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Supreme Court No. 100895-3
(COA No. 54284-6-II)

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent,

v.

ADRIAN ALVAREZ,

Petitioner.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR PIERCE COUNTY

PETITION FOR REVIEW

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A. IDENTITY OF PETITIONER AND DECISION BELOW

Adrian Alvarez, petitioner here and appellant below, asks this Court to accept review of the Court of Appeals decision terminating review dated March 29, 2022, pursuant to RAP 13.3(a)(2)(b) and RAP 13.4(b).¹

B. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Racial and ethnic discrimination undermines the fairness of the criminal justice system and must be taken seriously when alleged. Mr. Alvarez told the court his lawyer used ethnic slurs to disparage him and asked for a new lawyer. The judge refused the request, ruling this was not a legal basis for a new lawyer and explaining he never saw the lawyer act inappropriately in court. The Court of Appeals said it must defer to the judge's credibility assessment. Should this Court grant review where the courts below did not meaningfully

¹ Mr. Alvarez filed a motion for reconsideration on April 20, 2022, along with a motion for two-day extension of time. No ruling on the motion or extension request has been issued to date.

assess an accused person's claim of racial bias by his lawyer, despite his right to equal justice and meaningful assistance of counsel as well as the judiciary's interest in rooting out racial bias?

2. When the prosecution's case relies on a self-interested accomplice's testimony, the court caution instruct the jury about relying on this testimony if it is not substantially corroborated. The Court of Appeals held this rule no longer applies if the court believes there is any corroboration of the accused person's involvement. Does the Court of Appeals decision conflict with this prior Court's decisions and should this Court grant review due to the importance of ensuring juries are not inappropriately influenced by the testimony of self-interested witnesses who receive a direct benefit in exchange for testifying against the accused?

3. The right to present a defense includes confronting witnesses about their credibility and bias. The court barred Mr.

Alvarez from questioning a witness about the extent of the benefit he received in exchange for testifying. Did this limitation on Mr. Alvarez's right to challenge the credibility of a witness contribute to the unfairness of Mr. Alvarez's trial and deprive him of his right to present a defense under the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments and article I, section 22?

4. The prosecution creates a grave risk of improperly influencing the jury by vouching for the credibility of an informant who testifies in exchange for a personal benefit. Over defense objection, the prosecutor elicited evidence of his own out-of-court efforts to ensure a key witness was telling the truth and promised the jury another central witness was trustworthy. Did the Court of Appeals disregard this Court's warning against allowing prosecutors to impermissibly vouch for its witnesses, undermining the fairness of the trial and requiring review?

5. The double jeopardy protections of the state and federal constitutions prohibit multiple punishments for the same

legal and factual conduct. Mr. Alvarez was accused of rapidly firing six shots into a car, hitting the two people inside, and was convicted of first-degree murder and attempted first-degree murder for these acts. He was convicted of drive-by shooting for the identical acts. This Court has not addressed whether as charged and proven, it violates double jeopardy to punish a person for murder and attempted murder as well as the overlapping offense of drive-by shooting. Should review be granted to decide this constitutional issue of substantial public importance?

6. The court must meaningfully consider a request for an exceptional sentence below the standard range based on an accurate understanding of the law. The court denied Mr. Alvarez's request for mitigation based on his youth because it believed his case was not like *Houston-Sconiers*,² yet *Houston-Sconiers* that does not apply to Mr. Alvarez's request. Should

this Court grant review of the trial court's use of the wrong legal standard to deny Mr. Alvarez's request for a mitigated sentence?

C. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

In March 2018, Ronald Doss II shot and injured Arnell Anderson. RP 1185-86, 1453. Mr. Doss was a member of the Hilltop Crips and Mr. Anderson was a member of the 56 Gangster Disciples (GDs). RP 1184, 1188.

Jayden Montgomery Fisher was close to Mr. Anderson, as he was raising a child with Mr. Anderson's cousin and he was in the same gang. RP 953, 1185.

One evening in July 2018, Mr. Fisher was driving his car with Josh Soria, known as Gutta, in the front passenger seat and Adrian Alvarez in the back seat. RP 1207-8. The three were going to get "more weed." RP 1209, 1515.

Mr. Fisher said Mr. Soria was a more powerful GD and he "pushed" them to look for a Hilltop Crip to retaliate for Mr.

² *State v. Houston-Sconiers*, 188 Wn.2d 1, 391 P.3d 409

Anderson's shooting. RP 1209-10, 1217, 1219. However, Mr. Soria said Mr. Fisher insisted on finding a Crip for retaliation. RP 1459-60. Both men agreed Mr. Alvarez never suggested they look for a Hilltop Crip and wanted to go home. RP 1217-18, 1464, 1521-22.

After a few failed attempts at finding a member of the Hilltop Crips, Mr. Fisher pulled alongside a parked car with two people inside. RP 1221. Someone told Mr. Fisher to keep driving because the car had "a female" inside, but Mr. Fisher saw another person in the car too. RP 663, 1473.

Mr. Fisher leaned toward the car and said, "where are you from?" RP 1221. From the passenger seat, Mr. Doss said, "from Hilltop Crip." *Id.* Mr. Fisher said he inched his car forward and Mr. Alvarez fired six shots into the car holding Mr. Doss. RP 1221-22. Mr. Soria said he did not know who fired the shots but

(2017).

thought it was Mr. Alvarez. RP 1530, 1534. He did not see Mr. Alvarez with a gun but knows he carries one. RP 1461, 1519.

The driver of this other car, Ashune Evans, realized later that a bullet hit her in the finger. RP 678. Mr. Doss was struck in the chest and died. 10/15/19RP 24-25.

Ms. Evans said Mr. Fisher drove the car that pulled up next to her. RP 695. She did not know him but remembered his distinctive long curly hair and found a picture of him on Facebook. RP 667, 690. She could not describe anyone else in the car. RP 707, 713, 720. She was uncertain if the shots were fired from the backseat and did not see the shooting happen. RP 760, 781. Once she said the person in the back seat wore a dark hoodie but did not remember if that was accurate and gave no other description. RP 668, 687, 766. She did not see anyone else's facial features, race, or skin color. RP 720-21, 790.

The police arrested Mr. Fisher and he initially denied any involvement in the shooting and said someone else had his car.

Ex. 97RP 3-5 (transcript of video statement). When pressed, he admitted his presence but said it was Mr. Alvarez's idea. Ex. 97RP 5, 7. He said Mr. Soria was not there, then said Mr. Soria was there but had nothing to do with it. Ex. 97RP 7, 10, 36. Then he said "they forced" him to drive. Ex. 97RP 19. Toward the end of the interview, when a detective questioned whether he was being truthful about his role in the incident, Mr. Fisher admitted he was actively involved in looking for a Crip member that night. Ex. 97RP 84-89.

From the outset of his arrest, Mr. Fisher repeatedly asked for a deal to avoid a long prison sentence. Ex. 97RP 4-5, 43, 62-63. He entered a plea agreement where he pled guilty to murder, but if he satisfactorily testified against Mr. Alvarez, this conviction would change to a less serious offense and a promised sentencing recommendation of 16 years in prison. RP 1303. Without this reduction, he would face 50 to 60 years in prison. RP 1302.

Mr. Soria faced a sentence of life without parole under the three-strike law if convicted as charged. RP 488. To avoid this sentence, Mr. Soria also entered a plea bargain. RP 1508-09. His plea would lead to a 32-year recommended sentence in exchange for testifying against Mr. Alvarez. RP 1509.

Following Mr. Fisher's arrest, the police searched the home where he lived with his parents, siblings, girlfriend, son, girlfriend's sister, and others. RP 914-15, 1084. The home was on a large property with several outbuildings. Mr. Alvarez stayed there at times, sleeping in a garage. RP 919, 943, 1088, 1104, 1140, 1152, 1274-75. His driver's license used the address of the Fisher home. RP 1141.

The garage was a place where many people hung out and left things. RP 1145-46, 1149-50. Under a mattress, the police found a magazine that would fit a .380 caliber gun. RP 855. The police did not find any unfired .380 ammunition. RP 1052.

The casings the police found after the shooting were .380 caliber. 10/15/19RP 54. Police also found three pieces of metal in a fire pit on Mr. Fisher's property. 10/15/19RP 35-36. These pieces of metal were not connected to any weapon by a forensic analyst and, while consistent with a Ruger .380, they could have been from many other firearms. 10/15/19RP 80.

The prosecution charged Mr. Alvarez with first degree murder against Mr. Doss and attempted first degree murder against Ms. Evans, drive-by shooting, unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree, multiple firearm enhancements, and alleged the aggravating factor that Mr. Alvarez acted to boost his position in the hierarchy of the gang to which he was a member. CP 12-16. Mr. Soria and Mr. Fisher both denied that this shooting would advance his position in the gang. RP 1257, 1284, 1502. The jury found this aggravating factor applied. CP 139-40, 144-45. The jury also convicted Mr. Alvarez of most charged offenses, including first degree premeditated murder and

attempted first degree murder, as well as drive-by shooting.³ CP 136-61. However, the jury found him not guilty of unlawful possession of a firearm. CP 162.

At sentencing, Mr. Alvarez asked the court to impose a sentence below the standard range based on his youth. RP 1882-86. He had just turned 22 years old at the time of the incident, had never been to prison before, and had a turbulent childhood without support or structure. RP 1883. He was kicked out of school and his mother's home and hoped to get his high school diploma while in prison. RP 1892-93. He acknowledged he had a lot of developmental growth to do and would take advantage of programs in prison to better himself. RP 1892.

The court ruled his case was nothing like the *Houston-Sconiers* case and instead was deliberate and planned. RP 1896. It imposed an exceptional sentence above the standard range,

³ The court dismissed other overlapping offenses violating double jeopardy, including first degree murder by extreme indifference, second degree intentional murder, and first

based on the gang membership aggravating factor, for a sentence totaling 724 months in prison. *Id.*

The facts are further explained in Appellant's Opening Brief, in the relevant factual and argument sections, and are incorporated herein.

E. ARGUMENT

1. This Court should grant review because the courts below refused to ensure an attorney's racial or ethnic hostility toward a client does not undermine the fairness of the proceedings.

a. A lawyer's racial or ethnic hostility toward a client constitutes an impermissible conflict undermining the right to counsel and the fairness of the trial.

The Sixth Amendment and article I, section 22 guarantee an accused person "the basic elements of a fair trial," including the right to effective assistance of counsel and conflict-free counsel. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 684-85, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 80 L. Ed. 2d 674 (1984); *Wheat v. United States*,

degree assault. CP 12-15, 167.

486 U.S. 153, 159, 108 S. Ct. 1692, 100 L. Ed. 2d 140 (1988)
(explaining right to assistance of counsel free of actual conflicts).
When there is a “breakdown in the adversarial process”
affecting the fundamental fairness of the proceeding due to
counsel’s actions, the attorney’s performance violates this
constitutional mandate. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 696.

“A trial is fundamentally unfair if defense counsel harbors
extreme and deep-rooted ill will toward the defendant on
account of his race.” *Ellis v. Harrison*, 947 F.3d 555, 561-62
(9th Cir. 2020) (Nguyen, J., concurring and explaining en banc
order). Racial or ethnic bias may affect counsel’s performance in
“many invisible ways.” *Id.* While an off-hand racist remark by a
lawyer that is not directed at a client may not be presumptively
prejudicial, prejudice is presumed when defense counsel’s racial
or ethnic animus casts doubt on the attorney’s ability to fairly
represent the client. *Id.* at 564

This Court has recognized that “racial bias is a common and pervasive evil that causes systemic harm to the administration of justice.” *State v. Berhe*, 193 Wn.2d 647, 657, 444 P.3d 1172 (2019). But unlike other types of misconduct, it is “uniquely difficult to identify.” *Id.* People who hold racially biased views “are unlikely to admit to doing so” and they may not be overtly aware of their implicit biases. *Id.* The effect of a lawyer’s racism or ethnic prejudices is far harder to measure than other failings of counsel like an inadequate investigation. *Ellis*, 947 F.3d at 562, citing *State v. Monday*, 171 Wn.2d 667, 678, 257 P.3d 551 (2011).

This Court has also encouraged courts to eradicate racial and ethnic bias in the legal system. *See State v. Towessnute*, 197 Wn.2d 574, 575, 486 P.3d 111 (2021); Wash. St. S. Ct., Letter to Members of Judiciary & Legal Cmty. (June 4, 2020). Judges “must recognize” the role they play in devaluing the lives of people of color and take steps to rectify this injustice. *Garfield*

Cty. Transp. Auth. v. State, 196 Wn.2d 378, 390 n.1, 473 P.3d
1205 (2020).

b. The courts below impermissibly sanctioned a claim of untenable racial hostility by an attorney

The Court of Appeals insisted it broadly defers to a trial judge's credibility ruling when a person described racist misconduct by a lawyer. Slip op. 16. It ruled that an appellate court "cannot" review a judge's credibility ruling, citing *Morse v. Antonellis*, 149 Wn.2d 572, 575, 70 P.3d 125 (2003). *Id.* But *Morse* involved a jury's role in deciding the credibility questions that arise at trial where eyewitnesses testify about the events. *Morse* is inapplicable.

An appellate court's role includes ensuring an accused person receives equal justice. *Monday*, 171 Wn.2d at 680. Its role is to protect the fairness of the proceedings and demand full and fair inquiries into allegations of racial or ethnic bias that undermine the justice system. *See, e.g., Garfield*, 196 Wn.2d at 390 n.1.

In *Monday*, this Court ruled the typical framework for assessing prosecutorial misconduct does not apply when the

prosecution uses racialized rhetoric in closing argument. 171 Wn.2d at 680. Instead, it presumes arguments premised on racial bias are prejudicial and places the burden on the prosecution to prove the argument was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. *Id.*

Here the trial court simply accepted the attorney's denial of impropriety because the judge had not seen the attorney act in a racist manner in court. 7/1/19RP 11-13. It refused any further inquiry when Mr. Alvarez explained his lawyer acted differently with him than in court. 7/1/19RP 14.

The court also ruled that Mr. Alvarez's allegation does not "rise[] to the level of a legal basis for the Court to discharge counsel." 7/1/19RP 13. It refused to take any action despite the troubling nature of Mr. Alvarez's description of his lawyer's display of racial and ethnic bias.

The court's inquiry was inadequate and its conclusion that a lawyer's use of derogatory ethnic slurs is not a "legal basis" for the court to act is both wrong and harmful. This limited

inquiry and a court's willingness to accept an attorney's denial of misconduct does not acknowledge or protect an accused person's rights to meaningful assistance of counsel and fair proceedings. There can be no reason to use ethnic slurs against a client, which the Court of Appeals opinion does not acknowledge or address.

This Court should grant review because Mr. Alvarez was denied his right to conflict-free counsel and equal justice. This Court has prioritized the judiciary's role in ensuring a fair trial free from racial bias and the perception of such bias. There are no cases setting forth a framework for judges to use when assessing an accused person's account of racial or ethnic hostility by his appointed lawyer. Substantial public interest favors review to give trial courts guidance in how to assess an complaint about racial hostility expressed by appointed counsel.

2. The imperative of properly instructing the jury on the risk of relying on allegations of self-interested participants merits review

a. The Court of Appeals decision conflicts with this Court's precedent.

When the prosecution introduces testimony of an accomplice, the court should expressly warn the jury against relying on statements of a self-interested party that are not substantially corroborated. *State v. Harris*, 102 Wn.2d 148, 155, 685 P.2d 584 (1984); Slip op. at 20. *Harris* held, “it is always the better practice for a trial court to give the cautionary instruction whenever accomplice testimony is introduced.” *Id.*; *see also State v. Carothers*, 84 Wn.2d 256, 269, 525 P.2d 731 (1974) (“a cautionary instruction is mandatory if the prosecution relies upon the testimony of an accomplice”).

Harris also held “failure to give this instruction is always reversible error when the prosecution relies *solely* on accomplice testimony.” *Id.* Courts must reverse for the “failure to give this instruction” unless the accomplice testimony “was substantially

corroborated by testimonial, documentary or circumstantial evidence.” *Id.*

Despite recognizing the law set forth in *Harris*, the Court of Appeals ruled that *Harris* was modified and diluted by *In re Pers. Restraint of Sandoval*, 189 Wn.2d 811, 408 P.3d 675 (2018). But the Court of Appeals misconstrues *Sandoval*.

Sandoval was a personal restraint petition, not a direct appeal like Mr. Alvarez’s case. 189 Wn.2d at 820-21. As a collateral attack, the petitioner bore a heavy burden of proving not only that error occurred, but also constitutional error actually and substantially prejudiced him and a non-constitutional error was a fundamental defect that inherently resulted in a complete miscarriage of justice. *Id.* at 821.

In *Sandoval*, the trial court denied a request for a cautionary accomplice instruction. This Court found no fundamental error occurred because the trial court found other evidence substantially corroborated the accomplice’s testimony.

Id. at 816-17. Indeed, Mr. Sandoval admitted he knew about a planned shooting in advance and took part in it as a lookout. *Id.*

Sandoval was a case where the prosecution had substantial evidence the defendant knowingly participated in the crime, indeed he admitted as much, but his role was minor. The rule of *Sandoval* is that when there is clear evidence the defendant was an accomplice, the court does not err when it does not instruct the jury on the careful consideration required for evaluating the prosecution's use of testimony from other accomplices. 189 Wn.2d at 824.

Unlike *Sandoval*, Mr. Alvarez did not admit to knowingly participating in the shooting. Unlike *Sandoval*, no one claimed there was an advance plan to shoot anyone. The testimony uniformly showed Mr. Alvarez wanted to go home. RP 1217-18, 1464, 1521-22.

Sandoval does not relieve the court of the obligation to instruct the court about the close scrutiny required of accomplice

testimony when that testimony forms the substantial core of the evidence against the accused.

Unlike *Sandoval*, there was thin evidence of Mr. Alvarez's involvement apart from the claims from the self-interested participants. The only eyewitness, Ms. Evans, did not see where the shots came from or who fired them. RP 760, 781. She only remembered the driver, Mr. Fisher. RP 761. As to anyone else in the car, she said only "maybe there was a dark hood involved." RP 761. She immediately ducked down after hearing the shots and seeing her window busted. *Id.* The shots were suddenly and rapidly fired and she did not see them. RP 676.

The Court of Appeals also relied on after-the-fact testimony from Mr. Fisher's girlfriend with whom he shared a child and her sister. They had their own self-interest in seeing Mr. Fisher receive the benefit of his plea bargain, so their testimony should not be viewed as neutral. Yet Mr. Fisher's

girlfriend did not implicate Mr. Alvarez and her sister only thought it was possible Mr. Alvarez had a melted gun barrel. RP 946, 950-51, 1109, 1155. At best this could corroborate post-crime assistance but does not substantially corroborate Mr. Alvarez's liability in the charged crime as required to avoid giving this instruction.

There was not substantial independent evidence corroborating the self-interested accomplice testimony claiming Mr. Alvarez participated in the shooting. Consequently, it was mandatory for the court to give a cautionary accomplice instruction if requested. *Harris*, 102 Wn.2d at 155. The Court of Appeals decision conflicts with *Harris* and misconstrues *Sandoval* to set a new standard that makes this instruction unnecessary. This Court should grant review due to the Court of Appeals failure to understand and apply this Court's precedent.

b. Failing to instruct the jury about the caution required when relying on self-interested witnesses who receive great personal benefit undermines the fairness of the trial.

“Washington courts recognize that an informant or snitch may have an interest in testifying against the defendant; therefore, trial courts must give 11 *Washington Practice: Washington Pattern Jury Instructions: Criminal* 6.05, at 184 (3rd ed. 2008) (WPIC) whenever there is uncorroborated accomplice testimony.” *State v. Statler*, 160 Wn. App. 622, 635, 248 P.3d 165 (2011).

Testimony from people receiving personal benefits is a leading cause of wrongful convictions. Alexandra Natapoff, *Beyond Unreliable: How Snitches Contribute to Wrongful Convictions*, 37 *Golden Gate U.L. Rev.* 107, 112 (2006). Perjured informant testimony is the leading cause of wrongful convictions in capital cases, present in 46.0% of the death row cases resulting in exonerations between 1973 and 2004. Rob Warden, *NW. Univ. Sch. of Law Ctr. On Wrongful Convictions, The Snitch System*, 3 (2004). In Washington, 61% of exonerated cases involve perjured informant testimony.

Washington Innocence Project, *Causes of Wrongful Convictions*.

Here, the court did not instruct the jury on the need to carefully assess the accomplices' testimony and defense counsel never proposed this instruction. This failure constituted deficient performance and prejudicial error, as further explained in Appellant's Opening Brief at 26-30. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687. The Court of Appeals misapplied this Court's precedent when holding no error occurred. Slip op. at 22.

This Court should grant review due to this constitutional error and to address the importance of giving jurors necessary tools to assess the credibility of self-interested witnesses who have a substantial personal incentive in pleasing the prosecution with their testimony.

3. The prosecution impermissibly and deliberately vouched for its central witness, even though this Court forbids this behavior

a. A prosecutor commits prejudicial misconduct by vouching for the truthfulness of a witness testifying in exchange for leniency

False or deceptive testimony by a person who testifies for the prosecution in exchange for leniency presents a grave defect in a criminal case and is a leading cause of wrongful convictions.

N. Mariana Islands v. Bowie, 243 F.3d 1109, 1123 (9th Cir.

2001); Melanie Fessinger, et al., *Informants v. Innocents:*

Informant Testimony and Its Contribution to Wrongful

Convictions, 48 Cap. U.L. Rev. 149, 150 (2020).

Using informers, accomplices, or “other betrayals” is “dirty business [that] may raise serious questions of credibility.” *On Lee v. United States*, 343 U.S. 747, 757, 72 S. Ct. 967, 96 L. Ed. 1270 (1952). In *Bowie*, two participants in a crime collaborated to blame a third person. 243 F.3d at 1117. The

government should have but did not investigate whether the defendant was being framed. *Id.*

The court in *Bowie* emphasized that the prosecution has a special duty to “assure that the defendant has a fair and impartial trial.” *Id.* at 1116, citing *inter alia Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78, 88, 55 S. Ct. 629, 79 L. Ed. 1314 (1935). This duty includes appreciating “the perils of using rewarded criminals as witnesses” and taking “all reasonable measures to safeguard the system against treachery.” *Id.* (internal citation omitted).

A prosecutor may not vouch for the credibility of a witness. *Berger*, 295 U.S. at 88. Vouching occurs when the prosecution places the prestige of the government behind a witness, inducing the jury to trust the prosecution’s judgment, or conveys that it knows information supporting the witness’s testimony, encouraging the jury to rely on evidence not presented to the jury. *United States v. Young*, 470 U.S. 1, 18-19, 105 S. Ct. 1038, 1048, 84 L. Ed. 2d 1 (1985).

Vouching impairs an accused person's due process right to have a jury determine guilt based on the evidence presented in court. *See Darden v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 168, 181, 106 S. Ct. 2464, 91 L. Ed. 2d 144 (1986); *State v. Kirkman*, 159 Wn.2d 918, 927, 155 P.3d 125 (2007). It implicates the right to a fair trial and impartial jury under article I, section 21, and the Sixth Amendment. *State v. Johnson*, 152 Wn. App. 924, 934, 219 P.3d 958 (2009).

The prosecution also vouches for cooperating witnesses when it elicits evidence the witnesses are obligated to tell the truth under their plea agreements with the prosecution. *Brooks*, 508 F.3d at 1210; *State v. Ish*, 170 Wn.2d 189, 199, 241 P.3d 389 (2010). The prosecution may not suggest it “knows whether the witness is being truthful and stands behind the veracity of the witness’s testimony.” *Brooks*, 508 F.3d at 1210.

In *Ish*, this Court expressed concern about a prosecutor inserting “self-serving language” into a plea agreement, such as

a promise to testify truthfully, then eliciting it as part of the witness's testimony. *Id.* at 198. This type of vouching is "prosecutorial overkill," and is an improper method of reassuring the jury the prosecution is taking extra efforts to motivate truthful testimony from the witness. *Id.*

b. The prosecutor improperly vouched for its witnesses' credibility.

Here, the prosecutor engaged in the impropriety *Ish* warned against. 170 Wn.2d at 198. He inserted self-serving language into an out-of-court conversation with its principal cooperating witness then had the witness repeat this conversation in court, making himself a witness and conveying his personal assurance of this witness's truthfulness.

The prosecutor asked Mr. Fisher about their private hallway conversation during a break in Mr. Fisher's testimony. The prosecutor asked, "What did I tell you to do" when he spoke to Mr. Fisher "this morning before you testified." RP 1309. Mr. Fisher replied, "Be honest." *Id.* As *Ish* explained, it is

improper vouching for the prosecution to bolster the credibility of the witness by having them repeat “self-serving and irrelevant” information that the prosecution has inserted into a plea agreement or conversation. 170 Wn.2d at 198.

The prosecutor continued in this vein, eliciting the prosecutor’s own statements to Mr. Fisher to show his efforts to monitor his testimony. The prosecutor asked Mr. Fisher, “Do you remember me telling you I don’t know your truth?” *Id.*

Defense counsel objected and said “Counsel is testifying.” RP 1309-10. The court overruled the objection on the grounds it would “allow some discretion.” RP 1310.

The prosecutor then pressed Mr. Fisher to repeat, “What did I emphasize” in this private hallway conversation. RP 1310. The witness could not answer at first and the prosecutor prodded him more, “What did I emphasize you do?” *Id.*

Mr. Fisher said, “Tell the truth.” *Id.* The prosecutor continued, “If the truth is that you shot a gun that night, I want

you to tell it.” *Id.* The prosecutor then asked Mr. Fisher to say whether he shot a gun, which Mr. Fisher denied. *Id.*

In closing argument, the prosecutor referred to his efforts to ensure Mr. Fisher was truthful when he said he was not the shooter, and told the jury that Mr. Fisher is “not the person on the stand who’s lying when he tells you who the real shooter was.” RP 1780. By saying Mr. Fisher is not lying, the prosecution vouched for his truthfulness. *See State v. Ramos*, 164 Wn. App. 327, 341 n.4, 263 P.3d 1268 (2011) (ruling prosecution improperly vouched for police by saying they were not being “less than 100 percent candid”).

Defense counsel immediately objected to this argument as vouching for Mr. Fisher. RP 1780. The court overruled the objection by saying, “Just opinion. You may proceed.” *Id.* Rather than cure the error, the court’s ruling implied the prosecutor’s opinion was a proper consideration for the jury.

Additionally, the prosecution vouched for Ms. Evans' credibility in closing argument. When discussing how Ms. Evans' testimony about the shooting, the prosecutor told the jury, "This woman can be trusted when she says these things." RP 1767. Defense counsel objected to this vouching. *Id.* The court did not rule on the objection and told the jury, "you're to decide the credibility of each witness." *Id.*

The prosecutor's persistent efforts to inject itself and its efforts to present truthful testimony constituted misconduct directed at bolstering these witnesses against Mr. Alvarez. The Court of Appeals did not denounce or even criticize this improper tactic by the prosecution. Slip op. at 28-29. It only said that "regardless" of what it was improper, it was not unduly prejudicial. This Court should grant review due to the importance of ensuring prosecutors comply with the rules set in this Court's cases, such as *Ish*, and satisfy their duty to "see

that” an accused person’s “rights to a constitutionally fair trial are not violated.” *Monday*, 171 Wn.2d at 676.

c. The court also curtailed the defense from fully exploring the benefits Mr. Soria received for testifying against Mr. Alvarez.

Evidence impeaching a central witness, even when there was already significant impeachment evidence available, is reasonably likely to affect the jury and essential to the right to present a defense. *Benn v. Lambert*, 283 F.3d 1040, 1055 (9th Cir. 2002); U.S. Const. amends. VI, XIV; Const. art. I, §§ 3, 22. It is “always relevant” to discredit a witness against the accused by exploring his bias and partiality. *Davis v. Alaska*, 415 U.S. 308, 316-17, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974).

“A defendant may . . . impeach a witness on cross-examination by referencing any agreements or promises made by the State in exchange for the witness's testimony.” *Ish*, 170 Wn.2d at 198.

Before trial, defense counsel asked to impeach Mr. Soria with the extent of his benefit from the plea agreement, which includes avoiding a third strike and mandatory life without parole sentence. RP 488. But when the prosecution objected, the court agreed jury need only hear he faced a possible life sentence, not a mandatory one. RP 496. In accordance with this ruling, the jury learned only that Mr. Soria was “facing like life on this case” and got a substantial reduction, “down to something like 32 years or so.” RP 1508-09.

The jury did not learn the extent of Mr. Soria’s significant personal investment in testifying against Mr. Alvarez. *Davis*, 415 U.S. at 318. Precluding the defense from questioning Mr. Soria about his actual sentencing exposure and the extent of the benefit he received Mr. Alvarez his right to meaningfully cross-examine this important witness for the prosecution. This Court should grant review of this restriction on impeachment of a key witness.

4. Mr. Alvarez's conviction for drive-by shooting rests on the same act as his other convictions from the same shooting, and this additional punishment violates double jeopardy.

Mr. Alvarez was convicted of murder and attempted murder, as well as drive-by shooting, for the same act of shooting several shots from Mr. Fisher's car into the car holding Mr. Doss and Ms. Evans. Entering convictions for drive-by shooting as well as the shooting of Mr. Doss and Ms. Evans violated the prohibition on double jeopardy. The drive-by shooting conviction should be vacated.

The Fifth Amendment and article I, section 9, prohibit multiple punishments for the same offense. *In re Pers. Restraint Petition of Orange*, 152 Wn.2d 795, 815, 100 P.3d 291 (2004). This protection applies even where the court imposes concurrent for the convictions. *Ball v. United States*, 470 U.S. 856, 864-65, 105 S. Ct. 1668, 84 L. Ed. 2d 740 (1985); *State v. Calle*, 125 Wn.2d 769, 774-75, 888 P.2d 155 (1995).

Courts evaluate the elements “as charged and proved, not merely as the level of an abstract articulation of the elements.” *State v. Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d 765, 777, 108 P.3d 753 (2005). Two convictions violate double jeopardy when the evidence required to support a conviction on one charge would have been sufficient to warrant a conviction upon the other. *Id.* at 772, citing *State v. Reiff*, 14 Wash. 664, 667, 45 P. 318 (1896).

Although murder and drive-by shooting may each have an element that the other does not, this is not determinative. The question is whether the State could have proved either crime *in this case* without also proving the other. *United States v. Dixon*, 509 U.S. 688, 698, 113 S. Ct. 2849, 125 L. Ed. 2d 556 (1993). It is irrelevant whether in other scenarios one crime could be established without also proving the other. *Id.*

The Court of Appeals insisted that *Orange* holds a double jeopardy violation requires “the same single act” underlying two convictions, so anytime more than one single shot is fired, there

cannot be a double jeopardy violation. Slip op. at 33. This analysis misconstrues *Orange* and the controlling double jeopardy test.

An offense is often more than one isolated movement and may be based on a course of conduct. *State v. Villanueva-Gonzalez*, 180 Wn.2d 975, 985, 329 P.3d 78 (2014). Assault commonly rests on more than a single act. *Id.* An attempt also commonly rests on a course of conduct. *State v. Latham*, 3 Wn. App. 2d 468, 477-78, 416 P.3d 725 (2018). The dividing line for double jeopardy purposes involves the lapse of time, methods employed, and location. *See Villanueva-Gonzalez*, 180 Wn.2d at 985; *Latham*, 3 Wn. App. 2d at 478.

Here several shots were fired rapidly, without pause, into a car late at night with no one else around, as each witness testified. RP 637, 676, 795. This overlapping behavior constitutes a single act for double jeopardy purposes and underlies multiple convictions. Cumulatively punishing Mr.

Alvarez for drive-by shooting conviction as well as first degree murder and first degree attempted murder violates double jeopardy. This Court should grant review.

5. The court misunderstood its discretion and misapplied the law when refusing to meaningfully consider Mr. Alvarez’s request to have his youthfulness taken into account at sentencing.

Because “the parts of the brain involved in behavior control continue to develop well into a person’s 20s,” youth may be a mitigating factor for a young adult. *State v. O’Dell*, 183 Wn.2d 680, 691-92, 696, 358 P.3d 359 (2015); RCW 9.94A.535(1)(e).

When a judge misunderstands the extent of the available sentencing discretion, this misinterpretation of the law is a fundamental defect undermining the validity of the sentence imposed. *In re Pers. Restraint of Mulholland*, 161 Wn.2d 322, 332-33, 166 P.3d 677 (2007). When a judge relies on “an impermissible basis for refusing to impose an exceptional sentence,” it has misapplied the law and a new sentencing

hearing is required. *State v. Khanteechit*, 101 Wn. App. 137, 138, 5 P.3d 727 (2000); RCW 9.94A.585.

The court relied on *Houston-Sconiers* to reject Mr. Alvarez's request for an exceptional sentence. It ruled, "I don't find that there's any reason to go an exceptional sentence downward, because I don't feel that any of the facts that applied in *Houston-Sconiers* apply here. I think this was thought of, premeditated, and was an execution." RP 1896.

After finding found *Houston-Sconiers* did not apply, the court said, "for that reason, I'm going to impose 320 months, which is the max, and I'll impose an additional 12 months for the gang aggravator" for first degree murder. *Id.* It imposed a consecutive term of 260 months, plus a 12-month aggravator and 60-month firearm enhancement for attempted first degree murder. The total sentence imposed was 724 months.

Houston-Sconiers governs the sentences imposed on children less than 18 years old. 188 Wn.2d at 21. It did not

discuss mitigated sentences for emerging adults like Mr. Alvarez. The court's belief that this case was not like *Houston-Sconiers* was an untenable basis for refusing to reduce Mr. Alvarez's sentence and treating his culpability as if he was a mature adult.

Instead, *O'Dell* explained the criteria the court should use to assess Mr. Alvarez's sentence. 183 Wn.2d at 691-92. It explains the Legislature set presumptive adult sentences without considering the developing brain of young adults and their potential for reduced culpability. *Id.* Recent studies "reveal fundamental differences between adolescent and mature brains" in areas that play critical roles in criminal behavior and this information is critical for an individual judge to assess at sentencing. *Id.* at 692.

At sentencing, Mr. Alvarez explained he had never been to prison before. He understood, "I'm not fully there develop[mental]ly." RP 1892. He described his unstable

childhood and lack of any support. *Id.* He hoped to make the best of prison, promised he would “go there to get my GED, my high school diploma” and hoped to change for the better while in prison. RP 1892-93.

Mr. Alvarez’s adverse childhood experiences necessarily impacted his brain development and they distinguish his culpability from others. But the court misapplied the legal standards governing the mitigating factors premised on the reduced blameworthiness that accompanies youth improperly believing this mitigation applied only to children.

This Court should grant review because the trial court did not apply the correct framework when sentencing Mr. Alvarez to over 60 years in prison. A new sentencing hearing should be ordered at which the court meaningfully considers the reasons for imposing a mitigated sentence based on the correct legal standard.

F. CONCLUSION

Petitioner Adrian Alvarez respectfully requests that
review be granted pursuant to RAP 13.4(b).

Counsel certifies this document contains 6362 words and
complies with RAP 18.17(b).

DATED this 28th day of April 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nancy P. Collins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Nancy" and last name "Collins" clearly distinguishable.

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APPENDIX A

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

March 29, 2022

DIVISION II

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent,

v.

ADRIAN ALVAREZ,

Appellant.

No. 54284-6-II

UNPUBLISHED OPINION

GLASGOW, A.C.J.—Jayden Montgomery-Fisher, Joshua Soria, and Adrian Alvarez drove up next to another car occupied by Robert Doss II and Auzhane Evans one night in 2018. The person in the back seat of Montgomery-Fisher’s car fired shots killing Doss and injuring Evans. All three men in Montgomery-Fisher’s car were charged with murder.

Montgomery-Fisher and Soria pleaded guilty and testified for the State at Alvarez’s trial. They said that Alvarez shot Doss and Evans from the back seat. Evans testified that the shooter was wearing a hooded sweatshirt and was in the back seat. A jury convicted Alvarez of first degree murder for killing Doss, first degree attempted murder for injuring Evans, and drive-by shooting.

Alvarez first asserts that his counsel made a racially derogatory remark directed at him, and the trial court abused its discretion by denying him substitute counsel. Alvarez also contends that defense counsel should have sought, and the trial court should have given the jury, a cautionary instruction regarding accomplice testimony. He argues the to convict jury instructions lacked an essential element, the prosecutor committed misconduct, his drive-by shooting conviction violated double jeopardy, and the trial court erred by not considering Alvarez’s youth at sentencing. Alvarez

further argues, and the State concedes, that the trial court improperly failed to enter written findings of fact to support an exceptional sentence and two legal financial obligations (LFOs) should be stricken. Finally, Alvarez filed a statement of additional grounds for review (SAG).

We affirm Alvarez's convictions. We remand for the trial court to enter written findings to support Alvarez's exceptional sentence upward, strike the community custody supervision fee from his judgment and sentence, and investigate the DNA collection fee. We otherwise affirm Alvarez's sentence. Alvarez is not entitled to resentencing at this time.

FACTS

I. BACKGROUND

Doss shot Arnelle Anderson, a member of a rival gang, in May 2018. Anderson survived the shooting, but he did not seek police assistance or cooperate with law enforcement, and Doss was never prosecuted.

Montgomery-Fisher, Soria, and Alvarez were in the same gang as Anderson. Two months later, the three men were driving around Tacoma. Montgomery-Fisher was in the driver's seat, Soria was in the front passenger seat, and Alvarez was in the back seat. They stopped their car to ask two men in a 7-Eleven and a pedestrian about their gang affiliation. Both encounters ended peacefully.

Then the three men pulled up alongside a car with Doss in the passenger seat and Evans in the driver's seat. Montgomery-Fisher asked Doss where he was from. Doss replied by identifying his gang. Montgomery-Fisher drove his vehicle forward as the back window rolled down, and several shots were fired from the rear passenger window into Evans's car. The shots killed Doss and wounded Evans's hand.

Detective Steven Shank was the lead investigator on the shooting. Between Evans's recollections and security camera footage from businesses in the area, police traced the vehicle to Montgomery-Fisher. When interviewed, Montgomery-Fisher admitted that he, Soria, and Alvarez had been seeking to attack rival gang members as revenge for Anderson, and they stumbled across Doss as a coincidence.

Montgomery-Fisher and Soria both pleaded guilty. In exchange for their testimony at Alvarez's trial identifying Alvarez as the shooter, the State agreed to recommend for Montgomery-Fisher a sentence of 16.5 years instead of more than 50 years, and for Soria a sentence of 32.5 years instead of life.

Alvarez was charged with both premeditated and extreme indifference first degree murder and second degree murder for killing Doss. He was also charged with first degree attempted murder and first degree assault for wounding Evans, drive-by shooting, and first degree unlawful possession of a firearm. All of the charges except the drive-by shooting and unlawful possession of a firearm carried firearm enhancements, and every charge except the firearm possession carried a gang aggravator.

II. PRETRIAL

A. Motion for Substitution of Counsel

In July 2019, Alvarez filed a bar complaint against his attorney and sought to have him replaced with new counsel. When the trial court asked Alvarez "what do you want me to know?" Alvarez stated,

I would like to have [my attorney] withdraw from my case due to his derogatory terms that he used against me, calling me a wetback, and that I should rot in prison with the rest of my kind.

I would like him to withdraw from my case. We have a communication meltdown. We never been on the same page.

Verbatim Report of Proceedings (VRP) (July 1, 2019) at 12. The trial court asked if the attorney wished to respond, and counsel denied making such comments:

I did not make those statements, Your Honor. The only thing close I would say was when I asked him about where he was born, if he was a [U.S.] citizen, as I do on every case. And probably [I] would then make a few remarks about saying I only ask this because I need to know if you are because [it] can [a]ffect your . . . case . . . which is one of the first things you're supposed to do.

But we've never had any remarks -- I never said anything like that.

Id. at 13. The judge noted that the attorney had been appearing in front of her for 20 years and that the comments did not “sound to me like something I’ve ever heard [him] do, and he’s an excellent lawyer.” *Id.* Alvarez stated, “He can be one way towards you but in another time -- like, when we . . . are face to face, he can be a different person. So people can put a different persona on for different people so you don’t know if he said that to me or not.” *Id.* at 14. The trial court explained that Alvarez had not presented a sufficient legal basis to discharge his attorney, especially where the case was already 300 days old. The trial court denied Alvarez’s request.

B. Motions Regarding Impeachment of Accomplices

Defense counsel sought permission to impeach Montgomery-Fisher and Soria by asking them about their plea deals and the potential reduction in the State’s recommended sentences, including that Soria was facing a possible life sentence because he was on his third strike offense. The State agreed that defense counsel could ask them about the total number of years that they were facing, contrasted with the deal they would receive for testifying for the State in Alvarez’s case. But the State opposed mentioning Soria’s third strike because discussing prior strikes would

reveal criminal history to the jury, information that would normally be excluded. The trial court ruled that in addition to facing a life sentence, defense counsel could say that Soria was avoiding a strike offense by pleading guilty, but not that he was avoiding his *third* strike. The trial court stated, “I don’t think it’s relevant that he had two other strike offenses prior to that.” 5 VRP at 495.

Defense counsel also sought permission to impeach Montgomery-Fisher with several juvenile convictions—a third degree theft from 2014, another third degree theft and a false statement to a public servant from 2012, and two third degree thefts from 2010. The trial court allowed defense counsel to raise the 2014 theft and the 2012 false statement and theft. The trial court stated that it would allow those convictions to be raised because they were “recent in history” and “necessary for a fair determination of the issues of guilt or innocence in light of [the] seriousness of the charges.” 9 VRP at 1171. “I think the rest of the thefts are cumulative . . . [b]ut the false statement I think is also germane.” *Id.* at 1171-72.

Defense counsel also requested permission to impeach Soria with a third degree theft from 2010, a possession of a stolen vehicle from 2009, and a second degree robbery from 2008. The trial court stated, “You can use the 2010 theft in the third. The others are too remote.” 10 VRP at 1434.

III. TRIAL

A. Testimony and Closing Argument

At trial, witnesses testified that Alvarez and Montgomery-Fisher both lived on property in Graham around the time of the shooting. On the night of the shooting, Alvarez, Montgomery-Fisher, and Soria left the Graham property to purchase cigarettes and marijuana. They left in Montgomery-Fisher’s white Kia Sorento, the vehicle used in the shooting. They were gone for

several hours. Montgomery-Fisher's then-girlfriend became concerned about the length of time and began calling Soria and Montgomery-Fisher repeatedly. They told her that the car had overheated and they had stopped to put water in the engine.

The State sought to establish the route the men took in the white Kia the night of the shooting. Data from Soria's mobile phone indicated that he had been near a 7-Eleven around 10:30 p.m., close to the location of the shooting at 10:48 p.m., and near a McDonalds at 11:18 p.m.

Footage from the 7-Eleven showed Montgomery-Fisher, Soria, and Alvarez enter the store at approximately 10:32 p.m. In the video, Montgomery-Fisher, the only white member of the group, was wearing a black shirt; Soria was wearing a white shirt; and Alvarez was wearing a black hooded sweatshirt. Montgomery-Fisher approached two men within the 7-Eleven, asked for their gang affiliation, and left after receiving their answer. The white Kia left the 7-Eleven parking lot at roughly 10:34 p.m. After leaving the 7-Eleven, the men approached a pedestrian on the side of the road to ask where he was from. The pedestrian answered that he was from California, so the men left him alone. The first 911 call reporting the shooting was placed at approximately 10:50 p.m. The State presented a Google Maps estimate that the travel time from the 7-Eleven to the site of the shooting was 12 to 13 minutes.

Evans testified that the shots came from the rear window of the vehicle that pulled up next to her car and that she had told police the shooter was wearing a black hood. On cross-examination, Evans conceded that she had given varying accounts of what she could and could not remember in the days and months after the shooting. Evans testified that although she struggled with the details, she had never placed the shooter anywhere besides the back seat, and she had consistently believed that the shooter had dark skin and wore a black hood.

After the shooting, the white Kia traveled to a McDonalds where Montgomery-Fisher worked, arriving at roughly 11:17 p.m. The State played surveillance footage of Montgomery-Fisher entering the McDonalds alone to collect cups for water and use the restroom.

When the three men returned to the property in Graham in the white Kia, Montgomery-Fisher, who had shoulder-length hair, shaved his head. A visitor observed Alvarez trying to melt pieces of a gun in a fire pit on the Graham property after the shooting. Police did not recover the firearm used in the shooting, but the trial court admitted as evidence several pieces of metal that were collected from the fire pit that came from the same type of firearm as the one used in the shooting. And the State presented evidence that a magazine containing the same caliber of rounds fired at Doss and Evans was found under the mattress in the room where Alvarez lived.

The State called Johan Schoeman, a forensic scientist, to testify that shell casings recovered from the scene of the shooting and shell casings collected from a barn on the Graham property had been fired from the same gun. And Shank testified that, had someone fired a gun from the driver's seat of a vehicle out of the rear passenger window, the casings would likely have landed inside the vehicle instead of outside.

The State played recorded jail phone calls from Alvarez to Anderson where Alvarez complained that he "slid" for Anderson without Anderson doing anything to repay him. 11 VRP at 1626. Shank testified that "slide" can "mean to pull up on someone to press an issue, fight or shoot them." *Id.* at 1626-27.

Montgomery-Fisher and Soria testified for the State. The two blamed each other regarding whose idea it was to seek revenge for Anderson, but both testified that Alvarez shot Doss.

Montgomery-Fisher testified on direct examination that he had already pleaded guilty to first degree murder and several other charges, resulting in a possible sentence of over 50 years. He admitted that in exchange for testifying in Alvarez's trial, the State would recommend a sentence of 16 years.

On cross-examination, Montgomery-Fisher acknowledged that he had been convicted for giving a false statement to a public servant in 2012 and third degree theft in 2014. Montgomery-Fisher also conceded that he lied to the police throughout their investigation of the shooting. On redirect, the State sought to rehabilitate Montgomery-Fisher's credibility:

[PROSECUTOR:] [Montgomery-Fisher] this morning before you testified, we sat out in the hall, correct?

[MONTGOMERY-FISHER:] Yes.

....

[PROSECUTOR:] What did I tell you to do?

[MONTGOMERY-FISHER:] Be honest.

[PROSECUTOR:] Do you remember me telling you I don't know your truth?

[MONTGOMERY-FISHER:] Yes.

[PROSECUTOR:] I wasn't there. I don't know what happened?

[MONTGOMERY-FISHER:] Yes.

[DEFENSE COUNSEL:] Objection, your Honor. Counsel is testifying.

THE COURT: I'll allow some discretion.

....

[PROSECUTOR:] What did I emphasize you do?

[MONTGOMERY-FISHER:] Tell the truth.

[PROSECUTOR:] If the truth is that you shot a gun that night, I want you to tell it. Did you shoot a gun?

[MONTGOMERY-FISHER:] No, I did not shoot the gun.

9 VRP at 1309-10. Defense counsel did not further cross-examine Montgomery-Fisher on this issue.

Defense counsel used cross-examination of Soria to impeach Montgomery-Fisher further with testimony that he had a reputation as a “storyteller.” 10 VRP at 1512. Soria corroborated Montgomery-Fisher’s timeline of the evening and that Alvarez fired the gun. On cross-examination, defense counsel raised Soria’s plea deal and the reduction in his sentence from something “like life” to 32 years, due to his cooperation with the State. *Id.* at 1508. He also emphasized that the State had to “be happy” with Soria’s testimony for Soria to receive the benefit of the deal. *Id.* at 1509. Defense counsel then raised Soria’s 2010 theft conviction.

In closing, the State recited pieces of Evans’s testimony and then identified evidence that corroborated her account, frequently using surveillance footage that had been admitted as evidence. The State argued,

[PROSECUTOR:] [Evans], however short her line of sight or however short her time was during this event in watching that car, she was close enough to see what happened. This car was no more than you all are to me. She was capable of seeing who was in the front seat, where the gun is coming from, where the shooter is coming from. She is capable of seeing that that driver isn’t leaning in a sort of bizarre, Gumby-like fashion during the shooting. This woman can be trusted when she says these things.

[DEFENSE COUNSEL:] Objection, your Honor; vouching.

THE COURT: Again, you’re to decide the credibility of each witness.

[PROSECUTOR:] So again, if these facts are true, how do we know the defendant is the shooter? First, we know what each of the men in the car were wearing. We know that [Montgomery-Fisher] had on a black T-shirt, not a hood. Here's him roughly 16 minutes before the shooting, black T-shirt. Here's him after the shooting, black T-shirt, no hood.

12 VRP at 1767-68. The State also pointed out that its case did not rest solely on Montgomery-Fisher and Soria's credibility:

[PROSECUTOR:] It's important that you all understand that this case does not rise or fall with [Montgomery-Fisher's and Soria's] testimony. This evidence independent of them all points to the defendant.

....

[Montgomery-Fisher] [is not] some mastermind. He's not a terribly intelligent guy. You can kind of understand how he fell in with gangs, that he had some sense of belonging with them or he felt cool or got some attention from it. But this idea that somehow [Montgomery-Fisher] is the ringleader in all of this is just fantastic.

It doesn't mean that [Montgomery-Fisher] wasn't an agitator that night. I'm sure he was. But he's not the person on the stand who's lying when he tells you who the real shooter was.

[DEFENSE COUNSEL:] Objection; vouching, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just opinion.

You may proceed.

[PROSECUTOR:] I want to be clear. I'm not giving you my personal opinion. I'm giving you an opinion of what the evidence represents and what you should conclude the evidence represents.

12 VRP at 1777-80.

Defense counsel espoused a theory throughout Alvarez's trial that Montgomery-Fisher was the true shooter. Defense counsel focused on the lack of DNA or fingerprint evidence on the shell casings recovered from the scene, the lack of a visible gun on Alvarez's person in the 7-Eleven

video, Montgomery-Fisher's reputation for dishonesty, Montgomery-Fisher's shaving of his head, comments Montgomery-Fisher made after his arrest, and Soria's testimony that he did not observe which of the vehicle's other two occupants fired the weapon.

B. Jury Instructions

While conferencing the instructions, the State raised the issue of limiting the jury to the definition of "premeditated murder" in their evaluation of the attempted murder charge because "attempted extreme indifference murder" is not a possible crime. 11 VRP at 1682. Instruction 9 defined "premeditated murder" for the jury: "A person commits the crime of murder in the first degree when, with a premeditated intent to cause the death of another person, he causes the death of such person or of a third person." Clerk's Papers (CP) at 89. Instruction 19 defined "extreme indifference murder" as "[a] person commits the crime of murder in the first degree when, under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life, he engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to any person and thereby causes the death of a person." CP at 99. Instruction 31 defined "attempted first degree murder" as:

A person commits the crime of attempted murder in the first degree when, with intent to commit that crime, he does any act that is a substantial step toward the commission of that crime.

For the purpose of this charge, Count IV, the alleged victim is Auzhane Evans.

For the purpose of this charge, murder in the first degree is defined in Instruction Number 9. For the purpose of this charge, you may not consider murder in the first degree as it is defined in Instruction Number 19.

CP at 111. Defense counsel did not object to the State's desire to limit the jury to the "premeditated murder" definition when considering attempted murder, and defense counsel made no objection to instruction 31.

Instruction 33 informed the jury that, to convict Alvarez of attempted first degree murder, the jury had to find beyond a reasonable doubt "[t]hat on or about July 18, 2018, the defendant or an accomplice did an act that was a substantial step toward the commission of murder in the first degree;" "[t]hat the act was done with the intent to commit murder in the first degree;" and that the act occurred within Washington. CP at 113.

IV. VERDICT AND SENTENCING

The jury convicted Alvarez of first degree murder of Doss under both the premeditation and extreme indifference theories, second degree murder of Doss, first degree attempted murder of Evans, and first degree assault of Evans, all with firearm sentencing enhancements and gang motivation aggravators. He was also convicted of drive-by shooting with a gang motivation aggravator. The jury acquitted him of unlawful possession of a firearm. The trial court then dismissed the convictions for extreme indifference first degree murder, second degree murder, and first degree assault based on merger.

The standard range for the first degree murder was 240 to 320 months. The standard range for the first degree attempted murder was 195.75 to 260.25 months. The standard range for the drive-by shooting was 36 to 48 months. The murder and attempted murder convictions also carried 60-month firearm sentencing enhancements. Because the murder and attempted murder were serious violent offenses, the trial court had to run their sentences consecutively to each other.

The State requested an exceptional upward sentence of 440 months for the murder due to the gang aggravator and the top of the standard range (260.25 months) for the attempted murder, for a total sentencing recommendation of 820.25 months after the firearm enhancements. Defense counsel requested an exceptional downward sentence, seeking 240 months for the murder before the firearm enhancement and asking the trial court to sentence the attempted murder as a first degree assault, which would have a standard range of 111 to 147 months. The total sentence would be 471 months.

Defense counsel highlighted that the attempted murder charge was for the assault on Evans, who had only been struck in the finger. Defense counsel sought to minimize the gang motivation finding, noting that it was an aggravating circumstance and not a mandatory sentencing enhancement. And defense counsel emphasized that Alvarez “was 22 barely when this thing occurred.” 14 VRP at 1883. Counsel raised the latest developments in brain science that established “young males especially do not particularly develop completely until their mid-20s.” *Id.* at 1884.

In rebuttal, the State pointed out that Alvarez had been found guilty of first degree assault *and* attempted murder against Evans. The State emphasized that the trial court did not have discretion to impose an exceptional downward departure under *State v. Houston-Sconiers*¹ because Alvarez committed his crimes as an adult. The State asserted that the only possible grounds for a downward departure would have been RCW 9.94A.535(1)(e), which applied if ““the defendant’s capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of [their] conduct or to conform [their] conduct to the

¹ 188 Wn.2d 1, 391 P.3d 409 (2017).

requirements of the law was significantly impaired.” *Id.* at 1889. “Mr. Alvarez was grown up enough to understand what he was doing that night and was able to not get in the car that night, was able to not get involved with what happened that night. And I don’t think (1)(e) would apply here.” *Id.* at 1889-90. In response, defense counsel asserted the RCW 9.94A.535(1) list of mitigating factors “is not exclusive. The Court can come up with any other particular reason if it found that [youth] actually was a basis.” *Id.* at 1890. Defense counsel again urged the trial court to consider Alvarez’s youth.

Alvarez addressed the court directly, stating that he was “not fully there develop[mental]ly . . . I was always getting kicked out [of school], always getting in trouble, leaving my mom’s house going out to the streets. That’s all I knew.” *Id.* at 1892.

The trial judge acknowledged the Supreme Court’s decision in *Houston-Sconiers*, but noted the distinctions from Alvarez’s case and emphasized the gang’s influence:

[*Houston-Sconiers*] set some new law into motion, and a lot of folks now are utilizing that in terms of arguing that young people aren’t fully mature and in a way aren’t mature enough to understand the consequences of their act.

But in this particular case, they had a lot of time to go back and think about it. And they didn’t. They were on a mission, and they, in their minds, accomplished that mission. And that was to seek revenge for their gang against another individual. And that is simply unacceptable in our society. That is what I like to call cave man behavior in the sense that it doesn’t respect life, it has no value to it, and your loyalty is to -- is to something else that isn’t worth the loyalty. And that’s their gang.

So I don’t find that there’s any reason to [give] an exceptional sentence downward, because I don’t feel that any of the facts that applied in *Houston-Sconiers* apply here. I think this was thought of, premeditated, and was an execution.

Id. at 1895-96.

The trial court imposed an exceptional sentence above the standard range of 332 months for the murder and 272 months for the attempted murder, to be served consecutively, each with 60-month consecutive firearm enhancements. The trial court also ordered a sentence of 48 months for the drive-by shooting to be served concurrently with the other two charges. The total confinement ordered was 724 months. The record contains no written findings of fact to support the exceptional sentence.

The State did not ask the trial court to impose any LFOs except the mandatory crime victim penalty assessment and DNA collection fee. The trial court seemed to state that it intended to waive all LFOs except for the crime victim penalty assessment. The judgment and sentence included the mandatory \$500 crime victim assessment, the \$100 DNA collection fee, and \$6,435 in restitution. The judgment and sentence did not expressly state that the trial court found Alvarez indigent, although the \$200 criminal filing fee was crossed out, and the trial court entered an order of indigency. The judgment and sentence also included boilerplate language requiring Alvarez to pay community custody supervision fees as determined by the Department of Corrections. Alvarez appeals his convictions and sentence.

ANALYSIS

I. REQUEST FOR NEW COUNSEL

Alvarez argues that this court should remand for a new trial because the trial court denied him the right to conflict-free counsel when it refused to assign him a new lawyer after Alvarez reported that his counsel made racially derogatory comments to him. Alvarez argues that the trial court should have questioned both him and his lawyer ““privately and in depth.”” Br. of Appellant

at 19 (quoting *United States v. Trung Tran Nguyen*, 262 F.3d 998, 1004 (9th Cir. 2001)). We disagree.

Although the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees the right to effective assistance of counsel, “indigent defendants with appointed counsel do not have the right to their counsel of choice.” *State v. Hampton*, 184 Wn.2d 656, 662-63, 361 P.3d 734 (2015). Indigent defendants may move to substitute counsel “when there is an ‘irreconcilable conflict’ with appointed counsel.” *Id.* at 663 (quoting *In re Pers. Restraint of Stenson*, 142 Wn.2d 710, 723-24, 16 P.3d 1 (2001)). This court cannot review credibility determinations made by the trial court. *Morse v. Antonellis*, 149 Wn.2d 572, 574, 70 P.3d 125 (2003). In analyzing whether a trial court erred by failing to substitute counsel when a defendant alleged an irreconcilable conflict, this court reviews the extent of the conflict, the trial court’s inquiry into the conflict, and the timeliness of the motion. *Stenson*, 142 Wn.2d at 723-24. If “irreconcilable differences” produced a complete breakdown of the attorney-client relationship, a defendant need not show prejudice to establish that they were denied effective assistance of counsel. *Id.* at 722.

A trial court conducts an adequate inquiry into a conflict “by allowing the defendant and counsel to express their concerns fully.” *State v. Schaller*, 143 Wn. App. 258, 271, 177 P.3d 1139 (2007). “Formal inquiry is not always essential where the defendant otherwise states [their] reasons for dissatisfaction on the record.” *Id.* The Washington Supreme Court has held that a trial court conducted an adequate inquiry by allowing the defendant to explain his reason for dissatisfaction with his attorney, then questioning counsel about the merits of the complaint. *State v. Varga*, 151 Wn.2d 179, 200-01, 86 P.3d 139 (2004). In *Schaller*, the defendant stated his concerns and was

questioned on the record about the conflict's effect on his case, and Division One held that no further inquiry was necessary. 143 Wn. App. at 271-72.

Racial bias is a pervasive issue in the criminal justice system, and racial animus is deeply troubling. However, the trial court heard from both Alvarez and the attorney on the record. Although Alvarez argues that the trial court should have conducted a more stringent inquiry, it is adequate to allow the defendant to express their concerns on the record, and an in camera hearing was not required under these circumstances. *Id.* Alvarez had a full opportunity to state his allegations and the attorney denied them, explaining that he asked about Alvarez's citizenship, which is a standard practice and "one of the first things you're supposed to do" as defense counsel due to the possible immigration consequences of a conviction. VRP (July 1, 2019) at 13. The trial court's resolution of the issue indicated that the trial judge found the attorney to be credible. Additionally, Alvarez's case was over 300 days old when he made his complaint, with trial set to begin in three weeks, and the same attorney had represented Alvarez for the entire duration of the case. Alvarez raised no further issues with his attorney prior to or during trial.

Alvarez relies on *State v. Berhe*, 193 Wn.2d 647, 444 P.3d 1172 (2019) (holding a prima facie showing that *implicit* racial bias affected a jury verdict requires an evidentiary hearing) and Judge Nguyen's concurrence in *Ellis v. Harrison*, 947 F.3d 555, 561-62 (9th Cir. 2020) (Nguyen, J., concurring). *Berhe* required a more thorough inquiry because a juror's implicit racial bias necessarily does not reveal itself as derogatory or racially charged remarks. 193 Wn.2d at 665-66. And the attorney in *Ellis* had an established history, substantiated by his coworkers and children, of using racial slurs against clients, court personnel, other lawyers, and even judges. 947 F.3d 556-57 (Nguyen, J., concurring). For these reasons, both cases are distinguishable.

We hold that the trial court did not abuse its discretion by denying Alvarez's motion for substitution of counsel.

II. ACCOMPLICE TESTIMONY AND JURY INSTRUCTION

Alvarez argues that we should remand for a new trial because the failure to request a cautionary instruction regarding accomplice testimony constituted ineffective assistance of counsel, and it was reversible error for the trial court to not give the instruction. He argues defense counsel was ineffective in cross-examining Montgomery-Fisher and the trial court improperly curtailed cross-examination of Soria. We disagree.

A. Accomplice Testimony Instruction

Alvarez argues that we should remand for a new trial because he received ineffective assistance of counsel due to the failure to request the cautionary accomplice testimony instruction, and it was reversible error for the trial court to not sua sponte give the instruction. The pattern cautionary instruction provides,

Testimony of an accomplice, given on behalf of the [State], should be subjected to careful examination in the light of other evidence in the case, and should be acted upon with great caution. You should not find the defendant guilty upon such testimony alone unless, after carefully considering the testimony, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of its truth.

11 WASHINGTON PRACTICE: PATTERN JURY INSTRUCTIONS: CRIMINAL 6.05 (4th ed. 2015) (WPIC). If testimonial, documentary, or circumstantial evidence substantially corroborates the accomplice testimony, the failure to give this instruction is not reversible error. *State v. Harris*, 102 Wn.2d 148, 155, 685 P.2d 584 (1984), *overruled on other grounds by State v. McKinsey*, 116 Wn.2d 911, 810 P.2d 907 (1991).

1. Ineffective assistance of counsel

The State argues that Alvarez cannot establish deficient performance or prejudice from the failure to request the prophylactic instruction because he was not entitled to the instruction due to the substantial corroboration of the accomplice testimony. We agree.

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution and article I, section 22 of the Washington Constitution guarantee effective assistance of counsel. *State v. Grier*, 171 Wn.2d 17, 32, 246 P.3d 1260 (2011). To demonstrate that he received ineffective assistance of counsel, Alvarez must show (1) defense counsel’s performance was deficient and (2) the deficient performance resulted in prejudice. *State v. Linville*, 191 Wn.2d 513, 524, 423 P.3d 842 (2018). Counsel’s performance “is deficient if it falls ‘below an objective standard of reasonableness based on consideration of all the circumstances.’” *State v. Estes*, 188 Wn.2d 450, 458, 395 P.3d 1045 (2017) (quoting *State v. McFarland*, 127 Wn.2d 322, 334-35, 899 P.2d 1251 (1995)). Prejudice ensues if there is a “reasonable probability” that the result of the proceeding would have been different had defense counsel not performed deficiently—a mere “conceivable effect on the outcome” is not sufficient. *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *State v. Crawford*, 159 Wn.2d 86, 99, 147 P.3d 1288 (2006)). The failure to demonstrate either prong will end our inquiry. *State v. Classen*, 4 Wn. App. 2d 520, 535, 422 P.3d 489 (2018).

Courts strongly presume that counsel’s performance was not deficient. *State v. Emery*, 174 Wn.2d 741, 755, 278 P.3d 653 (2012). To overcome this presumption, Alvarez “must show in the record the absence of legitimate strategic or tactical reasons” supporting defense counsel’s conduct. *Id.* (quoting *McFarland*, 127 Wn.2d at 336). “But a defendant does not establish ineffective assistance simply by identifying an instruction that would have likely been given had

it been requested.” *State v. Hayes*, 164 Wn. App. 459, 473, 262 P.3d 538 (2011), *abrogation on other grounds recognized by State v. Tyler*, 195 Wn. App. 385, 396, 382 P.3d 699 (2016). Where defense counsel’s failure to request a particular jury instruction is the basis for a claim of ineffective assistance, the defendant must show they were “entitled to the instruction, counsel’s performance was deficient in failing to request it, and the failure to request the instruction caused prejudice.” *Classen*, 4 Wn. App. 2d at 540.

In 1984, the Supreme Court held that “it is always the better practice for a trial court to give the cautionary instruction whenever accomplice testimony is introduced” and that “failure to give this instruction is always reversible error when the prosecution relies *solely* on accomplice testimony.” *Harris*, 102 Wn.2d at 155. But the Supreme Court simultaneously acknowledged that “whether failure to give this instruction constitutes reversible error when the accomplice testimony is corroborated by independent evidence depends upon the extent of corroboration.” *Id.* If testimonial, documentary, or circumstantial evidence substantially corroborates the accomplice testimony, the failure to give the instruction is not reversible error. *Id.* In *Harris*, the Supreme Court held that there was no reversible error from the lack of cautionary instruction when other testimony and evidence corroborated the accomplice testimony. *Id.* at 156.

The Supreme Court more recently held in *In re Personal Restraint of Sandoval* that a defendant was not entitled to the cautionary instruction where there was an abundance of corroborating evidence. 189 Wn.2d 811, 824, 408 P.3d 675 (2018). There, the corroborating evidence included recorded statements the defendant made to the police, nonaccomplice testimony corroborating the defendant’s attendance at gang meetings, physical evidence recovered from the vehicle used for the charged crime, and eyewitness testimony about the crime. *Id.*

Although *Harris* suggested that a defendant would be entitled to the cautionary instruction “whenever accomplice testimony is introduced,” the more recent analysis in *Sandoval* explains that a trial court can refuse a request to give the instruction where other evidence substantially corroborates the accomplice testimony. *Harris*, 102 Wn.2d at 155; *see also Sandoval*, 189 Wn.2d at 824. This is consistent with the last sentence of the pattern instruction, which addresses a situation where the only evidence is accomplice testimony: “You should not find the defendant guilty upon such testimony alone unless, after carefully considering the testimony, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of its truth.” WPIC 6.05 (emphasis added).

Here, the State produced testimony from several witnesses establishing that the three accomplices, including Alvarez, left and returned to the Graham property together in the same vehicle that was used in the shooting. Surveillance footage from shortly before the shooting showed Alvarez wearing a black hooded sweatshirt matching Evans’s description of the shooter’s clothing while Montgomery-Fisher and Soria wore different clothing. Witnesses also testified that Alvarez melted components of a gun after the shooting, and an ammunition magazine containing the same caliber of bullets used in the shooting was found under Alvarez’s bed. There was also testimony that had someone fired a gun from the driver’s seat, instead of the back seat where Alvarez was sitting, the shell casings would likely have landed inside the vehicle instead of being found at the scene. And finally, the State played incriminating jail phone calls from Alvarez to Anderson.

This case strongly resembles *Sandoval*. The State’s direct evidence substantially corroborates Montgomery-Fisher and Soria’s testimony that Alvarez was the third person in the car on the night of the shooting. And there was corroborating testimony from Evans as well as

circumstantial evidence and testimony from other witnesses establishing that Alvarez was the shooter.

Under *Sandoval*, Alvarez was not entitled to the instruction because there was substantial corroborating testimony in addition to the accomplices' testimony. 189 Wn.2d at 824. Counsel's failure to request the instruction was not deficient. *Harris*, 102 Wn.2d at 155. And even though he could arguably have requested it, "a defendant does not establish ineffective assistance simply by identifying an instruction that would have likely been given had it been requested." *Hayes*, 164 Wn. App. at 473. The corroborating evidence described above also makes it unlikely the instruction would have influenced the jury because its plain language focuses on situations where the accomplice testimony is the *only* evidence. Here the accomplice testimony was not the only evidence. Thus, Alvarez has not shown prejudice resulted from the absence of the instruction.

We hold that defense counsel's failure to request the cautionary accomplice testimony instruction did not fall below an objective standard of reasonableness because Alvarez was not entitled to the instruction, counsel's performance was not deficient, and Alvarez was not prejudiced by the absence of the instruction in light of the corroborating evidence.

2. Trial court error

Alvarez also argues that the trial court's failure to sua sponte order a cautionary instruction violated his constitutional "right [to] a fair trial with jurors who accurately understand the controlling legal principles." Br. of Appellant at 26. For the reasons discussed above, the trial court did not err by failing to give the instruction.

B. Cross-Examination of Accomplices

1. Impeachment of Montgomery-Fisher

Alvarez also argues it was ineffective assistance for defense counsel to not cross-examine Montgomery-Fisher about a second degree theft conviction after raising his convictions for third degree theft and false statement to a public official. The State argues defense counsel properly cross-examined Montgomery-Fisher within the limitations imposed by the trial court and that any deficiency did not prejudice Alvarez.

As a preliminary matter, it does not appear from our record that Montgomery-Fisher was ever convicted of second degree theft. Instead, the sole reference to a second degree theft was a slip of the tongue. 9 VRP at 1172 (“Your Honor, and you do not want me to ask him about the theft in the second degree on the same date as the false statement -- *excuse me* -- *the theft in the third degree.*” (emphasis added)). Defense counsel sought permission to impeach Montgomery-Fisher with convictions for four prior third degree thefts and one prior false statement to a public servant. The trial court permitted counsel to question Montgomery-Fisher about two third degree thefts and one false statement because those convictions were “recent in history and . . . necessary for a fair determination of the issues.” *Id.* at 1171. The rest of the convictions were cumulative.

The extent of cross-examination is a matter of judgment and strategy within the professional discretion of counsel. *In re Pers. Restraint of Davis*, 152 Wn.2d 647, 720, 101 P.3d 1 (2004). “This court will not find ineffective assistance of counsel based on trial counsel’s decisions during cross-examination if counsel’s performance fell within the range of reasonable representation.” *State v. Johnston*, 143 Wn. App. 1, 20, 177 P.3d 1127 (2007). If the failure to cross-examine or impeach a witness is the basis for an ineffective assistance of counsel claim, the

defendant must show that testimony elicited thorough cross-examination could have overcome the evidence against the defendant. *Davis*, 152 Wn.2d at 720; *Johnston*, 143 Wn. App. at 20.

Here, defense counsel impeached Montgomery-Fisher with his false statement to a public official and one of the third degree thefts, even though reference to two third degree thefts was allowed. Defense counsel also elicited testimony that Montgomery-Fisher had a reputation as a “storyteller” and had lied to the police during their investigation of the shooting. 10 VRP at 1512. The fact that defense counsel could have performed a marginally more complete impeachment of Montgomery-Fisher by questioning him about an additional third degree theft conviction does not demonstrate deficient performance, and Alvarez does not show any resulting prejudice. *Emery*, 174 Wn.2d at 755. We hold that defense counsel’s performance in cross-examining Montgomery-Fisher did not fall below an objective standard of reasonableness, and Alvarez has not shown prejudice.

2. Cross-examination regarding Soria’s plea deal

Alvarez argues that the trial court improperly curtailed defense counsel from fully exploring the benefit that Soria received for testifying. Alvarez argues this violated his right to confront witnesses and present a defense. We disagree.

The Sixth Amendment right to confront witnesses includes the right to cross-examine those witnesses about their motivations for testifying. *Davis v. Alaska*, 415 U.S. 308, 316-17, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974). The scope of cross-examination is subject to “the broad discretion of a trial judge to preclude repetitive and unduly harassing interrogation.” *Id.* at 316. We review limits on the scope of cross-examination for abuse of discretion. *State v. Lee*, 188 Wn.2d 473, 486, 396 P.3d 316 (2017). A trial court abuses its discretion when its decision is “manifestly

unreasonable or based upon untenable grounds or reasons.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *State v. Garcia*, 179 Wn.2d 828, 844, 318 P.3d 266 (2014)).

The trial court ruled the jury could hear that, without a plea deal, Soria faced a possible life sentence and a strike offense, but it barred defense counsel from raising that Soria faced a life sentence specifically because he was on his third strike offense. The trial court ruled that specific reference to the two prior strike offenses was not relevant after hearing argument from the State that the prior strikes would constitute criminal history that would otherwise be excluded. The jury did hear that, because of his plea deal, the State would recommend 32 years rather than life, so long as the prosecution was “happy” with his testimony in Alvarez’s trial. 10 VRP at 1509. Defense counsel also impeached Soria with a prior third degree theft conviction. Given that Soria was a convicted felon who pleaded guilty to murder in this case, further detail about his criminal history would have been cumulative as well as possibly inadmissible, and it was not unreasonable for the trial court to exclude specific reference to prior strikes. *Davis*, 415 U.S. at 316.

We hold that the trial court did not abuse its discretion by limiting defense counsel’s cross-examination of Soria to the anticipated reduction of Soria’s recommended sentence and the fact that this would otherwise be a strike offense.

III. FIRST DEGREE ATTEMPTED MURDER INSTRUCTION

Alvarez also argues that we should vacate his attempted first degree murder conviction because the to convict instruction referred to ““intent to commit murder in the first degree”” instead of specifying that premeditated intent was required, thereby omitting an element of the charged crime. Br. of Appellant at 54. We disagree.

Defense counsel did not object to the attempted first degree murder jury instruction below. But it is manifest constitutional error reviewable for the first time on appeal if a jury instruction omits an element of the charged crime. *State v. O'Hara*, 167 Wn.2d 91, 100-01, 217 P.3d 756 (2009).

In *State v. Orn*, 197 Wn.2d 343, 362, 482 P.3d 913 (2021), the jury received a to convict instruction stating that to convict the defendant of attempted murder in the first degree the jury had to find beyond a reasonable doubt ““(1) [t]hat . . . the defendant did an act that was a substantial step toward the commission of murder in the first degree; (2) [t]hat the act was done with the intent to commit murder in the first degree; and (3) [t]hat the act occurred in . . . Washington.”” Another instruction defined “first degree murder” as “[a] person commits the crime of murder in the first degree when, with a premeditated intent to cause the death of another person, he or she causes the death of such person unless the killing is justifiable.”” *Id.* at 363.

The Supreme Court explained that the to convict instruction for an attempt crime must contain the essential elements of attempt, but it need not also contain the elements of the substantive crime attempted. *Id.* at 362. The elements of the substantive crime may be provided in a separate definitional instruction. *Id.* In *Orn*, “the jury could not have convicted Orn of attempted first degree murder without finding that he took a substantial step toward committing first[]degree murder with the premeditated intent to cause the death of another.” *Id.* at 363. The to convict instruction did not omit any essential element of the crime of attempted first degree murder and, “taken as a whole,” the instructions properly informed the jury of the law. *Id.* (quoting *State v. Tili*, 139 Wn.2d 107, 126, 985 P.2d 365 (1999)).

Here instruction 33, the to convict instruction for attempted first degree murder, was consistent with the instruction approved in *Orn*. To convict Alvarez of attempted first degree murder, the jury had to find beyond a reasonable doubt “(1) [t]hat on or about July 18, 2018, the defendant or an accomplice did an act that was a substantial step toward the commission of murder in the first degree; (2) [t]hat the act was done with the intent to commit murder in the first degree; and” (3) that the act occurred within Washington. CP at 113. Instruction 9, the definitional instruction for first degree murder, CP at 89, was identical to the comparable instruction in *Orn*: “A person commits the crime of murder in the first degree when, with a premeditated intent to cause the death of another person, he causes the death of such person or of a third person.” 197 Wn.2d at 363. Instruction 31 defining “attempted first degree murder” stated, “For the purpose of this charge, you may not consider murder in the first degree as it is defined in Instruction Number 19,” which described extreme indifference murder, and expressly directed the jury to use the instruction 9 definition of “premeditated murder.” CP at 111.

We follow *Orn* and hold that the jury was properly instructed.

IV. PROSECUTORIAL MISCONDUCT

A. Vouching

Alvarez argues that we should remand for a new trial because the prosecutor improperly vouched for the credibility of the State’s witnesses. Because Alvarez does not demonstrate prejudice, we disagree.

A defendant bears the burden of proving that the prosecutor’s challenged conduct was both improper and prejudicial. *Emery*, 174 Wn.2d at 756. If a defendant establishes that the prosecutor’s statements were improper and an objection preserved the issue, the defendant must then show that

the prosecutor's misconduct "had a substantial likelihood of affecting the jury's verdict" to establish prejudice. *Id.* at 760. Here, defense counsel objected to all three instances of alleged misconduct.

This court reviews a prosecutor's allegedly improper arguments "in the context of the total argument, the issues in the case, the evidence addressed in the argument, and the [jury] instructions." *State v. Russell*, 125 Wn.2d 24, 85, 882 P.2d 747 (1994). A prosecutor may not express a personal opinion regarding "the credibility of witnesses or the guilt or innocence of the accused." *State v. Calvin*, 176 Wn. App. 1, 19, 316 P.3d 496 (2013). But, a prosecutor "may freely comment on witness credibility based on the evidence." *State v. Lewis*, 156 Wn. App. 230, 240, 233 P.3d 891 (2010). "Improper vouching occurs when the prosecutor expresses a personal belief in the veracity of a witness or indicates that evidence not presented at trial supports the testimony of a witness." *State v. Thorgerson*, 172 Wn.2d 438, 443, 258 P.3d 43 (2011). Even improper remarks do not require reversal "if they were invited or provoked by defense counsel and are in reply to [their] acts and statements, unless the remarks are not a pertinent reply or are so prejudicial that a curative instruction would be ineffective." *Russell*, 125 Wn.2d at 86.

B. Testimony About the Hallway Conversation on Redirect

In *State v. Ish*, five justices agreed that it was improper for a prosecutor to ask a witness about their promise to testify truthfully on direct examination, but in that case, the witness's credibility had not previously been attacked. 170 Wn.2d 189, 199, 201, 241 P.3d 389 (2010) (Chambers, J., lead opinion) (four justices agreed that the error was harmless; one believed that it was not harmless); *id.* at 206 (Sanders, J., dissenting). Here, on cross-examination, defense counsel attacked Montgomery-Fisher's credibility by impeaching him with his third degree theft and false

statement convictions and his lies to the police. And defense counsel promoted the theory that Montgomery-Fisher was the real shooter throughout the trial. On redirect, the State sought to rehabilitate Montgomery-Fisher's credibility using the hallway conversation with the prosecutor, asking, "What did I tell you to do?" 9 VRP at 1309. Montgomery-Fisher responded, "Be honest." *Id.* The prosecutor continued, "Do you remember me telling you I don't know your truth?" and "I wasn't there. I don't know what happened?" *Id.* Defense counsel objected and the trial court said it would allow the testimony. The prosecutor then asked, "What did I emphasize you do?" and Montgomery-Fisher answered, "Tell the truth." *Id.* at 1310.

Regardless of whether the prosecutor's line of questioning about the hallway conversation was improper, Alvarez has not established prejudice. Because defense counsel objected, Alvarez must demonstrate that there was a substantial likelihood that the misconduct had an effect on the jury's verdict. *Emery*, 174 Wn.2d 760. The jury received overwhelming evidence placing Alvarez in the back seat of the vehicle wearing the same clothing as the shooter Evans saw, which corroborated much of Montgomery-Fisher's testimony. And Soria's and Montgomery-Fisher's testimony was largely consistent with the above evidence. The jury also heard that Alvarez attempted to melt a gun in a fire later that night, and police found ammunition matching the murder weapon's underneath his bed. The prosecutor's exchange with Montgomery-Fisher was unlikely to have affected the jury's verdict, given the weight of the other evidence against Alvarez. Thus, we hold that the testimony regarding the exchange between the prosecutor and Montgomery-Fisher in the courthouse hallway was not prejudicial.

C. Commentary on Evans’s and Montgomery-Fisher’s Credibility in Closing

Prosecutors “are permitted latitude to argue the facts in evidence and reasonable inferences’ in their closing arguments.” *State v. Dhaliwal*, 150 Wn.2d 559, 577, 79 P.3d 432 (2003) (quoting *State v. Smith*, 104 Wn.2d 497, 510, 707 P.2d 1306 (1985)). And “a prosecutor is entitled to point out the improbability or lack of evidentiary support for the defense theory of the case.” *State v. Osman*, 192 Wn. App. 355, 367, 366 P.3d 956 (2016). However, they “may not express an individual opinion of the defendant’s guilt, independent of the evidence actually in the case.” *In re Pers. Restraint of Glasmann*, 175 Wn.2d 696, 706, 286 P.3d 673 (2012). The Supreme Court found no misconduct, for example, where a prosecutor emphasized the consistency of the victim’s statements based on evidence presented at trial. *Thorgerson*, 172 Wn.2d at 447-48.

Here, defense counsel repeatedly attacked Evans’s and Montgomery-Fisher’s credibility throughout the trial, and he emphasized that Evans had not always been consistent in what she remembered of the shooting. The prosecutor addressed Evans’s credibility in closing argument. He insisted that Evans was “close enough to see what happened” during the shooting, and because “[s]he was capable of seeing” what happened, her testimony “can be trusted.” 12 VRP at 1767. Defense counsel made a vouching objection, and the trial court reminded the jury that their role was “to decide the credibility of each witness.” *Id.* This argument, similar to *Thorgerson*, was a permissible inference based on the evidence regarding Evans’s proximity to the shooter and her line of sight. 172 Wn.2d at 447-48. We hold that this comment was based on evidence and within the bounds of proper closing argument, and the trial court’s admonition would have cured any prejudice.

The prosecutor also sought to rehabilitate Montgomery-Fisher's credibility, stating that he was "not some mastermind" and "not a terribly intelligent guy" before asserting, "It doesn't mean that [he] wasn't an agitator that night. I'm sure he was. But he's not the person on the stand who's lying when he tells you who the real shooter was." 12 VRP at 1779-80. After defense counsel objected the prosecutor stated, "I want to be clear. I'm not giving you my personal opinion. I'm giving you an opinion of what the evidence represents and what you should conclude the evidence represents." *Id.* at 1780.

These comments were made to undermine the defense theory of the case that Montgomery-Fisher was the true shooter. Under *Osman*, it is permissible for a prosecutor to highlight the "lack of evidentiary support for the defense theory of the case." 192 Wn. App. at 367. The prosecutor tied any opinion back to "what the evidence represents." 12 VRP at 1780. Given the full context of the exchange and the prosecutor's emphasis that he was not expressing his personal opinion, the prosecutor's argument was not improper.

We hold that the prosecutor's questions during redirect examination of Montgomery-Fisher were not prejudicial. And we hold that the prosecutor's comments in closing were not improper. Thus, we find no prosecutorial misconduct requiring reversal.

Alvarez finally argues that we should remand for a new trial because "ineffective assistance, the prosecution's impermissible vouching for its witnesses, and the court's failure to rectify these errors cumulatively show Mr. Alvarez was denied a fair trial with competent counsel." Br. of Appellant at 49. We conclude, however, that cumulative error did not deprive Alvarez of his right to a fair trial.

V. DOUBLE JEOPARDY

Alvarez argues that this court should vacate his drive-by shooting conviction because it imposes multiple punishments for the same conduct already covered by the murder and attempted murder convictions. We disagree.

Both the United States Constitution and the Washington Constitution bar multiple punishments for the same offense unless the legislature intended to authorize cumulative punishments. U.S. CONST. amend. V; WASH. CONST. art. I, § 9; *In re Pers. Restraint of Borrero*, 161 Wn.2d 532, 536, 167 P.3d 1106 (2007). In reviewing a double jeopardy claim, we look first to the language of the relevant statutes. *Borrero*, 161 Wn.2d at 536-37. If the statutory language does not disclose any legislative intent to impose multiple punishments for the offenses, this court applies the same evidence test, which asks whether the offenses are identical in fact and in law. *Id.* “Under this test, double jeopardy principles are violated if the defendant is convicted of offenses that are identical in fact and in law.” *Id.* at 537. But if each offense contains an element not contained in the other, requiring proof of a fact that the other does not, the offenses are not the same. *Id.* Division Three has held that convictions for second degree assault and drive-by shooting did not violate double jeopardy because each crime requires proof of facts not required by the other. *State v. Statler*, 160 Wn. App. 622, 639, 248 P.3d 165 (2011).

RCW 9A.32.030(1)(a) provides, “A person is guilty of murder in the first degree when: [w]ith a premeditated intent to cause the death of another person, he or she causes the death of such person or of a third person.” RCW 9A.28.020(1) states that a defendant “is guilty of an attempt to commit a crime if, with intent to commit a specific crime, he or she does any act which

is a substantial step toward the commission of that crime.” And RCW 9A.36.045 governs drive-by shooting convictions:

(1) A person is guilty of drive-by shooting when he or she recklessly discharges a firearm . . . in a manner which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person and the discharge is either from a motor vehicle or from the immediate area of a motor vehicle that was used to transport the shooter or the firearm, or both, to the scene of the discharge.

(2) A person who unlawfully discharges a firearm from a moving motor vehicle may be inferred to have engaged in reckless conduct, unless the discharge is shown by evidence satisfactory to the trier of fact to have been made without such recklessness.

None of the statutes expressly authorizes multiple convictions for a single act.

Applying the same evidence test to the charges and evidence in this case weighs against concluding that double jeopardy prevents the multiple convictions. Drive-by shooting requires the reckless discharge of a firearm, which murder and attempted murder do not. RCW 9A.36.045(1). Premeditated first degree murder requires premeditated intent to cause the death of another person, which drive-by shooting does not. RCW 9A.32.030(1)(a). And first degree attempted murder requires intent to commit first degree murder, which drive-by shooting does not. RCW 9A.28.020(1). The murder and attempted murder charges in this case had different victims, so those convictions are not identical in fact. *See In re Pers. Restraint of Sarausad*, 109 Wn. App 824, 852, 39 P.3d 308 (2001).

Alvarez relies on *In re Personal Restraint of Orange*, 152 Wn.2d 795, 100 P.3d 291 (2004). There, the Supreme Court held that convictions of first degree attempted murder and first degree assault of the same victim for a single gunshot violated the prohibition against double jeopardy, even though on the face of the relevant statutes, each crime required proof of an element that the

other did not. *Id.* at 817, 820. Analyzing the particular facts of that case, the court concluded that “[t]he two crimes were based on the same shot directed at the same victim, and the evidence required to support the conviction for first degree attempted murder was sufficient to convict Orange of first degree assault.” *Id.* at 820. Alvarez argues that this case is like *Orange* in part because the convictions were based on the same shots.

Division One has declined to extend *Orange*’s holding beyond cases “where evidence of the same single act was *required* to support each conviction.” *State v. Nysta*, 168 Wn. App. 30, 48, 275 P.3d 1162 (2012) (holding that conviction for felony harassment committed in the course of second degree rape did not violate double jeopardy because the threat supported but was not required to prove forcible compulsion element of rape). And this court held that assault and attempted murder charges did not violate double jeopardy in *State v. Davis* when the defendant fired multiple shots at the same victim using two different firearms. 174 Wn. App. 623, 634, 300 P.3d 465 (2013).

Premeditated first degree murder and attempted first degree murder each require specific intent. RCW 9A.32.030(1)(a), .28.020(1). Drive-by shooting requires only recklessness, and indeed the statute presumes recklessness from the conduct of firing a gun out of a moving vehicle. RCW 9A.36.045(2). It is possible that a jury could convict a defendant of drive-by shooting but acquit them of murder—or convict for murder and acquit for drive-by shooting. Thus, attempted murder and drive-by shooting are not the same in law because each has an element not included in the other. *Borrero*, 161 Wn.2d at 537. They are also not the same in fact in this case, because each offense required proof of a fact the other did not. Here, witnesses testified that multiple shots were fired into Evans’s car. 6 VRP at 676 (Evans testified that there were multiple gunshots), 7 VRP at

794 (neighbor who called 911 heard six gunshots), 10 VRP at 1343-44 (six spent shell casings recovered from scene). While at least one bullet killed Doss and another wounded Evans, still more were recklessly fired from Montgomery-Fisher's car creating substantial risk of death or serious injury. Thus, we hold that this case is different from *Orange*. Alvarez's convictions for first degree murder, first degree attempted murder, and drive-by shooting did not violate double jeopardy.

VI. SENTENCING

A. Consideration of Youth at Sentencing

Alvarez argues that we should remand for a new sentencing hearing because the trial court misunderstood its discretion at sentencing and misapplied the law when it found that *Houston-Sconiers* did not apply to Alvarez's case. Alvarez also argues that the trial court should have sua sponte turned to the framework in *State v. O'Dell*, 183 Wn.2d 680, 358 P.3d 359 (2015), to guide its sentencing. We disagree.

Every defendant is entitled to ask a sentencing court to impose an exceptional sentence below the standard range and have the court consider the request. *State v. Grayson*, 154 Wn.2d 333, 342, 111 P.3d 1183 (2005). Alvarez sought an exceptional sentence below the standard range, but the trial court imposed an exceptional sentence above the standard range instead. We review a denial of an exceptional sentence to determine if the trial court failed to exercise discretion or abused its discretion by ruling on an impermissible basis. *State v. McGill*, 112 Wn. App. 95, 100, 47 P.3d 173 (2002).

The Supreme Court in *Houston-Sconiers* granted trial courts expansive sentencing discretion for *juvenile* defendants, but it does not apply to adult defendants. 188 Wn.2d at 21. And although a trial court must expressly consider "hallmark features of youth" when sentencing a

juvenile under *Houston-Sconiers* and its progeny, there is no similar requirement when trial courts are sentencing adults. *State v. Wright*, 19 Wn. App. 2d 37, 46-47, 493 P.3d 1220 (2021) (holding “children are different” logic did not apply to 28-year-old defendant); *see also State v. Brown*, 13 Wn. App. 2d 288, 291, 466 P.3d 244, *review denied*, 196 Wn.2d 1013 (2020) (same for 31-year-old).

For young adult defendants, youth *may* mitigate culpability but “age is not a per se mitigating factor automatically entitling every youthful defendant to an exceptional sentence.” *O’Dell*, 183 Wn.2d at 695. In *O’Dell*, the Supreme Court held a trial court abused its discretion by concluding that prior case law absolutely prohibited it from considering whether youth diminished the defendant’s capacity to control or appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct. *Id.* at 696-97. Today, if youth relates to a defendant’s crime, it can “amount to a substantial and compelling factor, in particular cases, justifying a sentence below the standard range.” *Id.* at 696.

The Supreme Court recently identified a “constitutionally significant” difference between the brains of “18 to 20-year olds . . . and persons with fully developed brains.” *In re Pers. Restraint of Monschke*, 197 Wn.2d 305, 325-26, 482 P.3d 276 (2021) (“Not every 19- and 20-year-old will exhibit these mitigating characteristics, just as not every 17-year-old will.”). The Supreme Court has declined to find reduced culpability for defendants under the three strikes law where the defendants began committing crimes when they were 19 and 21 years old and continued to commit crimes in their 30s and 40s, and they did not produce evidence that youth contributed to the previous crimes or the instant offenses. *State v. Moretti*, 193 Wn.2d 809, 824-26, 446 P.3d 609 (2019). And Division One has held, “Neither [*Houston-Sconiers* nor *O’Dell*] stand[s] for the proposition that a trial court must make findings of fact concerning a defendant’s youth or that an

attorney must make arguments based upon a defendant's youth whenever a defendant is anywhere close to the age of 18." *State v. Roach*, 18 Wn. App. 2d 98, 113-14, 489 P.3d 283, *review denied*, 198 Wn.2d 1022 (2021).

Alvarez was 22 at the time of the shooting, so the trial court was correct that *Houston-Sconiers* is inapplicable. Neither party mentioned *O'Dell* at sentencing. No presentence investigation report or sentencing memorandum is included in our record. Defense counsel did request an exceptional downward sentence based on Alvarez's youth and the relatively minor injuries to Evans. Alvarez informed the court of his troubled childhood, as well as difficulties in school and at home, and he stated that "getting in trouble" was "all [he] knew." 14 VRP at 1892.

But youth is not a per se mitigating factor. *O'Dell*, 183 Wn.2d at 695. Under *O'Dell*, a sentencing court must consider the defendant's youth only if it relates to the offense and "amount[s] to a substantial and compelling factor . . . justifying a sentence below the standard range." *Id.* at 696. In this case, three men between the ages of 20 and 25 drove from Graham to Tacoma with the intent to retaliate against a specific gang, accosting multiple people and questioning their gang affiliations until they stumbled across Doss.

The trial court heard from Alvarez and defense counsel about Alvarez's troubled youth and the new developments in brain science and did not refuse to consider the information. The trial court recognized that it had discretion to consider Alvarez's youth. Here, the trial court decided that none "of the facts that applied in *Houston-Sconiers* apply here," based on the underlying gang motivation and the amount of time all three accomplices had to reconsider their actions. 14 VRP at 1896. The trial court emphasized, "I think this was thought of, premeditated, and was an execution" where all the occupants of the car "had a lot of time to go back and think about it"

while they drove from Graham to Tacoma and searched the city for a member of the appropriate gang. *Id.* at 1895-96. Thus, the trial court considered Alvarez's youth and whether this crime was impulsive, and the court denied Alvarez's request for an exceptional downward sentence. To date there is no requirement that the trial court expressly address particular factors when considering an exceptional downward sentence for someone who was over 18 when he committed the relevant crimes.

We hold that the trial court did not fail to exercise its discretion when it declined to impose an exceptional downward sentence based on Alvarez's age at the time of the crime.

B. Written Findings

Alvarez argues, and the State concedes, that the trial court erred by failing to enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law supporting the exceptional sentence above the standard range. Under RCW 9.94A.535 written findings are mandatory. *State v. Friedlund*, 182 Wn.2d 388, 393, 341 P.3d 280 (2015). Therefore, we remand for the trial court to enter written findings supporting the exceptional sentence. RAP 7.2(e); RCW 9.94A.535.

C. LFOs

Alvarez argues that the trial court improperly imposed community custody supervision fees and a \$100 DNA collection fee after orally stating at sentencing that only the crime victim penalty assessment was mandatory in Alvarez's case and appearing to waive the DNA collection fee. The State concedes both fees should be stricken.

The remedy for a clerical error in a judgment and sentence is to remand to the trial court for correction. *State v. Makekau*, 194 Wn. App. 407, 421, 378 P.3d 577 (2016). We accept the State's concession that the supervision fee provision should be stricken.

RCW 43.43.7541 governs the DNA collection fee, stating that every felony sentence “*must* include a fee of one hundred dollars *unless* the state has previously collected the offender’s DNA as a result of a prior conviction.” (Emphasis added.) Thus, this fee is mandatory if the State has not previously collected the offender’s DNA. *State v. Mathers*, 193 Wn. App. 913, 921, 376 P.3d 1163 (2016). Here, Alvarez had a juvenile felony conviction for residential burglary, which makes it possible that he already had a DNA sample taken, but that is not certain based on the record before us.

We remand for the trial court to strike the community custody supervision fee and to determine whether the State previously collected Alvarez’s DNA. If the State already collected Alvarez’s DNA, the trial court should strike the DNA collection fee.

VII. SAG ARGUMENTS

Alvarez duplicates counsel’s argument that the prosecutor committed misconduct by presenting his own opinion. This argument is addressed above. Alvarez also argues that he was wrongfully convicted by false testimony from Evans, and that there was insufficient evidence to corroborate his accomplices’ testimony. He argues that because Evans did not describe him or say that Alvarez was the person who shot her, the only evidence indicating that Alvarez was the shooter was the testimony of his accomplices, who he accuses of “not fully tell[ing] the truth on the stand.” SAG at 1.

Evidence is sufficient to support a conviction if, after reviewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the State, we are satisfied that “any rational trier of fact could have found guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.” *State v. Frahm*, 193 Wn.2d 590, 595, 444 P.3d 595 (2019) (quoting *State v. Salinas*, 119 Wn.2d 192, 201, 829 P.2d 1068 (1992)). In considering a defendant’s claim

of insufficient evidence, we accept the State's evidence as true and draw all reasonable inferences from the evidence in favor of the State. *Salinas*, 119 Wn.2d at 201. We will not review credibility determinations made by the finder of fact. *Morse*, 149 Wn.2d at 574.

Evans testified that the shooter was wearing a dark hood, which Alvarez was wearing in security footage from the 7-Eleven minutes before the shooting, compared to Soria's white T-shirt and Montgomery-Fisher's black T-shirt. And even without Evans identifying Alvarez as the shooter, a reasonable jury could have found that the State proved the elements of first degree murder, first degree attempted murder, and drive-by shooting beyond a reasonable doubt. As discussed above, the State offered other evidence substantially corroborating Montgomery-Fisher's and Soria's testimony that Alvarez was present in the vehicle at the time of the shooting, plus evidence that a magazine of ammunition was found under Alvarez's bed and that Alvarez tried to melt a gun in a bonfire. We hold that sufficient evidence supported Alvarez's convictions for first degree murder, first degree attempted murder, and drive-by shooting.

CONCLUSION

We affirm Alvarez's convictions. We remand for the trial court to enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law justifying the exceptional sentence, strike community custody supervision fees from the judgment and sentence, and determine whether the State previously collected Alvarez's DNA. If the State has already collected Alvarez's DNA, the trial court should strike the DNA collection fee. We otherwise affirm Alvarez's sentence. Alvarez is not entitled to resentencing at this time.

No. 54284-6-II

A majority of the panel having determined that this opinion will not be printed in the Washington Appellate Reports, but will be filed for public record in accordance with RCW 2.06.040, it is so ordered.

Glasgow, A.C.J.
Glasgow, A.C.J.

We concur:

Worswick, J.
Worswick, J.

Price, J.
Price, J.

DECLARATION OF FILING AND MAILING OR DELIVERY

The undersigned certifies under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that on the below date, the original document **Petition for Review to the Supreme Court** to which this declaration is affixed/attached, was filed in the **Court of Appeals** under **Case No. 54284-6-II**, and a true copy was mailed with first-class postage prepaid or otherwise caused to be delivered to the following attorney(s) or party/parties of record at their regular office / residence / e-mail address as listed on ACORDS / WSBA website:

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