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**UNITES STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

JESSICA BENTON, SHELBY
BRYANT, ANNE MARIE
CAVANAUGH, ALYSSA GARRISON,
AND CLARE THOMAS,
Plaintiff,
v.
CITY OF SEATTLE,
Defendant.

No. 2:20-CV-01174- RAJ

REPLY TO DEFENDANT'S
RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER

14 *I. The Use of Force at Issue Followed a Federal Injunction Halting Chief*
15 *Best's Directive to Cease Use of CCW and a Reiteration of the TRO as*
16 *Status Quo, Rendering it Distinct from Force Meted Out Before Judicial*
17 *Restraint and Underscoring Need for an Order of Cessation of Use by this*
18 *Court*

19 SPD's repeated use of projectiles, chemical irritants, and blast balls against
20 protesters has turned streets - public forums – into a warzone and functioned as a
21 de facto protest tax where only individuals who can afford to be outfitted safely to
22 withstand munitions are able to exercise 1st Amendment and speak out against
23 police brutality.

REPLY TO DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE TO
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER | 1

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1 Contrary to the City's assertion that SPD is abiding by this Court's orders,
2 the actions of Seattle Police Department officers on July 25, 2020, belies any
3 claim of good faith engagement with the community, and instead demonstrates
4 that immediately subsequent to Judge Robart's order enjoining implementation of
5 Chief Best's directive to implement the city ordinance regulating use of crowd
6 control weapons, SPD became emboldened and amplified its use of crowd
7 control weapons. The stipulated preliminary injunction has failed to protect the
8 public and protesters' exercise of political speech where SPD cannot – or will not
9 – stop indiscriminately and overusing CS gas, blast balls, and projectile guns.
10 Accordingly, this Court should grant the relief sought by Plaintiffs and issue a
11 Temporary Restraining Order.
12

13
14 The inhibitive nature of SPD's overbroad and excessive force met out on
15 the streets of Seattle means individuals like plaintiffs who want to be in the streets
16 cannot – without equipping themselves to withstand munitions discharged
17 without sufficient justification – participate in constitutionally protected political
18 speech.
19

20 On July 25, 2020, munitions were fired at retreating protesters – such an
21 act against even a retreating enemy during war time would be regarded as a war
22 crime, but here, rather than a similarly armed foe, SPD detonated blast balls,
23 lobbed projectiles, and sprayed CS gas at mothers and students and reporters and

1 union organizers and youth as they ran from their city police force. The
2 irreparable harm is burdening this constitutional right with a condition precedent
3 to protest: gear for safety such that it is impossible to exercise timely, responsive
4 political speech.

5
6 Absent from the City's response is a recognition of the political nature of
7 this misuse of policing by the Seattle Police Department. At the City level,
8 Chief Best and the Mayor are aligned against the City Council's push for
9 defunding: "The Mayor does not agree with the City Council and a majority of
10 the people of Seattle who believe we need to substantially reduce the size and
11 scope of the police department. The simple fact is that the Mayor does not like
12 our plan and has a strong ideological opposition to it." *Available at:*
13 <https://twitter.com/CMLGonzalez/status/1291113079929860097>. Regarding
14 this joint Mayoral-Chief mission, both Ms. Durkan and Ms. Best have come
15 under fire for half-truths, omissions, and misstatements as they seek to halt the
16 Defunding movement. *See e.g.* "Seattle's Mayor and Police Chief Keep
17 Gaslighting the City About Funding SPD," available at
18 [https://www.thestranger.com/slog/2020/08/04/44222028/seattles-mayor-and-](https://www.thestranger.com/slog/2020/08/04/44222028/seattles-mayor-and-police-chief-keep-gaslighting-the-city-about-defunding-spd)
19 [police-chief-keep-gaslighting-the-city-about-defunding-spd](https://www.thestranger.com/slog/2020/08/04/44222028/seattles-mayor-and-police-chief-keep-gaslighting-the-city-about-defunding-spd).
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22 Indeed, the power dynamic must be underscored: SPD, under color of
23 law, is wielding toxins, explosives, and projectiles against the very people that

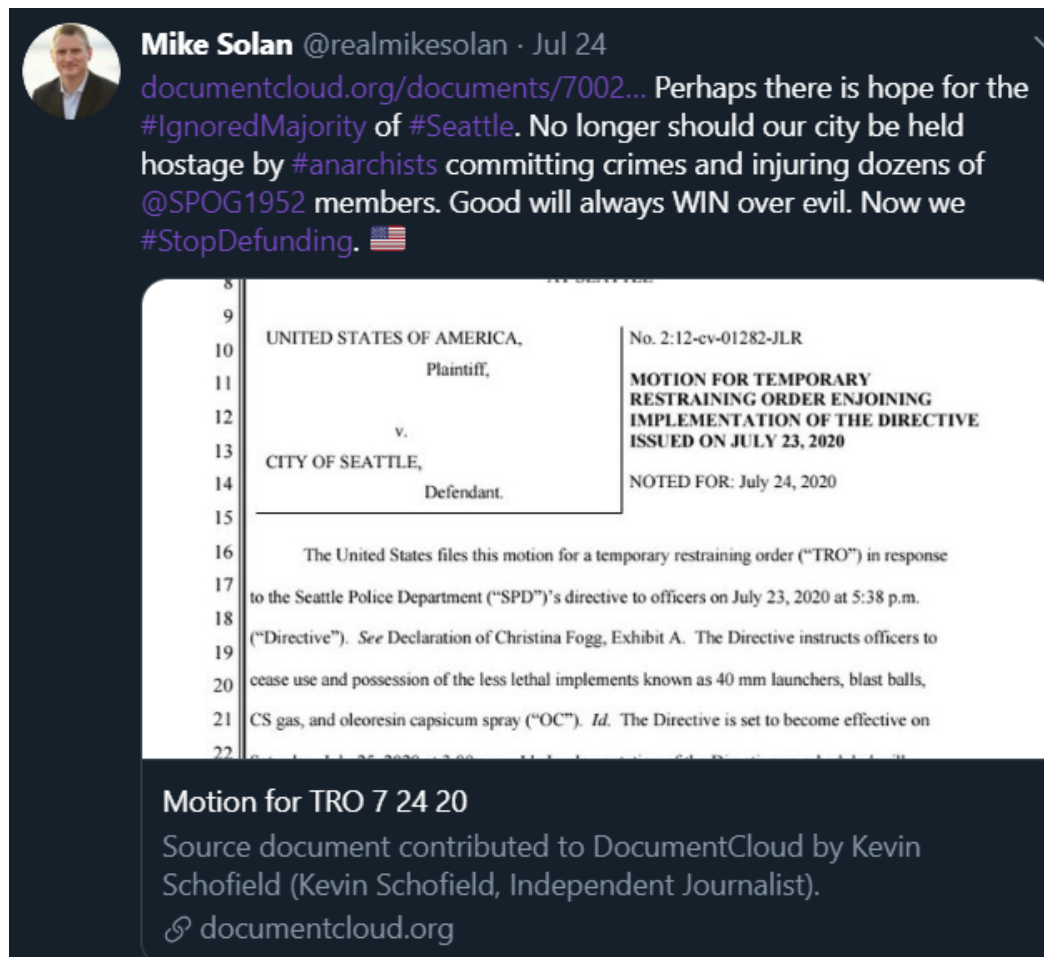
1 are calling for the Department's own disbandment. In the weeks leading up to
2 July 25, 2020, Seattle Police Officer's Guild President Mike Solan was stoking
3 the flames of division and vilifying protesters writ large. On July 19, 2020, he
4 referred to demonstrators as a scourge, referring to "evil," "Marxism" and
5 "Domestic Terrorism", encouraging followers to "Hold The Line"
6



Available

at: <https://twitter.com/realmikesolan/status/1285077641054175232?s=20>, last accessed August 6, 2020.

On July 24, 2020, less than 24 hours before SPD unleashed munitions on the residents of this city, SPOG President Sloan posted the Motion before Temporary Restraining Order before Judge Robart to Twitter, referring to hope for the “Ignored Majority,” and suggesting that good will win over evil:



1 Available at: <https://twitter.com/realmikesolan/status/1286889629308710913>, last
2 accessed August 6, 2020.

3 This Court must act to preserve the Plaintiffs’ ability to exercise their 1st
4 Amendment right without a burdensome tactical outfit, a product of the City’s
5 creation by failing to restrain or properly supervise its officers on the streets
6 wielding weapons of war against residents.

8 *II. Plaintiffs’ Claims Diverge from Plaintiffs’ Claims in Black Lives Matter*
9 *Seattle-King County, et. al., v. City of Seattle, No. C20-0887RAJ (W.D.*
10 *Wash.)*

11 The City posits that “a modification...to an outright prohibition removes
12 the life-safety considerations creating potentially dangerous circumstances.” Dkt.
13 21, p. 21, ¶¶14-17, maintaining that “[t]his Court has already determined that both
14 constitutional rights and public safety can be protected and safeguarded with the
15 City’s continued ability to access – should a serious public safety need arise –
16 blast balls and, in extremely rare situations, teargas.” Dkt. 21, p.3, ¶¶ 2-5. [Is this
17 missing something? It seems to only state the City’s position and not detail how
18 Plaintiff’s claims diverge from those of the plaintiffs in the other lawsuit]

19 But here, the brazen actions by SPD of attacking retreating protesters, and
20 engaging in excessive, unnecessary, and unlimited use of projectiles, OC spray,
21 and blast balls, was a clear “we won” to the protesters on the streets from the
22
23 Seattle Police Department, jubilant in the delayed implementation of the detested

1 city ordinance. As evidenced by declarations from Plaintiffs here and in *BLM et.*
2 *al v. City of Seattle* detailing the actions on July 25, 2020, it does not appear as if
3 SPD is capable of or willing to discern public protesters from criminal assailants
4 it seeks to apprehend, such that protesters writ large become enemies, and public
5 safety considerations encompass SPD officers only.
6

7 Moreover, Plaintiffs here have shown how the failure of the city to
8 supervise or competently limit the use of these weapons has necessitated tactical
9 gear to enjoy the right to protest. Stated differently, while plaintiffs in *BLM et. al.*
10 *v. City of Seattle* argued the unlawful force and harm to protesters chilled and has
11 ability to chill First Amendment speech, i.e., “I will forego protesting because I
12 do not want a projectile indiscriminately shot at my eye,” here Plaintiffs argue
13 that the inability of SPD to follow this Court’s order and judiciously wield
14 munitions means that a protester – to be able to *actually protest* in the streets
15 safely (as opposed to foregoing this most precious right) must obtain tactical gear,
16 even when they are simply marching peacefully.
17

18 Thus, Plaintiffs point to the chilling effect this reality not just could have,
19 but did have, for Plaintiffs and surely many like them, who after witnessing the
20 display by SPD on July 25, 2020 (an assured show of force) had to obtain more
21 protection before returning to engage in political speech.
22
23

1 *III. Plaintiffs Are Likely to Succeed on the Merits Because the City's Use of*
2 *Force Is Unconstitutional.*

3 Far from “sporadic or isolated” violations of individuals protesters’ rights,
4 here we have a pattern and tacitly approved policy wherein SPD can use crowd
5 control weapons with impunity. Because the violations are repeated, despite
6 reiterated court orders, rather than allow SPD to wield the discretion to utilize
7 these weapons against protesters, a cessation order should issue. This Court
8 provided SPD an opportunity to exercise and demonstrate restraint and in
9 response it showed what it could – and would – do to protesters without having
10 these weapons simply removed from these officers’ hands.
11

12 1. The City’s Actions Violate the First Amendment

13 The First Amendment reflects a “profound national commitment” to the
14 principle that “debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide-
15 open.” *N. Y. Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254, 270 (1964).
16

17 The failure of SPD to abide by this Court’s order have compromised this
18 long-regarded forum and have turned sites of protest into cost-inhibitive, limited,
19 and dangerous forum for speech.

20 Taking into consideration the declarations from protesters on the streets on
21 July 25, 2020 – both in the instant case as well as in *Black Lives Matter Seattle-*
22 *King County, et. al., v. City of Seattle*, No. C20-0887RAJ (W.D. Wash.) – this
23

1 Court can see how and why protesters, like Plaintiffs here, cannot safely engage
2 in political speech while SPD has these weapons, or can do so only if they obtain
3 cost-prohibitive protective gear.

4 Even assuming there were 50 individuals who engaged in or threatened
5 violence, in a disparate fashion, at different locations across the city on July 25,
6 2020, that is less than 1% of the 7,000 protesters estimated in attendance by the
7 City. *Black Lives Matter*, 20-cv-887, Dkt. 83, at ¶¶13-14.

9 But Plaintiffs and many like them have their 1st Amendment rights
10 conditioned upon obtaining gear sufficient to withstand SPD's use of munitions at
11 an afternoon rally against police brutality. The chilling effect is not speculative
12 but real: Plaintiffs who had the knowledge and funds had to wait until their
13 protective gear arrived; Plaintiffs without such knowledge find themselves facing
14 obstacles to engage in political speech during a critical political moment.

16 On this record, the Court should grant a TRO with cessation of use ordered
17 where there is a persistent pattern of police misconduct that persists
18 notwithstanding this Court's orders reiterating the TRO and in direct conflict with
19 the rights of individuals on the streets.

21 2. The City's Actions Violate the Fourth Amendment

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1 Here Plaintiffs were not engaged in serious criminal behavior but still were
2 targeted by SPD and subject to CS gas. *Nelson v. City of Davis*, 685 F.3d 867,
3 880 (9th Cir. 2012),

4 The record is devoid of any meaningful attempt by SPD to constrain its
5 munitions use on July 25, 2020 such that it did not impact hundreds of protesters,
6 *even when* supposedly justified against an individual or several actors. The record
7 is replete with examples of SPD deviating from this Court’s order, as protesters
8 continued to distill in declarations over the past 48 hours in *Black Lives Matter*
9 *Seattle-King County, et. al., v. City of Seattle*, No. C20-0887RAJ (W.D. Wash.).
10

11 *IV. Plaintiffs Will Suffer Irreparable Harm Unless the Court Grants Their*
12 *Motion*

13 Protests have been called for in the city continuously unless and until the
14 demands from the community are met by elected officials.

15 A “colorable First Amendment claim” is “irreparable injury sufficient to
16 merit the grant of relief.” *Warsoldier v. Woodford*, 418 F.3d 989, 1001 (9th Cir.
17 2005)((internal quotation marks omitted). Because constitutional violations can
18 often not be adequately remedied through damages, the Ninth Circuit does “not
19 require a strong showing of irreparable harm for constitutional injuries.” *Cuviello*
20 *v. City of Vallejo*, 944 F.3d 816, 833 (9th Cir. 2019).
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1 Irreparable injury has already occurred in the streets of Seattle through
2 interrupted speech, suppressed speech, deterred speech, and both physical and
3 emotional injury caused by excessive force by SPD on peaceful protestors.
4 Peaceful protestors are leaving Seattle demonstrations out of fear for their
5 personal safety and for the physical injuries sustained at the hands of SPD in
6 exercising their First Amendment rights.
7

8 Plaintiff Benton, asthmatic, was only able to exercise political speech for
9 45 minutes before SPD decided to dispense chemical sprays into the air, chilling
10 speech and dispersing even folks distant from the officers. She tried to search for
11 a mask to purchase locally and was found wanting, ultimately having to delay
12 protest until she secured a gas mask.
13

14 Plaintiff Garrison increased her protective equipment, finding in each
15 instance a need to obtain more equipment for the varying weapons employed by
16 SPD: projectiles, blast balls, and OC spray. She finally determined it was
17 impossible to protest safely without a respirator and, after expending \$200, was
18 able to feel comfortable to go back to protest while SPD's tactics remain
19 uncurbed.
20

21 Plaintiff Cavanaugh, 54, wants to return to protest in the streets but is
22 unsure of the tactical gear that could keep her safe considering what she
23 witnessed on July 25, 2020. She must seek guidance from other protesters on

1 what kinds of and how to obtain different tactical gear that will keep her safe.
2 Unlike the other plaintiffs, for whom money, time or availability was a
3 prohibition to equipment, Plaintiff Cavanaugh simply does not know where to
4 begin and cannot navigate the intricacies of navigating the various dangers and
5 the attendant protective gear.
6

7 Plaintiff Thomas, a parent, had brought her teenage daughter along to both
8 May Day and Women's marches in Seattle without incident. But after a helmet
9 was insufficient for Thomas on July 25, 2020, and having witnessed the tactics of
10 SPD against protesters, will not go back without a gas mask, respirator, and knee
11 pads. A parent in our city cannot fathom attending a protest because a helmet is
12 insufficient to protect her from our police force as she engages in political speech.
13 Her teenaged daughter will not attend, because SPD has made it so that
14 individuals with families must consider whether their loved ones will be safe
15 from SPD's munitions.
16

17 Plaintiff Benton missed six protests, and 3 days of political speech, as she
18 awaited the protective gear found necessary after experiencing SPD's unbridled
19 crowd control responses.
20

21 *V. The Balance of Equities and Public Interest Weigh in Favor of an*
22 *Injunction*
23

1 “The fact that [Plaintiffs] have raised serious First Amendment questions
2 compels a finding that . . . the balance of hardships tips sharply in [Plaintiffs’]
3 favor.” *Cnty. House, Inc. v. City of Boise*, 490 F.3d 1041, 1059 (9th Cir. 2007)
4 (internal quotation marks omitted).

5 Plaintiffs have shown irreparable and concrete harm because SPD’s actions
6 block their ability to exercise their First Amendments rights and violate their
7 Fourth Amendment freedom from excessive force.

8 By contrast, the relief Plaintiffs seek does little, if any, harm to the City,
9 which has other methods to respond that have not been shown to be insufficient,
10 nor would they. A taser, for example, is useful and, when deployed by any
11 number of the 150 officers on scene on July 25, 2020, for example, could have
12 been quite effective against individuals that SPD dubbed necessary to restrain or
13 incapacitate.

14 But efficacy is not a goal. Protesters are regarded as an enemy. And when
15 engaging with that enemy, contrary to the City’s assertion, the clear and repeated
16 recitation of this Court’s orders does not guide the hand of SPD in exercising
17 restraint or judicious use of crowd control munitions on the ground. Accordingly,
18 it is now proper for this Court to, on balance, order a complete cessation in use of
19 OC spray, blast balls, and a 40-mm launcher where SPD is unable at current to
20 utilize these munitions as provided for by their own policy: when reasonable,

1 necessary, and proportionate. SPM 8.300-POL-5(3), 8.300-POL-10(3), 8.300-
2 POL-11(7),

3 *VI. Conclusion*

4 Eight years of federal oversight, a reiterated TRO, and the recitation of
5 same before each shift have failed to restrain the disproportionate and
6 unconstitutional use of force by SPD officers against protesters from the
7 community. This Court must not guide the hand of SPD in exercising a restraint -
8 a proven impossibility – but instead limit the availability of these harmful,
9 misused weapons of war.
10

11 Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant their request for
12 preliminary relief, and immediately enjoin the City from using as “crowd control
13 weapons” - OC spray, blast balls, and a 40-mm launcher, until this Court makes a
14 determination of findings related to contempt after an evidentiary hearing in *BLM*
15 *et. al v. City of Seattle*.
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19 J. Talitha Hazelton
20 WSBA NO. | 52460