

Steven L. Kayser

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October 8, 2018

Vote James Erb
P.O. Box 1482
Bellingham, WA 98227

Re: Whatcom County Prosecutor

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a copy of my Complaint for Damages filed on September 12, 2018 against Whatcom County- and naming as defendants David S. McEachran, current County Prosecutor, and Eric J. Richey, current Assistant Prosecuting Attorney- now running for the office of Whatcom County Prosecutor.

Your campaign literature indicates your stated commitment to make changes to improve and reform criminal justice for Whatcom County. Your candidate participated at a public forum previous to the Aug 7 primary election sponsored by a coalition of social justice groups, including the Whatcom Civil Rights Project—I understand that organization expressed its concerns on critical issues regarding people in this community being impacted by a lot of the policies and practices and decisions that come out of the prosecutor's office. I am one of those people so impacted, as the enclosed Complaint indicates.

The Eric Richey campaign signage and campaign literature indicates "Experience Matters". The enclosed Complaint would strongly suggest it is his "experience" in the prosecutors' office that should be a concern to the people of this community, particularly since it was Mr. Richey who was principally responsible for filing baseless charges against me and conducting an 8-year concealment of exculpatory evidence in my case without regard to his legal and ethical responsibilities to follow Washington and federal law as outlined in the enclosed Complaint.

If you have any questions concerning this letter and the enclosed Complaint, you are welcome to contact me.

Sincerely,



Steven L. Kayser

Enclosure

Cc: Junga Subedar
Whatcom Civil Rights Project
Denver Pratt, Bellingham Herald

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WHATCOM COUNTY
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR WHATCOM COUNTY

STEVEN L. KAYSER and GLORIA YOUNG,
individually, and as husband and wife,
Plaintiffs,

vs.

WHATCOM COUNTY, a political subdivision
of the State of Washington; DAVID S.
McEACHRAN, Prosecuting Attorney for
Whatcom County; and ERIC J. RICHEY,
Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Whatcom
County,
Defendants.

NO. 18 2 01732 37

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

The Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, Van Siclen, Stocks & Firkins, P.S., Inc., complaining
of the Defendants, respectfully allege, upon information and belief, as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This is a civil action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C § 1983 and *Brady v. Maryland*, 373
US 83, 83 S. Ct. 1194, 10 L. Ed. 2nd 215 (1963) ("*Brady*") seeking monetary damages for
Plaintiff's wrongful conviction occurring on the 26th day of November, 2013 and the
prosecutor's retrial proceedings in 2016 and 2017 after the conviction was overturned by the
Court of Appeals.

1 6. Plaintiff Steven Kayser is a retired forensic accountant and an inventor of,
2 among other things, dental hygiene products.

3
4 7. In 2006, Plaintiffs purchased their home in Whatcom County. Their home
5 consists of a residential building and a separate building, used as a warehouse and workshop.
6 The separate building was used as Plaintiff's warehouse for his products and intellectual
7 property. It contains an office in the end of the building closest to the residence and furthest
8 from the property's entry gate. All other doors of the warehouse are always kept permanently
9 locked. Windows in the warehouse are boarded over from the inside to maintain the
10 confidentiality of Plaintiff's work product. No business that was conducted by Plaintiffs is or
11 was ever opened to the public.

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14 8. There are prominent and visible "No Trespassing" signs, with high conspicuity,
15 at the entry gate and on the fence along the road leading to the Plaintiffs' property. From the
16 entry gate a person can easily see the driveway leading to a large parking area located between
17 the warehouse and the residence, and a sidewalk leading to the residence's front door.

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20 9. Steven Kayser and Gloria Young were married in 2007. The couple are in their
21 advanced years with the Plaintiff, Steven Kayser, currently 74 years of age and Plaintiff Gloria
22 Young, currently 84 years of age.

23
24 10. On February 18, 2010 Gloria Young saw from the house a large man at the far
25 end of the warehouse, with long gray and unkempt hair and beard. This individual was wearing
26 what appeared to Ms. Young to be disheveled and soiled jeans and a long, disheveled shirt
27 with shirrtails flying. Ms. Young could see that this intruder had parked his car just inside the
28 entry gate rather than driving into the property and using the parking area between the
29 warehouse and the residence. The car was unmarked. Ms. Young watched the intruder
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1 approach the far end of the warehouse and observed him try the handle of the door without
2 first knocking. The intruder than was seen moving from window to window, trying to look
3 inside the premises. The intruder thereafter walked around the far end of the building, going
4 out of Ms. Young's sight.
5

6 11. Alarmed, Ms. Young telephoned Steven Kayser in his office and asked if he
7 was expecting anybody to arrive and learned that he was not expecting any visitors. Ms. Young
8 informed Mr. Kayser there was a large burly man snooping around the building.
9

10 12. Ms. Young next observed the intruder walk from behind the warehouse building
11 to his car where she observed him reach inside for something she was unable to identify, and
12 then return back to the warehouse to the next unmarked locked door. Again, she observed the
13 intruder test the door handle for entry without trying in any way to knock or announce his
14 presence. Ms. Young then stepped out of the house onto the porch and called to the intruder
15 "Who are you? What do you want?"
16
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18 13. The intruder did not identify himself or state his purpose for being there.
19 Instead he walked up to Ms. Young and asked if she was Mrs. Steven Kayser. Ms. Young did
20 not respond at which point the intruder handed her papers that she was unable to read without
21 her reading glasses.
22

23 14. Steven Kayser then came out of his office and observed the large, long haired
24 unkempt and disheveled man standing next to his wife. Steven Kayser called out "Can I help
25 you? Who are you? What do you want?" The intruder did not respond nor even attempt to
26 answer Steven Kayser's questions and now forcibly asked Ms. Young if this was Mr. Kayser.
27 Mr. Kayser identified himself as being Steven Kayser. The intruder handed him papers and
28 backed up a few feet toward Ms. Young while opening a metal box. Steven Kayser again
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1 asked the intruder for his name and what his business was. The intruder, his hand in the metal
2 box, failed to identify himself or state his business. Mr. Kayser then informed the intruder he
3 had five seconds to leave the premises. He counted out loud to five. Seeing that the intruder
4 was intentionally ignoring the order to leave the premises, Mr. Kayser returned to his office in
5 the warehouse and came out with his shotgun.
6

7
8 15. With shotgun in hand, Mr. Kayser again ordered the intruder to leave the
9 property immediately. When the intruder refused to leave, Steven Kayser again counted to
10 five. After the intruder ignored him, Mr. Kayser then discharged one round straight up into
11 the sky. The intruder laughed and continued to clearly and defiantly ignore Mr. Kayser's
12 demand that he leave immediately. When the man continued to refuse to leave, Mr. Kayser
13 discharged another round, again straight overhead into the sky. At this point the intruder
14 removed his hand from the metal box and began to slowly step away from Ms. Young and
15 started to slowly walk to his car. As he stepped into his car, the Plaintiffs observed the intruder
16 reach for something that was located on the dashboard of the car and point it at the Plaintiffs.
17 Mr. Kayser discharged a third round, again straight up into the sky.
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21 16. At this point the intruder backed his car out of the gate and down the driveway
22 to Plaintiffs' property boundary line, where he stopped. The intruder, later identified as Mark
23 Adams, called the Whatcom County Sheriff's office and reported that Mr. Kayser had just shot
24 at him and/or his car.
25

26 17. Within minutes, numerous Whatcom County Sheriff deputies arrived at
27 Plaintiffs' property. Steven Kayser was arrested and charged with assault in the second degree
28 while armed with a deadly weapon. His attorney, Francisco Duarte, requested the State
29 disclose all exculpatory evidence in his notice of appearance, filed on March 24, 2010. The
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1 State did not disclose evidence it possessed regarding Mr. Adams's similar behavior on other
2 citizens' property causing them to call the police. Three years later he was tried and convicted
3 on this charge. He was sentenced to serve 39 months in prison, the lowest sentence allowed
4 under state statute. The court set an appeal bond, which Plaintiff posted to stay the sentence
5 pending appeal. On appeal to the Court of Appeals, the conviction was reversed and remanded
6 for a new trial.
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9 18. The new trial was scheduled to commence in Whatcom County Superior Court
10 on October 20, 2017. He was represented in his appeal and in the second trial by his new
11 counsel, Lenell Nussbaum. Ms. Nussbaum formally requested that the Prosecuting Attorney
12 provide to her any and all *Brady* evidence that he, his office or that the Whatcom County
13 Sheriff had or that was available to the Prosecutor or Sheriff.
14

15 19. At all times material herein, the Defendants knew that their only witness to the
16 incidents giving rise to Mr. Kayser's arrest and conviction, Mark Adams, a process server, on
17 at least four separate times prior to Mr. Kayser's second trial, had gone onto other Whatcom
18 County residents' property, ostensibly for the purpose of serving process, but his behavior and
19 appearance in these prior cases so frightened the people that they acted to defend themselves
20 and called the police to report Mr. Adams and his bizarre behavior. Two of those incidents had
21 occurred before the first trial. The records of these incidents were with the Defendant,
22 Whatcom County Sheriff's Department and Mark Adams' conduct on at least two occasions
23 was well known to the Sheriff. On one of these two occasions, where a resident was reported
24 to police for using his firearm in defense of his property, when the case was presented to the
25 Whatcom County Prosecuting Attorney for prosecution, the Prosecuting Attorney declined to
26 charge the resident, due in most part to Mark Adams' slovenly appearance and his bizarre
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1 actions while on the property serving process. This evidence, known by both the Prosecuting
2 Attorney and the Sheriff, and thereby by the defendant County, was exculpatory in nature, and
3 is commonly called *Brady* evidence which the Defendants were required to divulge and
4 provide to Plaintiff Steven Kayser and his attorney prior to the first trial. Defendants, and each
5 of them, however, failed to provide this *Brady* evidence to Mr. Kayser and his attorney in the
6 first trial. Had this evidence been provided to Mr. Kayser and his counsel prior to the first trial,
7 Mr. Kayser would not have been convicted.
8

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10 20. Knowing of the two incidents mentioned in paragraph 19, above, and also
11 knowing of two other similar incidents involving Mark Adams wherein he had entered other
12 resident's property ostensibly to serve process and so frightened the residents that the residents
13 were compelled to call the Whatcom County Sheriff's office to defend themselves, David
14 McEachran, as Prosecuting Attorney nevertheless maliciously brought Mr. Kayser on for a
15 second trial, again failing to provide to Plaintiff and his counsel the *Brady* Evidence he had in
16 his possession and knowledge.
17

18
19 21. Using a request to obtain public information concerning the Whatcom County
20 Sheriff's office and the Whatcom County Prosecuting Attorney's office, Mr. Kayser's counsel
21 for his appeal and second trial learned in approximately October 2016 that the Defendants' key
22 and only witness, Mark Adams, had prior bad-conduct similar in nature and character to the
23 conduct he used when he intruded onto Plaintiffs' property which in turn caused the Plaintiff
24 to display and discharge his shotgun in order to defend his wife, himself and his property.
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27 22. Upon discovering the aforementioned *Brady* Evidence, Plaintiff's counsel
28 verbally requested that the Prosecuting Attorney dismiss his charges he had brought against
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1 Steven Kayser. The prosecuting attorney wrongfully and maliciously refused to agree to and
2 dismiss his pending charges.

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4 23. During the one and one-half days of pre-trial motions, Plaintiff's counsel sought
5 from the court and was granted the right to present at the second trial and to the jury her
6 witnesses to the four other similar incidents in which Mr. Adams went on people's property,
7 ostensibly to serve process and acted with similar bizarre and unusual conduct to those
8 witnesses, causing them to report the incidents to the relevant authorities. The Prosecuting
9 Attorney thereupon dismissed, with prejudice, all charges pending against the Plaintiff, Steven
10 Kayser.
11
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13 24. At all times material herein, the Defendants, and each of them had an
14 affirmative duty to discover and disclose to the Plaintiffs and their attorneys any and all *Brady*
15 evidence.
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17 25. Under the *Brady* disclosure rule, the prosecution has a continuing obligation to
18 disclose material information favoring the criminal defendant in the possession, custody or
19 control of the Prosecuting Attorney's Office or the police, especially where the defendant
20 specifically demands such disclosure.
21

22 26. In a specific-demand case, as was the case here in both of Mr. Kayser's trials,
23 the Prosecutor's failure to disclose was likely to mislead the defense into assuming that such
24 evidence does not exist, and thus the prosecution's disclosure obligation is heightened.
25

26 27. In addition, under the related *Rosario* Rule, the prosecution has an obligation
27 to disclose to the defense all prior recorded statements of each of its trial witnesses, so that
28 counsel for the accused may determine whether such statements may be used to cast doubt on
29 the witness's testimony.
30

1 28. The individual Defendants knew that Mark Adams' prior bad conduct when
2 ostensibly serving process would be highly relevant to the Court's determination of Steven
3 Kayser's guilt or innocence in both the first and second trial.
4

5 29. Upon information and belief, Whatcom County does not have adequate policies
6 and procedures in place to ensure that all *Brady* information is preserved and disclosed to the
7 defense, and in particular does not have adequate policies and procedures in place to ensure
8 that *Brady* information held by the sheriff's department is shared with the prosecutor's office
9 and vice-versa.
10

11 30. The evidence against Plaintiff Steven Kayser was extremely limited. It
12 consisted solely of Mark Adams' claims that he had legally and properly entered Plaintiffs'
13 property to serve process and that without cause, Steven Kayser, using a firearm, assaulted him
14 by placing him in fear of imminent physical harm.
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16 31. With knowledge that Mark Adams had, on at least two prior occasions entered
17 property ostensibly to serve process on two other citizens of Whatcom County, and while doing
18 so created so much apprehension of fear to the residents of the property that they felt
19 constrained to file formal complaints against Adams with Whatcom County law enforcement
20 personnel. Following well-established constitutional legal precedent, on both the federal and
21 Washington State level, Defendants herein should have known this information needed to be
22 disclosed to the Plaintiff, Steven Kayser and his attorney of record, which said Defendants
23 failed to do.
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25 32. Knowing of at least three separate yet similar incidents of bad and alarming
26 conduct displayed by Mark Adams while ostensibly serving process, the Prosecuting Attorney
27 should not have undertaken to re-try Steven Kayser.
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PLAINTIFFS' INJURIES AND DAMAGES

33. As a direct, proximate, and reasonably foreseeable consequence of the
aforementioned actions by the Defendants, Plaintiffs:

(1) Were denied their state and federal constitutional rights and liberties;

(2) Suffered severe mental and emotional, and physical distress, including
suicidal feelings;

(3) Suffered permanent mental and emotional harm;

(4) Was denied the opportunity to pursue normal relationships with and to enjoy
the companionship of family members and friends;

(5) Was publicly shamed, disgraced, ridiculed and humiliated and suffered
damage to reputation;

(6) Suffered lost wages and permanent impairment of earning capacity;

(7) Suffered other special damages as will be established at the time of trial; and

(8) Incurred other items of attendant damages which will be established at the
time of trial.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

42 U.S.C. § 1983; Denial of Due Process and a Fair Trial

34. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in
paragraphs 1 through 32 as if fully set forth herein.

35. Prior to Steve Kayser's first trial and continuing thereafter, the individual
Defendants failed to disclose to Plaintiff and/or his attorneys *Brady* evidence that they
possessed and that was known to said Defendants or which should have been known to them.

1 36. The individual Defendants knew they had duties, under the United States
2 Constitution as well as the laws and regulations of the State of Washington (a) to disclose
3 *Brady* Evidence material to the Plaintiffs and their attorneys so as not to cause the conviction
4 of Plaintiff, Steven Kayser; and (b) under the unique circumstances of this case, to disclose
5 the *Brady* material directly to the defense, and/or (c) to affirmatively look for any *Brady*
6 material for disclosure to the Plaintiffs; and (d) to have in place procedures, rules and
7 regulations to guide law enforcement personnel in their *Brady* material duties and
8 responsibilities.
9

10
11 37. Notwithstanding their awareness of their duties, the Individual Defendants,
12 prior to, during, and following Plaintiff's first trial, including prior to and during Plaintiff's
13 second trial, intentionally, recklessly and/or with deliberate indifference to their legal
14 obligations, concealed the *Brady* material from, lied about, and/or otherwise failed to
15 disclose the *Brady* material.
16

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18 38. Defendants did so with the knowledge that their conduct would result in the
19 jury being provided a false or misleading picture of Adams' reliability as a victim and
20 witness, and thereby substantially increase the likelihood of a conviction, in violation of
21 Plaintiff's federal constitutional rights.
22

23 39. After the conviction of Plaintiff Steven Kayser, and throughout the pre-trial
24 period of his second trial in 2015, the Prosecuting Attorney sought to cover up and perpetuate
25 the Defendants' individual and collective wrongdoing, and caused the continuation of
26 Plaintiff's wrongful conviction and resultant damages by continuing to not disclose the
27 existence of *Brady* material possessed by and known to the said Prosecuting Attorney or
28 which, with reasonable foresight, should have been known by said Prosecuting Attorney.
29
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1 40. The foregoing violations of Plaintiff's federal constitutional rights by the
2 Individual Defendants directly, substantially, proximately and foreseeably brought about
3 Plaintiff Steven Kayser's conviction and his other injuries and damages.
4

5 41. The foregoing violations of Plaintiff's rights amounted to Constitutional torts
6 and were affected by actions under color of state law.
7

8 42. Defendants committed the foregoing violations of Plaintiff Steven Kayser's
9 rights knowingly, intentionally, willfully, recklessly, negligently, and/or with deliberate
10 indifference to Plaintiff's constitutional rights or to the effect of such misconduct upon
11 Plaintiff's constitutional rights.
12

13 43. By reason of the foregoing, all the Individual Defendants are liable to
14 Plaintiffs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1983, for compensatory and punitive damages.
15

16 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

17 *Monell / 42 U.S.C. § 1983*

18 44. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each and every allegation contained in
19 paragraphs 1 through 42 as if fully set forth herein.
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21 45. Prior to Plaintiff's arrest, policymaking officials at Whatcom County,
22 including Whatcom County Sheriff's Office and Whatcom County Prosecuting Attorney's
23 Office, with deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights of individuals suspected or
24 charged with criminal activity, implemented or tolerated plainly inadequate policies,
25 regulations, practices, customs, training, supervision, and/or discipline concerning the
26 constitutional duty of police investigators to make timely disclosure to the Prosecuting
27 Attorney and/or the defense of *Brady* material, and concerning the constitutional duty of the
28 Attorney and/or the defense of *Brady* material, and concerning the constitutional duty of the
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1 Prosecuting Attorney to inquire of police investigators about the existence of any *Brady*
2 material.

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4 46. The above-mentioned *Brady* material included, but was not limited to,
5 evidence that the sole witness had created fear and apprehension in others under similar
6 circumstances justifying self-defense, and evidence impeaching the credibility of significant
7 prosecution witnesses.
8

9 47. The aforesaid policies, procedures, regulations, practices and/or customs
10 (including the failure to properly instruct, train, supervise and/or discipline employees with
11 regard thereto) were implemented or tolerated by policymaking officials of the Defendant,
12 Whatcom County, including the Whatcom County Sheriff's Office, who knew:
13

- 14 a) to a moral certainty that such policies, procedures, regulations,
15 practices and/or customs concern issues that regularly arise in the
16 investigation and prosecution of criminal cases;
17
18 b) either that such issues present law enforcement employees with
19 difficult choices of the sort that instruction, training and/or supervision
20 will make less difficult, or that the need for further instruction,
21 training, supervision and/or discipline was demonstrated by a history
22 of law enforcement employees mishandling such situations and by the
23 incentives that law enforcement employees have to make the wrong
24 choice in such situations; and
25
26 c) that the wrong choice by such employees concerning such issues will
27 frequently cause the deprivation of the constitutional rights of criminal
28 suspects or defendants and cause them constitutional injury.
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1 48. The aforementioned policymaking officials had notice of the need to properly
2 instruct, train, supervise and/or discipline employees with regard to their aforementioned
3 constitutional obligations based upon, among other circumstances:
4

5 a) numerous decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the United
6 States Court of Appeals and the Washington appellate courts,
7 discussing the difficult issues that regularly arise under the *Brady*
8 rule;
9

10 b) the inherent obviousness of the need to train, supervise and discipline
11 law enforcement officers in such obligations to counteract the pressure
12 on officers to close cases and to obtain convictions and the powerful
13 incentives they have to ignore, discard, fail to record, and fail to
14 disclose evidence favoring a criminal suspect or defendant.
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17 49. Under the principles of state and municipal liability for federal civil rights
18 violations, the Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff (or their authorized delegates), had and has
19 final responsibility for training, instructing, supervising, and disciplining law enforcement
20 and legal personnel with respect to the investigation and prosecution of criminal matters,
21 including constitutional requirements with respect to the disclosure of *Brady* material during
22 criminal proceedings.
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25 50. Both the Prosecuting Attorney and the Sheriff, personally and/or through their
26 authorized delegates, at all relevant times had final authority, and constitutes County
27 policymaker for whom the County is liable, with respect to compliance by employees of
28 Whatcom County with the above-mentioned constitutional requirements.
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1 51. During all times material to this Complaint, policymaking officials for
2 Whatcom County, including the Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff, owed a duty to the public
3 at large and to Plaintiffs, which they knowingly and intentionally breached, or to which they
4 were deliberately indifferent, to implement policies, procedures, customs, practices, training,
5 and/or discipline sufficient to deter and to prevent conduct by their subordinates which
6 violates the aforementioned constitutional rights of criminal suspects or defendants and of
7 members of the public.

10 52. The aforesaid constitutionally inadequate policies, regulations, practices,
11 customs, training, and/or discipline of or by the Defendant County, its Prosecuting Attorney
12 and its Sheriff's Department were collectively and individually a substantial factor in
13 bringing about the aforesaid violations by the individual officers, including the Prosecuting
14 Attorney and his subordinate staff of attorneys and legal staff and the Sheriff and his
15 subordinate deputies of Plaintiffs' rights under the Constitution and Laws of the United
16 States.

19 53. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants are liable for having substantially
20 caused the foregoing violations of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights and their constitutional
21 injuries.

24 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **Malicious Prosecution**

26 54. Defendants had no probable cause to institute and/or continue either the first or
27 the second criminal prosecution of plaintiff Kayser, in light of the exculpatory evidence in
28 Defendants' possession.

