

FILED
Court of Appeals
Division III
State of Washington
7/1/2019 9:20 AM

FILED
SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WASHINGTON
7/18/2019
BY SUSAN L. CARLSON
CLERK

Supreme Court No. 97443-8

In the

Supreme Court of the State of Washington

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent,

v.

GREGG A. LOUGHBOM,

Appellant.

PETITION FOR REVIEW

Court of Appeals No. 35668-0-III; Lincoln County District Court No.
17-1-00028-8

Corey Evan Parker
WSBA No. 40006
Attorney for Petitioner
1275 12th Ave NW, Suite 1B
Issaquah, Washington 98027
Ph: 425-221-2195
Fax: 1-877-802-8580
corey@coreyevanparkerlaw.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. IDENTITY OF PETITIONER.....1

II. DECISION.....1

III. ISSUE PRESENTED FOR REVIEW1

IV. STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....1

 1. Trial and Sentencing..... 1

 2. The Appellate Proceedings..... 5

V. ARGUMENT7

 A. The Prosecutor Committed Flagrant and Ill-Intentioned
 Misconduct by Framing Mr. Loughbom’s Case as “Yet Another Battle
 in the War on Drugs...”..... 7

 1. Controlling Standards..... 8

 2. The Court of Appeals has firmly established that use of “war on
 drugs” rhetoric constitutes prosecutorial misconduct..... 9

 3. The prosecutor in Mr. Loughbom’s case violated the firmly
 established prohibition against “war on drugs” rhetoric 11

 4. The Court of Appeals applied flawed reasoning in seeking to
 distinguish Echevarria 15

 5. The weaknesses in the State’s case against Mr. Loughbom further
 support reversal..... 19

VI. CONCLUSION.....20

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<u>In re Winship</u> , 397 U.S. 358, 90 S. Ct. 1068, 25 L. Ed. 2d 368 (1970)....	18
<u>King v. State</u> , 4 S.W.3d 463 (Tex. App. 1999).....	14
<u>People v. Reid</u> , 272 Ill. App. 3d 301, 649 N.E.2d 593, 208 Ill. Dec. 537 (1995)	14
<u>State v. Barry</u> , 183 Wn.2d 297, 352 P.3d 161 (2015).....	19
<u>State v. Bautista-Caldera</u> , 56 Wn. App. 186, 783 P.2d 116 (1989), <u>review denied</u> , 114 Wn.2d 1011 (1990).....	9
<u>State v. Campbell</u> , 103 Wn.2d 1, 691 P.2d 929 (1984), <u>cert. denied</u> , 471 U.S. 1094 (1985)	12
<u>State v. Claflin</u> , 38 Wn. App. 847, 690 P.2d 1186 (1984), <u>review denied</u> , 103 Wn.2d 1014 (1985)	8
<u>State v. Draughn</u> , 76 Ohio App. 3d 664, 602 N.E.2d 790 (1992).....	15
<u>State v. Echevarria</u> , 71 Wash. App. 595, 860 P.2d 420 (1993) ... 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17	
<u>State v. Emery</u> , 174 Wn.2d 741, 278 P.3d 653 (2012)	9
<u>State v. Fleming</u> , 83 Wn. App. 209, 921 P.2d 1076 (1996).....	13
<u>State v. Huson</u> , 73 Wn.2d 660, 663, 440 P.2d 192 (1968), <u>cert. denied</u> , 393 U.S. 1096 (1969).....	8
<u>State v. Johnson</u> , 158 Wn. App. 677, 243 P.3d 936 (2010).....	13
<u>State v. Jones</u> , 144 Wn. App. 284, 183 P.3d 307 (2008)	8
<u>State v. Kroll</u> , 87 Wn.2d 829, 558 P.2d 173 (1976)	12
<u>State v. Neidigh</u> , 78 Wn. App. 71, 895 P.2d 423 (1995)	7, 10, 11, 13

<u>State v. Perez-Mejia</u> , 134 Wn. App. 907, 143 P.3d 838 (2006)	7, 11, 13
<u>State v. Thorgerson</u> , 172 Wn.2d 438, 258 P.3d 43 (2011)	8
<u>State v. Walker</u> , 182 Wn.2d 463, 341 P.3d 976 (2015)	19
<u>United States v. Beasley</u> , 2 F.3d 1551, (11th Cir. 1993)	13
<u>United States v. Hawkins</u> , 193 U.S. App. D.C. 366, 595 F.2d 751 (D.C. Cir. 1978), <u>cert. denied</u> , 441 U.S. 910, 99 S. Ct. 2005, 60 L. Ed. 2d 380 (1979)	14
<u>United States v. Johnson</u> , 968 F.2d 768 (8th Cir. 1992).....	13
<u>United States v. Monaghan</u> , 239 U.S. App. D.C. 275, 741 F.2d 1434 (D.C. Cir. 1984), <u>cert. denied</u> , 470 U.S. 1085, 85 L. Ed. 2d 146, 105 S. Ct. 1847 (1985)	15
<u>United States v. Solivan</u> , 937 F.2d 1146 (6th Cir. 1991).....	8, 14, 15

Statutes

RCW 69.50.435	2
---------------------	---

Rules

RAP 13.4.....	1, 7, 20
---------------	----------

Constitutional Provisions

U.S. Const. Amend. VI.....	7
U.S. Const. Amend. XIV	7
Wash. Const. art. I, § 21.....	8
Wash. Const. art. I, § 22.....	8
Wash. Const. art. I, § 3.....	8

Secondary Sources

Bennett L. Gershman, ch. 10, Forensic Misconduct (1994) 11

Emily M. West, Court Findings of Prosecutorial Misconduct Claims in Post-Conviction Appeals and Civil Suits Among the First 255 DNA Exonerations, Innocence Project (2010) 18

Innocence Project, DNA Exonerations in the United States,
<https://www.innocenceproject.org/dna-exonerations-in-the-united-states/> (accessed on June 30, 2019)..... 18

William Blackstone, 4 Commentaries *352 18

I. IDENTITY OF PETITIONER

Gregg A. Loughbom (“Mr. Loughbom”) is the Petitioner in this Petition for Discretionary Review. Mr. Loughbom, currently in the custody of the Department of Corrections, is serving a sentence of 40 months for convictions of delivery of a controlled substance with a school zone enhancement and conspiracy to deliver a controlled substance.

II. DECISION

Mr. Loughbom seeks this Court’s review of the decision of the Court of Appeals, Division III, in Case No. 35668-0-III, dated June 4, 2019, affirming Mr. Loughbom’s convictions. A true copy of the Court of Appeals’ decision is appended hereto as *Attachment “A”*.

III. ISSUE PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Mr. Loughbom seeks review of the Court of Appeals’ decisions pursuant to RAP 13.4 based on the following issue:

1. WHETHER THE PROSECUTION ENGAGED IN FLAGRANT AND ILL-INTENTIONED MISCONDUCT BY FRAMING THE CASE AGAINST MR. LOUGHBOM AS “YET ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE ONGOING WAR ON DRUGS THROUGHOUT OUR STATE AND THROUGHOUT OUR NATION AS A WHOLE.”

IV. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. Trial and Sentencing

Mr. Loughbom was charged by Information with three drug-related offenses, to wit, Count I: Delivery of a Controlled Substance -

Acetaminophen and Hydrocodone; Count II: Delivery of a Controlled Substance - Methamphetamine; and Count III: Conspiracy to Deliver a Controlled Substance other than Marijuana, along with school zone enhancements under RCW 69.50.435. CP 1-2, 20, 31. The charges arose from an investigation using a confidential informant (“CI”) to conduct two “controlled buys” from Mr. Loughbom on December 20 and 31, 2016. CP 3-5.

On October 18, 2017, the matter proceeded to trial before a jury in the Lincoln County Superior Court. 10.18.2017 Verbatim Report of Proceedings 1 (“VRP,” hereinafter). During voir dire, the prosecution began tying the present case in with the broader nationwide drug epidemic, asking the jurors “[a]re there any among you who believe that we have a drug problem in Lincoln County? Wow, okay. Just about everything [sic].” VRP 52:25-53:2. The prosecution continued with this theme in opening argument, introducing the case by telling the jurors “[t]he case before you today represents yet another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and throughout our nation as a whole.” VRP 87:7-9.

Continuing with the State’s “war on drugs” theme, Detective Roland Singer (“Det. Singer”), who administered the “controlled buys”, testified “sometimes we deal with confidential informants that are not

under contract, they just come in because they *want to change or help fight the drug problem that we have in our county*, most of the time.”

VRP 103:23-25 (emphasis added).

After discussing his general procedures of using CIs to conduct controlled purchases of drugs using “marked money,” Det. Singer testified regarding two alleged controlled purchases of drugs from Mr. Loughbom, occurring on December 20 and 31, 2016, in connection with which Andy Colt (“Mr. Colt”) was the CI. VRP 105:11-117:19. Det. Singer described the procedure he would have used for the controlled buys, testifying that he would have searched Mr. Colt’s person and then, following the search, provided him with “marked money” and sent him into the target residence. VRP 106:9-16, 111:1-8.

Mr. Colt testified that for the first controlled buy, he called a “friend,” identified as “Kevin”, and then went to this friend’s garage, where he met Mr. Loughbom for a “hand to hand” methamphetamine sale. VRP 128:4-10; 138:25-139:21. With respect to the second controlled buy, Mr. Colt testified that he purchased hydrocodone pills from a “Wanda” at “Wanda’s” house, and that he knew the pills to have come from Mr. Loughbom based on conversations he had and based on his observation that Mr. Loughbom returned to “Wanda’s” the following day to retrieve the purchase proceeds. VRP 130:2-131:16.

During cross-examination, Mr. Colt discussed his pending criminal charges and advised that he hoped to get leniency from the prosecution in exchange for his service as a CI. VRP 140:15-25.

With respect to both controlled buys, Det. Singer testified that he obtained and executed search warrants of the respective residences where the transactions took place. However, the marked money was never recovered. VRP 116:14-23, 123:20-22. In fact, nothing belonging to Mr. Loughbom, connected to Mr. Loughbom, or otherwise implicating Mr. Loughbom was found during the searches of either location. VRP 122:17-123:3.

At the outset of its closing argument, the State again reminded the jury “[t]he case before you represented another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and the nation as a whole.” NRP¹ 183:4-6. Following up on this point again in rebuttal, the prosecutor emphasized to the jury that law enforcement often has to engage with

¹ During the trial, apparently due to a technical failure, 103 minutes of the trial were not recorded and thus not transcribed. VRP 167:21-22. This gap in the recording began during the testimony of Jayne Elizabeth Wilhelm, a supervising forensic scientist for the Washington State Patrol Crime Lab. VRP 166:1-67:20. The transcript resumes towards the end of defense counsel’s closing argument. VRP 167:23-68:8. The parties were able to reconstruct a Narrative Report of Proceedings (“NRP”) regarding the prosecutor’s closing argument, but did not reconstruct Wilhelm’s testimony, which is believed to have consisted of identification of the recovered drugs as methamphetamine and hydrocodone, respectively. 10.18.2017 NRP.

unsavory characters to use as CIs in order to “complete these transactions as they go forward in the, like I said, the ongoing war on drugs in this community and across the nation.” VRP 168:17-19.

At the end of the trial, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as to Count I, guilty as to Count II, with a special verdict finding that the offense occurred within 1000 feet of a school bus stop, and guilty as to Count III. VRP 173:7-74:3; CP 71-74. Mr. Loughbom, who had no prior criminal history, was sentenced to 40 months in prison, followed by 12 months of community custody and legal financial obligations. CP 76-87.

2. The Appellate Proceedings

Following sentencing, Mr. Loughbom timely filed a direct appeal seeking reversal of his sentence on the grounds that: (1) the prosecution engaged in flagrant and ill-intentioned misconduct by placing Mr. Loughbom’s case in the context of the “war on drugs”; (2) the prosecution engaged in flagrant and ill-intentioned misconduct by improperly shifting the burden to Mr. Loughbom in seeking to have the jury infer guilt from his silence; (3) Mr. Loughbom was denied effective assistance of counsel due to counsel’s failure to object to the prosecution’s improper statements; (4) Mr. Loughbom was denied effective assistance of counsel due to counsel’s failure to object to (and move for mistrial on the basis of) Det. Singer’s hearsay testimony identifying Mr. Loughbom as the seller of the

controlled substances at issue; (5) the cumulative errors deprived Mr. Loughbom his right to a fair trial; and (6) the State presented insufficient evidence at trial to support the convictions.

The majority opinion of the Court of Appeals rejected these claims and affirmed Mr. Loughbom's convictions. See Attach. A. With respect to Mr. Loughbom's claim of prosecutorial misconduct, the majority opinion held that "[t]he State's repeated references to the war on drugs were imprudent, but ultimately fell short of misconduct." Attach. A at p. 5.

Justice Fearing wrote a dissenting opinion (the "Dissent") on this issue. Attach. A (Dissent) at pp. 1-40. Justice Fearing would have reversed Mr. Loughbom's convictions and remanded for a new trial due to prosecutorial misconduct in framing the prosecution of Mr. Loughbom as "yet another battle in the ongoing war on drugs..." In reaching this conclusion, Justice Fearing noted at the outset that the Court of Appeals "receives too many appeals wherein an occasional prosecutor travels beyond zealous advocacy and infringes on an accused's right to a fair trial" and that the court "like other courts, does little, if anything, to end instances of prosecutorial misconduct." Attach. A (Dissent) at p. 3. Justice Fearing noted further that the Court of Appeals has admonished prosecutors in three different decisions to refrain from invoking the "war on drugs" in drug prosecutions, twice in dicta and once forming the basis

for reversal of a conviction. Attach. A (Dissent) at p. 10 (citing State v. Perez-Mejia, 134 Wn. App. 907, 916, 143 P.3d 838 (2006); State v. Neidigh, 78 Wn. App. 71, 79, 895 P.2d 423 (1995); State v. Echevarria, 71 Wn. App. 595, 598-99, 860 P.2d 420 (1993)). After a thorough review of courts in other jurisdictions on this issue, Justice Fearing concluded the State’s use of the “war on drugs” theme constituted flagrant and ill-intentioned prosecutorial misconduct warranting reversal in this case. Attach. A (Dissent) at pp. 25-36.

Mr. Loughbom now respectfully requests this Court’s review of the Court of Appeals’ decision pursuant to RAP 13.4.

V. ARGUMENT

A. The Prosecutor Committed Flagrant and Ill-Intentioned Misconduct by Framing Mr. Loughbom’s Case as “Yet Another Battle in the War on Drugs...”

Rather than try Mr. Loughbom on the merits of the evidence, the State sought to inflame the jury’s passions by placing Mr. Loughbom’s alleged crimes in the broader context of the nationwide and local “war on drugs.” The prosecutor’s use of this tactic constituted flagrant and ill-intentioned misconduct and deprived Mr. Loughbom of his constitutional right to a fair trial under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and Article I, sections 3, 21, and 22 of Washington’s Constitution. U.S. Const. Amends. VI, XIV

§1; Wash. Const. art. I, §§ 3, 21, 22; see Echevarria, 71 Wash. App. at 598-99 (holding that the prosecutor’s references to the “war on drugs” was “flagrant and highly prejudicial,” warranting a new trial); United States v. Solivan, 937 F.2d 1146 (6th Cir. 1991) (prosecutor’s appeal to the jury to convict in order to tell the defendant and other drug dealers that the jurors did not want drugs in their community held to be reversible error).

1. Controlling Standards.

To establish that the prosecuting attorney committed misconduct during argument, Mr. Loughbom must prove that the prosecuting attorney’s remarks were both improper and prejudicial. State v. Thorgerson, 172 Wn.2d 438, 443, 258 P.3d 43 (2011). “Although prosecuting attorneys have some latitude to argue facts and inferences from the evidence, they are not permitted to make prejudicial statements unsupported by the record.” State v. Jones, 144 Wn. App. 284, 293, 183 P.3d 307 (2008). It is the prosecutor’s duty to “seek a verdict free of prejudice and based on reason.” State v. Huson, 73 Wn.2d 660, 663, 440 P.2d 192 (1968), cert. denied, 393 U.S. 1096 (1969). Thus, appeals to the jury’s passion and prejudice are improper. State v. Claffin, 38 Wn. App. 847, 850, 690 P.2d 1186 (1984), review denied, 103 Wn.2d 1014 (1985).

Once the Court finds that a prosecuting attorney's statements are improper, the Court must then determine whether the defendant was prejudiced under one of two standards of review. State v. Emery, 174 Wn.2d 741, 760, 278 P.3d 653 (2012). "If the defendant objected at trial, the defendant must show that the prosecutor's misconduct resulted in prejudice that had a substantial likelihood of affecting the jury's verdict." Id. If the defendant failed to object, "the defendant is deemed to have waived any error, unless the prosecutor's misconduct was so flagrant and ill-intentioned that an instruction could not have cured the resulting prejudice." Id. at 760-61.

2. The Court of Appeals has firmly established that use of "war on drugs" rhetoric constitutes prosecutorial misconduct

Applying the "flagrant and ill-intentioned" standard, the Washington Court of Appeals has condemned precisely the tactic employed by the State in Mr. Loughbom's case, calling a similar reference to the "war on drugs" "flagrant and highly prejudicial," mandating reversal and a new trial despite defense counsel's failure to object. Echevarria, 71 Wash. App. at 598-99; see also State v. Bautista-Caldera, 56 Wn. App. 186, 783 P.2d 116 (1989), review denied, 114 Wn.2d 1011 (1990) (holding it improper to exhort the jury to send a

message to society about the general problem of child abuse because the prosecution's argument should be based solely on the evidence).

In Echevarria, the prosecution told the jury in his opening argument that the trial was a part of the "war on drugs," that there is a "battlefield" in our neighborhoods, and that low-level drug dealers such as the defendant in that case were "the 'enlisted men or the recruits' who become involved in drugs 'for the power or the money or the greed or peer pressure'". Echevarria, 71 Wash. App. at 596. The prosecutor also made "oblique references to the Gulf war and the Vietnam war" in furthering its "war on drugs" narrative. Id. at 598. In finding prejudicial misconduct, the Court reasoned:

Such inflammatory remarks have no place in the opening statement. We view his extensive remarks as a blatant invitation to the jury to convict the defendant, not on basis of the evidence, but, rather, on the basis of fear and repudiation of drug dealers in general. In the current climate of public concern and fear about drugs and crime, such comments are a serious breach of the prosecutor's duty to seek a verdict based on reason and cannot be tolerated.

Id. at 598-99 (internal citations omitted).

Following the Echevarria decision, two more Court of Appeals decisions condemned a prosecutor's references to the war on drugs in dicta. In Neidigh, the Court of Appeals, addressing a related form of misconduct, noted that "exhortations to join the war against crime or

drugs” are an example of prosecutorial tactics that are “out of bounds.” Neidigh, 78 Wash. App. at 79 (citing Bennett L. Gershman, ch. 10, Forensic Misconduct (1994)). In Perez-Mejia, the Court of Appeals again condemned this tactic as “forbidden”. 134 Wn. App. at 916.

3. The prosecutor in Mr. Loughbom’s case violated the firmly established prohibition against “war on drugs” rhetoric

The prosecutor’s comments in this case are every bit as inflammatory and prejudicial as those at issue in Echevarria. They were also of the nature of those categorically condemned in Neidigh and Perez-Mejia. As in Echevarria, “[t]he prosecutor’s repeated improper references to the war on drugs set the tone for the entire trial” in Mr. Loughbom’s case. Echevarria, 71 Wash. App. at 598. As early as voir dire, the prosecutor surveyed the potential jurors regarding whether there were “any among you who believe that we have a drug problem in Lincoln County?” VRP 52:25-53:2. Apparently, every potential juror held such a belief, aside from one juror who stated that he had not yet lived in the community long enough to form an opinion on the issue. VRP 53.

Following this exchange, the first statement in the prosecution’s opening argument consisted of telling the jury “[t]he case before you today represents yet another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and throughout our nation as a whole.” VRP 87:7-9. This statement alone warrants reversal, as “[a] prosecutor’s opening statement

should be confined to a brief statement of the issues of the case, an outline of the anticipated material evidence, and reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom,” and “[a]rgument and inflammatory remarks have no place in the opening statement.” State v. Campbell, 103 Wn.2d 1, 15-16, 691 P.2d 929 (1984), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1094 (1985); State v. Kroll, 87 Wn.2d 829, 835, 558 P.2d 173 (1976).

The State thereafter proceeded to repeatedly present the “war on drugs” narrative to the jurors. The point was underscored when Det. Singer testified that CIs assist law enforcement “because they want to change or help fight the drug problem that we have in our county, most of the time.” VRP 103:23-25. The prosecutor’s closing argument again opened with the theme that Mr. Loughbom’s case was another battle in the “war on drugs.” NRP 183:4-6. Reiterating this theme yet again in rebuttal, the State told the jury that law enforcement often has to engage with unsavory characters to use as CIs in order to “complete these transactions as they go forward in the, *like I said, the ongoing war on drugs in this community and across the nation.*” VRP 168:17-19 (emphasis added).

While equally prejudicial, the comments in Mr. Loughbom’s case are substantially more flagrant and ill-intentioned than those at issue in Echevarria. Whereas the prosecutor in Echevarria could have pleaded ignorance to the fact that invoking the war on drugs in criminal

prosecutions constituted misconduct, the prosecutor in this case may not, having already been told by the Court of Appeals on three separate occasions that this tactic is “forbidden”, “out of bounds”, and constitutes “a serious breach of the prosecutor’s duty to seek a verdict based on reason”. Perez-Mejia, 134 Wn. App. at 916; Neidigh, 78 Wn. App. at 79; Echevarria, 71 Wn. App. 598-99. Having been forewarned in this fashion, the prosecutor’s use of a “war on drugs” theme from voir dire through closing rebuttal cannot be deemed anything other than flagrant and ill-intentioned misconduct. See State v. Johnson, 158 Wn. App. 677, 685, 243 P.3d 936 (2010) (holding a prosecutor’s argument is flagrant and ill-intentioned when a Washington court previously recognized that same argument as improper in a published opinion); State v. Fleming, 83 Wn. App. 209, 213-14, 921 P.2d 1076 (1996) (same).

This conclusion is bolstered further by the majority of federal and state jurisdictions to have considered the issue. See United States v. Beasley, 2 F.3d 1551, 1559-60 (11th Cir. 1993) (finding improper the prosecutor’s repeated references to the “war on drugs” and statement that “this is just another battle in that war. It’s a battle to save folks from being enslaved by crack cocaine...that’s what this battle’s about”); United States v. Johnson, 968 F.2d 768, 770-71 (8th Cir. 1992) (finding improper the prosecutor’s statement urging jurors in a narcotics case to

“stand as a bulwark against...putting this poison on the streets”); Solivan, 937 F.2d at 1148-55 (finding improper prosecutor’s statement urging jurors “to tell [defendant] and all of the other drug dealers like her...that we don’t want that stuff in Northern Kentucky...”); United States v. Hawkins, 193 U.S. App. D.C. 366, 595 F.2d 751 (D.C. Cir. 1978) cert. denied, 441 U.S. 910, 99 S. Ct. 2005, 60 L. Ed. 2d 380 (1979) (holding that prosecutors are not “at liberty to substitute emotion for evidence by equating, *directly or by innuendo*, a verdict of guilty to a blow against the drug problem”) (emphasis added). But see King v. State, 4 S.W.3d 463, 464-65 (Tex. App. 1999) (invoking war on drugs does not constitute misconduct); People v. Reid, 272 Ill. App. 3d 301, 649 N.E.2d 593, 208 Ill. Dec. 537 (1995) (same).

Inflammatory comments such as those used in the prosecution of Mr. Loughbom deprive defendants of a fair trial for reasons eloquently stated by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals:

A prosecutor may not urge jurors to convict a criminal defendant in order to protect community values, preserve civil order, or deter future lawbreaking. The evil lurking in such prosecutorial appeals is that the defendant will be convicted for reasons wholly irrelevant to his own guilt or innocence. Jurors may be persuaded by such appeals to believe that, by convicting a defendant, they will assist in the solution of some pressing social problem. The amelioration of society’s woes is far too heavy a burden for the individual criminal defendant to bear.

United States v. Monaghan, 239 U.S. App. D.C. 275, 741 F.2d 1434 (D.C. Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 470 U.S. 1085, 85 L. Ed. 2d 146, 105 S. Ct. 1847 (1985). Further, as recognized in Solivan:

The substance of the statements made by the prosecutor in this case were designed, both in purpose and effect, to arouse passion and prejudice and to inflame the jurors' emotions regarding the War on Drugs by urging them to send a message and strike a blow to the drug problem.

Solivan, 937 F.2d at 1153. The reasoning in Echevarria, Solivan, and Monaghan applies precisely to the prosecutor's improper comments in this case. Mr. Loughbom was improperly made to bear the burden of society's woes and the jurors were compelled to strike a blow against the broader drug problem by entering guilty verdicts against him. As such, the prosecutor's misconduct was so flagrant and ill-intentioned that no instruction could have cured the resulting prejudice. See Solivan, 937 F.2d 1146 (holding no curative instruction could have remedied the prosecution's improper "war on drugs" references); State v. Draughn, 76 Ohio App. 3d 664, 602 N.E.2d 790 (1992) (same).

4. The Court of Appeals applied flawed reasoning in seeking to distinguish Echevarria

The Court of Appeals' attempt at distinguishing Echevarria and permitting a "war on drugs" narrative is confounding. The Court of Appeals held the comments in this case distinguishable because "[t]he State's references to the war on drugs were not made in the context of

arguing why the jury should convict”, but rather “appears to have mentioned the war on drugs in order to deflect potential anti-government bias.” Attach A. at p. 5-6. The Court of Appeals points to no facts in the record that would support this conclusion and no reason why the comments in Mr. Loughbom’s case should be treated differently from those in Echevarria. Further, despite Mr. Loughbom’s reliance on Echevarria in the proceedings below, the State failed in its Response Brief to even cite the case, much less meaningfully distinguish its facts.

By presenting this case from the outset as “yet another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and throughout our nation as a whole”, and persisting with this theme all the way through to closing rebuttal, the prosecution pursued a conscious strategy to portray Mr. Loughbom as an enemy in the war on drugs and thereby increase the likelihood of conviction. Nothing in the record suggests there was a “potential anti-government bias” the State needed to counteract. Attach A. at p. 5-6. To the contrary, the jury appeared to be uniquely susceptible to emotional “war on drugs” appeals, as every potential juror agreed in voir dire that “we have a drug problem in Lincoln County” with the exception of one potential juror who recently moved to the county and was unaware of the extent of drug activity. VRP 52:25-53:3.

The basis of the Court of Appeals’ reasoning appears to be that the government had a legitimate reason for employing the war on drugs theme in order to overcome the fact that its case rested on the credibility of an unsavory and self-interested CI. Attach A. at p. 6 (“it appears the prosecutor sought to address concerns about why the government might be involved in the unsavory business of undercover drug buys and the use of criminal informants”). This reasoning must be firmly rejected. As a preliminary matter, Echevarria also involved “undercover drug buys”, and thus cannot be distinguished in this respect. Echevarria, 71 Wash. App. at 596 (“This case involves an undercover drug buy in downtown Seattle”).

More importantly, the fact that the State’s case relied on “unsavory” use of a CI cannot serve as grounds for lenience towards prosecutorial argument otherwise deemed improper. It is precisely in the face of such evidentiary weaknesses that courts must be particularly vigilant in holding prosecutors accountable for improper argument.

A 2010 Innocence Project report observed that among the first 255 DNA exoneration cases, 63 of the exonerated prisoners had previously raised issues of prosecutorial misconduct on appeal or in civil proceedings. See Emily M. West, Court Findings of Prosecutorial Misconduct Claims in Post-Conviction Appeals and Civil Suits Among

the First 255 DNA Exonerations, Innocence Project (2010)². Of these 63 individuals, the courts found prosecutorial misconduct in 30 cases, with only 13 of these leading to reversals. Id. Forty-six of the 63 misconduct claims involved claims of improper argument, with the court finding harmless error in 26 cases and harmful error leading to reversals in only 5 cases. Id. at 5. In other words, appellate courts denied new trials to 41 of 46 actually innocent prisoners who claimed that improper argument was a cause of their wrongful convictions.

An additional factor implicated in wrongful convictions is the government's reliance upon informants, which was a factor in 17% of wrongful convictions. Innocence Project, DNA Exonerations in the United States, <https://www.innocenceproject.org/dna-exonerations-in-the-united-states/> (accessed on June 30, 2019). Thus, the combination of inherently unreliable informant testimony and prosecutorial misconduct is the perfect storm for wrongful convictions, the most grotesque injustice that occurs in our criminal justice system. See, e.g., In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358, 372, 90 S. Ct. 1068, 25 L. Ed. 2d 368 (1970) (Harlan, J., concurring) ("[I]t is far worse to convict an innocent man than to let a guilty man go free."); William Blackstone, 4 Commentaries *352 ("[B]etter that ten guilty

² Available at https://www.innocenceproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/pmc_appeals_255_final_oct_2011.pdf (last accessed on July 1, 2019).

persons escape, than that one innocent suffer.") Reasoning, as the Court of Appeals did, that the government's "unsavory" use of an informant justifies inflammatory "war on drugs" rhetoric takes one factor associated with wrongful convictions to justify another. The illogic and danger of this reasoning is manifest.

5. The weaknesses in the State's case against Mr. Loughbom further support reversal.

It is submitted that the State's flagrant and ill-intentioned misconduct in this case warrants reversal irrespective of the strength of its case against Mr. Loughbom for the reasons set forth above. See State v. Walker, 182 Wn.2d 463, 477, 341 P.3d 976 (2015) (focusing on the prosecutorial misconduct and its impact rather than the sufficiency of the State's evidence in reversing a murder conviction). Nonetheless, the weaknesses in the State's case here provide further support for reversal of Mr. Loughbom's case because the prosecutor's misconduct may well have been the difference between conviction and acquittal. See State v. Barry, 183 Wn.2d 297, 303, 352 P.3d 161 (2015) (looking to the strength of the State's case in assessing whether a curative instruction could have remedied prosecutorial misconduct).

Aside from the prosecutor's inflammatory remarks, the convictions against Mr. Loughbom depended entirely upon the testimony of an unreliable CI seeking leniency from the prosecutor's office, and also


possibly trying to protect his “friend,” “Kevin,” while implicating someone he did not know. None of the direct evidence ordinarily obtained in “controlled buys” was presented at trial against Mr. Loughbom. The State did not recover the marked money, did not record the conversations surrounding the transactions, and did not present any physical evidence connecting Mr. Loughbom to the transactions. The officers did not observe the transactions, or even see Mr. Loughbom at the scene. Given these gaping holes in the prosecution’s case, it is reasonably likely that Mr. Loughbom would not have been found guilty beyond reasonable doubt but for the prosecutor’s misconduct. Accordingly, no curative instruction could have ameliorated the prejudice and Mr. Loughbom is entitled to reversal of his convictions.

VI. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Loughbom respectfully requests that this Court grant discretionary review of the Court of Appeals’ decision pursuant to RAP 13.4 and remand for a new trial.

Respectfully submitted this 1st day of July, 2019.

LAW OFFICE OF COREY EVAN PARKER


Corey Evan Parker, WSBA #40006
Attorney for Petitioner, Gregg A. Loughbom

Attachment “A”

FILED
JUNE 4, 2019
In the Office of the Clerk of Court
WA State Court of Appeals, Division III

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
DIVISION THREE

STATE OF WASHINGTON,)	No. 35668-0-III
)	
Respondent,)	
)	
v.)	UNPUBLISHED OPINION
)	
GREGG A. LOUGHBOM,)	
)	
Appellant.)	

PENNELL, A.C.J. — Gregg Loughbom appeals his convictions for controlled substance violations. We affirm.

FACTS

Mr. Loughbom was charged with three felony drug trafficking offenses after he distributed drugs to a confidential informant. He exercised his right to a jury trial and the State presented testimony from several witnesses, including the informant and two investigating law enforcement officers.

The informant testified that he had arranged to purchase drugs from Mr. Loughbom through a friend named “Kevin.” 2 Report of Proceedings (RP) (Oct. 18, 2017) at 139. The informant testified that for the first transaction he went to Mr. Loughbom’s garage and purchased \$30 worth of methamphetamine directly from Mr. Loughbom. On the

second occasion, the informant obtained painkillers through an intermediary named “Wanda.” *Id.* at 130-31. This transaction took place at Wanda’s apartment. Although Wanda had supplied the informant with the drugs, the informant knew Mr. Loughbom was involved because Mr. Loughbom showed up after the exchange to collect the buy money. During his testimony, the informant stated that he started working with law enforcement after being charged with two crimes.

The two law enforcement officers described their investigation of Mr. Loughbom and their work with the informant. The officers discussed the process of the controlled buys and the substances procured by the informant. The officers also described what they saw during their surveillance of the informant on the dates of the two transactions. At the time of the first buy, the officers saw the informant going in and out of a residential garage.¹ Although the officers did not see Mr. Loughbom at that time, they did observe his truck. *Id.* at 117, 119, 161. For the second transaction, the officers followed the informant to an apartment complex. Again, the officers did not see Mr. Loughbom. Nor did they see his truck. However, the day after the second exchange, Mr. Loughbom

¹ The officers alternatively referred to the area accessed by the informant as the “building,” “residence,” and “garage.” 2 RP (Oct. 18, 2017) at 108, 149. Given that a residence can include a garage, the differences in word choices were not necessarily inconsistent. No claim of inconsistency was raised during trial.

was observed driving his truck and entering the residence that had been the location of the first transaction. *Id.* at 160.

The jury convicted Mr. Loughbom of delivery of methamphetamine and conspiracy to do the same. He was acquitted of the charge alleging he delivered painkillers. Mr. Loughbom appeals his convictions.

ANALYSIS

Prosecutorial misconduct

Mr. Loughbom claims the prosecutor committed misconduct by (1) repeatedly mentioning the “war on drugs” throughout trial and (2) referencing Mr. Loughbom’s right to silence during summation. Because no misconduct objections were voiced at the time, Mr. Loughbom must establish that the prosecutor’s comments were so flagrant and ill intentioned that they caused an enduring prejudice that could not be neutralized by a curative instruction. *In re Pers. Restraint of Phelps*, 190 Wn.2d 155, 165, 410 P.3d 1142 (2018). This burden has not been met.

War on drugs comments

Mr. Loughbom identifies five times that the State referenced the war on drugs:

1. Voir dire: In questioning the jury venire, the prosecutor engaged jurors in the following discussion:

Now, kind of getting into a little bit about the nature of this case, this, as mentioned, [the judge] stated this involves two counts of Delivery of a Controlled Substance and one count of Conspiracy to Deliver a Controlled substance. Are there any among you who believe that we have a drug problem in Lincoln County? Wow, okay. Just about everything.

Is there anyone who feels that we don't? Just so I can eliminate the—

THE JUROR: It's not that I don't. It's—I'm just very new to the area and I don't know.

[THE PROSECUTOR]: Okay. Okay. That's fine.

Anyone else who thinks we don't have a problem in the area or—or don't have one? Okay.

So nearly—pretty much everyone except No. 25.

2 RP (Oct. 18, 2017) at 52-53. This line of questioning was immediately followed by questions about the jurors' positions regarding decriminalization of marijuana.

2. Opening statement: The prosecutor began his statement by informing the jurors, “The case before you today represents yet another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and throughout our nation as a whole.” *Id.* at 87.

3. Witness testimony: During direct examination of one of the law enforcement officers, the prosecutor asked for an explanation of how confidential informants come to work with the police. The officer responded:

Various ways. . . . [S]ometimes we deal with confidential informants that are not under [a quid-pro-quo agreement] they just come in because they want to change or help fight the drug problem that we have in our county, most of the time, though, it's somebody that has charges that is willing to help us with furthering our investigations.

Id. at 103-04.

4. Summation: During closing argument, the prosecutor returned to his theme from opening, commenting: “The case before you represented another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and the nation as a whole.” 1 Narrative Report of Proceedings (Oct. 18, 2017) at 183.

5. Rebuttal: During rebuttal argument, the prosecutor responded to defense counsel’s criticisms of the informant, explaining:

[L]aw enforcement cannot simply pick and choose their [confidential informants] to be the golden children of our society to go through and try and complete these transactions as they go forward in the, like I said, the ongoing war on drugs in this community and across the nation.

2 RP (Oct. 18, 2017) at 168.

The State’s repeated references to the war on drugs were imprudent, but ultimately fell short of misconduct. The use of a loaded term such as the “war on drugs” is problematic because it may suggest that the jury’s role is not merely to weigh the evidence and decide guilt, but to play a part in the government’s larger effort to eradicate illegal drugs. *See State v. Echevarria*, 71 Wn. App. 595, 598-99, 860 P.2d 420 (1993). Fortunately, that is not what happened here. The State’s references to the war on drugs were not made in the context of arguing why the jury should convict. Instead, the State appears to have mentioned the war on drugs in order to deflect potential anti-government

bias. From the context, it appears the prosecutor sought to address concerns about why the government might be involved in the unsavory business of undercover drug buys and the use of criminal informants. It also appears that, during voir dire, the prosecutor wanted to examine whether any potential jurors were opposed to the government's drug policy. It would have been better for the State to address these concerns without referring to the war on drugs. Nevertheless, the State's comments did not inflame the jury's passions against Mr. Loughbom.

The absence of any objection to the State's references to the war on drugs affirms our view that the comments "did not appear critically prejudicial to [the defense] in the context of the trial." *State v. Swan*, 114 Wn.2d 613, 661, 790 P.2d 610 (1990). Nevertheless, had Mr. Loughbom and his attorney perceived something untoward, a curative instruction would have been sufficient to address potential prejudice. *See, e.g., United States v. Beasley*, 2 F.3d 1551, 1559-60 (11th Cir. 1995) (curative instruction sufficient to offset prejudice caused by prosecutor's "clearly improper" appeal to a war on drugs). Mr. Loughbom's claim that the State committed misconduct by appealing to the passions of the jury through its references to the war on drugs does not warrant reversal.

Comment on the right to silence

Mr. Loughbom contends the prosecutor improperly commented on the right to

silence² by making the following statement during rebuttal:

And, finally, Gregg Loughbom didn't deny anything. [Defense counsel] had stated that Gregg Loughbom denied being any part of this or denied being at these locations. That's not true. Gregg Loughbom didn't deny anything. He didn't testify and there was no evidence that he ever denied—no evidence presented that he ever denied anything.

Now, I'm not suggesting that you can use his silence against him. Of course not. There's an instruction against that. I'm merely suggesting that at no time did Gregg Loughbom ever deny that as she has presented in her arguments.

2 RP (Oct. 18, 2017) at 170.

We do not find anything improper in these statements. “[P]rosecutors are entitled to respond to defense counsel’s arguments.” *Phelps*, 190 Wn.2d at 167. This is what appears to have happened.³ After defense counsel apparently suggested Mr. Loughbom had affirmatively denied being part of the controlled buys, the prosecutor simply pointed out that this was a mischaracterization of the record. Given the nature of the alleged mischaracterization, the prosecutor’s comments necessarily touched on Mr. Loughbom’s right to silence. But because there was no indication that the prosecutor was attempting

² U.S. CONST. amend. V; WASH. CONST. art. I, § 9.

³ Due to a technical failure, 103 minutes of the trial were not recorded or transcribed. Although the parties have reconstructed a narrative report of proceedings regarding the prosecutor’s closing argument, the record contains no narrative of defense counsel’s argument. The report of proceedings only contains a few lines of defense counsel’s closing. We therefore must infer the contents of defense counsel’s closing from context.

No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom

to use Mr. Loughbom's silence to the State's advantage or to "suggest to the jury that the silence was an admission of guilt," the prosecutor's statements were not improper. *State v. Lewis*, 130 Wn.2d 700, 707, 927 P.2d 235 (1996), *overruled on other grounds by Salinas v. Texas*, 570 U.S. 178, 133 S. Ct. 2174, 186 L. Ed. 2d 376 (2013).

Ineffective assistance of counsel

To establish a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, Mr. Loughbom must show both that his trial counsel's performance was deficient and, but for the deficient performance, there is a reasonable probability the trial's outcome would have been different. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 691-92, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 80 L. Ed. 2d 674 (1984); *State v. McFarland*, 127 Wn.2d 322, 334-35, 899 P.2d 1251 (1995). Failure to meet either prong of this test is dispositive of an ineffective assistance claim. *State v. Berg*, 147 Wn. App. 923, 937, 198 P.3d 529 (2008). Mr. Loughbom does not meet this burden.

Mr. Loughbom first argues that his trial counsel performed deficiently by failing to preserve the aforementioned allegations of prosecutorial misconduct. However, as has been explained, we do not find any clear instances of misconduct. Thus, defense counsel did not perform deficiently by failing to object. *See State v. Thorgerson*, 172 Wn.2d 438, 455, 258 P.3d 43 (2011) (failure to meet flagrant and ill-intentioned standard indicates

that attorney's performance was not deficient for failing to object to prosecutor's statements).

Mr. Loughbom also argues his attorney improperly failed to object to hearsay testimony from one of the law enforcement officers. The alleged hearsay occurred during the following exchange with the law enforcement officer:

[OFFICER]: On the first controlled buy, when the confidential informant contacted me, the person that the informant had been in touch with said that he had somebody coming in that day that would bring the methamphetamine.

[DEFENSE COUNSEL]: Objection, Your Honor, that's hearsay.

THE COURT: That would be. It's hearsay. Stricken.

[OFFICER]: Okay.

THE COURT: The jury should disregard that statement.

[OFFICER]: At that time it was identified that the vehicle, a red pickup, with a black hood, and what was associated with that person.

[PROSECUTOR]: Okay.

[OFFICER]: And that vehicle was seen at the residence when we did the controlled buy. We also got the registration off of it after the controlled buy, which returned to the defendant—

[PROSECUTOR]: Okay.

[OFFICER]: —as the registered owner.

2 RP (Oct. 18, 2017) at 117.

We disagree with Mr. Loughbom's hearsay claims. When the officer attempted to relay a hearsay statement from the informant, defense counsel objected. The court sustained that objection. It ordered the hearsay statement struck from the record and instructed the jury to disregard it. We presume the jury followed the court's instruction to

disregard stricken evidence.⁴ *State v. Foster*, 135 Wn.2d 441, 472, 957 P.2d 712 (1998).

When the officer testified that a red pickup with a black hood was associated with “that person,” he was primarily describing what he had seen during surveillance of the controlled buy. It is unclear whether the officer’s reference to “that person” relayed a hearsay statement regarding the source of the drugs’ supply. But to the extent that it was hearsay, the statement supported Mr. Loughbom’s theory that his wife, Doris Loughbom, was the individual who was driving the truck and who was responsible for the drug sales. 2 RP (Oct. 18, 2018) at 118-19, 162. The failure to object can therefore be ascribed as a tactical decision and is not indicative of deficient performance. *State v. Kylo*, 166 Wn.2d 856, 863, 215 P.3d 177 (2009).⁵

Remaining claims

In addition to the foregoing claims, Mr. Loughbom argues his convictions should

⁴ During the court’s initial instructions, the jury was told to disregard stricken evidence. 2 RP (Oct. 18, 2017) at 85.

⁵ Although not argued by Mr. Loughbom, the officer likely relayed a hearsay statement when he testified that the red truck was registered to Mr. Loughbom. The officer’s testimony may have been based on reading the vehicle registration form or a report of information from the Department of Licensing. Either way, the statement would be hearsay. Nevertheless, we cannot fault defense counsel for failing to object. Vehicle registration information can easily be proved through the admission of a certified public document. RCW 5.44.040. Defense counsel likely made a strategic choice not to lose credibility with the jury by quibbling over the State’s method of establishing an uncontested and readily provable fact.


No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom

be reversed based on cumulative error and insufficiency of the evidence. Neither contention requires significant discussion. Because Mr. Loughbom has not identified any clear instances of prosecutorial misconduct or ineffective assistance of counsel, his convictions are not vulnerable to challenge based on cumulative error. With respect to the sufficiency of the State's evidence, Mr. Loughbom complains the State failed to corroborate the informant's testimony. This is an argument that goes to the weight of the evidence. It is not a cognizable ground for a sufficiency challenge. *State v. Cardenas-Flores*, 189 Wn.2d 243, 266, 401 P.3d 19 (2017).

CONCLUSION

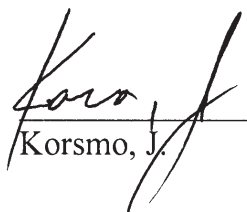
The judgment and sentence is affirmed.

A majority of the panel has determined this opinion will not be printed in the Washington Appellate Reports, but it will be filed for public record pursuant to RCW 2.06.040.



Pennell, A.C.J.

I CONCUR:



Korsmo, J.

No. 35668-0-III

FEARING, J. (dissent) —

America's public enemy number one – in the United States – is drug abuse. In order to fight and defeat this enemy, it is necessary to wage a new, all-out offensive. . . . This will be a worldwide offensive. President Richard Nixon, June 17, 1971 press conference

Unfortunately, while we had won an important victory, we had not won the war on drugs. By 1975, it was clear that drug use was increasing, that the gains of prior years were being lost, that in human terms, narcotics had become a national tragedy. Today, drug abuse constitutes a clear and present threat to the health and future of our Nation. The time has come to launch a new and more aggressive campaign to reverse the trend of increasing drug abuse in America. President Gerald Ford, April 27, 1976 special message to Congress

For the sake of our children, for the sake of all the magnificent accomplishments of the American past, today I ask for your support and the support of our people in this effort to fight the drug menace. President Ronald Reagan, October 14, 1982 remarks announcing federal initiatives against drug trafficking and organized crime

Good evening. This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important. So threatening that it warranted talking directly with you. The American people. All of us agree that the greatest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs. . . . To win the war against addictive drugs like crack [cocaine] will take more than just a federal strategy. It will take a national strategy. President George H. W. Bush, September 15, 1989 nationally televised address to the nation

Tonight I am nominating General Barry McCaffrey as America's new drug czar. General McCaffrey has earned three Purple Hearts and

two Silver Stars fighting for this country. Tonight I ask that he lead our Nation's battle against drugs at home and abroad. To succeed, he needs a force far larger than he has ever commanded before. He needs all of us. Every one of us has a role to play on this team. President Bill Clinton, January 23, 1996, State of the Union address

Illegal drugs are the enemies of ambition and hope and when we fight against drugs we fight for the souls of our fellow Americans. President George W. Bush, December 14, 2001 address to the nation

This appeal concerns prosecutorial misconduct in eliciting the politically charged mantra of the war on drugs in order to gain an emotional response from the jury and insure a conviction of the accused. This dissent discusses prosecutorial misconduct in general, details the inadequate response by reviewing courts to misconduct, outlines facts in this appeal, lists principles for reviewing alleged prosecutorial misconduct, explains the difficulty in assessing whether to reverse a conviction based on these declared principles, pinpoints rules regarding a prosecuting attorney's solicitation of the war on drugs, reviews Washington's strong bias against the State's attorney mentioning the war on drugs, examines how foreign courts handle a prosecutor's intonation of the war on drugs, analyzes the prejudice to Gregg Loughbom from the adjuration of the war on drugs in light of the teachings of the courts, and concludes that Loughbom's conviction must be reversed.

A prosecuting attorney holds immense power in the American system of justice, abuse of which authority can destroy an individual's life, liberty, property, finances, and reputation. With this power in mind, I applaud the overwhelming majority of

Washington State prosecutors for dutifully following the principles of trial advocacy and ensuring a fair trial to the accused. Hundreds of trials proceed throughout the state each day without any incident of prosecutorial misconduct. Still, this court receives too many appeals wherein an occasional prosecutor travels beyond zealous advocacy and infringes on an accused's right to a fair trial. Another court has also lamented the number of times it was presented with improper prosecutorial comments. *United States v. Boyd*, 131 F.3d 951, 955 (11th Cir. 1997).

Our court, like other courts, does little, if anything, to end instances of prosecutorial misconduct. Indeed, under the current state of the law, we cannot reverse most convictions infected by misconduct. The appendix contains thirty-five Washington appellate decisions since the beginning of 2018, wherein the court found prosecutorial misconduct but affirmed convictions. In other cases, this court did not either address whether prosecutorial misconduct occurred or wrote that the conduct "may have been improper" but instead simply determined that the appellant had failed to show sufficient prejudice. In one decision, this court wrote that the prosecutor's comments came close to the line of misconduct but the defendant failed to establish the necessary harm for reversal. *State v. Gonzalez*, No. 75845-4-I (Wash. Ct. App. July 9, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/758454.PDF>, *review denied* 192 Wn.2d 1004, 430 P.3d 256 (2018). This appeal should be an exception. The prosecuting attorney

uttered the inflammatory paleologism “war on drugs” as the theme for the prosecution of Gregg Loughbom.

First some facts. In December 2016, the Lincoln County Sheriff’s Department targeted Gregg Loughbom for controlled buys of controlled substances. The sheriff’s department employed, without any monetary compensation, A.C. as an informant to pose as a buyer of drugs from Loughbom.

According to A.C., he agreed to assist as a confidential informant after being arrested for delivery of controlled substances and for “badgering” a witness. Report of Proceedings (RP) at 135. A.C., during Gregg Loughbom’s trial, stated law enforcement falsely accused him of harassing a lady into signing a false statement. According to A.C., he did not harass the lady but only overheard someone else encourage the lady to render a false statement, although A.C. never identified the someone else.

A.C. admitted he sent a text to a lady named Chantal that read “Bad Bitch Chantal.” RP at 137. Chantal was the victim of car theft committed by a lady friend of A.C. A.C. wanted his friend released from jail. Nevertheless, according to A.C., someone else used his cellphone to send Chantal a text that read “snitches end up in ditches.” RP at 137. A.C. did not identify the sender.

Lincoln County sheriff deputies made no promises to A.C. other than to relay news of his cooperation to the prosecuting attorney for purposes of a deal. A.C. testified at Gregg Loughbom’s trial that he had yet to resolve the two or more charges of delivery

of a controlled substance and the one charge of badgering a witness. The charges against him still pended as he cooperated as an informant. A.C. hoped to receive a reduced sentence or “to go home.” RP at 140.

Lincoln County Sheriff Detective Roland Singer and Sergeant Mike Stauffer first sent A.C. to purchase narcotics from Gregg Loughbom on December 20, 2016. The law enforcement officers handed A.C. \$30 of marked bills to purchase the merchandise. A.C. went to 103 Main Street, Davenport, the home of Everett Kevin Costello and Doris Loughbom, Loughbom’s wife. A.C. was a friend of Costello. We do not know why Loughbom’s wife lived with another man. A.C. had never before met Loughbom.

Detective Roland Singer and Sergeant Mike Stauffer watched A.C. walk to 103 Main Street and enter the home. The officers could not see A.C. inside the residence. According to the officers, A.C. remained in the abode for fifteen minutes. Mike Stauffer testified inconsistently as to whether A.C. entered a residence or garage, but only testified that A.C. exited from a residence. He declared:

Q. What could you see, if anything, of that first exchange?

A. Well, we couldn’t see anything. We watched—myself and the detective, watched the CI up and goes to the residence that he was going to, enters the residence or the garage where they were at, and disappears and then we just watch see if anybody leaves or comes back out. And then after a period of time the CI comes out of the residence and then heads back towards us.

RP at 149. Roland Singer limited his testimony to A.C. being inside a residence. Neither Detective Roland Singer nor Sergeant Mike Stauffer saw Gregg Loughbom or drugs and

money exchange hands. Singer and Stauffer observed A.C. leave the residence, and A.C. walked directly to the officers. A.C. handed Detective Singer clumped paper with a crystal substance therein. Law enforcement later confirmed the crystal substance to be methamphetamine. Law enforcement never fingerprinted the paper.

A.C.'s testimony at trial differed from the narratives of the two Lincoln County sheriff deputies. According to A.C., he purchased the methamphetamine from Gregg Loughbom in an adjacent garage. Contrary to testimony of the law enforcement officers, A.C. never entered the residence on Main Street.

While waiting for A.C. to return to him on December 20, Detective Roland Singer saw a red pickup with a black hood by the residence. Singer obtained the registration number for the pickup and, after checking state records, discerned Loughbom to be the registered owner of the truck.

Detective Roland Singer and Sergeant Mike Stauffer returned to 103 Main Street later on December 20. The officers saw no one outside the residence. The sheriff deputies did not know who all resided at the residence. The deputies never saw Loughbom near the truck that day.

On December 31, 2016, Detective Roland Singer and Sergeant Mike Stauffer sent A.C. with \$50 of marked bills to 514 Ross Street, apartment D-6, in Davenport. A woman named Wanda in addition to A.C. resided at the apartment. We do not know the relationship between Wanda and A.C. Singer and Stauffer viewed A.C. enter and exit the

apartment, and A.C. remained inside for eleven minutes. Neither officer observed A.C. inside the apartment or saw any drugs or money exchanged. Neither officer saw Gregg Loughbom. A.C. returned with a small cigarette cellophane wrapper with tape around it. Ten oblong yellow pills lay inside the wrapper. Law enforcement later identified the pills as hydrocodone.

According to A.C., Wanda gave him the hydrocodone. A.C. averred that Wanda obtained the hydrocodone from Gregg Loughbom, but the record does not show that A.C. saw Loughbom give Wanda the medications or that Wanda stated she received the pills from Loughbom. Loughbom was not at the residence on December 31. According to A.C., Loughbom came to the residence the next day to retrieve the purchase money from Wanda. Loughbom does not know if Wanda handed Loughbom the same bills that he gave Wanda. In the meantime, A.C. and Wanda cared for Loughbom's dog.

On the morning of January 1, 2017, Sergeant Mike Stauffer drove near the Ross Street apartment. With binoculars, Stauffer saw Gregg Loughbom exit the apartment and enter a red truck. Loughbom carried nothing in his hands that raised Stauffer's suspicion. Sergeant Stauffer followed the truck through town and to a residence on Main Street.

Law enforcement never recovered the marked bills used by A.C. to purchase the methamphetamine or hydrocodone. Law enforcement obtained a search warrant for Gregg Loughbom's home. We do not know the location of the home. Law enforcement officers found no controlled substances inside the home. Officers also failed to locate

Loughbom.

The State of Washington charged Gregg Loughbom with three crimes: delivery of controlled substances, acetaminophen and hydrocodone, on December 31, 2016; delivery of a controlled substance, methamphetamine, on December 20, 2016; and conspiracy to deliver a controlled substance between December 20, 2016 and January 1, 2017. The prosecution proceeded to trial.

Gregg Loughbom's jury pool, during voir dire, nearly unanimously expressed belief in a drug problem infecting Lincoln County, the trial's venue. At the beginning of voir dire by the State's counsel, the following exchange occurred:

[PROSECUTING ATTORNEY]: Now, kind of getting into a little bit about the nature of this case, this, as mentioned, Judge Strohmaier stated this involves two counts of [d]elivery of a [c]ontrolled [s]ubstance and one count of [c]onspiracy to [d]eliver a [c]ontrolled [s]ubstance. Are there any among you who believe that we have a drug problem in Lincoln County? Wow, okay. Just about everything [everyone].

Is there anyone who feels that we don't? Just so I can eliminate the—

THE JUROR [25]: It's not that I don't. It's—I'm just very new to the area and I don't know.

[PROSECUTING ATTORNEY]: Okay. Okay. That's fine. Anyone else who thinks we don't have a problem in the area or—or don't have one? Okay.

So nearly—pretty much everyone except No. 25.

RP at 52-53.

After reintroducing himself during opening statement, the prosecutor immediately characterized the case:

The case before you today represents yet another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and throughout our nation as a whole.

RP at 87. During the trial testimony of Detective Roland Singer, the following exchange occurred:

Q. And how do you usually recruit confidential informants?

A. Various ways. It could be somebody from—we—we—I talk to people almost on a daily basis to try to find people that are willing to work for us. It could be somebody that was pulled over and got a ticket for suspended driving that has the information that we're looking for to get into a house that that we've been trying to get into that they're able to get into.

So sometimes we deal with confidential informants that are not under contract, they just come in because they want to change or help *fight the drug problem that we have in our county*, most of the time, though, it's somebody that has charges that is willing to help us with furthering our investigations.

RP at 103-04 (emphasis added).

The prosecuting attorney opened his summation to the jury by intoning:

The case before you represents yet another battle in the ongoing war on drugs throughout our state and throughout the nation as a whole.

RP at 87. In his rebuttal summation, the State's attorney argued:

I had mentioned before that law enforcement cannot simply pick and choose their CIs to be the golden children of our society to go through and try and complete these transactions as they go forward in the, like I said, *the ongoing war on drugs in this community* and across the nation.

RP at 168 (emphasis added).

On appeal, Gregg Loughbom claims prosecutorial misconduct prevented his receiving a fair trial. To resolve a claim of prosecutorial misconduct, we first inquire

whether the prosecutor made improper comments, then, if such comments were made, we inquire as to whether they were prejudicial to the defendant. *State v. Lindsay*, 180 Wn.2d 423, 431, 326 P.3d 125 (2014). Actually, a showing of prejudice may not even suffice for a new trial.

In Gregg Loughbom’s appeal, the answer to the first question as to whether the prosecuting attorney committed misconduct by invoking the political mantra “war on drugs” comes easy. On three occasions, this court has instructed prosecutors not to employ the catchphrase “war on drugs” or suggest to the jury a nationwide, statewide, or countywide fight to combat drugs. Twice the directive arose from dicta. *State v. Perez-Mejia*, 134 Wn. App. 907, 916, 143 P.3d 838 (2006); *State v. Neidigh*, 78 Wn. App. 71, 79, 895 P.2d 423 (1995). In the third case, this court reversed a conviction because of use of the inflammatory idiom “war on drugs.” *State v. Echevarria*, 71 Wn. App. 595, 860 P.2d 420 (1993). Even without such rulings by this court, a prosecuting attorney should know that the use of the political cliché serves no purpose other than to impose an unfair burden and extraneous weight on the accused to overcome the political perception that drugs have ruined American society. I will return to the Washington decisions later. First some general principles.

The law forbids the government’s injection of improper or prejudicial material that deprives an accused of his or her right to a fair trial. *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78, 55 S. Ct. 629, 79 L. Ed. 1314 (1935). Therefore, a prosecutor’s opening statement

should be confined to a brief statement of the issues of the case, an outline of the anticipated material evidence, and reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom. *State v. Campbell*, 103 Wn.2d 1, 15-16, 691 P.2d 929 (1984). Argument and inflammatory remarks have no place in the opening statement. *State v. Kroll*, 87 Wn.2d 829, 835, 558 P.2d 173 (1976). The same rules and policies apply to the closing statement. Appeals to the jury's passion and prejudice are improper. *State v. Claflin*, 38 Wn. App. 847, 850, 690 P.2d 1186 (1984). The prosecutor's duty includes seeking a verdict free of prejudice and based on reason. *State v. Huson*, 73 Wn.2d 660, 663, 440 P.2d 192 (1968). The prosecutor's duty to act impartially derives from his or her position as a quasi-judicial officer. *State v. Kroll*, 87 Wn.2d at 835; *State v. Echevarria*, 71 Wn. App. at 598 (1993).

The American Bar Association has addressed the duty of prosecutors to refrain from politically and culturally charged comments. American Bar Association standards include:

(c) The prosecutor should not make arguments calculated to appeal to improper prejudices of the trier of fact. The prosecutor should make only those arguments that are consistent with the trier's duty to decide the case on the evidence, and should not seek to divert the trier from that duty.

ABA Standards for Criminal Justice § 3-6.8(c) (4th ed. 2015).

Based on these principles of prosecutorial conduct, the prevailing view is that references to a war on drugs during a controlled substances prosecution are improper. *United States v. Boyd*, 131 F.3d at 955 (11th Cir. 1997); *United States v. Solivan*, 937

No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom (Dissent)

F.2d 1146, 1153 (6th Cir. 1991); *Wise v. State*, 132 Md. App. 127, 751 A.2d 24, 30 (2000); *State v. Echevarria*, 71 Wn. App. at 598 (1993); *State v. Draughn*, 76 Ohio App. 3d 664, 602 N.E.2d 790, 795 (1992). Inflammatory language of this ilk falls well outside the bounds of permissible argument. *Arrieta-Agressot v. United States*, 3 F.3d 525, 527 (1st Cir. 1993). Informing jurors during opening statements that they are participating in the war on drugs serves no legitimate purpose. *Billings v. State*, 251 Ga. App. 432, 433, 558 S.E.2d 10 (2001). References to a war on drugs serves no purpose other than to inflame the passions and prejudices of the jury and to interject issues broader than the guilt or innocence of the accused. *Arrieta-Agressot v. United States*, 3 F.3d at 527; *United States v. Beasley*, 2 F.3d 1551, 1560 (11th Cir. 1993). The bromide constitutes a thinly-veiled attempt to inflame the jurors by identifying the defendant with matters of public notoriety as to which no evidence was or could have been ever introduced. *State v. Holmes*, 255 N.J. Super. 248, 604 A.2d 987, 989 (App. Div. 1992). The platitude suggests that if the jury fails to convict the accused, the drug problem in the jurors' community will continue unabated. *United States v. Johnson*, 968 F.2d 768, 771 (8th Cir. 1992).

A frequently quoted passage about the impropriety of invoking the war on drugs comes from the Sixth Circuit of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals:

Here, defendant's constitutional right to a fair trial was violated because the appeal to the community conscience in the context of the War on Drugs prejudicially impacted on her. The fear surrounding the War on

Drugs undoubtedly influenced the jury by diverting its attention away from its task to weigh the evidence and submit a reasoned decision finding defendant guilty or innocent of the crimes with which she was charged. The substance of the statements made by the prosecutor in this case were designed, both in purpose and effect, to arouse passion and prejudice and to inflame the jurors' emotions regarding the War on Drugs by urging them to send a message and strike a blow to the drug problem.

This nation faces a variety of social problems with which all citizens are daily confronted. The drug problem is one of the most compelling and devastating problems faced by this nation today. This Court is acutely aware of the nature and extent of the drug problem. However, government prosecutors are not at liberty to urge jurors to convict defendants as blows to the drug problem faced by society or specifically, within their communities, or to send messages to all drug dealers. Such appeals are extremely prejudicial and harmful to the constitutional right to a fair trial. It should be clear from the foregoing discussion that, while not causing error per se unless the statements are deemed to be calculated to incite prejudice, prosecutors should exercise extreme caution when making any statement referring to the community interests of jurors.

United States v. Solivan, 937 F.2d at 1153-54 (6th Cir. 1991).

Washington probably follows a rule that mentioning the war on drugs always constitutes prosecutorial misconduct. This court wrote, in dicta, in *State v. Neidigh*, 78 Wn. App. 71 (1995):

vengeance, exhortations to join the *war against crime or drugs*, comparisons to notorious criminals, name-calling, appeals to prejudice, patriotism, wealth, or class bias, comments on the defendant's failure to testify or exercise of another constitutional right, improper remarks about defense counsel, and hints of violence, crimes, or important inculcating information that has been kept out of evidence. See B. Gershman, *Prosecutorial Misconduct*, ch. 10, "Forensic Misconduct" (1994).

State v. Neidigh, 78 Wn. App. at 79 (emphasis added). This court, also in dicta, declared in *State v. Perez-Mejia*, 134 Wn. App. 907 (2006):

No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom (Dissent)

Likewise, inflammatory remarks, incitements to vengeance, exhortations to join a *war against crime or drugs*, or appeals to prejudice or patriotism are forbidden.

State v. Perez-Mejia, 134 Wn. App. at 916.

In *State v. Echevarria*, 71 Wn. App. 595 (1993), this court reversed William Echevarria's conviction for delivery of cocaine. At trial, the prosecutor began his opening statement by referring to the "war on drugs." 71 Wn. App. at 596. He remarked that the jurors knew from the news the identities of the "commanders" and "generals" of the war on drugs. 71 Wn. App. at 596. He stated that the trial would not be about these leaders, but rather about the "enlisted men or the recruits" who become involved in drugs "for the power or the money or the greed or peer pressure." 71 Wn. App. at 596. The defense promptly objected to the initial remarks but was overruled. The prosecutor then referred to the "battlefield of our own streets, our own neighborhoods and our own schools." 71 Wn. App. at 597.

On appeal, in *State v. Echevarria*, the State argued that, although William Echevarria objected to the initial references to the war on drugs, he did not preserve his claim of prosecutorial misconduct because he did not object to later comments. The court disagreed and characterized the comments as so flagrant and ill-intentioned that no curative instruction could have erased their prejudicial effect. The court observed that inflammatory language of this ilk falls well outside the bounds of permissible argument. The prosecutor's improper references to the war on drugs set the tone for the entire trial.

Finally, the court concluded that the departure from the prosecutor's proper role as a quasi-judicial officer likely affected the verdict. After *Echevarria*, every Washington State prosecuting attorney should know never to mention a war on drugs.

I must now determine whether Gregg Loughbom should receive a new trial because of the prosecutorial misconduct. Under traditional Washington principles, the grade of the prosecutorial misconduct and the extent of the prejudice influence whether to reverse a conviction. I would reverse the conviction for many reasons. The grade of prosecutorial misconduct is high because every prosecuting attorney should know not to utter the political slogan of a war on drugs. Court decisions note the extreme prejudice resulting from an incantation of the war. The inflammatory cliché established the theme and the tone of Gregg Loughbom's trial. The evidence against Loughbom was not overpowering. Finally, curative instructions do not cure an unfair trial.

Gregg Loughbom's trial counsel failed to object to the provoking comments about the war on drugs. Different rules reign concerning the nature of the misconduct the appellant must show to gain a new trial depending on whether defense counsel objected at trial.

The law encourages a party to raise objections at trial rather than for the first time on appeal. Despite this policy, one might argue that a defendant should be entitled to one free trial, even without an objection, when the prosecuting attorney utters inflammatory words. The prosecutor should know the law and should not mention the war on drugs,

and the defendant should not undergo the embarrassment of objecting before a jury to correct the prosecutor's mistake. Vindication of an accused's rights should not depend on the skills of his or her lawyer and whether his or her lawyer timely objected to errors by the prosecuting attorney. According to one Washington Supreme Court decision, the failure to object should and will not prevent a reviewing court from protecting a defendant's constitutional right to a fair trial. *State v. Walker*, 182 Wn.2d 463, 477, 341 P.3d 976 (2015). The State, by its misconduct, bears the blame for any retrial despite the lack of an objection. Unless the courts impose a prophylactic rule that reverses a conviction upon prosecutorial misconduct, a prosecuting attorney could knowingly continue to misstate the law with the expectation that a reviewing court will find no prejudice and affirm a verdict of guilt.

Despite these considerations, the law places a burden of objection on the criminal defendant with few exceptions. Counsel may not remain silent, speculating on a favorable verdict, and then, when it is adverse, use the claimed misconduct as a life preserver on a motion for new trial or on appeal. *State v. Russell*, 125 Wn.2d 24, 93, 882 P.2d 747 (1994); *State v. Reed*, 168 Wn. App. 553, 577-78, 278 P.3d 203 (2012). Proper and timely objections provide the trial court an opportunity to correct the prosecutorial misconduct and caution jurors to disregard it. *State v. Walker*, 182 Wn.2d at 477. Timely objections prevent abuse of the appellate process and save the substantial time

and expense of a new trial. *State v. Emery*, 174 Wn.2d 741, 761-62, 278 P.3d 653 (2012).

To prevail on appeal on a claim of prosecutorial misconduct when the defense objected below, a defendant must show first that the prosecutor's comments were improper and second that the comments were prejudicial. *State v. Warren*, 165 Wn.2d 17, 26, 195 P.3d 940 (2008); *State v. Yates*, 161 Wn.2d 714, 774, 168 P.3d 359 (2007); *State v. Russell*, 125 Wn.2d at 85. If defense counsel fails to object to the misconduct at trial, the defendant on appeal must show more than a misstatement of the law and some prejudice. Washington courts consider the claim of prosecutorial misconduct waived on appeal unless the misconduct is so flagrant and ill-intentioned that it evinces an enduring prejudice the trial court could not have cured by an instruction. *State v. Gregory*, 158 Wn.2d 759, 147 P.3d 1201 (2006), *overruled on other grounds by, Sate v. W. R.*, 181 Wn.2d 757, 336 P.3d 1134 (2014); *State v. Evans*, 163 Wn. App. 635, 642-43, 260 P.3d 934 (2011).

Because of Gregg Loughbom's attorney's failure to object to the prosecutor's intonation of the drug war, the prevailing rule tasks this court with determining whether the prosecuting attorney's misconduct was flagrant and ill-intentioned and whether Loughbom suffered enduring prejudice. Because of these vague concepts and other bewildering standards, this task may be impossible. "Ill-intention" means having malicious intentions. Dictionary.com, <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/ill-intentioned>

(last visited May 20, 2019). A prosecutor will likely never concede to malevolent intent. Thus, a reviewing court enters a quagmire when attempting to discern the intentions of a prosecuting attorney. The misconduct of the prosecutor must also be flagrant. “Flagrant” is something considered “wrong or immoral[,] conspicuously or obviously offensive.” Oxford English Dictionary Online, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/flagrant> (last visited May 20, 2019).

Characterizing a prosecuting attorney’s conduct as ill-intentioned and flagrant also is problematic. Reviewing courts wish not to impugn any attorney with a ruling that the attorney engaged in flagrant, malicious behavior. This reluctance particularly extends to a prosecuting attorney who is a representative of the State of Washington and either an elected official or the deputy of an elected official. Assessing whether prosecutorial misconduct is flagrant and ill-intentioned imposes an embarrassing and difficult duty on a reviewing court. For this and other reasons, courts shy from assessing prosecutorial misconduct as flagrant.

Despite the ill-intentioned standard, our Supreme Court directed us not to delve into the mind of the prosecutor. The Supreme Court has written twice that we should not focus on the prosecutor’s subjective intent in committing misconduct, but instead on whether the defendant received a fair trial in light of the prejudice caused by the violation of existing prosecutorial standards and whether that prejudice could have been cured with a timely objection. *State v. Walker*, 182 Wn.2d at 478 (2015); *State v. Emery*, 174 Wn.2d

at 762 (2012). This principle conflicts with the common understanding of ill-intention being subjective in nature. Intentions are always subjective.

The law affords a reviewing court few guidelines and standards for determining either the subjective or objective intentions of the prosecuting attorney. Nevertheless, at least two Washington courts have noted one factor to consider when determining if improper prosecutorial arguments were flagrant and ill-intentioned. An argument should be so characterized when a Washington court previously recognized those same arguments as improper in a published opinion. *State v. Johnson*, 158 Wn. App. 677, 685, 243 P.3d 936 (2010); *State v. Fleming*, 83 Wn. App. 209, 213-14, 921 P.2d 1076 (1996). In *State v. Fleming*, the prosecuting attorney told the jury that, to acquit the defendants of rape, the jury must find that the victim lied or was confused. This court held the misconduct to be flagrant because the prosecutor uttered the argument two years after an opinion proscribing the argument.

We do not know the intentions of Gregg Loughbom's trial prosecuting attorney. Nevertheless, if this court follows *Johnson* and *Fleming*, this court must hold Loughbom's prosecutor to have engaged in flagrant and ill-intentioned conduct. Three published decisions before the date of trial declared that the prosecuting attorney must not reference a war on drugs. For this reason alone, I would grant Loughbom a new trial.

Remember that, in the end, the defendant must show the prosecutorial misconduct resulted in enduring prejudice, if counsel raised no objection. The rule of prosecutorial

misconduct is often phrased as requiring the defendant to demonstrate that the prosecutor's remark was so flagrant and ill-intentioned that no curative instruction would have been capable of neutralizing the resulting prejudice. *State v. Gregory*, 158 Wn.2d at 841 (2006); *State v. Evans*, 163 Wn. App. at 642-43 (2011). From this rule, one may deduce that the prosecutor's conduct is flagrant and ill-intentioned if and only if no curative instruction could correct the resulting prejudice. If so, the adjectives "flagrant" and "ill-intentioned" become redundant. We could streamline the rule by simply stating the defendant gains a new trial if and only if he establishes that no instruction could cure the prejudice of the prosecutor's misstatement. But this streamlined presentment of the rule begs a critical question in resolving appeals based on alleged prosecutorial misconduct: how do appellate judges, who did not observe the entire trial and who know nothing about the twelve jurors' thoughts and deliberations, determine whether a curative instruction would have prevented the jury from being influenced by the prosecutor's misstatement?

I question the ability of a reviewing court to adjudge the efficacy of a curative instruction. A jury consists of twelve representatives of the community, with each juror being influenced differently by evidence and argument. Appellate judges' pampered existence in an ivory tower disqualifies them from being representatives of the community. As one earlier Washington court observed:

It is highly improper for courts, trial or appellate, to speculate upon

No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom (Dissent)

what evidence appealed to a jury. Jurors and courts are made up of human beings, whose condition of mind cannot be ascertained by other human beings. Therefore, it is impossible for courts to contemplate the probabilities any evidence may have upon the minds of the jurors.

State v. Robinson, 24 Wn.2d 909, 917, 167 P.2d 986 (1946). If the parties wanted judges to sit in the seat of jurors and recreate the thoughts of jurors, the parties would have waived a jury trial.

The rule that the defendant must show that a curative instruction could not prevent prejudice assumes that a curative instruction helps. The rule is based on the presumption that the jury follows the court's instruction. *State v. Smith*, 144 Wn.2d 665, 679, 30 P.3d 1245, 39 P.3d 294 (2001). Many jurists question the efficacy of a curative instruction under any circumstances. United States Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson wrote: "The naive assumption that prejudicial effects can be overcome by instructions to the jury . . . all practicing lawyers know to be unmitigated fiction." *Krulewitch v. United States*, 336 U.S. 440, 453, 69 S. Ct. 716, 93 L. Ed. 790 (1949) (Jackson, J. concurring); quoted in *State v. Arredondo*, 188 Wn.2d 244, 280, 394 P.3d 348 (2017) (Gonzalez, J. dissenting); *State v. Craig*, 82 Wn.2d 777, 789, 514 P.2d 151 (1973) (Stafford, J. dissenting); *State v. Newton*, 109 Wn.2d 69, 74 n.2, 743 P.2d 254 (1987).

Since I do not deem judges, including myself, capable of determining whether a curative instruction would have stemmed prejudice emanating from the cry of war on drugs, I do not consider such a test a workable method of resolving an appeal. I would

grant Gregg Loughbom a new trial because Loughbom's right to a fair trial is at stake and because an instruction, as observed by United States Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson and Washington courts, would help little. In *United States v. Solivan*, 937 F.2d 1146 (6th Cir. 1991) and *State v. Draughn*, 76 Ohio App. 3d 664 (1992), the courts ruled that curative instructions did not and could not lessen the prejudice resulting from the prosecuting attorney's allusion to the war on drugs.

Washington courts also employ another test for a new trial that may or may not be consistent with the curative instruction standard. In analyzing prejudice resulting from prosecutorial misconduct, we do not look at the comments in isolation, but in the context of the total argument, the issues in the case, the evidence, and the instructions given to the jury. *State v. Warren*, 165 Wn.2d at 28 (2008); *State v. Yates*, 161 Wn.2d at 774. When applying this standard, the court usually measures the strength of the State's evidence of guilt. *State v. Barry*, 183 Wn.2d 297, 303, 352 P.3d 161 (2015).

I will analyze the strength of the State's case against Gregg Loughbom later. On a side note, our Supreme Court, in its recent decision of *State v. Walker*, 182 Wn.2d 463 (2015), rejected weighing the State's evidence when assessing prejudice in the context of prosecutorial misconduct. *Walker* did not entail a prosecutor's mention of a war on drugs. Instead, during closing the prosecutor employed a PowerPoint presentation that included 250 slides, 100 of which were captioned with the words "DEFENDANT WALKER GUILTY OF PREMEDITATED MURDER." One slide showed Walker's

booking photograph altered with the words “GUILTY BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT,” which words were superimposed over the defendant’s face in bold red letters. *State v. Walker*, 182 Wn.2d at 468, 471 (boldface omitted). Other photographs juxtaposed the defendant with the victim and included inflammatory captions. Inert trial defense counsel remarkably never objected to the PowerPoint slides. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction and held that the prejudicial effect could not have been cured by a timely objection.

In *State v. Walker*, the Supreme Court directed an analysis that ignores the State’s evidence. The court held that an analysis of “prejudicial impact” does not rely on a review of sufficiency of the evidence. 182 Wn.2d at 479. The Court of Appeals had affirmed Walker’s conviction because of overwhelming evidence of guilt. The high court wrote that, even if the State has strong evidence to affirm the convictions had the defendant challenged the sufficiency of the evidence, the focus must be on the misconduct and its impact, not on the evidence that was properly admitted. The voluminous number of slides depicting statements of the prosecutor’s belief as to defendant’s guilt, shown to the jury just before it was excused for deliberations, was presumptively prejudicial and difficult to overcome, even with an instruction. The ruling in *Walker* may be limited to its extraordinary facts. Otherwise *Walker* may have silently overruled numerous Washington decisions that weigh the vigor of the State’s evidence when assessing prejudice.

I now mention other jurisdictions' handling of the issue of a prosecutor's summoning the war on drugs so that I might extract additional factors to consider in resolving Gregg Loughbom's request for a new trial. In Texas, the prosecuting attorney remains free to tell the jury to do its part in the war against crime, including the war on drugs. *King v. State*, 4 S.W.3d 463, 464-65 (Tex. App. 1999). Illinois courts also permit a reference to the war on drugs. *People v. Reid*, 272 Ill. App. 3d 301, 649 N.E.2d 593, 208 Ill. Dec. 537 (1995); *People v. Peterson*, 248 Ill. App. 3d 28, 618 N.E.2d 388, 187 Ill. Dec. 797 (1993); *People v. Loferski*, 235 Ill. App. 3d 675, 601 N.E.2d 1135, 176 Ill. Dec. 437 (1992). One commentator noted that Illinois and Texas were leading examples of States whose courts permit the virtually unlimited use of such rhetoric without articulating a rationale beyond the bald statement that the rhetoric has always been accepted. Charles G. Curtis, Jr., Comment, *Prosecutors' Deterrence Appeals in State Criminal Trials*, 48 U. CHI. L. REV. 681, 691 (1981).

Missouri deems reference to the war on drugs as not a per se violation of a defendant's rights. *State v. Gola*, 870 S.W.2d 861, 865 (Mo. Ct. App. 1993); *State v. Lumpkin*, 850 S.W.2d 388, 395 (Mo. Ct. App. 1993); *State v. Smith*, 849 S.W.2d 677, 681 (Mo. Ct. App. 1993); *State v. Hatcher*, 835 S.W.2d 340, 346 (Mo. Ct. App. 1992); *State v. Williams*, 747 S.W.2d 635, 638 (Mo. Ct. App. 1988). In *State v. Walker*, 181 Ariz. 475, 891 P.2d 942, 950 (Ct. App. 1995), the Arizona court ruled that reference to the war on drugs did not constitute misconduct because the prosecutor did not explicitly enlist the

jurors to join in the battle. In a number of cases, foreign courts recognized the improper nature of the reference to the war on drugs but denied reversal because of overwhelming evidence of guilt. *United States v. Boyd*, 131 F.3d 951 (11th Cir. 1997); *United States v. Barlin*, 686 F.2d 81 (2d Cir. 1982); *People v. Graves*, 194 A.D.2d 925, 598 N.Y.S.2d 855 (1993); *United States v. Hawkins*, 193 U.S. App. D.C. 366, 595 F.2d 751 (1978). In still other cases, the courts noted the lack of an objection at trial and then summarily ruled that the defendant failed to show substantial prejudice. *United States v. Beasley*, 2 F.3d 1551 (11th Cir. 1993); *Billings v. State*, 251 Ga. App. 432 (2001); *State v. Thompson*, 259 Mont. 62, 853 P.2d 1188 (1993); *Killings v. State*, 583 So. 2d 732, 733 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1991).

In *Billings v. State*, the Georgia court observed that the record provided ample evidence that Billings was guilty of possessing cocaine, including evidence that two law enforcement officers saw him with the cigarette pack that contained the cocaine and testimony that Billings acknowledged holding the cigarette pack. In *State v. Williams*, 03-942 (La. App. 5 Cir. 1/27/04) 866 So. 2d 1003, 1013, the reviewing court noted that the comment was improper, but refused to reverse the conviction because the prosecuting attorney mentioned the war only once in opening statement, the trial court instructed the jury that the opening statement was not evidence, and the State presented overwhelming evidence of guilt. In *Killings v. State*, a concurring judge agreed that strong evidence supported the guilty verdict but wrote that the inappropriate and intemperate

prosecutorial comments invoking the drug war stretched the harmless error rule almost to the snapping point and fueled the flame of those who advocated the adoption of a per se rule of reversal for such misconduct. *Killings v. State*, 583 So. 2d at 733 (Miner, J. concurring).

In *Schnitz v. State*, 650 N.E.2d 717 (Ind. Ct. App. 1995), *aff'd*, 666 N.E.2d 919 (Ind. 1996), the prosecuting attorney intoned during summation:

There's a war on drugs in this country. A lot of people involved in it. The only way you stop it is to prosecute the people you have cases on.

.....

Ladies and Gentlemen, I think if you go back into that jury room and vote guilty on this case, *you'll send a message to all the other dope dealers in this community* that you're not going to tolerate people that get involved in transactions for their own benefit.

650 N.E.2d at 723. The State argued that Kenneth Schnitz failed to preserve his assignment of prosecutorial misconduct because he did not register an objection at trial. The court addressed the merits anyway and affirmed the conviction. The court remarkably ruled that the prosecuting attorney committed no misconduct because he never urged the jury to convict Schnitz for improper or irrelevant reasons.

In many cases, in addition to this court's decision in *State v. Echevarria*, 71 Wn. App. 595 (1993), courts have reversed convictions because of the prosecutor's mention of a war on drugs. In *United States v. Solivan*, 937 F.2d 1146 (6th Cir. 1991), the reviewing court reversed Rosalba Solivan's conviction for cocaine sales. The prosecutor limited his reference to the war on drugs to only closing argument. The government counsel asked

the jury to tell the defendant and other drug dealers to keep drugs from northern Kentucky. Still, according to the court, the limited reference did not ameliorate its prejudicial impact. The trial court admonished the jury about the improper nature of the comments, but after a twenty-five-minute request. According to the appellate court, the comments required an immediate stern rebuke and repressive measures. Even if the district court had immediately instructed the jury and scolded the prosecutor, the reviewing court doubted the possibility of eradicating the prejudice. The prosecuting attorney had injected reference to the war on drugs to influence the jurors' emotions and fears associated with the drug epidemic reported daily in American newspapers.

The reader of *United States v. Solivan* is not certain who held the burden of proof on the effect of the prosecutorial misconduct and what standard of review the court applied. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals variously stated that it could not say that the government demonstrated, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the prejudicial comments did not contribute to the defendant's conviction. The court spent no time assessing the evidence of guilt.

In *Arrieta-Agressot v. United States*, 3 F.3d 525 (1st Cir. 1993), the federal circuit court reversed the conviction of six workers aboard an intercepted Caribbean ship carrying bales of marijuana. The ship's captain testified that the workers had no knowledge of the cargo and were hired at the last minute to assist in the passage from Colombia. The prosecutor told the jury that everyone knows drugs to be a problem. In

addition to mentioning the war on drugs, the prosecuting attorney referred to the defendants as enemies in the army of evil.

The First Circuit Court of Appeals court, in *Arrieta-Agressot v. United States*, noted that defense trial counsel failed to object to the prosecuting attorney's comments. The court further commented that reviewing courts are reluctant to reverse convictions when counsel failed to raise an objection in trial, and the court repeated the worry about encouraging strategic decisions by trial counsel to remain mute in the face of error and thus reserve the issue for an appeal in the event of a conviction. In that federal circuit, the court would not reverse unless the mistake rose to "plain error." 3 F.3d at 528. The court refused to take the evidence in the light most favorable to the prosecution because the jury decision could be tainted by the improper remarks. The court stated it would reverse the conviction if "there is a substantial chance that absent the error the jury would have acquitted." 3 F.3d at 528. The court reversed because there was "evidence that made acquittal a realistic possibility." 3 F.3d at 528. The question, at least on direct appeal, was whether the prosecutor's repeated appeals to impermissible considerations might well have altered the verdict, thereby affecting appellants' substantial rights. The jury may have been swayed by the prosecutor's impermissible rhetoric. The government emphasized that the trial court delivered the jury instruction informing the jury that remarks of counsel were not evidence. Nevertheless, the danger was not that the jury would consider the prosecutor's statements to be evidence. Rather, the threat was that the

prosecutor's remarks would excite the jury, invite a partisan response, and distract its attention from the *only* issue properly presented by this case: whether the evidence established the crew members' guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

In *State v. Draughn*, 602 N.E.2d 790 (1992), the court recognized an incongruity of justifying an affirmance of a conviction, despite prosecutorial misconduct, on the ground that the evidence of guilt was overwhelming. Thus, the stronger the state's case, the more leeway courts give to the prosecutor to overstep. But yet, if the argument is harmless because the evidence of guilt is overwhelming, why must the prosecutor overstep in final argument? For this reason, the court decided to judge the consequences of misconduct without regard to the merits of the evidence. After all, the quality and quantity of the evidence is otherwise subject to an independent assignment of error and judicial review.

In *State v. Draughn*, the prosecuting attorney referenced in closing rebuttal the crack cocaine problem in a rural Ohio county. He claimed pride in representing the county's drug unit. He intoned: "ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we are at war with the likes of Alvin Draughn." 602 N.E.2d at 795. The trial court sustained objections to the prosecuting attorney's remarks and directed the jury to disregard comments. The appeals court reversed Draughn's drug convictions. In addition to writing that prosecutorial misconduct should be evaluated outside the weight of the evidence, the court observed

that the close case hinged on the testimony of an informant admittedly out for revenge against Draughn.

In *State v. Holmes*, 255 N.J. Super. 248 (App. Div. 1992), the State convicted Ruben Holmes of possessing cocaine. Law enforcement arrested Holmes in the lobby of a Newark apartment building in the course of a police raid. According to the State's testimony, Holmes had dropped a cellophane bag containing three vials of cocaine and a \$50 bill onto the floor as the police entered. Police seized both items. The defense challenged the credibility of the law enforcement officers. Holmes and a supporting witness maintained that, on entering the building, five overzealous armed police officers immediately searched them, but found no contraband on their persons. Later officers found the cellophane bag in a fireplace within the lobby.

The New Jersey district attorney, in *State v. Holmes*, on opening, declared: "You all understand the particular drug problem that we have in this country, particularly Newark and I submit to you, that the police officers don't have to make up facts." 604 A.2d at 988 (emphasis omitted). When defense counsel objected, the trial court said: "'All right. I think just stay within the facts. You have your summations, Mr. [Prosecutor].'" 604 A.2d at 988. The prosecutor returned to the theme in closing by uttering: "[w]ith the war on drugs, he [the police witness] didn't have to come before you and fabricate these type [sic] of cases." 604 A.2d at 988 (some emphasis added) (alteration in original).

On appeal, in *State v. Holmes*, the reviewing court rejected the State's contention that the impugned portions of its opening and closing statements were calculated only to persuade the jury that the police witnesses were believable because they had no reason to lie. The court answered that the war on drugs is irrelevant to the police witnesses' credibility. Instead, the prosecutor's references were a thinly-veiled attempt to inflame the jurors by identifying Holmes with matters of public notoriety. Although the defendant objected to the prosecutor's opening statement, the objection was not sustained and no curative instruction was given to the jury. No objection was made when the prosecutor invoked the war on drugs on summation, but the statement constituted plain error. The prosecutor's statements to the jurors were nothing less than a call to arms which could only have been intended to promote a sense of partisanship incompatible with their duties. It was the jury's function, not to enlist in the war on drugs, but to listen to the evidence and decide in a dispassionate way the question of Holmes' guilt. References to the war on drugs divert the jurors' attention from the facts of the case before them.

In *United States v. Johnson*, 968 F.2d 768 (8th Cir. 1992), the United States prosecuted Ronald Johnson for distribution of methamphetamine and conspiracy to distribute the drug. In summation, the government's attorney declared:

[The defense attorney] says your decision to uphold the law is very important to his client. Your decision to uphold the law is very important to society. You're the people that stand as a bulwark against the

continuation of what Mr. Johnson is doing on the street, putting this poison on the street.

968 F.2d at 768 (alteration in original). The Court of Appeals noted that someone else delivered the drugs to the informant outside Johnson's house. The jury could infer that the handler received the drugs from Johnson. In the absence of the improper remarks by the prosecutor, the court would find sufficient evidence to sustain Johnson's conviction. Nevertheless, given the fear and concern engendered by the national drug epidemic, the court concluded that the prosecutor's comment urging the jury to strike a blow against the problem and the emotion it stirred influenced the jury by diverting its attention away from its task to weigh the evidence and submit a reasoned decision. Under the circuit's rule of review, when the prosecutor's remarks were improper and the evidence marginal, the conviction would be reversed.

In *Commonwealth v. Lindsey*, 48 Mass. App. Ct. 641, 724 N.E.2d 327 (2000), the Commonwealth of Massachusetts charged Darren Lindsey with trafficking in cocaine. The jury acquitted him of two charges and convicted him on one. According to the Court of Appeals, the prosecutor corrupted the atmosphere of the trial by referring repeatedly to the subculture of drug dealers inhabited by Lindsey. Then the prosecuting attorney delivered a bizarre burst:

Unless we buy the countries of Colombia and Bolivia and other Central American countries and burn them to the ground, drugs are going to keep coming into this country. And as long as they remain illegal, police officers will risk their lives to fight the war on drugs.

724 N.E.2d at 331.

On appeal, in *Commonwealth v. Lindsey*, the Commonwealth asked the court to palliate the prosecutor's blunders. According to the Commonwealth, despite the fault of uttering overheated and misdirected appeals to convict, the jury must not have been influenced because the jury acquitted Johnson on two charges. Also, because trial counsel did not register objections, the Commonwealth requested the court to limit its standard of review to a substantial risk of a miscarriage of justice. The court still reversed. The court characterized the case as "not crystal clear," but did not assess the strength of the evidence. *Commonwealth v. Lindsey*, 724 N.E.2d at 331.

I note that most decisions addressing prosecutorial misconduct in the context of commenting on the war on drugs are decades old. I thus ponder if the lack of recent cases confirms that prosecuting attorneys know not to enlist the imagery of war.

I already stated that I would reverse Gregg Loughbom's conviction because three Washington decisions forbade Loughbom's prosecuting attorney from uttering the political message. I also stated I would reverse Gregg Loughbom's conviction because a curative instruction would not minimize the harm of the inflammatory reference. I would also reverse because of the lack of overwhelming evidence.

The jury acquitted Gregg Loughbom of the count of delivery of acetaminophen and hydrocodone on December 31. The State might then argue that the jury must not

have been influenced by the mention of the drug war. *Commonwealth v. Lindsey*, 724 N.E.2d 327 (2000), teaches otherwise. Gregg Loughbom's jury might not have thought the evidence strong on any charge but that the evidence, by a preponderance of evidence, showed guilt on the two other charges. As a way of compromising and assisting the war on drugs, the jury could have decided to convict on the two other charges.

Evidence permitted a conviction of Gregg Loughbom on the charges of delivery of methamphetamine and conspiracy to deliver methamphetamine. Some evidence comes from two officers who saw Loughbom's truck around the time and place of the delivery of methamphetamine, but neither officer saw the delivery or Loughbom. The stories of the officers and the informant A.C. differ with regard to the first purchase. The officers claim the transaction occurred in a residence. A.C. states the transaction occurred in a garage. The sheriff deputies state that A.C. entered a residence. A.C. averred that he never entered the home. The State gained no confession. The State gathered no fingerprints on the drug containers. The State found no buy money. The State searched Gregg Loughbom's residence and found no evidence of controlled substances.

The State's evidence relied extensively on an informant. In *United States v. Johnson*, 968 F.2d 768 (8th Cir. 1992) and *State v. Draughn*, 602 N.E.2d 790 (1992), the courts reversed convictions for the prosecutorial misconduct in cases in which the government relied on an informant. In *State v. Draughn*, the court emphasized that the informant admitted to desiring retaliation against Alvin Draughn. Thus, the informant

held motivation to bear false witness. A.C. wished no retaliation against Gregg Loughbom. Still, he had a strong motivation to help convict Loughbom. He wished to escape charges for his criminal conduct. The State might argue that it never promised A.C. special treatment. The lack of a promise could have motivated A.C. even more. The State stayed charges against him to determine if he would provide successful testimony against Loughbom.


The prosecuting attorney's comments in *State v. Echevarria* were more extreme than Gregg Loughbom's prosecutor's comments. The comments in other cases were also more extreme. Nevertheless, the prosecutor's comments in *United States v. Johnson*, *United States v. Solivan*, *State v. Draughn*, and *State v. Holmes*, were either milder, similar in intensity, or fewer in number. In each of the cases, the reviewing courts reversed convictions.

Gregg Loughbom's prosecuting attorney did not explicitly implore the jury to participate as soldiers in the war on drugs. Nevertheless, the prosecuting attorney had no purpose in mentioning the war on drugs thrice other than to influence the jury despite the war's lack of relevance. Numerous decisions consider any reference to the war on drugs to be inflammatory. Loughbom's prosecutor uttered the political catchphrase at the beginning of his short opening statement to set the trial's theme. The opening statement platitude followed the nearly unanimous jury pool's registering concern about illicit drugs in Lincoln County. In turn, the prosecution elicited testimony from one sheriff

deputy to the effect that some informants volunteer to assist in order to combat drugs, when A.C. assisted in order to gain dismissal of charges. The prosecuting attorney uttered the cliché at the beginning of his closing statement to return to the prosecution's motif. The prosecuting attorney's additional reference to the battle in his summation rebuttal brought the drug war home to Lincoln County. By attempting to influence the jury, the prosecuting attorney impliedly sought the jury's participation in Lincoln County's and the nation's drug war by convicting Gregg Loughbom.

The State contends that its attorney's drug war remarks made during opening statement and closing arguments were a means of establishing the context for the subject matter of the trial. This contention shows the State's blindness to the misconduct. The problem with the remarks is that the comments did provide the context for the trial. Nevertheless, the war on drugs provided no framework for the guilt or innocence of Gregg Loughbom. The fact that the State wanted to establish a context for the prosecution surrounding the warfare demonstrates that the State wanted the jury to assist in this ersatz war. The State's argument further reveals that it sought to prejudice Gregg Loughbom with political charged considerations irrelevant to his trial.

I Dissent:



Fearing, J.

No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom (Dissent)

Appendix

State v. Holly, No. 77121-3-I (Wash. Ct. App. Feb. 25, 2019) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/771213.pdf>.

State v. Morrill, No. 50070-1-II (Wash. Ct. App. Feb. 13, 2019) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2050070-1-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>.

State v. Racus, 7 Wn. App. 2d 287, 433 P.3d 830 (2019)

In re Personal Restraint of Ivie, No. 49526-1-II (Wash. Ct. App. Jan. 23, 2019) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049526-1-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>.

State v. Calo, No. 49794-8-II (Wash. Ct. App. Dec. 27, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049794-8-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>, *review denied*, No. 96743-1 (Wash. Apr. 3, 2019).

State v. Jackson, No. 77022-5-I (Wash. Ct. App. Dec. 10, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/770225.pdf>.

State v. Bolanos, No. 76755-1-I (Wash. Ct. App. Nov. 13, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/767551.PDF>, *review denied*, No. 96770-9 (Wash. Apr. 3, 2019).

State v. Kleinsmith, No. 76632-5-I (Wash. Ct. App. Nov. 13, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/766325.PDF>, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1028, 435 P.3d 282 (2019).

State v. Whitaker, 6 Wn. App. 2d 1, 429 P.3d 512 (2018), *petition for review filed*, No. 96777-6 (Wash. Jan. 24, 2019)

State v. Eagle, No. 76859-0-I (Wash. Ct. App. Nov. 5, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/768590.PDF>, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1028, 435 P.3d 283 (2019).

No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom (Dissent)

State v. Baus, No. 76962-6-I (Wash. Ct. App. Nov. 5, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/769626.pdf>, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1030, 435 P.3d 277 (2019).

State v. Pool, No. 35296-0-III (Wash. Ct. App. Oct. 30, 2018) (unpublished), http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/352960_unp.pdf, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1025, 435 P.3d 272 (2019).

State v. Gomez-Monges, No. 32919-4-III (Wash. Ct. App. Oct. 18, 2018) (unpublished), http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/329194_unp.pdf, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1026, 435 P.3d 267 (2019).

State v. Hart, No. 35381-8-III (Wash. Ct. App. Oct. 2, 2018) (unpublished), http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/353818_unp.pdf, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1024, 435 P.3d 276 (2019).

State v. Johnson, No. 49682-8-II (Wash. Ct. App. Sept. 25, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049682-8-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>.

State v. Goheen-Rengo, No. 76424-1-I (Wash. Ct. App. Sept. 24, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/764241.pdf>, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1014, 432 P.3d 778 (2019).

State v. Monghate, No. 75474-2-I (Wash. Ct. App. Sept. 10, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/754742.pdf>, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1013, 432 P.3d 786 (2019).

State v. Head, No. 76608-2-I (Wash. Ct. App. July 30, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/766082.pdf>.

State v. Fulmer, No. 49024-2-II (Wash. Ct. App. July 17, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049024-2-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>.

In re Det. of Urlacher, 6 Wn. App. 2d 725, 427 P.3d 662 (2018), *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1024, 435 P.3d 276 (2019)

No. 35668-0-III
State v. Loughbom (Dissent)

State v. Jennings, No. 33910-6-III (Wash. Ct. App. June 28, 2018) (unpublished), http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/339106_unp.pdf, *review denied*, 191 Wn.2d 1024, 428 P.3d 1187 (2018)

State v. Baker, No. 48839-6-II (Wash. Ct. App. June 12, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2048839-6-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1002, 430 P.3d 258 (2018)

State v. Goodson, No. 34800-8-III (Wash. Ct. App. June 12, 2018) (unpublished), http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/348008_unp.pdf

State v. Ceesay, No. 76045-9-I (Wash. Ct. App. May 21, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/760459.PDF>.

State v. Jacobson, No. 49887-1-II (Wash. Ct. App. May 15, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049887-1-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>, *review denied*, 192 Wn.2d 1005, 430 P.3d 247 (2018)

State v. Lima, No. 49304-7-II (Wash. Ct. App. Apr. 3, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049304-7-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>.

State v. Pope, No. 74408-9-I (Wash. Ct. App. Mar. 26, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/744089.PDF>, *review denied*, 190 Wn.2d 1031, 421 P.3d 447 (2018).

State v. Ross, No. 48321-1-II (Wash. Ct. App. Mar. 20, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2048321-1-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>, *review denied*, 190 Wn.2d 1031, 421 P.3d 447 (2018).

State v. Snyder, No. 75717-2-I (Wash. Ct. App. Feb. 26, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/757172.pdf>.

State v. Brown, No. 75627-3-I (Wash. Ct. App. Feb. 12, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/756273.pdf>.

No. 35668-0-III

State v. Loughbom (Dissent)

State v. Wood, No. 49425-6-II (Wash. Ct. App. Feb. 6, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049425-6-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>, *review denied*, 190 Wn.2d 1031, 421 P.3d 448 (2018).

State v. Berhe, No. 75277-4-I (Wash. Ct. App. Feb. 5, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/752774.pdf>, *review granted*, 191 Wn.2d 1026, 429 P.3d 511 (2018).

In re Personal Restraint of Sandoval, 189 Wn.2d 811, 832, 408 P.3d 675 (2018).

State v. Nowacki, No. 49163-0-II (Wash. Ct. App. Jan. 9, 2018) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2049163-0-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>.

State v. Salas, 1 Wn. App. 2d 931, 408 P.3d 383, *review denied*, 190 Wn.2d 1016, 415 P.3d 1200 (2018)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Corey Parker, certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and of the State of Washington that on July 1, 2019, I caused to be served the foregoing Motion to Publish to the parties listed below in the manner shown below:

Attorney for Respondent:

Adam Walser
Walsead1@yahoo.com

Jeffrey Barkdull
jbarkdull@co.lincoln.wa.us

- By First Class Mail
- By Fed Express
- By Facsimile
- By Hand Delivery
- By Email

Appellant:

Gregg Loughbom
1220 Park Avenue
Seven Bays, WA 99122-8755

- By First Class Mail
- By Fed Express
- By Facsimile
- By Hand Delivery
- By Email

Corey Evan Parker
Corey Evan Parker
WSBA No. 40006
1275 12th Avenue NW Suite 1B
Issaquah, WA 98027
(425) 221-2195

LAW OFFICE OF COREY EVAN PARKER

July 01, 2019 - 9:20 AM

Transmittal Information

Filed with Court: Court of Appeals Division III
Appellate Court Case Number: 35668-0
Appellate Court Case Title: State of Washington v. Gregg Allen Loughbom
Superior Court Case Number: 17-1-00028-8

The following documents have been uploaded:

- 356680_Petition_for_Review_20190701091917D3342910_9036.pdf
This File Contains:
Petition for Review
The Original File Name was Petition for Review.pdf

A copy of the uploaded files will be sent to:

- adam.a.walser@gmail.com
- jbarkdull@co.lincoln.wa.us

Comments:

Sender Name: Corey Parker - Email: corey@coreyevanparkerlaw.com

Address:

1230 ROSECRANS AVE STE 300
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA, 90266-2494
Phone: 425-221-2195

Note: The Filing Id is 20190701091917D3342910