall, acting under color of law, initiated and continued criminal proceedings against Ms. Bloom without probable cause, and did so with retaliatory intent following Ms. Bloom's protected speech and petitioning activity, including her February 2021 public appeal for help on social media and scrutiny of the LSPD, as well as her July 2021 request for an internal investigation into LSPD's inaction in response to Yorks' stalking and other complaints.

12.3 On or about January 25, 2022, while the rape case against Yorks remained stalled and suppressed, after Plaintiff reported that her children had been left unattended in a running car, in violation of Chapter 9.12 CRIMES RELATING TO CHILDREN AND MINORS of the Lake Stevens Municipal Code, LSPD officers, Officer Marshall, acting in concert with Yorks, forwarded criminal charges against Plaintiff for allegedly violating a protection order. The order did not prohibit Plaintiff's presence at the location in question. Plaintiff was ordered to appear in Marysville Municipal Court to defend herself and was released on her own recognizance after entering a plea of not guilty, thereby suffering the liberty restraints inherent in defending a criminal charge. The prosecution was undertaken with malice. Officer Marshall not only misread the order, but deliberately and maliciously withheld dispositive exculpatory evidence that Plaintiff provided to him before the prosecutor filed charges, including medical and banking records showing her whereabouts at the time of the alleged violation. Marshall never amended his report or recommended dismissal after receiving these exculpatory records, but instead pressed forward with the charge to brand Plaintiff a criminal and destroy her credibility, furthermore using the malicious prosecution as a basis to dismiss the pending rape charge against Yorks. LSPD's own leadership, including Deputy Chief Jeff Young, later acknowledged that the order had been misread and that the charge was meritless. The

prosecution was ultimately dismissed on June 13, 2022, constituting a termination in Plaintiff's favor. As a result of this malicious prosecution, Plaintiff endured loss of liberty, reputational harm, severe emotional distress, and damage to her parental rights.

12.4 The initiation and pursuit of that charge amounted to a seizure within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment, as Plaintiff was subjected to criminal legal processes without probable cause. LSPD and Officer Marshall's malicious pursuit of charges against Plaintiff compelled Plaintiff to appear in court, enter a plea, and remain under the continuing obligations of criminal proceedings, constituting a restraint on her liberty. This process also created an official criminal record that branded Plaintiff as a violator of a protection order, despite her innocence. Plaintiff had no prior criminal history, and the creation of this false record inflicted both reputational harm and tangible consequences. In family court, the charge was weaponized to undermine her credibility and custody rights, and in her rape case, the prosecutor expressly cited the pending charge as a basis for dismissing the prosecution of Yorks, thereby depriving Plaintiff of justice for the violent sexual assault she reported and rendering her substantially more vulnerable and at risk of further violence, stalking, and death.

12.5 The prosecution also violated Ms. Bloom's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause, as it was undertaken with malicious or retaliatory intent and lacked any legitimate law enforcement justification. Rather than being the product of neutral enforcement of law, the charge was an act of targeted retaliation against a woman who had publicly criticized LSPD and sought accountability on numerous occasions.

12.6 No reasonable officer could have believed that prosecuting Ms. Bloom under these circumstances with no factual or legal basis (lack of probable cause) was lawful.

Defendants' conduct violated clearly established constitutional rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments, and they are not entitled to qualified immunity.

12.7 The City of Lake Stevens is liable under Monell because its failure to train and supervise its officers permitted the initiation of retaliatory and baseless charges without proper oversight. Plaintiff specifically requested an internal investigation into the malicious prosecution. Deputy Chief Jeff Young, despite personally admitting that the protection order had been misread and apologizing to Plaintiff, nevertheless closed the investigation with a finding of "no officer misconduct." This was the third time Plaintiff had petitioned LSPD for accountability and the third time the department exonerated its own officers despite clear constitutional violations. The City's repeated failure to correct known misconduct, even after acknowledging fault, reflects deliberate indifference and ratification at the policymaker level. Accordingly, the City is liable for the malicious prosecution initiated and carried out by its officers acting in the scope of employment.

12.8 As a direct and proximate result of this malicious prosecution, Ms. Bloom suffered constitutional injury deprivation of her liberty interests and rights, and actual damages, including severe emotional distress, reputational harm, legal fees, and the use of this charge to undermine her custody in the family law case and later to other police departments in the fact of written death threats. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages, punitive damages against the individual Defendant, and attorneys' fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

XIII. Fifth Cause of Action: Malicious Prosecution (State Law)

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs, including those set forth in Plaintiff's Fourth Cause of Action: Malicious Prosecution (42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments), Complaint ¶ 12.1 – 12.8, as though fully set forth herein.

13.1 Under Washington law, a claim for malicious prosecution requires proof that: (1) the defendants instituted or continued a prosecution; (2) the prosecution terminated on the merits in the plaintiff's favor; (3) the prosecution was instituted or continued without probable cause; (4) the prosecution was instituted or continued with malice; and (5) the plaintiff suffered injury or damage as a result. *Clark v. Baines*, 150 Wn.2d 905, 911 (2004).

13.2 The same facts that establish Plaintiff's federal malicious prosecution claim also satisfy these elements. Defendants, including Officer Marshall, (1) initiated and continued a baseless prosecution against Plaintiff despite dispositive exculpatory evidence in their possession (3) with malice, to include to retaliate against Plaintiff for complaining about LSPD. That prosecution was dismissed in Plaintiff's favor. The lack of probable cause, together with Marshall's deliberate suppression of exculpatory records and retaliatory motive, establish malice.

13.3 As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' malicious prosecution under Washington law, Plaintiff suffered both presumed and actual damages. Under Washington law, damages are presumed where, as here, the malicious prosecution imputed criminal conduct and created a false criminal record. Plaintiff was branded a criminal defendant despite clear exculpatory evidence, a stigma that destroyed her credibility in family court and directly contributed to the loss of custody of her children. The false charge was also cited by prosecutors as grounds to dismiss the pending rape prosecution of Yorks, thereby stripping Plaintiff of justice for a violent sexual assault and leaving her substantially more vulnerable to further abuse, stalking, and death threats. The malicious prosecution inflicted severe emotional distress, including humiliation, fear, PTSD, and suicidal ideation, as well as economic damages such as legal expenses,

relocation costs, and loss of parenting time. Because the prosecution was undertaken with malice, knowing lack of probable cause, and reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights, she seeks compensatory damages, punitive damages to the extent permitted under Washington law, and all other relief deemed just and proper by this Court.

13.4 The City of Lake Stevens is liable under respondeat superior for the malicious prosecution initiated by Officer Marshall and approved by the department. The conduct was within the scope of his employment, and the City was responsible for training, supervising, and correcting such misuse of police authority.

13.5 Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages for the harm caused by this wrongful prosecution, including emotional distress, reputational injury, and economic loss. Plaintiff also seeks punitive damages to the extent allowed by law, and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

XIV. Sixth Cause of Action: Municipal Liability – Monell Claim (42 U.S.C. § 1983)

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein

14.1 To plead or prove municipal liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege that the constitutional violation was caused by the execution of an official policy, longstanding custom, or practice of the municipality, or by its deliberate failure to train, supervise, or discipline its employees in a manner amounting to deliberate indifference to constitutional rights. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.,* 436 U.S. 658, 690–94 (1978). A municipality may also be liable where its final policymakers ratify or approve a subordinate's unconstitutional conduct. *Lytle v. Carl,* 382 F.3d 978, 987 (9th Cir. 2004). In every instance, the plaintiff must show that the municipal policy or practice was the

"moving force" behind the constitutional injury. *Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 404 (1997).

14.2 Defendant City of Lake Stevens is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for the constitutional violations described above, including violations of the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments, because those violations were the result of official policies, customs, or practices of the City and its police department (LSPD), or were caused by the City's failure to adequately train, supervise, or discipline its officers, amounting to deliberate indifference.

14.3 At all relevant times, the City of Lake Stevens maintained a longstanding custom of disbelieving female victims of domestic violence, retaliating against complainants, and siding with male abusers. This custom manifested repeatedly in Plaintiff's case: officers advised Yorks on how to avoid violating DVPOs while refusing to enforce the same orders for Plaintiff's protection; failed to report her children's disclosures of abuse to CPS despite statutory mandates under RCW 26.44.030; suppressed Plaintiff's 2020 rape case by withholding her 2.5-hour disclosure interview, ignoring key corroborating witnesses, and never even interviewing Yorks, the accused, until after the prosecutor had dismissed charges; and branded Plaintiff as a liar and fabricator to outside police agencies so her later reports of mailed death threats were dismissed without investigation.

14.4 LSPD maintained a longstanding custom of disbelieving female victims of domestic violence, retaliating against complainants, and siding with male abusers. This custom manifested repeatedly in Plaintiff's case: officers advised Yorks on how to avoid violating DVPOs while refusing to enforce the same orders for Plaintiff's protection; failed to report her children's disclosures of abuse to CPS despite statutory mandates under RCW 26.44.030; suppressed Plaintiff's 2020 rape case by withholding her 2.5-hour

disclosure interview, ignoring key corroborating witnesses, and never even interviewing Yorks, the accused, and Witness Rosanna Aho, until after the prosecutor had dismissed charges; and branded Plaintiff as a liar and fabricator to outside police agencies so her later reports of mailed death threats were dismissed without investigation.

14.5 This pattern was not confined to one officer. Detective Parnell suppressed Plaintiff's rape case, conducted a coercive custodial interrogation under false pretenses, called Plaintiff "delusional" and "so far gone," provided her interrogation transcript to Yorks for use in family court, and told Mukilteo and Kirkland PD that Plaintiff had a history of false reporting, although Plaintiff had none. Officer Judah Marshall initiated and pursued a malicious prosecution against Plaintiff despite dispositive exculpatory evidence, deliberately withheld that evidence from the prosecutor in violation of Brady and LSPD Policy 604, and pressed forward to brand Plaintiff a criminal. Sergeant James Barnes repeatedly counseled Yorks, the restrained party under a DVPO, on how to avoid violations, referred to Plaintiff as "vindictive," and provided Yorks strategic advice that undermined Plaintiff's legal protections. Officer Wells minimized Plaintiff's children's abuse disclosures, misrepresented them in reports, and expressed sympathy for Yorks. Officer Scholz failed to report the children's disclosures to CPS despite clear statutory obligations. Officer Kilroy minimized Plaintiff's earlier strangulation reports and later dismissed video-recorded disclosures by Plaintiff's children. Together, these officers acted in ways consistent with and reflective of an entrenched departmental culture.

14.6 Plaintiff repeatedly put the City on notice of this practice and pattern. She filed multiple internal complaints in 2021, 2022, and 2023, each raising serious allegations of retaliation, discriminatory treatment, suppression of evidence, and failure to protect her and her children. Each time, LSPD command staff, including Deputy Chief Jeff Young,

closed the complaints with findings of "no officer misconduct," even when Young personally admitted that the protection order had been misread, apologized to Plaintiff, and promised corrective training. No officer was disciplined, and there is no evidence that any training was implemented. This repeated exoneration of misconduct constitutes ratification by final policymakers and demonstrates that the City endorsed the unconstitutional actions of its officers as municipal policy.

14.7 Deputy Chief Young, as the department's second-in-command, had policymaking authority over training, supervision, and complaint resolution. His decisions to close Plaintiff's misconduct complaints despite acknowledged constitutional violations demonstrate ratification at the highest levels. By repeatedly exonerating officers such as Parnell, Marshall, Barnes, and Wells, Young ratified their conduct and signaled that retaliation against victims and suppression of evidence were tolerated, if not expected, e.g., officers unite to defend the reputation and members of the department against individuals like Plaintiff who publicly criticize and complain.

14.8 The City of Lake Stevens failed to adequately train and supervise its officers, including Detective Parnell and Officer Marshall, on proper handling of:

- Domestic violence reports involving co-parenting or custody disputes;
- Mandated CPS referrals under RCW 26.44.030;
- Constitutional protections during custodial interviews (including the requirement to provide Miranda warnings);
- Retaliation avoidance and safeguarding of First Amendment rights;
- Proper inter-agency communication protocols and use of law enforcement databases.
- Prosecutorial referrals and constitutional requirements for charging decisions, including the duty to disclose exculpatory evidence under *Brady* and City Policy 604, and the prohibition against initiating or maintaining criminal charges without probable cause.

14.9 The City's failure to train/enforce/manage/monitor its officers in these areas constituted deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights of citizens such as Plaintiff. The need for such training was obvious given the frequency of DV-related complaints and the City's actual notice of prior officer misconduct. Yet the City failed to implement or enforce adequate procedures, leading directly to the violations of Plaintiff's rights.

14.10 The misconduct here was not isolated or coincidental. It reflects a municipal culture that punishes victims who complain, shields abusers, and ratifies officer misconduct to protect the department's reputation. This culture was further corroborated by public commentary in response to Plaintiff's February 2021 social media posts criticizing LSPD's misconduct, in which community members reported similar experiences of LSPD siding with abusers and warned Plaintiff that the department could not be trusted.

14.11 In addition, the City of Lake Stevens, through its final policymakers, ratified the misconduct described herein. Senior officials, including Deputy Chief Jeff Young, were made aware of LSPD's wrongful conduct in Plaintiff's case—such as the misreading of the protection order that led to a false charge, the mishandling of the September 2022 abuse disclosure, and the dissemination of defamatory statements about Plaintiff to other agencies. Despite this notice, no corrective action was taken, and officers involved in the violations remained in their positions. This ratification further establishes municipal liability.

14.12 The constitutional violations inflicted upon Plaintiff, including retaliation for her speech and petitions in violation of the First Amendment, malicious prosecution and seizure without probable cause in violation of the Fourth Amendment, and denial of due process, equal protection, and familial association under the Fourteenth Amendment,

were the foreseeable and proximate result of the City's policies, customs, and failures of training and supervision. But for the City's actions and omissions, the harm to Plaintiff would not have occurred.

14.13 Although Plaintiff is the one before this Court, her allegations are not an isolated instance of officer misconduct. Over a span of nearly a decade, multiple officers of LSPD, including detectives, sergeants, and command staff, engaged in similar patterns of retaliation, suppression of evidence, and protection of abusers, all of which were ratified by the department's leadership. Plaintiff's social media posts drew corroborating accounts from other community members who experienced the same or similar misconduct, and her repeated internal complaints were consistently closed with findings of 'no misconduct,' while acknowledging need for additional training, reflecting deliberate indifference at the policymaker level. These allegations plausibly establish that the violations suffered by Plaintiff were the product of a longstanding custom, practice, or policy of LSPD and the City of Lake Stevens, not isolated acts.

14.14 The violations were so widespread and obvious that the need for additional training or supervision was plainly evident, yet LSPD and the City failed to act. Their inaction amounts to an official policy of ignoring or undermining civil rights protections, which was the moving force behind the constitutional injuries suffered by Plaintiff.

14.15 Plaintiff therefore seeks to hold Defendant City of Lake Stevens liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for the constitutional injuries inflicted upon her by its employees acting pursuant to municipal policy, custom, or deliberate indifference.

14.16 As a direct and proximate result of the City's unconstitutional customs, practices, and deliberate indifference, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer extensive economic and non-economic damages. These harms include, but are not limited to,

severe psychological trauma (including PTSD, anxiety, and depression), reputational damage from being branded a liar and fabricator by law enforcement, loss of custody and and parental rights, financial injury from legal expenses and loss of employment, and ongoing deprivation of her safety. Plaintiff was denied the protection of law enforcement, maliciously prosecuted without probable cause, subjected to defamatory inter-agency communications, and stripped of her ability to access courts and protective institutions on equal terms. Each of these injuries flows directly from the City's entrenched practices of retaliating against complainants, suppressing exculpatory evidence, misapplying protection orders, failing to train officers on equal protection and domestic violence obligations, and ratifying misconduct by final policymakers. Plaintiff seeks full compensation for those damages, as well as attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

XV. Seventh Cause of Action: Defamation – Slander (State Law)

Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

15.1 False and Defamatory Statements: Defendant Detective Parnell, acting in her capacity as an LSPD officer, made oral and/or written statements about Plaintiff to third parties (specifically, to officers of the Mukilteo Police Department and the Kirkland Police Department) that were false and defamatory. Detective Parnell stated in substance that Ms. Bloom is a known liar who fabricates abuse allegations and files false police reports, and that she should not be believed. These are factual assertions capable of being proven true or false. And these assertions of fact are indeed false: Ms. Bloom does not fabricate her abuse allegations or file false reports, and she consistently reported credible abuse that was corroborated by evidence and disclosures of her witnesses and children.

Accusing Plaintiff of making false police reports also imputes criminal conduct to her (as filing a false report is a crime under RCW 9A.84.040), making Parnell's statements defamatory per se.

15.2 Unprivileged Publication: Detective Parnell's defamatory statements were published to two outside agencies - specifically to officers/detectives in Mukilteo PD and Kirkland PD – during active investigations into mailed death threats against Plaintiff.. These communications were not privileged. They were not made as part of any judicial proceeding, nor were they necessary communications for legitimate law enforcement purposes. To the contrary, the statements were gratuitous and retaliatory smears intended to discredit Plaintiff and derail the investigations. Even if a qualified "common interest" privilege between law enforcement agencies could arguably apply, that privilege is condition and forfeited when abused with malice. Here, Parnell acted with retaliatory animus, knowingly publishing false statements with reckless disregard for the truth.

15.3 Fault/Malice: Detective Parnell made the defamatory statements knowingly, intentionally, and with actual malice. Parnell either knew the statements were false or, at minimum, acted in reckless disregard of the truth. As detailed, Ms. Bloom has never been found to have made a false report, and LSPD had evidence reinforcing the credibility of her abuse claims, and had no factual basis to doubt her disclosures. Instead, Parnell herself ensured that no corroborating record would ever exist: despite repeated prosecutorial requests, she never interviewed Yorks, never contacted key witnesses such as Rosanna Aho until after the rape case had already been dismissed, never interviewed witness Christi Fiedler and stalled providing the prosecutor with Plaintiff's 2.5-hour recorded disclosure. This deliberate refusal to investigate, combined with Parnell's awareness of Plaintiff's complaint activities, including multiple internal investigation

requests, FBI and DOJ filings, and public social media criticism of LSPD, shows that Parnell's animus was retaliatory and personal. During the November 2022 custodial interrogation, Parnell confronted Plaintiff with those protected activities, specifically the a video posted by Plaintiff to social media, and berated her as "delusional" and "too far gone," accusing her of reporting assault by an LSPD officer, and then used her official position to discredit Plaintiff across jurisdictions. The defamatory statements to Mukilteo and Kirkland PD, branding Plaintiff a liar and fabricator, were the continuation of this campaign of retaliation to silence Plaintiff's protected speech,

15.4 Injury to Plaintiff: Detective Parnell's defamation of Ms. Bloom has caused injury to Ms. Bloom' reputation, personal dignity, and ability to obtain help. The audience of the statements, police officers in other jurisdictions and publicly available court records, now view or have viewed Ms. Bloom as untrustworthy and unstable. This not only humiliated Ms. Bloom but also directly led to her being denied police services (as described earlier, unequal treatment, discrimination).

15.5 Additionally, these falsehoods, being per se defamatory, are presumed to be harmful. Beyond the presumption, Plaintiff has in fact suffered substantial harm. Ms. Bloom experienced immediate emotional distress, (including humiliation, fear, and depression), PTSD, upon knowing that sworn law enforcement officers were circulating false allegations that she was a liar and fabricator. She also reasonably fears that these defamatory labels could surface in any context where her background is checked, causing further stigma (for instance, if she seeks certain employment or engages with other legal systems). The false record manufactured and disseminated by Detective Parnell has so thoroughly tarnished her reputation and credibility that she can no longer reasonably seek protection from any law enforcement agency. Other departments, including Mukilteo and

Kirkland PD, terminated active death-threat investigations based on Parnell's defamatory communications, leaving Plaintiff unprotected and vulnerable to ongoing abuse. Plaintiff now lives with the knowledge that her pleas for help will be dismissed in advance, that any attempt to report Yorks' ongoing stalking and violence will be disbelieved, and that she faces the very real possibility of death without police intervention. In effect, the defamatory record Parnell and LSPD created has permanently chilled Plaintiff's protected speech, stripped her of access to the institutions of justice, and condemned her to endure abuse with no hope that law enforcement will ever treat her as a credible victim.

15.6 Vicarious Liability of City: Detective Parnell made the defamatory statements in the course of her employment as a detective responding to law enforcement inquiries. Therefore, the City of Lake Stevens is vicariously liable for defamation under respondeat superior. It was foreseeable and within Parnell's role as an LSPD officer that she might communicate with other agencies; however, the City is responsible when those communications are done maliciously and injure a private citizen.

15.7 Damages: Plaintiff seeks full compensation for the defamation, including general damages for reputational harm, loss of credibility, emotional distress, humiliation, and mental anguish, as well as special damages to be proven at trial (including, but not limited to, costs incurred due to denial of police protection, interference with custody rights, and loss of other opportunities). Because Defendant Parnell's defamatory conduct was willful, wanton, malicious, and undertaken with retaliatory animus including her suppression of Plaintiff's rape investigation, repeated refusal to interview corroborating witnesses despite prosecutorial requests, and active dissemination of knowingly false statements to outside police agencies, Plaintiff seeks punitive damages against Parnell personally to punish and deter such egregious abuse of authority. Plaintiff further seeks

injunctive relief requiring Defendants to retract or correct defamatory statements in any law enforcement databases or records where such falsehoods may persist, as well as costs, statutory interest, and attorneys' fees as allowed by law.

XVI. Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Ms. Bloom prays that this Court enter judgment in her favor and grant the following relief against Defendants:

16.1 Compensatory Damages: An award of monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial, sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for all harm suffered as a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, including economic losses, damage to reputation, loss of constitutional rights, emotional pain and suffering, and other non-economic damages, loss of crucial parenting time, preventing Plaintiff from protecting her children from ongoing abuse .

16.2 Punitive Damages: An award of punitive and/or exemplary damages against the individual Defendant (Detective Parnell) in an amount sufficient to punish her for her willful, malicious misconduct and to deter similar conduct in the future.

16.3 Injunctive and Equitable Relief: Appropriate injunctive relief to prevent ongoing or future violations of Plaintiff's rights. This may include, for example, an order requiring the City of Lake Stevens/LSPD to remove or retract any false information disseminated about Plaintiff, to cease any policy of blacklisting or undermining her reports, and to institute training or oversight measures to ensure that victims who engage in protected speech are not retaliated against. Additionally, injunctive relief may include prohibiting Defendant Parnell from further defamatory statements about Plaintiff and mandating that communications with other agencies regarding Plaintiff be truthful and in good faith.

16.4 Attorneys' Fees and Costs: An award of Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation costs incurred in this action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and any other applicable fee-shifting provisions, as well as prejudgment interest as allowed by law.

16.5 Any Other Relief: Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper, including declaratory relief that Defendants' actions violated Plaintiff's rights, and any relief to which Plaintiff is entitled in law or equity.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED.

Respectfully submitted this 22nd day of September, 2025, counsel for and on behalf of Plaintiff.

/s/ Shannon Draughon
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CERTIFICATE OF FILING

I, Shannon Draughon, am counsel of record in the above captioned matter in and for Plaintiff Ms. Bloom, over the age of eighteen and competent to testify herein. On the date noted below, I provided a copy of the foregoing document to counsel of record in the manner indicated:

I hereby certify that on September 22, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing Initiating Complaint document with the Clerk of the United States District Court using the CM/ECF system.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATED: This 22nd day of September, 2025.

/s/ Shannon Draughon
Shannon M. Draughon, WSBA #35424