FILED
SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WASHINGTON
02/10/2025 3:10 PM
BY ERIN L. LENNON
CLERK

No. <u>/035357</u>\_

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

State of Washington, Respondent, v. Raymond & Temling, Petitioner,

motion for discretionary reviewconsider combing with 2014 case.

Treated as a Petition for Review

Raymond Femling
[Name of petitioner]

Cedar Creek Corr. Center
PO BOX 37
Littlerock WA 98556
[A5-B-09-04.
[Address]

### Statement of the case

Comes now pro sa Raymond Femling asking that you consider combining Discretionary review of this case with my 2014 because they are directly linked (State V. Femling, 2025 Wash APP, LEXIS 122 (Wash ct App. January 27, 2025) and appoint Sean Downs as counsel because I still have little to know access to law library and I'm relying on briefing Sean Down's did in the Superior Court. The Appeals court has misunderstood my SAG I was challenging the fact the Superior court didn't believe it had the discretion to run my 2010 DOSA revoke concurrently with the 2014 case. The Judge said she thought what I was asking for was a hybrid situation. (VRP 03/31/2023 pg 74 line 6-12 Exibit A). Or in the alternative resentence me with out DOSH at the low end of the range being that is what the offer was before Mr. Femling asked for DOSA, As you can see from the notice of Appeal Sean Downs was challenging the fact the court didn't resentence me and my Appeal attorney failed to case anything about this.

# Supporting Authority.

State V. Jones, 169 Wn. App. 1034 (2012)
Jones plead guilty to Cocain possession and the court imposed a sentence of 20 months. Jones was serving a term of community custody for (DOSA). When he communited the current offense, Atsentencing. Jones asked the court to order that his sentence for the new cocaine possession be served concurrently with the 27 months he had left on the revoked DOSA Sentence,

State v. Flake, 76 wn, App 174 App Div. I Now 14,1994 Where multiple current offense's are concerned in addition to lengthening of sentence, an exceptional sentence may also consists of imposition of consecutive sentence where concurrent sentence is otherwise the standard. Smith, 123 wn 2d at 58 (quoting Batista, 116 wn. 2d 784) Hence, a sentence Court may impose both types of exceptional sentence simultaneously. In re Pers. Restraint of Green, 170 wn. App 328.

In re Pers, Restraint of Franklin Dean, Jr (38934-1-111

[Court entering or filing the decision]	[date entered or filed]
[Description of any order granting or denying	ng motions made after the decision such as a motion for reconsideration].
[date of order granting or denying motions].	
Am copy of the decision (and the trial court)	memorandum opinion] is in the appendix at pages Athrou
ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW	7.7
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Total pages:

IN THE COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Plaintiff,

Plaintiff,

No. 1035357

Motion to Discretionary

Review. From court of

Appeals Div. III

RAYMOND JAY FEMLING,

Defendant.

#### I. SUMMARY OF FACTS

- 1. Mr. Femling entered a plea of guilty to possession of controlled substance with intent to deliver in case 10-1-00823-3 and possession stolen property first degree in case 10-1-01376-8 at the same time. Mr. Femling was sentenced to a prison-based DOSA sentence on both matters to be served concurrently. The controlling range was from case 10-1-00823-3 wherein 90 months was imposed with 45 months to be served as prison time and 45 months to be served as community custody.
- 2. Mr. Femling served his initial 45 months of prison time for his prison-based DOSA sentence. He then had his prison-based DOSA sentence revoked due to a new conviction in case 14-1-02617-0. Mr. Femling's 45 months of suspended time was then imposed and

his sentence in case 14-1-02617-0 was run consecutively to the 10-1-00823-3 and 10-1-01376-8 matters.

- After sentencing, the Washington State Supreme Court filed the decision of State v. Blake, 197 Wn.2d 170, 481 P.3d 521 (2021) declaring RCW 69.50.4013(1) unconstitutional and void.
- 4. The defendant's criminal history included prior conviction(s) pursuant to RCW 69.50.4013(1), which are no longer punishable crimes according to *State v. Blake, supra*, and thus are void on their face. The defendant's criminal also included a felony bail jumping conviction (08-1-01301-4)¹, pursuant to a PCS charge, which the defense contends should not be counted in the offender score. The defense filed a separate motion to vacate that conviction or in the alternative to resentence as a simple misdemeanor. That motion was denied by the court. The remaining PCS convictions include the following:
  - PCS-meth. 04-1-00192-7.
  - - PCS-meth. 07-1-01628-7.
- 5. The defendant served a sentence based on an offender score that includes invalid convictions. The prior RCW 69.50.4013(1) conviction(s) increased the defendant's offender score, thereby increasing the defendant's standard sentencing range.
- 6. The defendant's corrected offender score and recalculated standard range appears in the following table, if the superior court had granted the defendant's motion regarding the felony bail jumping conviction (08-1-01301-4):

Case 10-1-00823-3

Count	Offense	Correct Offender Score	Level	Correct Standard Range (not including enhancements)	Correct Total Standard Range	Original Sentence
1	Possession with intent to deliver — meth	5	II – D	20+ to 60 months	20+ to 60 months	90 months (45 months + 45 months revoked)

#### Case 10-1-01376-8

Count	Offense	Correct Offender Score	Level	Correct Standard Range (not including enhancements)	Correct Total Standard Range	Original Sentence
1	Possession stolen property first degree	5	II ·	14 – 18 months	14 – 18 months	19.5 months (12+ months + 7.5 months revoked)

- 7. The above offender scores and sentencing ranges are based on if Mr. Femling was resentenced today with his additional criminal history from case 14-1-02617-0. The correct scores at the time of sentencing in case 10-1-00823-3 should have been 1 point with range of 12+ to 20 months; case 10-1-01376-8 should have been 1 point with range of 2 6 months. Again, this assumes the felony bail jumping conviction (08-1-01301-4) would not score.
- 8. Mr. Femling was arrested on the 14-1-02617-0 matter on December 29, 2014. He was not able to get credit on that case until his sentences in cases 10-1-00823-3 and 10-1-01376-8 were served because they were run consecutively. The defense is requesting that this court correct the judgment and sentence to the correct midpoint of 40 months for case 10-1-

00823-3 and midpoint of 16 months for case 10-1-01376-8. Mr. Femling already served
over 40 months of time in case 10-1-00823-3 (after accounting for good time) before he
was arrested in case 14-1-02617-0. Therefore, the defense is asking this court to give Mr
Femling credit for time served in case 14-1-02617-0 beginning upon his arrest on
December 29, 2014. (InrePRP of Franklin Dean, Jc.) (38934-1-111)

- 9. Additionally, Mr. Femling's offender score from the 14-1-02617-0 case appears to include two offenses which constitute the same criminal conduct (counts 1 and 4), as described in the argument section below. This would result in only three points scoring from the 14-1-02617-0 case. If the bail jumping offense (08-1-01301-4) does not count in Mr. Femling's offender score then his score would be 4. If the bail jumping offense (08-1-01301-4) does count in Mr. Femling's offender score then his score would be 5.
- 10. If the bail jumping offense (08-1-01301-4) does count in Mr. Femling's offender score and there is no same criminal conduct in case 14-1-02617-0, then his offender scores and sentencing ranges would be the same as previously entered in 2011.

#### II. ARGUMENT

1. The felony bail jumping conviction (08-1-01301-4) should not count in Mr. Femling's offender score.

As argued in case 98-1-01301-4, the bail jumpting statute specifies as follows:

- (2) Bail jumping is:
- (a) A class A felony if the person was held for, charged with, or convicted of murder in the first degree;
- (b) A class B felony if the person was held for, charged with, or convicted of a class A felony other than murder in the first degree;
- (c) A class O felony if the person was held for, charged with, or convicted of a class B or class C felony; or
- (d) A misdemeanor if the person was held for, charged with, or convicted of a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor.

DEFENDANT'S RESENTENCING MEMORANDUM

# 3. <u>In the alternative, Mr. Femling should be resentenced with an offender score</u> calculated *nunc pro tunc*.

Whether a defendant is being sentenced the first or fifth time, he is being sentenced and the sentencing court must compute his criminal history at that moment. *State v. Amos*, 147 Wn. App. 217, 232, 195 P.3d 564 (2008) (abrogated on other grounds). A conviction entered after the original sentencing but before resentencing on remand, was a prior conviction for purposes of determining the defendant's offender score at resentencing. *State v. Collicott*, 118 Wn.2d at 665, 827 P.2d 263 (1992). The offender score includes all prior convictions existing at the time of that particular sentencing, without regard to when the underlying incidents occurred, the chronological relationship among the convictions, or the sentencing or resentencing chronology. *State v. Shilling*, 77 Wn. App. 166, 175, 889 P.2d 948 (1995).

The defense is making a good faith argument that the caselaw cited above should not be followed as it applies in this case, based on this court's equitable principles. "Superior courts and district courts have concurrent jurisdiction in cases in equity." Wa. Const. Art. IV § 6. A court of equity is a type of court with the power to grant remedies other than monetary damages. Black's Law Dictionary, 2nd Ed. Equity presupposes that certain applications of law can frustrate the laws of nature, the administration of "justice," or the common good. See Anton-Hermann Chroust, The "Common Good" and the Problem of "Equity" in the Philosophy of Law of St. Thomas Aquinas, 18 Notre Dame L. Rev. 114, 117 (1942-1943) ("Equity does not intend to set aside what is right and just, nor does it try to pass judgment on a 'strict Common Law rule' by claiming that the latter was not well made. It merely states that, in the interest of a truly effective and fair Administration of Justice, the 'strict Common Law' is not to be observed in some particular instance."); Colin P. Campbell, The Court of

Equity--A Theory of its Jurisdiction, 15 Green Bag 108, 111 (1903) (Equity can "recognize and enforce principles which actually govern society in general, whether embodied in the so-called rules of law or not.").

In the instant case, Mr. Femling was sentenced to a minimum of 70 months more time than he should have been in the possession with intent to deliver (10-1-00823-3) case. The *maximum* amount of time that he was looking at for that charge with the correct offender score was 20 months. Instead, Mr. Femling ended up serving 90 months in prison. He then was unable to receive credit on his 14-1-02617-0 matter until his sentence was served on the 10-1-00823-3 case, as they were run consecutively. This additional, unjustly imposed time prevented Mr. Femling from receiving credit since his arrest on December 29, 2014, which results in roughly an additional 40 months of imprisonment.

Now Mr. Femling is left in the inequitable position to have his prior 2010 matters score as criminal history against him in the 2014 case and to have the offenses from the 2014 case score as criminal history against him in the 2010 cases. This is all done in order to correct offender scores and sentencing ranges that were erroneously inflated in the original sentencing in all three matters.

Given the above, this court should exercise its equitable jurisdiction and correct Mr. Femling's judgment and sentence from the 2010 cases *nunc pro tunc*. That will allow him to accrue credit on the 2014 matter since his arrest on December 29, 2014.

#### III. CONCLUSION

Given the foregoing, Mr. Femling should be resentenced at an offender score of 4 or, at most 5, as described above. In the alternative, Mr. Femling's offender score should be recalculated and judgment and sentence corrected *nunc pro tunc*.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON,

RAYMOND JAY FEMLING,

and

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

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E-FILED 01-12-2023, 14:07 Scott G. Weber, Clerk Clark County

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

#### IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

Case No. 10-1-00823-3 — 10-1-01376-8 14-1-02617-0

COURT'S DECISION ON CrR 7.8 MOTIONS

These matters are pending before the court on CrR 7.8 Motions. The court has held multiple hearings and reviewed the files in all cases. The court finds as follows:

In the 2010 cause # 10-1-00823-3, Mr. Femling pleaded guilty to a single count of Possession of a Controlled Substance with Intent to Deliver – Methamphetamine on 10/15/2010. In doing so, a factual basis was set forth. His offender score was 6.

In the other 2010 cause # 10-1-01376-8, Mr. Femling entered a guilty plea to a single count of Possession of Stolen Property in the First Degree on 10/15/2010. In doing so, a factual basis was set forth. His offender score was 6.

Mr. Femling originally received a DOSA sentence of 45 months on 10-1-00823-3 and 12 months on 10-1-01376-8 to run concurrent. These were later revoked and 90 months imposed on 10-1-00823-3 and 19.5 months imposed on 10-1-01376-8 to run concurrent.

ORDER

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In the 2014 cause # 14-1-02617-0 entered a Newton Plea to one count of Solicitation to Commit Assault 1, one count of Kidnapping in the Second Degree and two counts of Tampering with A Witness on 5/6/16. His offender score was 9+.

The Prosecutor's offer of Settlement, attached to the Statement on Plea of Guilty indicates the Prosecutor will recommend, and Defendant agrees to an exceptional sentence of 120 months on the Solicitation to Commit Assault First to 96 months on the Kidnapping Second Degree, for a total recommendation of 216 months, as the counts will run consecutive. Mr. Femling signed the Statement on Plea of Guilty and the Prosector's Offer of Settlement. The box on page 10, Paragraph 11 of the Statement on Plea of Guilty indicating the court may review police reports and/or statement of probable cause was not checked.

The court reviewed a CD of the hearing, which was admitted as an Exhibit in this CrR 7.8 determination. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. James Smith, went through a lengthy recitation of the facts surrounding the case for the sentencing judge, the Honorable Scott Collier. He also pointed out a typographical error in the Fourth Amended Information as to the date in Count 1, indicating it was 12/26/2015 not 12/26/2014. This was not objected to by defense counsel. The document was corrected and initialed by Judge Collier. The DPA also indicated Mr. Femling would be completing time on the 2010 revoked DOSA sentence prior to starting time on the 2014 matter. This is conceded in Defense Motion to Resentence.

At the sentencing hearing, Judge Collier indicated he had reviewed all probable cause statements in the file and incorporated them by reference. Defense attorney Jeff Staples indicated this was an agreed recommendation in all respects, and that it had been negotiated at length.

The court went over the stipulated exceptional sentence with Mr. Femling and indicated a later appellate argument against the consecutive nature of counts 1 and 2 would amount to a violation of the plea agreement in its entirety. Separate Findings of Fact/Conclusions of Law as to the exceptional sentence were signed by all parties. The Felony Judgment and Sentence was also signed by all parties. On Page 2, the court did not check a box indicating any counts encompass the same criminal conduct and count as one in terms of offender score.

Despite the above, it was argued for purposes of this CrR 7.8 Motion that Counts 1 and 4 are the same criminal conduct. Count 1 in the Fourth Amended Information reads as follows:

Count 1 – Solicitation to Commit Assault in the First Degree. That he, Raymond Jay Femling, the County of Clark, State of Washington, on or about December 26, 2015, with intent to promote or facilitate the commission of Assault in the Frist Degree, he offered to give or gave money or other thing of value to another to engage in specific conduct which would constitute such crime and/or would establish complicity of such person in its commission or attempted commission had such crime been attempted or committed...

Count 4 in the Fourth Amended Information reads as follows:

Count 4 – Tampering with a Witness. That he, Raymond Jay Femling, in the Count of Clark, State of Washington, between December 5, 2015, and December 23, 2015, did attempt to induce James N. Braithwaite, a person who the defendant knew was a witness, or a person whom the defendant had reason to believe may have had information relevant to a criminal investigation, to testify falsely, and/or to absent himself from such proceedings...

Counts 1 and 4 are not part of the same criminal conduct. They do not require the same criminal intent. The solicitation requires the intent to promote or facilitate the crime of assault in the first degree, which requires an intent to inflict great bodily harm. Witness tampering requires the intent to cause a witness to testify falsely or absent themselves from a proceeding.

Counts 1 and 4 do not have the same victim, nor did they occur on the same date.

Mr. Femling has not asked to set aside his guilty plea in the 2014 case. The parties are obligated to follow the bargained for recommendations in the plea agreement (notwithstanding the correction of an offender score). Anything else would violate the plea agreement.

At an original sentencing, or at a resentence, the court is not obligated to follow the recommendation. In both circumstances the court should consider the situation that exists at the time and all available information. That includes those things that have occurred while Mr.

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Femling has been in prison. The court reviewed work commendations and certificates of program completion, as well as letters of support.

Based on the above the court ORDERS as follows:

Mr. Femling's offender score on the 2014 case is 8 on Counts 1 and 2, and 7 on Counts 3 and 4. His range on Count 1 continues to be 120 to 120 months (standard range falls above statutory maximum). His range on Count 2 is 62 to 82 months. The court orders 62 months on count 2. To run consecutive, it totals 182 months.

Mr. Femling's offender score on the 2010 cases remains at a 6, meaning he is not entitled to a resentence on those cases. While his offender score was lowered by 4 points with the vacation of the State v. Blake convictions, it was raised by four points due to the subsequent convictions in the 2014 case. Case law makes it clear that the SRA contemplates the inclusion of subsequent convictions in resentencing situations. Here there is no change and no need for resentence.

Resentencing documentation on the 2014 case should be prepared in accordance with the court's decision.

Dated this 12<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2023.

Snider

Jennifer K. Digitally signed by Jennifer K. Snider

Jennifer K. Snider, Judge

ORDER

E-FILED 03-30-2023, 12:57 1 Total pages: 3 Scott G. Weber, Clerk 2 Clark County 3 4 5 6 7 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON 8 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 9 STATE OF WASHINGTON, No. 14-1-02617-0 10 Plaintiff, DEFENDANT'S RESENTENCING 11 MEMORANDUM (ADDENDUM) 12 RAYMOND JAY FEMLING, 13 Defendant. 14 **SUMMARY OF FACTS** 15 16 1. Mr. Femling entered a plea of guilty to possession of controlled substance with intent to 17 deliver in case 10-1-00823-3 and possession stolen property first degree in case 10-1-18 01376-8 at the same time. Mr. Femling was sentenced to a prison-based DOSA sentence 19 on both matters to be served concurrently. The controlling range was from case 10-1-20 00823-3 wherein 90 months was imposed with 45 months to be served as prison time and 21 45 months to be served as community custody. At the time of this plea, he should have 22 been sentenced to an offender score of 2 with range of 12+ to 20 months, due to his three 23 24 prior PCS convictions and community custody point for PCS not counting, pursuant to 25 State v. Blake, 197 Wn.2d 170, 481 P.3d 521 (2021). 26 27 28 DEFENDANT'S RESENTENCING

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MEMORANDUM ADDENDUM

GRECCO DOWNS, PLLC
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
500 W 8<sup>TH</sup> STREET, SUITE 55
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98660
P: 1-855-309-4529 F: 1-855-309-4530

	Mr. Femling served his initial 45 months of prison time for his prison-based DOSA
	sentence. He then had his prison-based DOSA sentence revoked due to a new conviction
	in case 14-1-02617-0. Mr. Femling's 45 months of suspended time was then imposed and
•	his sentence in case 14-1-02617-0 was run consecutively to the 10-1-00823-3 and 10-1-
	01376-8 matters.

- 3. This court has ruled that Mr. Femling is not entitled to a *Blake* resentencing on the 2010 matters because the corrected offender score would not change his range given his additional subsequent points. He therefore served 90 months of prison time on the 2010 matters where he should have only served 20 months at a maximum with a correct offender score and range at the time, which is 70 months more time that he was lawfully allowed to serve.
- 4. The defense is therefore requesting that this court run the 14-1-02617-0 case concurrently with the 2010 matters.

#### II. ARGUMENT

# 1. This court should impose an exceptional mitigated sentence given the inequity of Mr. Femling's prison DOSA sentence.

RCW 9.94A.589(2)(a) provides that "whenever a person while under sentence for conviction of a felony commits another felony and is sentenced to another term of confinement, the latter term shall not begin until expiration of all prior terms." But RCW 9.94A.535 provides that the court may depart from the standard sentencing guidelines in RCW 9.94A.589. Such a departure "from the standards in RCW 9.94A.589(1) and (2) governing whether sentences are to be served consecutively or concurrently is an exceptional sentence...." In re Pers. Restraint of Mulholland, 161 Wn.2d 322, 328, 166 P.3d 677 (2007). The plain language of RCW 9.94A.535 makes clear that exceptional sentences may be

imposed when sentencing takes place under RCW 9.94A.589 subsections (1) or (2). RCW 9.94A.535. Thus, the trial court has discretion to impose a mitigated exceptional sentence. State v. Jones, 169 Wn. App. 1034 (2012) (unpublished decision, cited for persuasive value only, pursuant to GR 14.1). The court may impose an exceptional sentence below the standard range if it finds that mitigating circumstances are established by a preponderance of the evidence. RCW 9.94A.535(1). One of the purposes of the criminal justice system is to ensure that the punishment for a criminal offense is proportionate to the seriousness of the offense and the offender's criminal history. RCW 9.94A.010(1).

In the instant case, the imposition of consecutive time to the 2010 cases is clearly excessive in light of the sentence that should have been imposed on Mr. Femling. The maximum that Mr. Femling should have received on the 2010 matters was 20 months. He served an additional 70 months (not including time off for good time) before he was able to start serving time in the instant case. Running the sentence in the instant case concurrently with the 2010 matters will remedy the injustice of Mr. Femling serving 70 months of prison time without lawful authority.

#### III. CONCLUSION

Given the foregoing, Mr. Femling should be resentenced in the instant case concurrently with his 2010 matters, as described above.

Dated this 30 March 2023.

Sean M. Downs, WSBA #39856 Grecco Downs, PLLC

Attorney for Defendant

DEFENDANT'S RESENTI

GRECCO DOWNS, PLLC
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

500 W 8<sup>TH</sup> STREET, SUITE 55 VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98660 P: 1-855-309-4529 F: 1-855-309-4530

#### ADDITIONAL GROUND 2

Ineffective Appellate Counsel;

Appellate Attorney Marie J. Trombley, WSBA# 41410, has denied my request to argue "proving my criminal history." She has filed this appellate brief without allowing her client to review or aid in his defense, let alone counseling on her decision to present the issues in this brief (see brief of appellate). The Statement of Additional Grounds issue, has the potential to grant the appellate greater relief then Trombley's presented issues. If this court agrees with the SAG, then this would show prejudice.

To show he received ineffective assistance of appellate counsel a petitioner must prove that (1) the legal issue appellate counsel failed to raise or raised improperly had merit, and (2) he suffered actual prejudice as a result. In re Pers. Restraint of Lord, 123 Wn.2d 296, 314, 868 P.2d 835, cert, denied, 513 U.S. 849 (1994).

The Appellate was never given the motion of "designation of clerks papers." The appellate couldn't possible know what record the court has in making their decision. At minimum an attorney needs to keep a client informed. (RPC & SID's)

A defendant has a right to effective assistance to counsel. <u>In Re Pers.</u>
<u>Restraint of Dalluge</u>, 152 Wn.2d 772, 787, 100 P.3d 279 (2004). A petitioner can show that he was actually prejudiced by demonstrating there is a

reasonable probability that but for his appellate counsel's unreasonable failure to raise the issue, he would have prevailed on his appeal. Dalluge, 152 Wn.2d at 787-88.

Motion for discretionary review - Page 8 of 8

Mr Femling Should be	resentenced at an offender score	
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Where I could get the	low end and Not ask for Dosp	A
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	Signature	
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	APPENDIX	
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Kaymond Jay Fem	ling 891005	•
Raymond Jay Fem Jame of Defendant] Ledar Creek Corrections address]	scenter PO Box 37 Littlerock	WA 98556
(ddress]	[City]	[State] Zip Code

[Telephone Number]

### FILED

# Court of Appeals Division II

1	WASHINGTON S State of Washington THE SUPERIOR 12 144 PM STATE OF WASHINGTON  IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
2	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
3	STATE OF WASHINGTON, )
4	) Hon. Jennifer Snider
5	Plaintiff, )
6	v. 04/15/2022, 05/03/2022 ) 06/03/2022, 07/29/2022
7	RAYMOND FEMLING ) 11/18/2022, 12/16/2022
8	) 03/31/2023 Defendant. )
9	
10	
11	VOLUME I OF I  VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
12	From Electronic Recording
13	APPEARANCES:
14	For the Plaintiff: JESSICA SMITH
15	Clark County Prosecuting Attorney 1013 Franklin Street Vancouver, WA 98660
16	
17	For the Defendant: SEAN DOWNS   Attorney at Law
18	701 Columbia St Apt 109 Vancouver, WA 98660-3468
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### 04/15/2022 - MOTION HEARING

Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider:

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Downs --

UNKNOWN: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- can we talk about two, three, and four, please?

MR. DOWNS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Show cause. So, you can update me on what's going on with Mr. Femling's cases.

MR. DOWNS: Yes. So, Mr. Femling, we've submitted a 6164 petition to the prosecutor's office. They're supposed to staff the matter this month. However, they didn't get to this case. I'm waiting for an update from the appellate unit as to when they're going to be able to staff that. So, depends on what happens with that staffing as to whether we're moving forward with the R-7.8 motion or not, or if we have an agreed felony resentencing at that point. So, at this point, we ask Court to set over that hearing, probably a month would be adequate.

THE COURT: Okay. So, when you say set over the hearing, you mean, just set over for check-in status on a show cause to see if we're going to set a resentencing or not?

MR. DOWNS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. And if you decide mutually that 1 that is going to happen, you can work with my department to 2 set the date and not have to do a show --3 4 MR. DOWNS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: -- another show cause. Okay. 6 MR. DOWNS: Right. We'll give you a heads up. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Lori, is there a good day to do 8 that? He -- Mr. Femling won't be present for show cause. 9 could do it on an out of custody docket. 10 MADAM JA: We're down here the week of -- your 11 criminal week of May 30th. So, we could put it on the 12 criminal docket --13 THE COURT: Is it too far out to go to June 1st, Mr. 14 Downs? 15 That's a change of plea. MADAM JA: 16 MR. DOWNS: That'd be fine. I'm going to be in 17 trial, actually, out of county at that time. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MADAM JA: How about May 2nd. Let me go May 2nd, no, May 3rd. Do we have a custody problem. Is that too 20 21 soon? 22 THE COURT: I don't know if that's gonna be enough time. That's only two weeks away. May 3rd? 23

MR. DOWNS: That would work.

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THE COURT: Okay. May 3rd, that's at 1:30 on the out of custody docket. Just tracking these three cases to see if we're going set a resentencing on it. MR. DOWNS: All right. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you for the update. (CASE ADJOURNED) 

#### 05/03/2022 - MOTION HEARING

Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider:

MR. DOWNS: So, for Raymond Femling, Your Honor, this is a <u>Blake</u> review case. The -- the defendant has a 6164 request in with the prosecutor's office. We're still waiting for that to be staffed. This was set over last time. We had court for the same reason. Just asking to set it over again. Would be available either Friday, June 3rd at 9:00 or June 10th at the 1:30 docket.

THE COURT: Okay, Lori, are either one of those — mine? Because these are my <u>Blake</u> cases.

MADAM JA: I -- I didn't hear what he said.

THE COURT: June 3rd or June 10th at 1:30.

MADAM JA: A June 3rd show cause. I mean, June 3rd you have the criminal docket at 9:00 a.m. And what was the other date?

THE COURT: June 10th.

MADAM JA: You do have -- no. You're off that afternoon.

THE COURT: Oh. Okay. So, we could do it on June 3rd on 9:00 a.m.

MR. DOWNS: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Femling's matters then, we'll set those over. And if we know something in advance of June 3rd, please advise my department, because

### 05/03/2022 - MOTION HEARING

this is really on for show cause to set a date for . 5 resentencing, or whatever ends up happening, right? So --MR. DOWNS: Yeah and it -- the 6164 request --THE COURT: Yeah. MR. DOWNS: -- results in a better outcome --THE COURT: Yeah. MR. DOWNS: -- for my client. So that's why we're THE COURT: Got you. MR. DOWNS: -- setting it over. THE COURT: Got you. Okay. So, just let us know what's going on with that, then we set those over to June 3rd at 9:00 a.m. on the motions docket. Thank you. (CASE ADJOURNED) 

#### 06/03/2022 - MOTION HEARING

Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider:

THE COURT: -- require a defendant present. Mr. Femling's cases, I think Mr. Downs is on those cases. Sean Downs?

MR. DOWNS: Yes, Your Honor. Present.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We had a show cause on Mr. Femling's cases. What's the status of those?

MR. DOWNS: Yes, sure. Yeah, I've been speaking with Jessica Smith, the assigned DPA on these cases, and we're still trying to come up with an agreed resolution.

It's a complicated fact pattern with these three different cases, and how they interrelate with one another in terms of credit for time served, whether matters are run consecutive to one another. So parties are asking to bump this out for a couple of months so we can hopefully come to an agreed resolution on it.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ikata, is that your understanding as well?

MR. IKATA: That is my understanding, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. August 5th at 9:00 a.m.?

MR. DOWNS: That works for me.

MR. IKATA: That works for the State, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh wait, maybe it isn't. Let's -- let
me ask -- let me figure out who that is first. I might have
to move that up one week.

MADAM JA: 9:00 a.m. is Department 3 that day.

THE COURT: Okay, so, on July 29th it's me.

MADAM JA: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Gentlemen, July 29th. I need to

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MR. DOWNS: That works.

THE COURT: -- set this to myself, not someone else. Okay? July 29th then for those three matters, we'll continue over. Hopefully we can -- if you come up with something before then, we'll get a special set put together, okay?

MR. IKATA: Your Honor, at this point, that sounds good, Your Honor. At this point, is Mr. Downs agreeable that we no longer have -- have to have the two 2010 matters tracking? It's my understanding that both sides are in agreement that this actually -- not a <u>Blake</u> basis for the 2010 cases.

MR. DOWNS: They're all interrelated because the 2014 cases run consecutive to the revoked 2010 cases, and so that's why we're asking to track -- if I have to, I'll end up filing a motion on those, as well, but trying to come to an agreed resolution.

MR. IKATA: Okay. Understood. Thank you for that information.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for that update.

(CASE ADJOURNED)

#### 1 07/29/2022 - MOTION HEARING 2 Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: 3 THE COURT: -- it's Ray Femling. MADAM JA: I think two and three are just tracking. 4 5 THE COURT: Mr. Downs -- is someone from his office 6 here today? 7 MS. SMITH: I wasn't sure it was on the docket this 8 morning. So, I didn't really email anyone on that. I can 9 send him an email. THE COURT: Yeah, he's appointed on these. They're 10 11 Blake --12 MS. SMITH: Okay. THE COURT: -- situations and --13 14 MS. SMITH: Let's see if I can (indiscernible) Mr. 15 (indiscernible) and let him know what's going on. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MS. SMITH: Yeah. Hold on a minute. 18 THE COURT: Thanks. 19 (RECESS TAKEN) THE COURT: Ok, Mr. Downs. Can you talk to me 20 21 about Mr. Fleming's matters, please? 22 MR. DOWNS: Yes, Your Honor. These are on for 23 Blake review. I've been in touch with the assigned DPA on 24 these, excuse me, on these cases. We've had continuing 25 resolution on it. It looks like it's likely we'll have to

litigate these issues. I was going to file some supplemental briefing on these three cause numbers for the Court also was going to file a 7.8 motion regarding a prior conviction for bail jumping and pursue the possession of controlled substance conviction. So, I was going to ask that all of those be heard at the same. The prosecutor and myself are in agreement to set this over for one last time. We might need a special set hearing. I doubt that on one of these dockets it would be appropriate because it would probably be, at the least, ten minutes to argue.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Okay, so perhaps what we should do is, I can have -- who is the assigned DPA on it?

MR. DOWNS: It's Jessica Smith.

THE COURT: Jessica Smith. All right. So, I think what I'll do rather than wasting time now is ask Lori to contact you and Ms. Smith for a special set time and we'll get that set with my department special set and get these matters resolved.

MR. DOWNS: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So, look for an email from Lori.

MR. DOWNS: All right.

THE COURT: Thank you for the update.

(CASE ADJOURNED)

### 11/18/2022 - RESENTENCING HEARING 1 2 Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: THE COURT: Were you expecting this many people to 3 be on this particular Zoom, because I was not. 4 5 THE CLERK: I was wondering if we had the wrong 6 week. 7 MR. DOWNS: I know that Mr. Femling had a couple of 8 people that wanted to be present. 9 THE COURT: All right. Well, we have 20 of those 10 people. 11 MR. DOWNS: Yep. I don't think it was going to be 12 that many. I was expecting two. 13 THE COURT: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Judge Snider. Please mute your device for me. Thank you. 14 We are here for a hearing with regards to Raymond Femling, so 15 16 if you're here for a different hearing, you're in the wrong 17 place. All right. Thank you. Okay, I have Mr. Vaughn, 18 which is prosecutor on one of these cases, and Ms. Smith is 19 present, as well. And then Mr. Downs on behalf of Mr. 20 Femling. Mr. Femling, I can see him there, thank you. 21 Okay. Where are we with this? 22 MS. SMITH: Your Honor, we were prepared to proceed 23 with sentencing today based solely on the Blake issue. 24 Defense counsel filed a brief this morning with attachments

-- that's 97 pages, I believe, arguing a new issue, which is

a same course of conduct scrivener's error issue, which has not been raised up until this point. So, the State is requesting a setover to look into that particular issue. If the Court is not inclined to consider it, then we could proceed, but if the Court is inclined to consider it, then we need additional time.

THE COURT: Okay. So, for the record, I have not reviewed the 97 pages that I received this morning, either.

I was on -- I've been on the bench literally since I got here this morning and including a 1:00. So, if you're wanting to argue items that are in that material, I think I need to read it, number one, and certainly the State needs to be able to respond to it. I don't like it, because we've been continuing this case several times, and I would like to get it completed, but --

MR. DOWNS: Right. We want to make sure that all the issues were in the record that Mr. Femling wanted to raise and want to make sure the Court understood what those issues were. So, I know Mr. Femling wants to proceed with resentencing, but I'll be available if the Court does set it over.

THE COURT: Mr. Vaughn, is Ms. Smith speaking for you as well?

MR. VAUGHN: I take the same position as Ms. Smith.

I haven't had time to review the entire brief that was just

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served on me today. I'd request some additional time to file responsive pleading.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it makes sense when we do this to have all issues addressed, flushed out. I don't like it, because I want to go forward, but I think we need to let the State have the ability -- I'm not sure why this came up at the last second, because we, again, have had multiple hearings on this.

MR. DOWNS: It's only one issue, really. I included a bail jumping issue, which the Court has already ruled on. I just want to make the complete record on these three cases, and then I'm just arguing that there are two counts on the 2014 case that should be scored as same criminal conduct.

MS. SMITH: The other issue we're going to need to look into, Your Honor, is whether that constitutes a violation of the plea agreement. When we stipulated to resentencing, and to not file a breach of -- of agreement, that was based solely on the <u>Blake</u> issue. He's now raising additional issues, so we're going to need to look into that, as well.

THE COURT: Right. Okay, so that being said, I will grant the motion to continue. When can we come back.

Lori, you're probably going to have to help me out with that.

MR. FEMLING: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sir. 1 2 MADAM JA: What's the request? 3 MR. FEMLING: Do we need to also ask that the State prove my criminal history on the record? Does that need to 4 5 be done now --6 THE COURT: It's part of the discussion --7 MR. FEMLING: -- or is that something that --THE COURT: That's part of the -- the whole package 8 of everything that I need to be deciding and having everyone argue to me when we actually get to resentencing. Not today, 10 11 because new issue has been raised today. A time when we 12 could resentence Mr. Femling in the four-week timeframe? 13 MADAM JA: Okay, so mid-December, maybe? Second week in December, first week in December? 14 I just put Ms. Smith in a trial the 15 THE COURT: second week of December yesterday afternoon. 16 17 MADAM JA: Second week -- okay. Well, let me go 18 look real quick. 19 MS. SMITH: If he is asking us to completely reprove his criminal history, that would definitely be a 20 21 violation of the plea agreement as well.

He can talk to his attorney

THE COURT: Yeah.

about the re-proving of the criminal history.

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2 guilty plea. I -- I'm just asking that we get a corrected --3 with -- with the --THE COURT: Right, I think --4 5 MR. FEMLING: -- with what was caused by the Supreme Court. I -- I don't feel that I breached the plea 6 7 agreement at all. This issue is something that was done by 8 the Supreme Court, and I'm not educated in the law, and I 9 want to make sure that it is clear that I'm not trying to unwind my guilty plea at all. I'm just asking for a fair and 11 just sentence with the correct offender score. 12 THE COURT: That's what started this whole 13 discussion --14 MR. FEMLING: So --15 THE COURT: -- a while ago. Again, I'm gonna ask, if you would, if you'd direct comments and questions to your 16 17 attorney outside the presence of myself and counsel for the 18 State. Okay? 19 MR. FEMLING: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Thank you. I'm just waiting for Lori --20 21 to tell me what -- a date that's going to work for everybody here. And your trial on Young is expected to last how long? 22. 23 MS. SMITH: Probably at least four days. 24 THE COURT: Four days. Okay, so maybe a little bit

earlier than that. How about 1:30 on December 9th?

MR. FEMLING: In no way am I trying to unwind my

MS. SMITH: I'm out on December 9th. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Okay, Lori, how about the week 3 after this? The week of the 19th? MR. VAUGHN: I will be out of town the week of the 4 19th. Although, I think it's probably going to be the same 5 issues for me and Ms. Smith, so I'll kind of defer on her 6 7 schedule, so. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Let me see what my staff has for me for that next week. 10 MR. DOWNS: I'll likely be in trial that week, so if it was Thursday or Friday, that would be preferable. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 13 MS. SMITH: I'll be on vacation, so --14 MADAM JA: The week of the 19th is a trial week. So, the only guaranteed time I can give is Friday at 1:30. 15 16 The 23rd I think is what that is. 17 MR. DOWNS: Works for me. 18 MADAM JA: You said the week of the 19th of December? 19 20 THE COURT: Yeah. That's what I was looking at, 21 but --22 MADAM JA: Yeah. 23 MS. SMITH: I'm scheduled to be on vacation, but I 24 can probably make it work.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Vaughn is also scheduled to 1 2 be out at that time. So, --3 I mean, there's the opportunity to do a MADAM JA: 4 Thursday. The reason I gave you the 14th is because you are 5 non-jury that week so, we would have a --6 THE COURT: Yeah. Ms. Smith is going to be in 7 trial that day. 8 MADAM JA: Oh. What about Friday the 16th at 1:30? 9 THE COURT: That wasn't one of the options that you 10 gave me. MADAM JA: Pardon? Yeah, because I just threw out 11 12 one each week, so. 13 THE COURT: Friday the 16th at 1:30? MR. DOWNS: 14 That works. 15 THE COURT: Sounds good. 16 MADAM JA: Okay. MR. VAUGHN: I'm available then. 17 18 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay, so Friday December 19 16th at 1:30. We'll work with DOC to get you back in again, Mr. Femling. Get that hearing set, and we'll see all of you 20 then. And please let's be prepared to go at that point. No 21 22 last minute surprises. I'd like to get this completed for 23 everyone's benefit, okay? 24 MR. FEMLING: Can you just -- when -- when is it 25 rescheduled for, ma'am?

THE COURT: Sure. It's Friday December 16th at 1:30 p.m. All right. Thank you. MR. FEMLING: Thank you for your time. MR. VAUGHN: Thank you, Your Honor. MS. SMITH: Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. Okay, and I don't know if all of these people were in here for this hearing, but it looks like some of them were. Thank you. Our hearing is concluded. (CASE ADJOURNED) 

## 12/16/2022 - RESENTENCING HEARING

Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider:

THE COURT: We're on State vs. Femling, multitude of cause numbers. Well, three of them, at least. I've had material on this for a while. I've read it a couple of different times. It kind of seems like it morphs as we go. But, it's defense motion, so Mr. Downs, go ahead.

MR. DOWNS: Your Honor, we received responsive pleadings from the State early this morning. I didn't have a chance to review it with Mr. Femling. However, I'm ready to proceed with the motion. But, obviously, it's Mr. Femling's cases, so if he is requesting more time so we can actually go over it together, which won't take that long, it's just that we do need time to -- to review it together. Then, you know, I would ask for a setover on his behalf. So, I defer to him.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Femling. Are -- you're able to hear us okay are -- aren't you?

MR. DOWNS: Looks like he's frozen.

THE COURT: He looks frozen. They may be calling back in, so we'll just wait a moment.

(Pause)

THE COURT: Mr. Femling, are you able to turn on your audio?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, we were offline for a second.
We just got back online. So I missed whatever just happened.

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with the motions today?

1 THE COURT: Nothing -- nothing happened. I knew 2 you were gone and so I was waiting for you to come back. 3 MR. FEMLING: Thank you so much. THE COURT: You're welcome. Okay so, were you able 4 5 to hear Mr. Downs -- what Mr. Downs said before you were lost there, or not? 6 7 MR. FEMLING: The only thing I heard is that he 8 stated that he received a briefing this morning, and that was 9 where it cut off. 10 THE COURT: Okay. So, why don't I let him complete 11 what he was saying again, and then --12 MR. DOWNS: Sure. 13 THE COURT: -- we'll hear from you. 14 MR. DOWNS: So, we didn't have a chance, myself and 15 Mr. Femling didn't have a chance to review the State's responsive briefing together. Obviously since these are his 16 cases, he has the -- the right to consult with his attorney 17 about it ahead of time. I'm ready to proceed if he is, but 18 if he's asking for a setover, I'll request one on his behalf 19 20 if he wants one. 21 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Femling. Did you wish more 22 time to consult with Mr. Downs, or did you wish to go forward

MR. FEMLING: Yeah, if -- if he feels that he's

prepared even though he just got them this morning, I was

wanting to put on the record that I -- I haven't even been 1 2 able to see what they are but, I mean, I understand your 3 frustration as well as mine, that we've been trying to deal 4 with this for a long time now, and honestly I would like to 5 see what -- what your opinion is of the case, Your Honor. I 6 -- I guess, I just trust that Mr. Downs has my best interests 7 in record -- in mind, and that you -- I don't know the law. 8 You guys do. I don't know what's required and what's not, 9 ma'am. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Appreciate that. Can everybody else do me a favor? Would you all turn off your videos for 11 12 me? It's extremely distracting. They're still there, they 13 can still hear everything, I just can't see them. Still a 14 few of you that need to turn off your video for me, please. 15 MR. FEMLING: Would I -- could I request that my 16 sister Rosita please remain on? 17 THE COURT: That's fine. I don't mind that. 18 MR. FEMLING: All right, well, you let Rosita know 19 that she could come back, that would be appreciated. 20 THE COURT: Yeah. It's fine. Rosita, you can turn 21 your video on, if you'd like. Okay. 22 MR. FEMLING: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Femling has indicated 24

25 MS. BROWNING: Is my video on now?

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THE COURT: I'm sorry. Please keep your device muted Dustin and turn off your video. I understand that people want to see --

MS. BROWNING: Ma'am --

THE COURT: You're still able to see the proceedings with your own video off. Thank you. I did give permission for Rosita to keep hers on if she'd like. You can keep your video on, Rosita, if you'd like.

MS. BROWNING: It says that the host has disabled my video. I cannot log on, Raymond. Sorry.

THE COURT: Lorinda, if you'd let her back on please.

MR. FEMLING: I can hear you.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Downs, go ahead and start and we'll get her back here in a second.

MR. DOWNS: Thank you, Your Honor. So, I think that the one thing that the parties agree on is that the prior PCS meth convictions, there were three of them, no longer count in the offender score for these offenses. The issues are contested. One issue is in regards to the bail jumping that was pursuant to PCS conviction. Your Honor has already ruled on that issue. I just included it in the briefing to preserve it for the record for purposes of appeal. And the issues that were here before, Your Honor, are in regards to whether two of these counts from the 2014

case are considered same criminal conduct, which would affect both the 2014 scoring and also the 2010 cases -- scoring them, as well. And then, also, in regards to -- at this point with the previous plea agreement, how much of that is still in effect and what the parties are bound by.

So, I'll start with the same criminal conduct analysis. I did get a copy of the plea and sentencing hearing from the State this morning. The prosecutor laid out a factual basis for the plea, since they were done pursuant to <a href="Newton">Newton</a> or <a href="Alford">Alford</a>. The prosecutor indicated that there was a scrivener's error regarding the December 26th, 2014 charge which was Count 1 and indicated it should have been 2015 instead of 2014. However, it -- it looks to be that it's more than just the year that was incorrect. It was the date that was incorrect as well. The -- all the different charging documents and all the different probable cause statements that are in the court file indicate that that date from December 26th, 2015 was the -- or, 2014, excuse me. Let me pull this up.

THE COURT: Yeah. I'm questioning how a 2014 filing could have a 2015, unless there's a charge added later, but --

MS. SMITH: There was.

THE COURT: Okay.

1 MS. SMITH: There was multiple charges added later

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THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SMITH: -- while he was in custody.

MR. DOWNS: Right. So, the kidnapping, first degree, which is the original count, was from December 26th, 2014. So I think that's where the scrivener's error generated from. And so, when the prosecutor was amending this to solicitation to commit assault, first degree, he was supposed to amend the or include the date range that's consistent with the solicitation to commit murder, first degree, that was included previously.

So, there was, in the previous information, the Count 5, solicitation to commit murder, first degree, which was between May 22nd, 2015 and June 5th, 2015. And then there was Count 7, solicitation, between March 10th, 2015 and October 14th, 2015. And then Count 8, between December 5th, 2015 and December 23rd, 2015. So, the only December allegation is that December 5th to December 23rd, 2015 solicitation, and that's encompassed in the probable cause statement.

In the prosecutor's recitation of the factual basis, he did mention December 5th, 2015 through December 23rd, 2015. And so, it seems apparent from the spoken record, the oral record, and also from the -- the documentary

record that this is really in regards to that December 5th,
2015 to December 23rd, 2015 incident. And when we look at
the charges that Mr. Femling ended up pleading to, the Count
4, tampering with witness --

MS. BROWNING: (indiscernible).

MR. DOWNS: -- that was also between December 5th and December 23rd, 2015.

THE COURT: Hang on a second. Lori, can you please allow Rosita to have her video on, please? Go ahead, Mr. Downs, sorry.

MR. DOWNS: So, it seems clear that the timeframe that we're dealing with is December, 2015 for the solicitation to commit assault, first degree, that we're dealing with in Count 1. And that's the same timeframe as Count 4. December, 2015. Obviously involves the same named victim, James Braithwaite and involves the same conduct.

So, essentially, the allegations that Mr. Femling solicited an individual that -- an inmate at the jail to commit harm against Mr. Braithwaite, and that that conduct occurred in December, 2015, and the purpose of that solicitation to commit assault, first degree, was for the purpose of keeping Mr. Braithwaite from testifying at trial. Mr. Femling didn't make any admissions in his guilty plea, but that's what was elicited at the plea and sentencing hearing, and also the -- what's indicated in the probable

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cause statement, and it should be apparent from the multiple Amended Informations, the progression of -- of what the State has charged and the mistake that they ultimately made with the -- the last -- the Fourth Amended Information in Count 1. Just, it seems like the parties, or at least the prosecutor, knows the -- the scrivener's error, but then he didn't notice that it wasn't -- he didn't notice to put the date correctly within that range of December 5th through December 23rd because there is no factual basis for December 26th. There's no allegations and the oral recitation of allegations in the probable cause statement -- there's nothing that would support a factual basis for December 26th, only for December 5th through the 23rd. So, I won't go through all the same criminal conduct analysis, but I think that's the most important part that the Court has to determine, is this factual basis and when this Count 1 and Count 4 arose from. So, if this Court does find that those counts are same criminal conduct, then it obviously affects the -- the sentencing range for the 2014 case and also the 2010 cases. With the 2010 cases, that changes the ranges significantly,

would be entitled to get credit for time served on 2014

The manger that he didn't get anodit on the 2014 gage is

matters, because he had already served the 2010 cases' time.

such that Mr. Femling essentially had credit for time served

The reason that he didn't get credit on the 2014 case, is

with his matters before the 2014 case came about, and he

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because it was a revoked DOSA and the sentences are required to run consecutive to one another. But, if he's already served that -- the time for the 2010 cases, then that extra time that he was held on the 2014 case would be able to be applied to his sentence for the 2014 case.

The last thing that I think is most contested is in regards to what do we do when we have essentially an invalid plea agreement. Because you all agree that the offender score and sentencing ranges listed are -- are incorrect. So, does that mean that the parties are bound by whatever is left over in that plea agreement? Or does that mean that the parties are free to argue what they want to argue upon resentencing? I think that it makes the most sense that if the plea agreement is invalid, that the Court is not bound by it and the parties are not bound by it any longer. There's, unfortunately, a lack of direct authority on point, but we can look at State v. Kilgore talking about how, when we're dealing with resentencing, it's a whole new sentencing hearing, and the Court obviously is not bound by previous imposition of sentence by the previous Court. I know the State, in its responsive pleadings, mentioned Ermels, but that was a totally different situation. That was a case where the defendant appealed an agreed exceptional sentence, and then he argued -- because this was when Blakely came out -- he argued that it was a Blakely violation because it

wasn't a -- a jury finding. It was a stipulated agreed exceptional sentence, and the Court denied him on that. It -- it's a different situation than what we have here.

So, here we have a case where a defendant entered a quilty plea to certain counts and the Court -- and the parties understand now that that plea agreement is not a valid one. It's something where, at this point in time, the parties shouldn't be bound by it. As an example, let's pretend that this was a -- a more simple case where the parties agreed to the high end of the standard sentencing range, but now the sentencing range is below that high end of the sentencing range. Does that mean that the Court imposes a high end again? Or do we have a -- a new sentencing hearing like Kilgore contemplates, and the parties can argue within the -- whatever standard range there is? Or, if it was low end. Does that mean the Court has to impose low end? Or can it -- is -- is a -- does the State have to argue low end, or is the State allowed to argue the high end, which is closer to the low end that was imposed previously?

And so, it's -- it's a question that's still open, admittedly. But I think it makes the most sense that, when you have an invalid plea agreement, we're not bound by it anymore. And so, we just proceed with sentencing as if the -- the invalid plea agreement was not effective anymore.

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That's most of my argument for today, Your Honor.

I mean, the rest is in the briefing. If you have any
questions, I'll be happy to try and answer it.

THE COURT: All right, let me hear from Ms. Smith,
and then I may have questions for both. Go ahead.

MS. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor. As defense

MS. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor. As defense counsel indicated, I think really the crux of the argument here is whether or not Counts 1 and Count 4 count as same criminal conduct, and I would note that it is the defense's burden to prove that those do count -- constitute same criminal conduct. I would also note the case law indicates that should be very narrowly tailored and reserved for very specific instances.

There are three prongs that the defense would have to prove in order for those two counts to be considered same criminal conduct. The first is that they have the same criminal intent. So, the first count is solicitation to commit assault in the first degree. And I apologize, Your Honor. Is it okay if I remain seated?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. SMITH: Thank you.

THE COURT: That's fine. Thank you.

MS. SMITH: So, the first count is solicitation to commit assault in the first degree and Count 4 is the witness tampering. I've outlined in the briefing how, statutorily,

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those intents are different. Obviously, the solicitation to commit assault in the first degree involves the intent to cause great bodily injury to the alleged victim. The solicitation adds an additional layer onto that in which he agrees to provide another person something of value to essentially get them to commit the assault in the first degree. So, essentially bringing in another person to establish their complicity. As far as the witness tampering, they have to have — there has to be an attempt to induce the witness to either not testify, or to not appear at the proceedings, or to testify falsely. So, those are objectively different criminal intents, and therefore defense's argument would fail on that prong.

I think the clearest example of how defense's argument fails is the time and place argument, which is why we're arguing so much about the scrivener's error — or this alleged scrivener's error in the Amended Information.

Because, under the Fourth Amended Information, which is what he pled to, the date range — or the date for Count 1 is

December 26th, 2015. The date range for Count 4 is December 5th, 2015 to December 23rd, 2015. So, the counts are separated by three days. There is no evidence that these dates constituted a scrivener's error other than, essentially, the dates don't align with defense's argument, therefore they're saying it must be a scrivener's error. We

did go back and pull the resentencing ĆD. I do have a copy of that, if the Court would like. We can admit it as an exhibit and the Court can have an opportunity to review that.

Unfortunately, in the recitation of the facts, Mr. Smith isn't super clear -- well, these constituted Count 1, these constituted Count 2, these constituted Count 3. It is very clear from the record that he intended -- there was an information handed forward where Count 1 was listed as December 26th, 2014. And he says, Your Honor, I see that there's a scrivener's error. We need to correct that. It should be December 26th, 2015. And the Court again questions him about it, because there's another count, Count 2, which is December 26th, 2014. And the Court says, so these occurred one year apart exactly. And he's like, yes, it should be December 26th, 2015. So he again reiterates that that was the correct date.

The other prong -- and I'll get back more to the factual basis for that in just a moment. But if I could just quickly touch on prong three, which also needs to be proven by defense, which is the same victim prong. The two counts, Count 1 and Count 4, do not constitute the same victim.

There is an additional victim under Count 4, the witness tampering charge, which is the public at large. And there is case law that supports it. There are in fact two victims, there are multiple victims, of witness tampering being the

person that they were actually intending to tamper with, and also the public at large, because defense -- or defendant -- is attempting to interfere in the administration of justice. So, because there's an additional victim under Count 4, again they don't count as same criminal conduct.

So, the State's position is that the same criminal conduct analysis fails on all three prongs. But certainly the same time and place prong.

The factual summary -- the original offense in this case occurred on December 26th of 2014. The allegation during that offense is that the defendant, along with two other individuals, lured another man by the name of Mr. Braithwaite to a location where he was repeatedly assaulted by punching and kicking. They burned his arm with a methamphetamine pipe, causing second degree burns. The defendant took over \$2,000 in cash from the victim. They took his clothing. The defendants produced a pillow and a rope. They threatened to kill the victim if he talked to the police. They then followed the victim home to make sure he did not go to the police. The victim ultimately did report to police, and the defendant was arrested on December 29th of 2014. He was subsequently held in the Clark County Jail, which is where the remainder of these counts took place.

So, while he was housed in the Clark County Jail between the dates of March 10th 2015 and March 15th, 2015, he

approached a fellow inmate by the name of Austin Navarro and offered him a motorcycle in return for killing Braithwaite.

He gave Navarro very specific directions to Braithwaite's residence, to include what time he was likely to be home. He instructed Navarro to kidnap Braithwaite, take him to the mountains, and kill him. Femling told Navarro that he wanted Braithwaite killed to prevent him from testifying.

During the dates of December 6th and December 8th, 2015, Femling approached a fellow inmate, Richard Shinn, and asked him to make Braithwaite disappear. He told Shinn to give Braithwaite a hot shot — which, as I understand it, is lingo for essentially an overdose — of methamphetamine laced with ketamine, and once Braithwaite was unconscious, he told him to give him an intravenous injection of air that would make his heart explode. He again provided very specific instructions to the victim's residence. He offered to give him a motorcycle. He again advised that he wanted this done to prevent him from showing up to court.

It appears that he also solicited a third immate by the name of James Aillo, or Aillo -- I may be mispronouncing that, A-i-l-l-o, to kill Braithwaite so that he couldn't attend the trial. This may very well be the December 26th, 2015 incident. The factual recitation provided by the DPA at sentencing didn't specify which of these allegations, again, relates to which count.

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Barr. Even if their -- let's say for the sake of argument, that there was no factual support for that particular date. It could have been that the parties specifically contemplated that these things were all going to constitute separate criminal conduct and imposed the dates for that purpose under In re Barr as essentially a legal fiction. So, unfortunately, we're in -- in a difficult position because none of us were the original sentencing parties, so we're just kind of speculating as to what the contemplation of the parties was five years ago at this point in time.

So, that's kind of the crux of the State's argument, Your Honor. I -- I don't think that they meet the same criminal conduct analysis on any of the three prongs, but certainly the most glaring example of -- of how they don't meet that is the -- the differentiation in time under the Amended Information. I would also note that it's clear that the sentencing court, the original sentencing court, did not impose Counts 1 and Count 4 as same criminal conduct because there's a box that would be checked that indicates that those two counts are being considered same criminal conduct. That box was not checked.

The only other thing I would note, Your Honor -we're not going to address the bail jump argument again,
since the Court has already litigated that -- this -- this

notion that the plea agreement is now completely invalidated I believe is a new argument by defense. There is no support for that notion under the case law that I'm aware of, and nothing cited by defense. Mr. Femling still wants the benefit of the negotiated -- extensively negotiated plea agreement in this particular case in which I believe it was three counts of solicitation to commit murder were amended out, which would have run consecutive as serious violent offenses. He was looking at substantially more time had he taken this case to trial. So, this notion that he wants the benefit of the plea agreement that has been imposed, but none of the parts that he now doesn't like anymore is absurd, frankly. And, again, there is no support for it under the case law.

THE COURT: Okay. Reply?

MR. DOWNS: So, in regards to the same criminal conduct, regarding this being the same victim, the case that the State cites <u>Victoria</u> that -- again that was a different situation. In that case, the defendant was arguing that, in a situation where he's convicted two counts of witness tampering involving two different victims, he argued that it was same criminal conduct because the public at large is who the actual victim is. The court of appeals indicated no, that's not who it is, that they specifically indicated there are two different victims here, so it's not same criminal

conduct. So, what we're dealing with here is the same identifiable victim, James Braithwaite, in Counts 1 and Count

Regarding intent, seems clear that the intent was all-encompassing in the same act. So, the intent was to keep Braithwaite from testifying, therefore there was a solicitation to keep him from testifying by means of assault. So, that -- it's the same criminal intent, the same factual situation.

The -- let's see, here. Oh, in regards to the -the date. There would be no factual basis for the plea
regarding December 26th, 2015 in Count 1. The Court wouldn't
be able to accept that -- that plea. It -- it -- there's no
factual basis. Nothing happened on that date. It was
clearly a scrivener's error. I mean, it's based on the 2014
kidnap incident. And so, if we're dealing with a December,
2015 solicitation incident, the only solicitation that
occurred is from this previous -- previously charged
solicitation to commit murder, and that Mr. Femling also
pleaded guilty to the tampering with witness from that time
frame.

So, we're not allowed to go outside of the facts that were presented. It's not under the real facts doctrine.

Mr. Femling pled to what he pled to, and this Court is kind

of confined to what's in the record. And what's in the 1 2 record from the probable cause and the statement of the --3 THE COURT: What about the -- in the statement on plea of guilty, there were a couple of Alford or Barr pleas, 4 right? On -- on these counts. Which counts? It was a Newton plea to all counts. 6 MS. SMITH: 7 A Newton to all counts. THE COURT: 8 MR. DOWNS: Right. 9 THE COURT: And so, as a part of that, was there 10 not language included indicating review the probable cause 11 statements, incorporate all -- etcetera. I haven't seen the 12 tape. 13 MS. SMITH: So --14 THE COURT: I don't review things unless they're 15 provided to me, so --16 MR. DOWNS: Judge Collier received the factual 17 basis from James Smith, prosecutor, and then he also 18 indicated that he reviewed the probable cause statements and 19 that he was incorporating that by reference. So that's what he relied on. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. DOWNS: And that's it. 23 THE COURT: Continue on. I interrupted. 24 MR. DOWNS: That was it, Your Honor. Those three

prongs are what I wanted to address.

THE COURT:

1 THE COURT: All right. And this was Amended 2 Information No. Four? 3 MS. SMITH: Yes. MR. DOWNS: Correct. 4 5 THE COURT: And did Amended Informations Nos. two 6 and three contain scrivener's errors? 7 MR. DOWNS: Not to my knowledge. MS. SMITH: I don't know, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Well, that's why I made the comment I did at the beginning in terms of morphing, because every time 10 11 we have a hearing or I receive material on this, I feel like there's a new argument. And I'm not really belaboring that, 12 13 because this is important to get this, you know, heard and --14 and to hear all the arguments it might -- may or may not 15 relate to the 7.8. But I haven't looked at these Amended 16 Informations that have been filed. Didn't really realize until just right now that there was going to be any argument 17 18 about a scrivener's error. I didn't see that in any of the 19 material that I previously read. 20 MR. DOWNS: That was in the last briefing --21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. DOWNS: -- I provided. And I don't have any 23 objection to if the Court wants to review that court 24 recording.

How long is the hearing?

It's 25 minutes. 1 MR. DOWNS: 2 I guess I'm a little confused as to MS. SMITH: 3 what defense counsel is arguing. If they're arguing that there was no factual basis for the Court to have entered the quilty plea, the quilty plea itself goes away. We go back to square one where we have the Third Amended Information. 6 7 MR. DOWNS: That's why indicates that it's an obvious scrivener's error. That he realized the mistake at 8 9 the hearing, that this was not 2014, and he thought, oh, it 10 must be just 2015, but he should have changed it to that date 11 range, it's the same as Count 4. 12 MS. SMITH: Well, but just a moment ago, defense counsel was arguing that Count 1 came from the 2014 13 14 kidnapping incident, which clearly it did not because they 15 specifically amended it away from that the --16 MR. DOWNS: No, the date -- they -- they used the 17 date from the kidnapping. That's why it's the same. 18 Initially it was the same before they indicated it was a scrivener's error. 19 20 THE COURT: I'm logged out of this right now. 21 Sorry.

MR. FEMLING: Would it help if I explained a little bit to them?

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THE COURT: No, that's what I have your attorney for.

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1 | MR. FEMLING: Okay. Sorry, that's why I asked.

THE COURT: No, you're fine.

MR. FEMLING: Okay.

MS. SMITH: Your Honor, if I could just say one additional thing.

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

MS. SMITH: So, we don't even have to get to the analysis as to whether or not this is a scrivener's error. The defendant has to prove all three prongs: that there's same criminal intent, including statutory criminal intent; the same time and place; and the same victim. The case law shows that these are not the same victims. There's an additional victim under Count 4, so they don't meet that analysis. But, also, they're different statutory criminal intents. So, if the Court finds that either one of those things is true, we don't even have to get to the scrivener's error argument.

THE COURT: You're correct. The case law requires that all three of the prongs be met. And so, I guess I would ask Mr. Downs, then -- the idea or the case law that speaks to the witness tampering and the victim of a witness tampering being more than just the person who is trying to be prevented from testifying or made unavailable for testifying.

MR. DOWNS: Well, number one, it's dicta. It's just one sentence in -- in the Court's opinion that doesn't

have to do with the Court's ultimate conclusion. Like I was saying before, the defendant in that case was arguing that it's only the public at large that's the victim. And so, if 3 you have 50 counts of witness tampering with 50 different victims, it's all same criminal conduct because it's the public at large that's the victim. The court of appeals said 6 7 no, that's not how it works. We have different identifiable 8 individual victims, and therefore it's separate criminal conduct. So, here we've got the same identifiable individual 9 victim in both Counts 1 and four, Mr. Braithwaite, therefor 10 it meets that prong of the same identity of the victim. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. So, where I am now is, I'd like

MS. SMITH: Your Honor, -I assume just for the record that it's being marked as P-1, so we would move to admit P-1.

you to admit that as an exhibit so that I can review it.

THE COURT: P-1.

MR. DOWNS: No objection.

THE COURT: It's admitted.

20 (EXHIBIT 1 ADMITTED)

THE COURT: Okay, The other question then I had, Mr. Downs, with -- was with regards to the intent. Solicitation to commit great -- or, excuse me. Intent is the great bodily injury versus the witness tampering intent.

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Again, as already stated, either don't appear or testify falsely. How are those intents the same?

MR. DOWNS: Well, one, the offense is used to accomplish the other offense. You don't get a witness tampering without, in this case, it's what's charged in the information, you don't get to that witness tampering without the solicitation and attempt to keep Mr. Braithwaite from testifying. So, when we look at the, again, the factual basis that was indicated on the record at the plea and sentencing, and we look at the probable cause statements, that's the only intent regarding that date range.

MS. SMITH: Your — Your Honor, defense counsel is arguing that there should only be a subjective intent analysis, basically. Like, what was the defendant's intent in this particular case. However, under the case law, the Court has to do essentially a two-step analysis, right? Yes, we can look at the subjective intent, but also, and first off, there has to be a statutory analysis. And that, I believe, is Chenworth (sp) that talks about that. And it was in the State's briefing. But — so, the Court first has to look at the statutory analysis and whether the statutory intents are the same. And clearly in this particular case, with solicitation to commit assault in the first degree and witness tampering, the statutory intents are different.

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MR. DOWNS: But, then when we're dealing with the intent of -- the criminal intent under State v. Tillian

(sp), State v. Vike, who I -- which I cited in my briefing, there needs to be some sort of end to the intent. So, of criminal intent to -- to do this thing, and that intent ends, and I start again a criminal intent to do this other thing, and therefore it's separate criminal intent, separate criminal conduct. When we're dealing with the same intent to do the same thing, that's one intent, one criminal intent.

addressed the witness tampering? Because with that -- in your claim that it's the same criminal intent in other words. Because, with that claim, it would be -- there's clearly been multiple cases that have happened throughout history that would involve a similar set of facts. Would you agree? So, were you able to find any specific case law that addressed a witness tampering count where the Court found that that was the same criminal intent?

MR. DOWNS: Not specifically. I'm pretty sure I looked with those key words, but I don't believe I found anything that was on point. I think most of them involved witness tampering where there were multiple counts, like the State's case of Victoria.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything that you'd like to add to your argument at all on behalf of Mr. Femling, Mr. Downs?

MR. DOWNS: Nothing else. I just wanted to note that for the 2010 case, I included arguments in there regarding the -- the bail jumping, as well. And the argument about the equity of having criminal history count against you twice. I -- I know that case law is against us, but just for purposes of -- potentially, the court of appeals would rule differently, or the Supreme Court would rule differently. I want to preserve it for appeal.

THE COURT: Okay, so -- I mean, for the record, the 2008 case is up on appeal, and I think that's preserved just by the very nature of the fact that it is currently at that -- at that level. Anything that you'd like to add to your argument, Ms. Smith?

MS. SMITH: I don't, Your Honor. I would just defer to Mr. Vaughn as to whether he has any additional arguments he'd like to make with regard to his cases.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Vaughn, didn't forget about you. Did you have anything that you wish to add?

MR. VAUGHN: No, I -- I don't have anything additional, there, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. I -- as I indicated when I first came out, I've -- I've looked at this material a couple of different times in advance of our -- what I thought was going to be hearings, and I think things continually change. I now have this video that I do want to watch. And, quite

honestly, I want to go back and kind of pick apart some of the amended information just to kind of look for myself and see what the record contains. Although I agree with Ms. Smith: if one of the prongs fails on the same criminal intent, then that's the answer to the question. But I need to do that. I need to make specific findings of fact and a record with regards to this so that it can be done correctly.

So, I'm going to do all that, read all that, as soon as I can, which won't be very long, Mr. Femling. I usually -- when I take things under advisement, it's usually within a couple of weeks, at the most, that I get a decision out. And so, I will hold myself to that standard for your situation, as well. And once I issue that decision, then, depending on what it is, we'll set another date for the actual entry of documentation that's related to my decision.

MR. DOWNS: And regardless of how the Court rules, Mr. Femling still will be resentenced, because his -- his offender score will be lower.

THE COURT: That's correct. Understood.

MR. DOWNS: Could we set a resentencing now?

THE COURT: That's fine with me if you're -- if that's what you want to do. It's good to give DOC kind of notice, as well. Ms. Smith, I know that you are -- I think you are going to be very busy in January, unless -- no?

1 MS. SMITH: Well, I will be very busy, but not for 2 the reason that you think. Yeah. 3 THE COURT: Circumstances have changed. Okay. Lori, would you -- I know you told me that I'm -- what you 4 5 told me earlier today about the week of the 16th of January, 6 but if you could come in with a couple special set times in 7 January. Like, the second, fourth, and fifth week, please --8 excuse me, third and fourth week. 9 MADAM JA: You're ex parte the week of the 23rd, so 10 that opens up quite a bit. Just on Tuesday and Thursday you 11 have a morning docket. THE COURT: Counsels, how about January 25th at 12 That's a Wednesday. 13 1:30? MR. DOWNS: I'm supposed to be in a two-week murder 14 15 trial starting on the 23rd of January. 16 THE COURT: Will you be going all week? In other 17 words, will it be going on Fridays, or --18 MR. DOWNS: I guess that's up to Judge Lewis. I 19 assume not. 20 THE COURT: Yeah, okay. So, if we could put it on for maybe then the 27th at 1:30? 21 That works. 22 MR. DOWNS: 23 MS. SMITH: That would be fine. THE COURT: 24 Okay. All right, and Madam Clerk's

notes will suffice for that special set. Okay, everyone.

Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Femling, and also to 2 Stafford Creek. 3 MADAM JA: You have -- I'm sorry. You have 4 criminal docket that afternoon. 5 THE COURT: Oh. 6 MR. FEMLING: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate 7 your -- all of your due diligence in reviewing my case. 8 THE COURT: You're welcome. Hang on just one 9 second. Can we make it 3:00? That will let me get my 10 criminal docket done first, and then --11 MR. DOWNS: Works for me. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MS. SMITH: That's fine. 14 THE COURT: 3:00 p.m. 15 MR. DOWNS: Thank you. 16 MADAM JA: 3:00? 17 THE COURT: Uh-huh. (affirmative) 18 MADAM JA: Thank you. 19 THE COURT: Okay. We will see you all in a few 20 weeks and thank you. 21 MS. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 MR. VAUGHN: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 (CASE ADJOURNED)

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## 03/31/2023 - RESENTENCING HEARING 1 2 Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: 3 THE COURT: Thank you. Be seated, please. Okay, good afternoon, everybody. Mr. Femling, are you able to hear 4 me okay? 5 MR. FEMLING: Yes, ma'am --6 THE COURT: Okay. MR. FEMLING: I can hear you. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. MR. FEMLING: Thank you very much. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Mr. Downs, I guess 11 I'll let you start. I -- previously, you'd indicated there 12 need to be a resentencing, but I shouldn't do it. 13 14 MR. DOWNS: Right. We're waiving that issue, Your 15 Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay, so that issue is waived, is that right? 17 18 MR. DOWNS: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Femling? Okay. 20 MR. FEMLING: Yes. Yes, ma'am. I -- I will waive 21 that issue. I feel I can get a fair ruling from you. I just 22 wanted the chance to preside -- to present some other 23 arguments to maybe further the resentencing along as far as my 2010 conviction, ma'am.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Okay, so, then, with that, I'll let Ms. Smith go first with her position with regards to resentencing.

MS. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor. We are prepared to proceed with resentencing today. We did receive some briefing from defense counsel I believe last night with kind of another new, relatively novel argument with regard to sentencing in this particular case, but we do just want to proceed forward at this point.

So, as the Court is aware, we are now at a score of eight on Counts 1 and Count 2, seven on Count 3 and 4. was previously a stipulation to run Counts 1 and Count 2 consecutive, and then 3 and 4 concurrent. The Court is aware of the resulting ranges. So we are asking for 120 months on Count 1. We are asking for 82 months on Count 2. understand that the Court has previously indicated that they may go at the low end of that, but we do feel that the 82 months is appropriate in this particular case, consecutive to Count 1. So, we would request 202 months total, which would be a 14 month reduction in his original sentence, and then 43 months on Count 3 and count for to run concurrent. We are asking for 18 months of community custody on Count 2. There would typically be 36 months of community custody on Count 1, but because we're imposing the statutory maximum of 120, there's no remaining community custody there.

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We are asking for no alcohol or controlled substances, no contact with Scott Thomas or Jason Stinson, who are the co-defendants, or the victim, James Braithwaite. We would ask that the previously filed no contact order remain in effect there. We were -- are asking for DOC to calculate credit for time served.

As far as restitution is concerned, it appears that our -- there was a previous amount ordered of \$4,240 to James Braithwaite, joint and several with Scott Thomas and Jason Stinson. It appears that a portion of that has been paid. So that -- it appears the remaining balance is \$3,500.

As far as a factual summary, Your Honor, the original offenses occurred on December 26th of 2014. During that offense, the defendant, along with two other individuals, lured Mr. Braithwaite to a location where he was repeatedly assaulted by punching and kicking him. They burned his arm with a methamphetamine pipe, causing second-degree burns. The defendant took over \$2,000 of cash from Mr. Braithwaite, and his clothing. The defendant produced a pillow and a rope and threatened to kill him if he talked to the police. They then followed the victim to his home to make sure he did not go to the police. The victim did ultimately report to police and the defendant was arrested on December 29th of 2014, and housed at the Clark County Jail during the pendency of his case.

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While he was housed in the Clark County Jail, between the dates of March 10th and March 15th of 2015, he approached a fellow inmate by the name of Austin Navarro and offered him a motorcycle in return for killing Braithwaite. He gave Navarro very specific directions to Braithwaite's residence to include what time he was likely to be home. Не instructed Navarro to kidnap Braithwaite, take him to the mountains, and kill him. Femling told Navarro that he wanted Braithwaite killed to prevent him from testifying at trial.

During the dates of December 6th to December 8th, 2015, Femling approached a fellow inmate by the name of Richard Shinn and, again, asked him to make Braithwaite quote/unquote "disappear". He told Shinn to give Braithwaite a, quote, "hot shot" of methamphetamine laced with ketamine, and then once Braithwaite was unconscious, to give him an intravenous injection of air that would make his heart explode. He again provided very specific instructions to the victim's residence and offered to give him a motorcycle in exchange for killing him. He again advised that he wanted this done to prevent him from showing up at court.

It appears he also had solicited a third inmate by the name of Joseph Aillo to kill Braithwaite so he couldn't The defendant provided one of these inmates to attend trial. a handwritten map to the victim's residence. The defendant's

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print was also found on that map, and a handwriting analyst indicated that the map was in his handwriting.

So, obviously these are highly concerning facts before the Court, very serious allegations. We do not have contact for Mr. Braithwaite. Defense counsel is now contending that we should impose an exceptional sentence, essentially down, in this case, and run it concurrent with his 2010 case in which he's already completed the sentence. I would note that there is no real authority for imposing this sort of, kind of -- it's a Frankenstein-type sentence. In defense counsel's memorandum, it's a violation of the pretrial agreement, which gave him the benefit of three counts of solicitation to commit murder being amended out, all of which would have run consecutive, and each had a minimum of over 300 months. So, it was essentially a life sentence that he was facing. Again, we only received this new argument last night. There are a number of cases that indicate that credit for time served can only be given on a case in which the defendant is confined solely for that case, and also that a sentence has to either be fully concurrent or fully consecutive, there can't be a partially concurrent case.

This is not a case in which an exceptional sentence down is warranted. In fact, pursuant to the plea agreement, the defendant agreed to an exceptional sentence up, running

Counts 1 and 2 consecutive. Had he been convicted at trial, again, he was looking at well over 900 months minimum, or essentially a life sentence. He's already receiving a -- a significant reduction given <a href="State v. Blake">State v. Blake</a> and we would ask that the Court impose a new sentence of the 202 months. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Okay, Mr. Downs?

MR. DOWNS: Your Honor, the reason that we're asking for the sentence imposed in the 2014 case to run concurrent to the 2010 cases is because the 2010 cases are, just on their face, unfair given what was an unlawful sentence that was imposed in those matters. The sentencing range that should have been imposed at that time was 12 months and a day up to 20 months. He ended up serving 90 months, minus some good time I assume. But he served at least 70 months more than what he should have on those 2010 cases. And if a midpoint was imposed, it would be even less, it'd be 16 months, and that means 74 months more than what he should have served.

So, the plea agreement doesn't specifically indicate anything about the 2010 cases, from my recollection and looking through it. It's just that there is a statute that indicates that, when you're serving a sentence, you're required to serve that and then serve this other sentence in a situation like this, unless the Court imposes an

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exceptional sentence, which is warranted in -- in this

situation, because the sentence in the 2010 -- 2010 cases is

not in line with the -- the standards of RCW 9.94A.589. So,

it's an unjust sentence, essentially, because of how much

more time that he served that he shouldn't have served. So,

he essentially served 70 to 74 months of -- of time on -- on

nothing, that didn't get him -- didn't get him anything

except incarceration.

So, for our case, the 2014 matter, it's not a We're not asking for certain counts in the 2014 case to be run concurrently or consecutively. Actually I media don't even think it's unlawful. I'm just trying to respond to what Ms. Smith indicated regarding the hybrid sentence, because essentially there are counts in the 2014 case that are being run concurrently and then two counts that are being run consecutively, per the plea agreement. What we're asking for is just running this concurrently to the 2010 matter. So, I'm not aware of anything that indicates that this would be unlawful. The credit for time served issue is a separate matter. I mean, the DOC will calculate credit for time served beginning once he started -- once he was sentenced originally. That's when he can start getting credit on the 2014 case. So, it's not necessarily when he's arrested. Ιt would be when he starts serving that sentence, is my understanding. But DOC would end up calculating that --

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calculating that if that's what this Court ended up sentencing.

But, since being incarcerated, as we've laid out in our initial sentencing memorandum, Mr. Femling has done well to rehabilitate himself. I would note that the guilty plea was a -- a Newton plea, so we don't necessarily agree with all the facts that were recited by the State. They weren't pled to in the -- in the plea paperwork. But Mr. Femling does understand what his role in this situation was, and he is remorseful for -- for his behavior -- his conduct, and I provided a letter from him in my previous sentencing memorandum outlining that, also showed his certificates of completion, and I think more to the point, a lot of the good behavior logs at DOC. He has -- I believe he's in the office of his counselor, and so his counselor could probably address the Court in terms of how well Mr. Femling has done at DOC in terms of positive behavioral observations, BOEs -observations in terms of how he's helping with officers, helping out with the units, trying to keep the peace at DOC, trying to make sure that people treat -- treat each other respectfully. So, I think he's done good work in that respect.

He recently completed the roots of success program. So, he also has some training while at DOC for -- for work.

Upon release, he's -- I believe he's hoping to work as a -- a

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heavy equipment operator, working construction, that kind of thing, ideally. He'll live with his sister, I believe, upon release. Rosita, who lives in -- in Washington State on a family farm. Has a good support system there with his -- his family. So, he has a good outlook for when he's released that appears to be relatively low risk, given the work that he's done and the observations that DOC has made of him.

So, the main point, again, is the inherently unjust 2010 sentence. I can't stress enough how much, you know, 70 months of an unjust, improperly imposed, illegal sentence that he can't get back, how -- how awful that is. And there are other individuals who are in similar situations, but at least with Mr. Femling, there's a way to remedy that, and we can remedy that through this 2014 case.

So, that's our request, is to run it concurrently with that 2010 case or cases and ask the Court to waive non-mandatory fines and fees. He is indigent and has been indigent for -- I think he's been in for eight years or so. So, that's our request, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Femling, what would you like to tell me?

MR. FEMLING: Well, Your Honor, I want to sincerely thank you for the opportunity to speak today, and I appreciate the Court giving me the time and the consideration to hear what I have to say.

My name is Raymond Femling. My date of birth is February 4th, 1983. First, I should say that I was really sorry to the victim and any -- and everyone that I have caused harm. All my initial thoughts on talking today would to excuse my actions. But, I -- I've learned in the time of my incarceration to learn remorse and to take responsibility for what I've done, and the fact is that, regardless of the reasons and however valid I think they were, I was selfish, impulsive, and reckless. I cared more about my own desires and what others thought of me than I did about doing the right thing for the right reasons.

Spending significant amounts of time in prison, being confined, locked down, and isolated, has had a resounding effect of bringing me to terms with myself and my actions. To this day, I have a hard time looking at myself in the mirror, but the growth I have achieved and the progress is unvaluable [sic], not only to me, but to my family and the community I hope soon to return to.

I have suffered great losses during my incarceration, not only of time, but also loved ones and opportunity. However, those losses belong more to my family than myself. Working through programs such as Redemption Project, self-awareness classes, Blue Mountain Humane Society dog training program, also the Roots of Success program and now I'm currently doing a TRAC service servicing all of the

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ice machines and doing all the services on the

(indiscernible) units and the unit in the facility here. So,

I'm actually learning a trade possibly that I could do when I

get out on top of with my heavy equipment operator engineers

union that I used to be a part of back in 2007. It's helped

me understand the value of vulnerability, integrity as well

as a sense of respect for life.

Unfortunately, due to the time restraints of my -of my crime, I was unable to take classes -- to take opportunity for schooling such as Thinking for a Change and other educational programs I was interested in for the betterment of who I am now. I wasn't able to take advantage of those due to the respective -- to the time restraints I had in my introductory to SCC. I had too much time to be able to sign up for certain educational programs, so I've been able to take care of -- take advantage of the ones that I was able to. The parenting classes I did, I paid for that myself because I do have a daughter out there that has never met me, and I -- I want more than anything in life to be able to show her that she can look up to me. Kind of went off script here. But, when my daughter was born, my life changed. Things became more serious for me. Without it -not being a part of my daughter's life eats me inside. Her birth made me look at the type of man I was and the father I Through selfish, like, reflection, I have been wanted to be.

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more able to put myself in the shoes of my victim. Doing this has put my actions into a light I did not like and was not proud of. Even more, I was able to look at what I had done as if it had happened to someone of — happened to one of my loved ones. From this, I gained true remorse. What I did wasn't okay, and I wouldn't wish it on anyone, and I'm sorry for the pain I've caused.

The man I was is not the man I am today. I have a daughter that I want to be proud of me, to look up to me, and need to be a father worthy of her love, a brother my sister can be proud of, and a neighbor worthy of living in the community.

I do not expect people I have harmed to forgive me.

I realize the person I was back then was cancerous. Looking back to who I was, I feel nothing but shame in the actions I took against others. I only hope one day those I have harmed may forgive me.

Thankfully, I have worked on some of the relationships I still have in my life. I feel as though I have been given a second chance. I now have a right mindset, as well as the people who are willing to hold me accountable and continue to help me on the right path. I am certain my commitment to personal growth and accountability will take a lifetime. I will not forget the harm I have caused or remorse I feel.

Upon my release, I plan on living with my sister on the family farm. We have 60 acres and I have several job opportunities. We're getting ready to start a community garden and help her manage the family farm.

I've been in contact with my dad's best friend Mike Clausen (sp). He's the individual that was in the courtroom last time we had the hearing, standing behind Sean. He was not able to make it here today because he has a doctor's appointment for his kidneys. Otherwise, he would have been there in person to give his support, as well.

My long-term goals are to receive my CDO and drive a semi-truck, as it -- as long as it fits in the parameters of my probation, as my father has a long work history in this field. I also plan on contacting the operator engineers union I was with, the local -- local 428 operator engineers out of Arizona, and I want to transfer this work experience to Washington State. I also have a desire to look into a construction union, as I may formulate multiple opportunities for myself to succeed in any and all future endeavors.

My short-term goals are to find a sponsor as well as a home group for my AA and NA meetings and to give back to troubled kids by sharing my story that I might help them realize a life change is in order to avoid a mistake -- the mistakes I have made.

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I just wanted to touch on things. I -- I've got a certificate here for the emergent success class that I just completed. I also -- I have received a total of 41 positive behavior logs while I'm here. The last I received was from my CC3. I'd like to read it to you today. It's my no. 41:

"Femling has come a long way in the time that he has been at Stafford Creek. He has been very helpful in the unit with staff and the incarcerated. He has received many positive BOEs over the past year for positive changes, changed behavior. This is probably the most positive BOEs I have seen. Keep up the good work and maintain a positive behavior." That -- that's from the counselor.

It -- it's -- what I'm trying to reiterate here with that, ma'am, is I was always told that actions speak louder than words. Anybody can sit here -- sit here and tell you until they're -- lie to your face that they're changed, because they're not the same person that they were before. I'm sitting here telling you that, but I'm not only just telling you that, I'm trying to show you that, as well, through interactions with officers and also other incarcerated individuals that I have here in this unit. I try to lead by example, and also try to show people that are coming from closed custody or other walks of life that you don't have to continue making the bad choices, that we can make the choice to do right here. It's what going to cement

your behaviors when you get out there on the streets. And I -- I'm at a loss of words now.

I've never met -- I've never had the opportunity to meet my daughter. She'll be eight years old this year. I'm just begging you for the opportunity to please let me get out there and show you through my actions in the community that I'm not the same man that I was eight years ago. I think my sister might have something to say, as well. And that's all I've got, Your Honor. I'm just asking for your mercy. Please give me the low end, and consider giving my 2010 to run concurrent, is what I'm asking.

Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Is there any objection to me hearing from his sister?

MS. SMITH: No.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, ma'am. If you'd like to say something, go ahead, please.

MS. BROWNING: Hi.

THE COURT: Hi.

MS. BROWNING: I'm Rosita Browning. I'm Raymond's older sister. I helped raise him, so we came from a rough family. We both have had a lot of struggles and, unfortunately, at the time when the alleged crime had been committed, we had a series of unfortunate events that kind of just ran back to back, and I wasn't able to help him out as

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much as I normally would. I was going through some of my own things, and we all know that the plea bargain that he accepted was on a Newton deal, it was all alleged, from my understanding in his email --- always been a troubled child. When he first went to prison, he struggled quite a bit to fit in and make his way through, and in the last years that he's been at Stafford Creek, he has improved tremendously and I work with him on staying positive all the time. Focusing when he gets upset, you know, to calm him down. And we talk things through. He has a better understanding of how to deal with his emotions and how to help people out, and the importance of helping people out for our community, especially the future -- our children.

I think that he would be a great leader and example to a lot of our youth in our -- in our society today to help guide them on things not to do, and the better choices that they can make, and a better understanding of their feelings and emotions and how to deal with them properly instead of reaching out to drugs and violence and other things that the streets have to offer. I think that we need more of that, and I think that Raymond would be a good leader in that department.

I also have a 60-acre farm that he has a room here always, and he is at a gated community here on it, so he can't get in and out. So, nobody is allowed here unless I

give permission, so I get to control the gate. And then,
also, with that being said, we are doing a community garden
and microgreens, so there's plenty of work here to do, and
that not even just the maintenance on the farm or the house
or the buildings. So, he has plenty to keep himself
occupied.

There are several people that have reached out to Ray and let him know that when he gets out there -- there's a lot of drug and alcohol programs that -- that they would like to take him to and hold him accountable for his actions and help him get through the, you know, the process of going from incarcerated back to the civilian life.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. BROWNING: I -- I don't really have much more to say, ma'am. I -- I appreciate you listening to me.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. DOWNS: I just want to note one more thing.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. DOWNS: Regarding -- in response to Ms. Smith's argument about a hybrid sentence, I looked it up real quick and that's more in regards to, like, if there's a -- a 60-month sentence, the Court can't say 40 months will run concurrently or something, and then the other 20 months runs consecutive. So, that's my understanding of what a hybrid sentence is. So, that's not what's being requested here.

1 THE COURT: Well, okay. My understanding of what 2 was being requested was that -- and again, I mean it -- it 3 kind of moved a little bit in argument from what was actually put down on paper, but -- that -- the time on the 2014 case, that that start being calculated as of, basically, December 5 29th of 2014, which would be somewhere in the serving of the 6 7 2010 sentence, as opposed to when that 2010 sentence had 8 completed being served. 9 MR. DOWNS: I don't know the date as to when he 10 completed serving the 2010 sentence, so it's hard for me to 11 say exactly when he'd start getting credit --

THE COURT: He thinks he knows.

MR. DOWNS: Okay.

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THE COURT: Mr. Femling, do you know?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, ma'am. So, I do believe that I completed doing the 2010 DOSA revocation sometime in 2018, ma'am.

THE COURT: '18.

MR. FEMLING: Around there. I would have to look at my -- or, it might, let's see. Actually --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. FEMLING: I think it was '18 -- it's roughly that, ma'am. It was -- it was 40 -- 40 months is what I had remaining on the 2010 conviction. So, the time that I was in county in 2014 till 2016, I was serving on my current



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conviction, and then once I got to custody in DOC on five -five -- month five of 2016, I started doing my DOSA revoke,
and then the DOSA revoke was completed in 2018, and then I
started my current conviction, if that makes any sense.

THE COURT: Yeah. It does. Thank you.

MR. FEMLING: Yeah. So it -- the time -- the time (indiscernible). Yeah, so the time that I -- from December 29th, 2014 all the way till 2016, the time that I was in county went towards this current conviction. And once I made it to Shelton, when they revoked the DOSA, that I started the remainder of the 2010. So essentially what I got was three I got a consecutive 2010 DOSA revoke; consecutive sentences. my current conviction, 120 months consecutive with the -with the 96 months, did that too. And then everything else ran from current. But what I'm asking the Court here today, is to just find a line in my judgment and sentence, forgot the page no., just say that the 2014 runs concurrent with the 2010.

THE COURT: Yeah, that was my understanding of what Mr. Downs was asking, as well. Think it's -- there's a -- there's a few things that -- I mean, we've all talked and gotten together multiple times, and we've heard kind of -- I don't want to call it multiple arguments. I would call it more advocacy as kind of the situation changes or information becomes available, then I hear additional arguments, if you

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will. And I think -- I mean, from my perspective, there's -this is probably a case that falls into not being that much fun as a judge, because I don't necessarily understand the way that the outcome is going to happen. And what I mean by that is, Mr. Downs has argued, again, I'll call it a reargument with regards to the 2010 cases, if you'd been resentenced just strictly because of Blake without 2014 being in play at all, you know, you would have gone -- as he indicated, it was some 20-month sentence or something like that on that DOSA revocation. But that's not the situation, and that was part of what I had included in my last decision. that I made, is that, because of when it's coming in, for it to be looked at, it needs to be looked at at the time. the subsequent 2014 situation goes in and has to be considered as a part of the 2010 -- whether or not there be resentencing on that. And so, it's a factor in terms of the argument that they -- the sentence is excessive -- I can see why that argument is being made, but ultimately it fails because of the case law that indicates that the Court is supposed to include subsequent convictions as part of the offender score when doing a resentencing. You're doing it at the time and considering everything that's happened up until that time if -- when you do that resentencing. That's why there isn't a resentencing, because the offender score didn't change on the 2010 cases.

So, saying all that because I -- I don't think that -- I'm not seeing anything in the form of case law that's been provided to me that indicates that I can even do what's being asked.

MR. FEMLING: The State v. (indiscernible) case.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. FEMLING: Did you read State v. Jones? I provided Sean with that case law. It's a DOSA revocation where they ran it -- his revoke -- concurrent, and that's where he came up with the -- had to be an exceptional sentence. Sean, do you got that case that we talked -- I sent you?

MR. DOWNS: Yeah, it's in the briefing. So, it's an unpublished case and it discusses — there — there are multiple cases that discuss how the courts — it remands back to the superior court as the superior court indicated they don't have the discretion to impose a sentence concurrently to a DOSA revoke, but that's incorrect. The Court does have the discretion under the exceptional sentence provision. And so <u>Jones</u> cites <u>In re PRP of Mulholland</u>, and there are similar cases that are similar.

MS. SMITH: There's a case, Your Honor, State v. Grayson, it's 130 Wn.App. 782 (2005) case that talks about how Washington law requires that sentences be either fully consecutive or fully concurrent with one another. It talks

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about an award of credit for time served on a 2002 conviction that would credit Costello with any days that are also credited to the sentence on his 2001 conviction would 3 unlawfully render the sentences partially concurrent. think that's analogous to what defense counsel is requesting 5 There's also -- let's see. State -- or, In re 6 here. Costello, it's a 2006 case where it says, "We agree with the 7 DOC and find that RCW 9.94A.505(6) is dispositive. The 8 9 statute plainly allows presentence credit for time served 10 solely for the offense being sentenced, not for confinement 11 time served on other matters such as Mr. Allory's (sp) DOCimposed sanction for violating community custody terms." 12 13 Which is essentially what defense counsel is asking for. 14 They're asking for us to go back and give credit for time 15 served on this case while he was serving the DOSA revoke. 16

MR. DOWNS: The Court doesn't determine credit for time served. DOC can calculate that. So, the Court just imposes a sentence, whether it's concurrent, consecutive, or otherwise. State v. Grayson is the case I was citing. explained the hybrid sentence, where it talks about how he can't leave --

THE COURT: Can you -- I mean, so in your November -- let me look at my notes here. In your November 18, '22 memorandum regarding resentencing for Mr. Femling, you conceded that the Court had to run the 2014 case consecutive to the 2010 case. It was also stated at the sentencing, the original sentencing -- I mean, I understand, but as we've been talking about resentencing -- I mean, I was surprised when I saw this argument in the new materials, because back in November you indicated that I had to run it consecutive to the 2010 case.

MR. DOWNS: Right.

THE COURT: So, we kind of have two different arguments going on here.

MR. DOWNS: Well, that was my understanding based on the statute. I think at the time we were still in the midst of determining whether -- you know, what points count as what, and then we focus what our ultimate recommendation is for resentencing after we figure out what the Court rules on that. And Mr. Femling is able to provide me some authority, so he's helpful in that respect and I was able to submit that to the Court. You know, obviously not as quickly as I would prefer. I was in trial this week. But it's -- it's nevertheless possible and supported by case law. So, the Court has the discretion. That's -- I don't think that should be a question.

MR. FEMLING: Back in our November hearing, I didn't have access to the law library like I have now, and I -- I've been able to do -- do a lot of research and try to assist Mr. Downs with case law. And initially, we were

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waiting to find out whether or not you were willing to resentence me under the 2010 -- once you'd made that ruling, it gave us our direct argument to do what we were going to ask for at this hearing, ma'am.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's kind of what I meant by circumstances and situations can change based on the decisions that the Court makes with regards to other pieces of this. I still believe --

MR. FEMLING: (indiscernible)

THE COURT: Sir, I'm just going to go ahead and complete this at this point. I -- I do want to say a couple more things before I actually get to that. I don't think there's any question that what you've done in the last eight years -- I've indicated previously to you, I recognize all of those things. I commend you for doing all of those things, because you could have elected to not do them. You could have elected to become I'll call it more hardened and more bitter and upset about what's being done to you, as opposed to helping yourself out. Helping your mindset out, helping your family out. Being the person you are there, with all the commendations. And I did read them. I saw those classes that you've taken and -- and you deserve to have, you know, those words of good job for doing all of that. piece of information that I took into consideration as I was deciding what to do with regards to the Count 2. And I don't

agree with the State with regards to Count 2. That's the main -- one of the main reasons why is what you've been able to accomplish the last eight years. It doesn't wipe away what happened.

MR. FEMLING: Yeah.

THE COURT: It's not -- you know, it's there, as you've said, and you have to acknowledge that, and you have to accept responsibility for that and move on. And you have been. So, I think that doing what I'm being asked to do in terms of running 2010 cases and the 2014 cases concurrent to each other is a hybrid situation, and I don't think that it's allowable. The court of appeals may disagree with me.

With that, though, on the 2014 case, we'll sentence Mr. Femling -- resentence Mr. Femling 120 months on Count 1, 62 months on Count 2, to run consecutive to Count 1 pursuant to the plea agreement. Count 3 and four, 43 months to run concurrent. There's 18 months of community custody on Count 2. No contact orders with the individuals indicated. DOC to calculate the credit for time served.

Is there a dispute regarding the remaining restitution, Mr. Downs?

MR. DOWNS: I'll defer to Mr. Femling. I don't know if we specifically discussed that.

MR. FEMLING: Oh, yeah no it -- when -- when the prosecutor indicated that some money had been paid, the 42 --

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what I signed with Mr. Staples was a restitution order of \$3,500, so I don't believe that there's been any money paid on that. But, I do believe that \$3,500 was to be divided between the three co-defendants, me myself, Jason Stinson and Scott Thomas.

THE COURT: Yeah, I believe that counsel indicated it's joint and several, so what that means is that any payment that's made by anybody counts as a payment for everybody else, if that makes sense.

MR. FEMLING: Okay.

THE COURT: So, in other words, one person could end up paying all \$3,500 and the other two would pay zero. But that's how it's drafted.

MR. FEMLING: Oh, is it?

MR. FEMLING: The number itself, you don't disagree with, correct?

MR. FEMLING: Oh, yeah, I would just -- it was agreed on \$3,500 I think it was.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. DOWNS: And then there's one other thing I think Mr. Femling -- Femling wanted to address was in regards to the no contact with the other participants. Part of the plea offer indicated that defendant may petition the court for a leave from no contact from those co-defendants after release from prison. The two co-defendants are now released

from prison. I think Mr. Femling's hope is that he's going to be able to come down a large mountain to serve the tail end of his time, and there might be a prohibition on where he might be able to -- to go on work from there, if there's a prohibition on contact with one of these co-defendants.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that even a known at this point?

MR. DOWNS: I think -- I don't know. I don't specifically know. I think one of the co-defendants does live in Clark County. I think it was Thomas.

MS. SMITH: Your Honor, I believe --

MR. FEMLING: Yes, ma'am.

MS. SMITH: I believe the plea agreement indicated that he could petition the court for relief of that once he was released from prison. I think we're a little premature at this point. I would ask that that be brought back before the court after his release, if that is an issue, so we can address it at that point in time. It wasn't something brought to our attention before today. There hasn't been a motion filed.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FEMLING: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm just trying to circulate through the actual argument that's being made here. Is there some sort of an argument being made to me that he can't go to

Larch because one of these other individuals is there? Is that --

MR. DOWNS: That's what he's concerned about.

THE COURT: Okay. Do we even know that?

MR. FEMLING: No --

THE COURT: Have we looked that up on the --

MR. FEMLING: Ma'am --

THE COURT: -- on the website to even know that?

MR. FEMLING: Ma'am --

MR. DOWNS: He's -- he's out of custody, so he's not at Larch. He's a resident. Mr. Femling can explain it.

MR. FEMLING: Your Honor, what I want to talk about is, as far as in the computer at DOC as a -- a separatee between me and Scott Thomas and -- there was -- was one also between me and Jason Stenson. But for some reason, because of that provision that was put into the judgment and sentence to where upon my release that we can petition for the -- the separatee between me and Scott Thomas at upon release, it has left a separatee between me and him, even though he's already in the community, versus where the one with Jason Stenson, there's no longer a separatee in the computer in DOC, because he's already released. So, I'm just asking that -- I'm not trying to be in contact with either one of them individuals. I'm just asking for the provision as far as keeping the separatee once he's out in the community with Scott Thomas

and not my other co-defendant didn't make much sense to me -sense to me. I was just trying to get to Larch Mountain and
didn't want to not be able to get a -- a gate card because I
had a separatee with someone in the community.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's not the intention of the no contact order that was originally entered. So, I don't -- I don't have an objection to some sort of language that would explain that, but I'm not -- I mean --

MR. FEMLING: That's -- that's all I'm -- just a little language to explain that the -- ultimately, I'm just trying to get closer to my -- my family, Your Honor, and continue doing the right thing. I'm not -- I'm not trying to do any nefarious activity or any of that.

THE COURT: Okay as -- how are you planning on having Mr. Femling execute these documents? Did he -- did you provide him with that in advance?

MR. DOWNS: We sent the appendix over there, so he should have that ready to sign.

THE COURT: You have the appendix there, Mr. Femling?

MR. FEMLING: Yes I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay does -- on the other section of the judgment and sentence, does the State have any objection to the language being written in by the Court, that there's

nothing preventing Mr. Femling from serving time at Larch 1 2 Mountain? 3 MS. SMITH: No. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MS. SMITH: It's my understanding that individual 6 is not at Larch Mountain. He's just in the community here --7 THE COURT: Correct. MS. SMITH: -- so he thinks that that's going to 8 9 prohibit him from being --THE COURT: That's why he's saying that apparently 10 there's still this flag within DOC that one of the 11 12 individuals he has a no contact situation with -- I -there's a -- there's a name for it within DOC, Mr. Femling. 13 14 MR. FEMLING: Yeah, I said it's a separatee. A --15 THE COURT: Separatee. Separate. 16 MR. FEMLING: Yeah I've got a separatee just --17 yeah. I have a separatee at the east precinct at -- in 18 Vancouver, Washington. And my concern is -- is I did want to 19 be able to get a gate card if I go to Larch Mountain, so I 20 didn't go to do DNR, CVC. So, basically, all I'm asking for 21 is somewhere in the judgment and sentence says Mr. Femling can go to Larch Mountain and get a gate card and -- and get a 22 -- and go to work. That's all I'm asking for, ma'am. 23

MS. SMITH: Oh, so he can be released into the community from Larch Mountain. That's --

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# **E-Filing**

## February 10, 2025 - 3:10 PM

### **Transmittal Information**

Filed With Court: Supreme Court

**Appellate Court Case Number: 1035357** 

**Appellate Court Case Title:** State of Washington v. Raymond Jay Femling

Trial Court Case Number: 10-1-00823-3

DOC filing on behalf of FEMLING - DOC Number 891005

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**CLERK** 

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MR. DOWNS: Well, they do, like, firefighting -
MR. FEMLING: No, I just didn't -- it's to do DNR,

ma'am. It's going out into the woods and plant trees, do

thinning, and fight fires. Just like I'd be able to do at

any -- any other camp. It's just that one is closer to my

family.

THE COURT: I have indicated that language on the

THE COURT: I have indicated that language on the J and S. Mr. Downs can review it. Okay, so, do you have that appendix there and you're signing it now for me?

MR. FEMLING: Yes I am, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. With the resentencing, the advice of rights of appeal of -- of -- applies again, if you You have the right to appeal the conviction of sentence outside the standard range. Unless the notice of appeal is filed within 30 days after the entry of this judgment, your right to appeal is irrevocably waived. superior court clerk will, if requested by you, appearing without counsel, supply a notice of appeal form and file it upon completion by you. You have the right, if you're unable to pay the cost thereof to have counsel appointed, and portions of the trial record necessary for review of assigned errors transcribed at public expense for an appeal. Any petition or motion for collateral attack on the judgment and sentence, including but not limited to, personal restraint petitions, state habeas corpus petitions, motion to vacate

judgment, motion to withdraw guilty pleas, motion for new 1 trial, or motion to arrest judgment must be filed within one 2 year of the final judgment in this matter, except for as 3 provided in RCW 10.73.100 or 10.73.090. 5 Okay, have you signed that? 6 MR. FEMLING: Yes I have, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Thank you --8 MR. FEMLING: So is -- so is --9 THE COURT: -- and is your counselor going to facilitate returning it to us, or to Mr. Downs so that it can 10 11 get filed? 12 MR. DOWNS: Yes. They just need to know where they should send it. I mean, they can send it to me or, if you 13 14 want, send it to the court. 15 THE COURT: Are you able to email it, counselor, to 16 my judicial assistant? 17 THE COUNSELOR: Yes. Yeah, I just need the email 18 address, then I can do that. 19 THE COURT: Thank you so much. It's Lorinda, L-or-i-n-d-a.Roberts, R-o-b-e-r-t-s at Clark.wa.gov. 20 21 THE COUNSELOR: All right. Thank you. 22 THE COURT: Thank you so much for helping with 23 that. Mr. Femling --24 THE COUNSELOR: Of course.

1 THE COURT: -- it goes without saying, but just for 2 your notice, you're ineligible to possess firearms, sir, 3 okay? 4 MR. FEMLING: That's -- I've -- I've never possessed firearms. Never planned on it. 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. Pass that down, let Mr. Downs review. And is that document -- is that being emailed now? 7 8 THE COUNSELOR: I'll have to scan it to myself, and 9 then I'll be able to email it, yes. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 THE COUNSELOR: Within -- within the next 10 minutes or so. 12 THE COURT: 10 minutes. Perfect. Thank you so 13 much. 14 15 THE COUNSELOR: Of course. 16 (Counsel confer) 17 MS. SMITH: Your Honor, Mr. Downs has indicated 18 he'd prefer we'd change the standard range on Count 1 to just 120 to 120 --19 20 THE COURT: That's fine. Go ahead and make that 21 change, please. 22 MS. SMITH: White out. 23 (The Court discusses other matters with Madam JA) 24 MR. DOWNS: And there's a finding of fact,

conclusions of law for the -- the exceptional sentence since

the defense was objecting to it. I wasn't going to sign, I 1 2 was just going to indicate notice provided to --3 THE COURT: That's fine. I can read it into the 4 record when we get it back up here, as well. 5 Just to be clear, defense counsel is MS. SMITH: objecting to running Counts 1 and Count 2 concurrent -- or, 6 7 consecutive? 8 Well, again, I mean, I think we've been THE COURT: over this. I put this in my original decision from a couple 9 of months ago. To do so would be a violation of the 10 11 agreement. 12 MR. DOWNS: Just to clarify, we have previous argument that -- that previously entered finding of facts, 13 conclusions of law weren't correct. 14 These ones would be 15 correct. 16 THE COURT: From 2014, you mean? Or, '16? 17 MR. DOWNS: Right. 18 THE COURT: Yeah. Can I see that for a second, 19 ma'am, or -- please? 20 MADAM JA: Yeah. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So, the findings of fact, conclusions of law for the exceptional sentence appendix 2.4, 22 and exceptional sentence within standard range should be 23

imposed based upon the following findings of fact and

conclusions of law, Counts 1 and two run consecutive.

24

justice to sentence the defendant to an exceptional sentence above the standard range and, again, notice provided to the defense on that. Court finds both are — that, given both parties are in agreement, and this is coming from the original plea bargain, as to the recommended sentence above the standard range, and further that it's in the interests of justice to order an exceptional standard — sentence above the standard range in that the counts are running consecutive. The defendant waives the right to jury to determine the — any issue related to imposition of an exceptional sentence.

Defendant and State agree that it's in the interest of

Okay, so we'll look for that appendix, then. It will be coming over. We'll include it with the materials. I don't think I need to make everybody stick around for that, because I anticipate we'll be receiving that in just a few minutes.

Okay, Mr. Femling. It's been a pleasure. Don't let the comments in the sentence deter you from the positive actions that you've been taking. Please continue that.

MR. FEMLING: I will. Thank you for your time, and hopefully I -- I can get some action in the court of appeals and we'll come back and we can hammer out the rest of the -- my issues.

	02/21/50	023 - RESENTENCING HEARING 8	5
1		THE COURT: All right, sir. You take care. T	'hank
2	you.		
3		MR. FEMLING: All right. Thank you.	
4	·	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, counsels.	
5		(COURT ADJOURNED)	
6			
7			,
8		No	
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	CERTIFICATION
I, A	my M. Brittingham, certify under penalty of perjury
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true and	correct:
1.	That I am an authorized transcriptionist;
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3.	This transcript is a true and correct record of the
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4.	I am in no way related to or employed by any party
	in this matter, nor any counsel in the matter; and
5.	I have no financial interest in the litigation.
DATE	D this 2nd day of August, 2023.
	/S/ AMY M. BRITTINGHAM  Amy M. Brittingham
	31 Pineshore Drive Naches, WA 98937
<u> </u>	(509) 594-2196
	brittinghamtranscription@yahoo.com
·	
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# August 02, 2023 - 1:44 PM

#### **Transmittal Information**

Filed with Court:

Court of Appeals Division II

**Appellate Court Case Number:** 

58129-9

**Appellate Court Case Title:** 

State of Washington, Respondent v Raymond J. Femling, Appellant

**Superior Court Case Number:** 

14-1-02617-0

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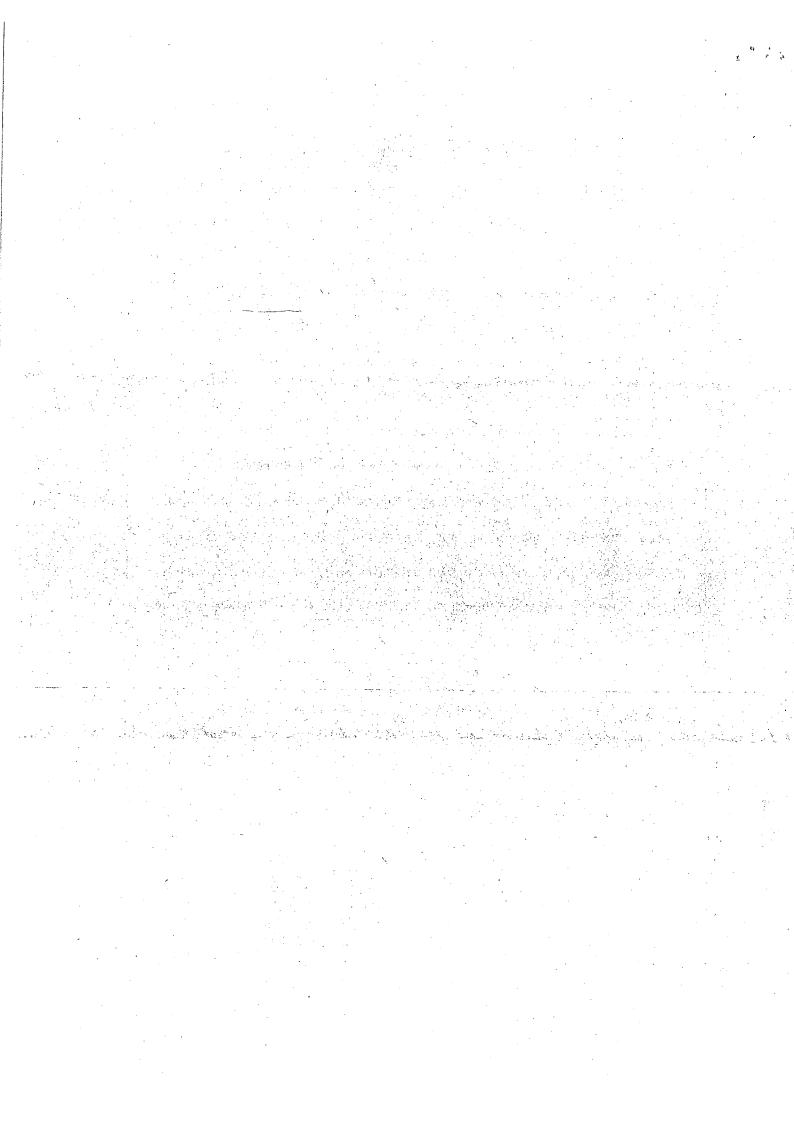
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# FILED Court of Appeals Division II

1	WASHINGTON State of Washington The Super Control of Washington
2	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK
3	STATE OF WASHINGTON, ) CAUSE NO. 10-1-00823-3 (06)
4	) COA NO. 57959-6-II
	) Hon. Diane Woolard
5	Plaintiff, ) Hon. Robert Lewis ) Hon. Rich Melnick
6	) Hon. Jennifer Snider
7	RAYMOND FEMLING ) 10/15/2010, 12/13/2010
8	) 12/21/2010, 01/06/2011 Defendant. ) 02/18/2022, 04/15/2022
9	) 05/03/2022, 06/03/2022 ) 07/29/2022, 09/23/2022
10	
11	VOLUME I OF I
12	VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS From Electronic Recording
13	APPEARANCES:
14	For the Plaintiff: PHILIP MEYERS
15	JOHN FAIRGRIEVE SCOTT IKATA
16	JAMES DAVID Clark County Prosecuting Attorney
17	1013 Franklin Street
18	Vancouver, WA 98660
	For the Defendant: CHARLES BUCKLEY Attorney at Law
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_	

## 1 10/15/2010 - PLEA HEARING 2 Before the Honorable Robert Lewis: 3 MR. MAYERS: Raymond Femling. MR. BUCKLEY: This matter is ready, Your Honor. 4 5 MR. MAYERS: Two items on the docket. Five and 6 seven. 7 MR. BUCKLEY: That is correct. He's going to be pleading to two incidents. First in time is possession of 8 controlled substance, methamphetamine and the second is .9 possession of stolen property in the first degree. Handing 10 up to the Court proposed statement on plea of guilty. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. You're Raymond J. Femling? 13 MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Says here you're 27. What's your date 14 15 of birth? 16 MR. FEMLING: 02/04/1983. 17 THE COURT: And you went through the 10th grade. you read and write the English language? 18 19 MR. FEMLING: Yes, sir. THE COURT: I've been handed two statements of 20 defendant on plea of guilty. Did you read both those forms? 21 22 MR. FEMLING: Yes, I did, sir. THE COURT: Did you understand everything that was 23 24 in them? 25 MR. FEMLING: I did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you had enough time to talk to your attorney about how you want to proceed?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions about what you're doing here today?

MR. FEMLING: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Is this your signature in Case No. 823-3 on the plea form?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, it is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And in Case No. 1376-8, is that your signature on the plea form?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, it is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's go back to 823-3. That charges you with possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver methamphetamine. To convict you of that crime, the State would have to prove that on April 23, 2010 in the State of Washington, you did knowingly and unlawfully possess methamphetamine, a controlled substance with the intent to deliver to someone else. That's a Class B felony with a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison with \$20,000 fine. I'm advised that your offender score is six. If that's true, you're standard range of sentencing is 60 plus to 120 months of actual confinement, followed by 12 months of community custody.

In Case No. 1376-8, your pleading guilty to possession of stolen property in the first degree. To convict you of that crime, the State would have to prove that on August 23, 2010 in the State of Washington, you did knowingly possess stolen property, a Harley Davidson motorcycle with a value of -- in excess of \$5,000 belonging to Robert Smarguard (sp), knowing it had been stolen and withheld or appropriated the same to the use of a person other than the true owner. That is a Class B felony as well. So, it's maximum penalty is also 20 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine. Do you understand that?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right --

MR. MEYERS: I have an amended Information, Your Honor on the 823 cause. The effect of that is to delete, I think, a school zone enhancement. So, that's what (indsicernbile).

MR. BUCKLEY: That is correct. That is part of the plea agreement.

THE COURT: Okay. Going back then to the possession of stolen property in the first degree, I have corrected the plea form to indicate your maximum penalty is 10 years in prison, \$20,000 fine. With an offender score of six, your standard range of sentencing is 17 to 22 months of

1 | actual confinement. And, is there's community custody 2 | following that.

MR. MEYERS: On the stolen property charge there would not be.

THE COURT: Okay. I have deleted that as not applicable.

Now, do you understand the crimes charged, the maximum penalty and the standard sentence range in each case?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Each form tells you that you give up certain important rights by pleading guilty. You have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. You have a right to remain silent, both before and during the trial. You can testify at trial or choose not to testify. That's up to you.

At a trial, you have a right to hear and question and witness who testifies against you. And, if you have your own witnesses, they could be allowed to testify and they could be made to appear in court at no expense to you if they wouldn't come in voluntarily. You are presumed at trial to be innocent, unless the charge is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. And if you lose at a trial, you have the right to appeal. Do you understand these trial rights?

MR. FEMLING: Yes, I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions about them?

MR. FEMLING: No, Your Honor.

2

Do you understand that by pleading THE COURT: guilty you're giving up these trial rights?

3

MR. FEMLING: Yes, I do, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Prosecutor is going to make a recommendation in your case. Did you review that with your attorney?

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MR. FEMLING: Yes, I did, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: And upon the plea to the charges that you're doing today, they're going to dismiss another charge, gonna recommend the low end of the range of the possession charge, 60 plus months and various legal financial obligations would be imposed and you would be on community custody for 23 month and that would include evaluation and treatment for substance abuse. They're agreeing to recommend

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concurrent sentences and not to charge additional time. Do you understand that's their recommendation?

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MR. BUCKLEY: One additional one and that is that they're not going to object to an evaluation for DOSA sentence.

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THE COURT: Is that correct, Mr. Meyers?

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MR. MEYERS: That's correct, Your Honor. We're not agreeing to the DOSA sentences if the evaluation is done, but

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24 we're not opposing an evaluation.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand that's the recommendation? 2 MR. FEMLING: Yes, I do, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Do you under -- I'm sorry, do you need 5 time to talk to your --6 MR. BUCKLEY: I want to make sure --7 THE COURT: Did you have enough time to talk to 8 your attorney? 9 MR. FEMLING: Yes, I'm sorry. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And do you understand the 11 prosecutor's recommendation? 12 MR. FEMLING: Yes, I do, Your Honor. 1.3 THE COURT: And do you understand that at 14 sentencing, a Judge is not bound by anyone's recommendation? 15 A Judge can give you any legal sentence? 16 MR. FEMLING: Absolutely, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: If you are not a citizen of the United 18 States, you can be deported, excluded from admission to the 19 United States or denied naturalization as a result if these 20 convictions. Do you understand that? 21 MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: After your conviction you cannot 23 possess, own or have under your control any firearm unless 24 your right to do so is restored in writing by a court of 25 record. Do you understand that?

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MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: You will also lose your right to vote. It will be a crime for you to vote until that right is

4

restored. Do you understand that?

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MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor.

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not be able to receive public assistance. You'll have to give

THE COURT: And, while you're in custody, you will

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a biological sample and pay a DNA collection fee. And, let's

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see, with regard to these cases, you may be qualified for the

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prison based or prison based drug offender sentencing

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alternative. And if you're on community custody, a chemical

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dependency contributed to your office, you could be ordered

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into treatment, even if you're not on the DOSA option.

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And, possession with intent carries a mandatory fee of \$3,000, mandatory methamphetamine cleanup fine of \$3,000.

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And, because the crime involves the violation of state drug

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laws, you're eligibility for state and federal food stamps,

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welfare and education benefits, may be affected.

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In addition, it says with regard to the drug charge, that a motor vehicle was involved. And, if that's

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true, your driver's license or privilege to drive, will be

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23

suspended or revoked. Do you have a driver's license?

MR. FEMILING: I do yes I got it mainstated

24

finally.

MR. FEMLING: I do, yes. I got it reinstated

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THE COURT: Do you have it with you now?

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             MR. FEMLING: No, sir. I hadn't -- I hadn't gone
    and actually got another photocopy of it yet. I just got
 2
    through paying off all the tickets and everything.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, you'll need to surrender it
 4
    if -- if found that the -- that either offense involved a
 5
   motor vehicle.
 6
 7
             Now, do you understand everything I've told you so
8
   far?
 9
             MR. FEMLING: Yes, I do, Your Honor.
10
                         Okay. In Case No. 823-3. What is your
             THE COURT:
11
   plea to Count 1 of the Amended Information charging with
    possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver
12
   methamphetamine? Guilty or not guilty?
13
14
             MR. FEMLING: Guilty.
             THE COURT: And, Count 2 or Count 1 of 1376-8
15
   charging with possession of stolen property in the first
16
17
   degree.
            Guilty or not guilty?
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             MR. FEMLING: Guilty, Your Honor.
19
             THE COURT: Are you making these pleas freely and
   voluntarily?
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21
             MR. FEMLING: Absolutely, Your Honor.
22
             THE COURT: Anybody threaten to harm you or any
23
   other person to cause you to plea?
24
             MR. FEMLING: No, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Did anybody promise anything to get you 1 to plea other than the promises that were written in this 2 3 statement? MR. FEMLING: No, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Case No. 823-3, paragraph 11 of your form says this is my statements. I knowingly and unlawfully 6 7 possessed methamphetamine with the intent to deliver in the County of Clark, State of Washington, on or about April 23, 8 2010. Is that your statement? 9 10 MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: In the Case No. 1376-8, paragraph 11 says this is my statement. I knowingly and unlawfully did 12 possess a Harley Davidson belonging to Robert Smarguard 13 knowing that it had been stolen in the County of Clark on or 14 about August 23, 2010. Is that your statement? 15 16 MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: And was the vehicle worth more than 18 \$5,000? 19 MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And did you withhold it from a person 21 other than the true owner? 22 MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Okay. With those additions then, I find that your pleas were knowingly, intelligently, freely 24 and voluntarily made and there's a factual basis for each of 25

1 them. So, we can accept the plea and find you guilty of the 2 two crimes charged. 3 And you want the matter set over for sentencing, 4 correct? 5 MR. BUCKLEY: That is correct, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And, my recollection is that if there's 7 prison -- he's not eligible for residential based DOSA? MR. BUCKLEY: No, he's not. 8 THE COURT: As for prison based, I'm supposed to 9 10 keep it, I guess. 11 MR. MEYERS: I believe that's correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. So, how long do you need to do 12 13 the evaluation? 14 MR. BUCKLEY: Your Honor, historically it's between six to eight weeks. But, lately it's been a little bit 15 16 longer. 17 MR. MEYERS: I'd go six weeks. THE COURT: Six weeks. Andrea, I forgot to bring 18 19 the calendar out. Could you bring it out for me? Six weeks. 20 How about November 17th at 1:30. That's about four weeks. But, if you want to be sure, then I can send you out into 21 22 December sometime. 23 MR. BUCKLEY: I would prefer December just because. 24 I have no objection.

THE COURT: Okay. And, that would be December 13th at 1:30. That's more than 40 days from today. Normally, I'm supposed to sentence you within 40 days of your conviction. So, are you waiving your right to be sentenced within 40 days? MR. FLEMING: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Okay. December 13th at 1:30 then. (COURT ADJOURNED) 

### 1 12/13/2010 - MOTION HEARING Before the Honorable Robert Lewis: 2 3 THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. 4 MR. FAIRGRIEVE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Buckley? 6 MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, Your Honor. The -- Mr. Femling had already pled guilty on this and we're here for 7 sentencing. 8 9 I never got a presentence. THE COURT: 10 MR. BUCKLEY: Ah. 11 MR. FAIRGRIEVE: I've got a copy of it, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Well, it's supposed to come to me. Oh, 13 I see what happened. It's because Judge Lewis, this is his docket. So, he would have assigned to himself but he is not 14 15 here. Let me ask a question. I'm gonna read it anyway. 16 there an agreed recommendation? 17 MR. FAIRGRIEVE: I don't believe so, Your Honor. I 18 think the State's position is that we don't feel that the 19 DOSA sentence is appropriate. I think we feel that he 20 qualifies if the Court is inclined to give it to him. But, 21 we have some concerns about it. 22 MR. BUCKLEY: There's an agreed sentence, Your 23 It's just a question of whether or not -- at least my 24 understanding is we agreed to a --25 MR. FAIRGRIEVE: I believe so too.

MR. BUCKLEY: -- range, but it's the DOSA issue that is up in the air. THE COURT: It will take me 10-14 minutes probably to read this. Do you want me to do that or do you want me to MR. BUCKLEY: Judge Lewis wasn't involved in the case anymore than you are, Your Honor. So, he did -- he did. I have no druthers. I can wait 10 minutes. THE COURT: Mr. Femling, go ahead and have a seat back and then let me review a the report. It doesn't look like anybody else is ready anyway. Mr. Buckley, it -- have you read it, Mr. Fairgrieve? - MR. FAIRGRIEVE: Yes, Mr. David, he talked to me about it this morning a little bit, but -- inf act, I'll get a copy and read it as well. (COURT ADJOURNED) 

# 1 12/21/2010 - MOTION HEARING 2 Before the Honorable Rich Melnick: 3 THE COURT: All right. What are we doing today? 4 MR. BUCKLEY: I think we're asking for a little bit more time, because DOC won't be available from my 5 6 understanding in talking with Mr. David until next week. 7 THE COURT: Yeah, he sent me an email and I told him I couldn't grant a motion to continue, by ex parte email. So, I --10 MR. DAVID: Judge, that wasn't intended to be ex 11 parte. I listed the --12 THE COURT: Well, with regard to that, Mr. David, 13 that's why we have a local rule not to send motions like that 14 or emails like that directly to a Judge. It puts them me in 15 a compromising position. And, that's why we have the rule. 16 If both sides are agreeing to it, I don't have a 17 problem with it, but I'm not here next week. LeeAnn, could 18 you bring the calendar please? Are both sides willing to 19 continue it? 20 MR. DAVID: Yes. 21 MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, Your Honor. 22 MR. WEAR: My client is, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. And, I did get a letter 23 24 from Mr. Femling, who is --

1 MR. BUCKLEY: I have had an opportunity to briefly 2 review that. 3 Okay. Has the State also received a THE COURT: copy of that? He's nodding his head yes. All right. So, do 4 5 you want to do it --6 MR. DAVOD: Judge, here is the difficulty in 7 setting. I received emails back from the Department of Corrections indicating the two best people you would want to 8 hear from to explain the programs are Jennifer Killio (sp) 10 and Corey Skileski (sp). I'm not certain who he is. 11 THE COURT: Corey is at the drug court. 12 MR. DAVID: Ah. 13 THE COURT: I know Corey very well. 14 MR. DAVID: And, I was advised that those would be the two to talk to. They were not available today. I'd sent 15 emails again asking for their availability over the next week 16 to 10 days and have not gotten a response back from them 17 18 today and I just checked moments ago. THE COURT: Well, there's a point where I just have 19 to set it and everybody has to make themselves available. I 20 mean that's all I can do. I can't just keep continuing it. 21 22 MR. DAVID: Well, I understand that. But, to focus in on that point, Judge, we're not asking them to be here. .23 24 THE COURT: I am. 25 MR. DAVID:

And so, --

THE COURT: If you don't want him here, Mr. David, 1 2 that's fine. What I'm saying is I want him here to explain 3 it. If you don't want him here, don't bring him here and then I'll make a decision. But again, there's only so much 5 time I can set things. 6 MR. DAVID: Sorry, Judge. You're misunderstanding 7 what I'm saying. I you want him here, I don't have authority under these circumstances to issue them a subpoena absent 9 court directive if you just want him to be here in regards to 10 the date. THE COURT: Well, you --11 12 MR. DAVID: So, if --13 THE COURT: You don't have authority to issue 14 something for a sentencing to an officer, to a witness, to 15 testify? 16 MR. DAVID: It depends on if you want them to be 17 here. THE COURT: I don't think that's accurate. But, I 18 don't want to get into that. 19 20 THE CLERK: Maybe Thursday afternoon. 21 THE COURT: The 6th? Thursday, that's the custody. Not this coming Thursday, the 6th? 22 23 THE CLERK: It's a readiness day, but --24 THE COURT: Are Thursdays particularly bad? Ιs

that a transport date that you guys are --

1	THE CLERK: Afternoon, morning?
2	THE COURT: Afternoon probably.
3	THE CLERK: Thursday we have the readiness in the
4	afternoon and there's change of plea. So, I don't know if
5	everybody
6	THE COURT: Change of plea is out of custody.
7	THE CLERK: Out of custody, right. But, I mean for
8	everybody else.
9	THE COURT: Do we have any trials going?
10	THE CLERK: Actually, I was just looking on that.
11	THE COURT: Let's tentatively set it for the 6th at
12	3:00. And then, if that doesn't work, we'll figure that out.
13	THE CLERK: Yeah, 3:00.
14	THE COURT: So, question. Are both clients willing
15	to waive their rights to speedy disposition or speedy
16	sentencing again?
17	MR. BUCKLEY: Speaking for Mr. Femling, Your Honor,
18	on the record, Mr. Femling has indicated a willingness to
19	waive so that we can have this matter put before the Court in
20	a proper manner.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Wear?
22	MR. WEAR: Yes, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Both clients sitting over there
24	is a microphone. Is that true? You're both willing to waive
25	speedy sentencing?

MR. FEMLING: Absolutely, Your Honor. UNKNOWN: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, let's set it for the  $6^{\text{th}}$  at 3:00. Drug court -- one of the reasons I'm doing it on Thursday is I know drug court is on Thursday and that means Corey is downstairs in drug court and can probably just sneak up, because usually drug court is over by then. So, he should be available and we'll go from there. MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. (COURT ADJOURNED) 

1 01/06/2011 - SENTENCING HEARING Before the Honorable Rich Melnick: 2 3 THE COURT: Okay, Go ahead. 4 MR. DAVID: We're on for sentencing today. But, 5 the Court asked that we invite the Department of Corrections over to explain to the Court some information about drug 6 7 court, about the two variants on DOSA. 8 THE COURT: About what? 9 MR. DAVID: The two variants on --10 THE COURT: No. The only thing I care about is the prison based DOSA. Neither of these clients is eligible for 11 12 residential DOSA whatsoever. 13 MR. DAVID: Okay. 14 THE COURT: That's not even a consideration of the 15 Court. 16 MR. DAVID: I have received. 17 So, it's purely prison based DOSA. THE COURT: 18 MR. DAVID: Okay. I had received somewhat misinformation from Mr. Meyers on that then. What we've got, 19 what I'd like to do then is just have a couple of people come 20 forward and explain the evaluation process and what the 21 Department looks at when they prepare the evaluation. 22 23 THE COURT: Mr. David, all I'm concerned about at this point is what is the program of DOSA and I've done some 24 independent research. I've got some evaluations that were 25

well-done. Unless counsel wants it, the only thing I want to know is about the viability of the program and prison based DOSA.

MR. BUCKLEY: Defense is -- would stipulate to the assessment that's already been provided and concur in the acknowledgement that he qualifies. The question is whether or not the Court's going to grant.

THE COURT: Right. And, one of the things I was concerned about is the exercise of my discretion when I didn't know anything about the DOSA program in prison and in fact, have had many contrary statements from it doesn't exist to it's fully funded to all kinds of others I'm not gonna get into. So, I think that's all I'm concerned. If you want to present the rest, obviously, you have that right. But, let me get through that part first.

Mr. Wear, do you concur?

MR. WEAR: I do.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's just get into whether there's prison based DOSA, what it involves and then again, I'll supplement with what I have so that you know what's going through my -- well, you don't know everything that's going through my head, but at least part of what's going through my thought process.

MR. DAVID: Well, Judge, what I want to do then -- okay, I got the original information from Mr. Meyers. As you

know, I'm -- so, apparently, did not understand or exactly 1 2 what the Court was looking at. 3 What I'm gonna do is take is let --4 THE COURT: So, Mr. Hall, Mr. Solinsky --5 MR. DAVID: Yes, I know. He's gonna take off and then he should be back in a little bit if --6 7 THE COURT: I think he's leaving. 8 MR. DAVID: Can you ask him -- no, you stay --9 stay. Have him --THE COURT: Mr. David, let's get on with this. 10 11 I'm trying. I just don't want him to MR. DAVID: 12 leave, Judge. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Well, --14 I'm gonna have Mr. -- Mr. Hall briefly MR. DAVID: outline the issues related to the evaluations and what you're 15 seeing and what you don't get as far as a recommendation for 16 17 a --THE COURT: Okay. Let me -- we can do that later. 18 19 First, I want to hear about the program and then I'll get 20 into whatever else you want to hear after that. I'm gonna allow you to present whatever you want to. Essentially, I 21 want to hear about the DOSA program and then I'll hear about 22 23 the evaluation afterwards. 24 MR. DAVID: I was trying to present that in a non-

defendant oriented. I wanted the Court to understand that

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1 the Department does not do an evaluation. It makes a 2 recommendation for --THE COURT: I understand that, Mr. David. I've got 3 4 the evaluations. I've had many evaluations. I'll give you 5 the opportunity to do that. I want to hear about the DOSA That was the whole point of this. And then, I will 6 program. give you the opportunity to tell me whatever you want to tell 7 me, you know, as far as the recommendation, what it's based 8 9 on, if it's based on that, again, that's fine. 10 Do you feel comfortable? Do you want to stand 11 there or do you want to stand over here? 12 MS. KALLIO: However you would like. 13 THE COURT: I don't care. However you're most 14 comfortable. Nobody -- I know counsel doesn't care. So, 15 it's however you're most comfortable. I'm not putting you 16 under oath. 17 MS. KALLIO: Okay. 18 THE COURT: I think you're DOC I assume. 19 MS. KALLIO: Right, right. 20 THE COURT: And you're name? 21 MS. KALLIO: Jennifer Kallio. 22 THE COURT: Okay. And you're gonna -- can you 23 spell that for her?

MS. KALLIO: It's K-a-l-l-i-o.

THE COURT: And you're gonna tell me everything you know. So, --

MS. KALLIO: Right.

THE COURT: -- I'm not worried about that. Doe anybody want me to place her under oath? No. All right. So, wherever you're most comfortable, feel free.

MS. KALLIO: Okay.

THE COURT: I have been supervising DOSAs for quite some time, at least the last two years. I supervise prison based DOSAs. It's my understanding that they -- they serve their mid-point in prison.

In prison we try to get them into treatment. I know one of the concerns was not everybody is getting treatment while they're in prison. There's many different reasons for this. The most common is sometimes they don't have enough time. They may go into one prison and then have to get moved to another for some reason during this interim, you know, the time is running down. By the time they get finally settled, they're not eligible because of the lack of time that they have left.

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Sometimes they receive infractions. That sort of thing. But, I would say a good majority are getting treatment while in prison.

THE COURT: How many are in the program? Again, we're just talking prison based DOSA.

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1	MS. KALLIO: How many am I supervising or how many
2	are like right now I have a caseload of about 30 prison
3	based DOSAs.
4	THE COURT: And, do you know how many total are in
5	the program?
6	MS. KALLIO: No, I don't.
7	THE COURT: Approximate?
8	MS. KALLIO: Do you know?
9	UNKNOWN: Statistics
10	THE COURT: And your name please?
11	MR. HALL: Brad Hall, H-a-1-1.
12	THE COURT: You're also DOC officer?
13	MR. HALL: Yes, I am.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MR. HALL: Here are the statistics from 1999 to
16	2008.
17	THE COURT: Just tell me what they are?
18	MR. HALL: 2008 had 628. There have been a totally
19	of 9,621 between 1999 and
20	THE COURT: 9,621.
21	MR. HALL: 2008.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Perfect.
23	MS. KALLIO: And then, once they get out, they
24	they release, they come and report to me. They've usually
25	had a referral from the treatment to our spectrum program

that's run through DOC. So, it's free to them. We usually 1 are getting them into this program within -- I'd say within 2 two weeks of their release, they're in a treatment program. , 3 4 THE COURT: And is this -- and I hope you don't 5 mind me interrupting. 6 MS. KALLIO: Oh no, it's fine. 7 THE COURT: The reason -- again, I've talked to some other people. So, that's why I'm trying to put this all 8 together. So, they're doing some treatment in prison, 9 depending on how long they're there is my understanding. 10 11 MS. KALLIO: Right. 12 THE COURT: Then, when they come out they may be 13 doing after care? 14 MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. 15 THE COURT: And, it could be IOP or just straight 16 17 MS. KALLIO: Yeah. 18 THE COURT: -- outpatient. 19 MS. KALLIO: It depends on what they've had in 20 prison. If they're completed a therapeutic communities program, which is TC, that's the prison program. Then, 21 they're usually just doing after care in the community. 22 23 If they haven't completed the treatment portion, they're usually coming out and doing IOP three times a week. 24

THE COURT:

Sure.

1	Now, if they've had I mean it varies from person
2	to person. You could have a person that's done TC and come
3	out and do IOP. A lot of that depends on what the counselor
4	feels is appropriate. But
5	THE COURT: Counselor being DOC counselor or
6	treatment counselor?
7	MS. KALLIO: Treatment counselor.
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	MR. HALL: DOC does provide treatment. We do have
10	treatment providers within DOC.
11	THE COURT: Right. Okay, okay.
12	MR. HALL: So, if they couldn't afford private for
13	whatever they want to do, there is that available to the
14	Department of Corrections.
15	THE COURT: And spectrum, my understanding of
16	spectrum is doing the prison based DOSA and a residential
17	based DOSA in that they are certified through chemical
18	dependency treatment providers.
19	MS. KALLIO: Right.
20-	THE COURT: By the State of Washington?
21	MS. KALLIO: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	MS. KALLIO: And then, do you want to know how
24	they're supervised?

1 MS. KALLIO: Okay. 2 THE COURT: My hope, just to clarify, I think Mr. Wear and Mr. Buckley were here through everything. 3 heard stories that prison based DOSA doesn't exist anymore. 4 5 MS. KALLIO: Oh. 6 THE COURT: That it's not providing treatment. 7 That it's not gonna be providing treatment and all these other issues. And, I'm sure I'm not the only one that's heard this. So, my whole reason for asking for this is so that I could educate myself. 11 MS. KALLIO: Okay. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 (Indiscernible) had a therapeutic MR. HALL: community operating an inpatient drug court as part of his 14 confinement. When Larch went in half last spring, that 15 16 program was taken out of that facility. 17 THE COURT: Right. 18 MR. HALL: Now that they're expanding, I do not believe they will (indiscernible) to put a therapeutic 19 20 community back in there. 21 THE COURT: Right. So, my whole thing is this. can't exercise my discretion if I don't know how I'm 22

MS. KALLIO: Right.

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24

23

exercising it.

1 THE COURT: So, I just wanted information about the 2 And then again, that's why I kept telling Mr. program. 3 David, I'll listen to everything he says later. I'll listen to you if you want to tell me more stuff. But first, I just 4 5 want to see, is there a program, how does it work, how are they supervised? I'm concerned about safety of the 6 7 community. 8 MS. KALLIO: Right. 9 THE COURT: I'm concerned about, you know, is 10 (indiscernible) talked about and I'm looking at both 11 defendants? Is this just a sentencing option to get people 12 half the time off? 13 MS. KALLIO: Right. 14 So now, I'm hearing it's not at this THE COURT: 15 point? 16 MS. KALLIO: No. 17 THE COURT: All right. 18 MS. KALLIO: Sometimes there's such a gap between 19 the Courts and DOC. THE COURT: That's why I'm asking. 20 21 MS. KALLIO: Right. 22 THE COURT: So, I'm not -- I began on my own research, which I'll indicate, but I just wanted to hear what 23 24 the program is and how it runs.

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MS. KALLIO: We do still have a program. And we do still place first priority for DOSA offenders to get into treatment. So, it is a mission of Department of Corrections to make sure that they have the first priority among other offenders. If it comes between a DOSA and somebody who is on for something else, the DOSA will get priority.

One thing that we did do away with is we used to have a sentencing structure where, you know, the first violation they would get zero to 15 days jail. The second violation made it get 15 to 30 days jail. And then, the third violation was revocation. That was basically our policy. We don't have that anymore.

So, we don't have -- although, it's still my experience that if they violate it three times, they will get revoked. But, you know, it kind of varies case by case.

And, the -- I guess the violation process is the only thing that's changed a little bit.

THE COURT: How has it changed? What do you do now?

MS. KALLIO: Well, now I guess we're just not set by our policy. Usually, they will get -- I mean we can still revoke at three times, but we can choose not to. If we've had a person that's been in compliance for the majority of their supervision and doing really well and then they have a relapse. I mean we'll try to get them into treatment first.

1 We'll go -- send them back to ABHS, get them into inpatient 2 treatment. THE COURT: So, once they're in the community, they 3 4 can go back for treatment? 5 MS. KALLIO: Right, right. 6 THE COURT: And do they sometimes? MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. Oh, yeah. I have -- I have .7 two people there right now at ABHS that are violators. 8 9 THE COURT: Does spectrum run ABHS? 10 MS. KALLIO: No, spectrum is separate. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MS. KALLIO: But, ABHS does have a contract with 13 DOC and that's where -- it's an inpatient facility. 14 MS. HALL: It's up in Spokane. 15 MS. KALLIO: Yeah, there's one in Spokane. THE COURT: Right. I'm very familiar with them. 16 17 MS. KALLIO: Yeah, and then the residential go to 18 the Chehalis branch. But, so when they get out of prison, 19 they are required to report weekly for three months and 20 submit UAs every week. So, I have face to face contact with them every week. They submit UAs randomly every week for the 21 22 first three months. 23 THE COURT: Are those -- are those observed UAs? 24 MS. KALLIO: They are observed UAs.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KALLIO: They're also placed on our color line system. So, they're calling phone number every day. They come in, if their color is up, they come in and do a UA. That's usually only a couple times a month. So, you know, on the off weeks we -- we do call them in.

After the three months they're usually done with treatment, but I do -- oh, I'm sorry, let me go back.

I also go out and make home visits. So, I see them at their residence. Do walk throughs, make sure that they don't have any alcohol or drug paraphernalia. There isn't anything that's gonna place them in violation at their house. I go out every month. Sometimes twice a month, depending on their classification level.

After that, you know, it's mainly after that first three months we really try to make sure that they stay clean, that they get the treatment they need, that they complete treatment. And then, they go down to kind of a lesser supervision if they're doing well. They come in and report once a month, they -- they're still giving UAs every month. I still see them at their house every month. And, if there's any violation behavior, we address that. If it's treatment or drug related, that is considered a more serious violation than if, I don't know, if there are some like if they don't pain their fines. I mean we're not gonna, you know, get as crazy about that than if they have a positive UA.

1 We always try to make sure treatment is -- is 2 available to them. 3 And then, if for some reason they aren't complying, they aren't reporting, they're not taking advantage of the 4 5 treatment options, they're giving positive UAs, then we'll revoke. 6 . 7 THE COURT: How about self-help classes? Are those 8 required? 9 MS. KALLIO: Yes. Two NA/AA meetings a week are required while they are in treatment. 10 11 THE COURT: How about after the three months? 12 MS. KALLIO: Afterwards, sometimes that's a common 13 sanction. If they have a relapse, we'll make them go back to 14 NA/AA meetings. But, it's usually only required while they're in treatment. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. How about clean and sober 17 housing? 18 MS. KALLIO: We --19 THE COURT: Oxford House type. 20 MS. KALLIO: We will use Oxford House a lot. 21 THE COURT: But, is that mandatory? 22 MS. KALLIO: No. 23 THE COURT: Depends on the individual? MS. KALLIO: Right. A lot of people have family or 24 that are clean and sober support systems that they can stay

with. But, I have probably a good mix, about half are in Oxford homes and half are with their families.

THE COURT: It's tough to determine success, but how do you determine it?

MS. KALLIO: Well, I think that the best way to determine success would be that they're not out committing new crimes. That they're becoming productive members of society, getting jobs, staying clean. You know, just doing what everyday people do, you know.

I think that people have had relapses but can come back from that and still do well. I think some people, I think that they have to be in a frame of mind to want to change and actually live the lifestyle, a non-criminal lifestyle in order to succeed. And, I see a lot of people that do kind of take advantage of DOSA and just want, you know, to have half of prison time and get out. But, those are usually the people that are revoked.

So, you know, I've seen a lot of successes and I've seen a lot non-successes.

THE COURT: Sure. Well, that's part of addiction and that's why I guess what I'm asking more specifically, and again, I don't care about statistics. If you have them, you can give them to me. How do you view the success rate of people who are coming out from prison based DOSA versus

addicts who didn't use prison based DOSA come out of 1 2 supervision? 3 MS. KALLIO: I would say that they do have a higher 4 accountability with DOSA. And so, I think that I mean I honestly don't know, because I only supervise DOSAs. I don't 5 really see the people that aren't --6 7 THE COURT: That's okay. MS. KALLIO: -- you know, that are non-DOSA. So, I 8 9 can't really make an accurate, you know, correlation. THE COURT: Perfect. Anything else you want to 10 tell me about the program? 11 12 MS. KALLIO: I don't think so. 13 MR. DAVID: Unless you have any questions. 14 THE COURT: I don't yet. Just a second, Mr. David, 15 let me -- okay. And you also work in the prison based DOSA 16 or --MR. HALL: I work at Larch where I had the therapy 17 committee and I supervised out in the -- the persons that 18 19 write these risk assessment reports for the Court. I 20 supervise them. 21 THE COURT: Perfect. All right. Mr. David, do you 22 have questions of either? 23 MR. DAVID: Ms. Kallio, could you explain what the situation is as far as funding for available treatment for

people that do not get treatment in prison under DOSA?

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MS. KALLIO: As far as right now we have funding
1
   for treatment. There is still -- or, do you mean if they
2
   don't complete therapeutic communities?
 3
 4
              MR. DAVID: If they aren't able to complete their -
5
    - their intensive treatment in prison.
 6
              MS. KALLIO: Right.
7
              MR. DAVID: What funding is available?
                                                       Is there
8.
   residential treatment available for them?
9
             MS. KALLIO: Yes. Through ABHS.
             MR. DAVID: How long does that last?
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11
             MS. KALLIO: Usually, that program is only about 30
12
   days, 28 days.
              MR. DAVID: And, have you had shortfalls in
13
   funding? When we last checked with your department about
14
   three months ago, they were reporting a lack of an ability to
15
   provide treatment --
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17
              THE COURT:
                          Who's they?
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              MR. DAVID:
                          The DOC in Olympia.
19
              THE COURT:
                          Who -- who in Olympia?
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              MR. DAVID:
                          I did not bring the -- the emails, but
    the -- what is the name of the woman that is in charge of --
21
22
              MS. KALLIO: Christine Tyrrell?
23
              MR. DAVID:
                          Tyrrell I believe was the individual.
   Was reporting that there was not funding to provide people
24
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MS. KALLIO:

Yes.

1 treatment across the board that get out of prison. Is that your experience or has there been --2 3 MS. KALLIO: No. 4 MR. DAVID: -- a change in the last few months? 5 MS. KALLIO: As far as I know, we are still fully 6 funded and DOSA is still a top priority. 7 MR. HALL: Yes, as far as DOSA, yes. They would be 8 the highest priority. .9 MS. KALLIO: Right. 10 MR. HALL: There may not be enough there for opportunity to serve every offender that comes up, but --11 12 MS. KALLIO: I think the lack of funding is with 13 non-DOSA offenders. A lot of times, well, they're a lower 14 priority. So, they may not gain interest if they're not 15 sentenced to DOSA. 16 MR. DAVID: Are you presently able to get everybody 17 that's in the prison DOSA --18 MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. 19 MR. DAVID: -- into a treatment program if they haven't gotten it in prison? I mean is there enough 20 21 resources available so that a person gets a short sentence --22 MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. 23 MR. DAVID: -- can get into treatment once they're out? 24 25

1 MR. DAVID: And, has that been a problem here 2 locally? 3 MS. KALLIO: No, not that as far as I know. all the DOSAs. So, I've never had a problem getting somebody 4 5 into that. MR. DAVID: The other question I had is it has to 6 do with revocation of prison based DOSA. 7 8 MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. MR. DAVID: And credit for time served. It's my 9 understanding that if you do revoke the prison DOSA and 10 they're returned, they're given day for day credit towards 11 the balance of the sentence for all the time that they're in 12 13 the community. Is that correct? 14 MS. KALLIO: That is my understanding, yes. MR. DAVID: So that a person sentenced to say these 15 numbers aren't going to correspond, but a person sentenced to 16 a 60 month sentence would be sentenced to 30 months. 17 18 MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. MR. DAVID: Which would be half the mid -- assume 19 the midpoint of the standard range was 60 months, he would be 20 21 sentenced to 30 months --22 MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. MR. DAVID: -- in prison. He would serve 20 months 23 24 with good time and then be released on community custody so

that he would then have the remaining 30 months to serve.

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1 MS. KALLIO: Yes. 2 If that person stayed in the community MR. DAVID: 3 for 25 months before DOSA is revoked, --4 MS. KALLIO: Right. 5 -- he would only have five months left MR. DAVID: to serve. 6 7 MS. KALLIO: Right. 8 MR. DAVID: Minus good time. 9 MS. KALLIO: That's my understanding, yes. 10 MR. DAVID: So, there is a diminishing return --11 THE COURT: Let's not argue. Just ask questions. 12 We've got our officer who needs to get going and --13 MR. DAVID: I'm --14 THE COURT: Just ask the question. 15 MR. DAVID: At some point, as they get to the end 16 of the sentence, if you're sanctions are 15 to 30 days, they 17 could actually get less time by having their DOSA revoked 18 near the end of the term than being addressed by sanction. 19 Is that correct? 20 MS. KALLIO: Well, yes, if they're within a couple 21 of weeks of their end date. I guess that would be possible. 22 MR. DAVID: I understand you do toll that time if 23 they take off? 24 MS. KALLIO: Right, yeah. It stops so they do have

to make that up once they're apprehended.

1 So, they -- so the Court knows, if MR. DAVID: 2 they're on abscond status --3 MS. KALLIO: Mm-hmm. 4 I understanding what tolling means. THE COURT: 5 MR. DAVID: Not --6 THE COURT: I understand. 7 MR. DAVID: Okay. 8 All right. Any other questions, Mr. THE COURT: 9 David? 10 MR. DAVID: No. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Buckley? 12 MR. BUCKLEY: I have no questions. 13 thoroughly been explained. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Wear? 15 MR. WEAR: No. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hall, is there anything you wanted to add or is there anything that you want to add? 17 Again, I kept asking questions and part of that was because I 18 do have correspondence from Ms., is it Tyrrell? 19 20 MS. KALLIO: Uh-huh. 21 THE COURT: I didn't know how to pronounce it. But, it's Tyrrell. Ms. Tyrrell, that she gave me directly. 22 But again, I kept interrupting. So, if there's something you 23 want to add that you don't feel you had the opportunity cause 24 somebody, mostly me, was interrupting you, feel free. 25

1 MS. KALLIO: No, I think I said everything that 2 needed to be said. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I appreciate it. 4 MR. DAVID: I did have a --5 THE COURT: I know. I'm not to that point. I'll 6 give you the opportunity to talk with Mr. Hall. I told you you would. So, if you want to go ahead and have a seat back, go ahead. 8 9 All right. Go ahead, Mr. David. 10 MR. DAVID: Because the Court's looked at stuff that I don't know about, what I am -- want -- I don't know if 11 you're aware of what the extent in the evaluation is, Judge. 12 13 THE COURT: Yeah, I am. MR. DAVID: About how in-depth it is, that sort of 14 15 thing? THE COURT: Yeah. I've gotten numerous of these, 16 mostly from Mr. Miller over the years. I think somebody else 17 wrote one of these. Yeah, I'm very familiar with them, I've 18 read them a lot, I've talked to other judges about them, I've 19 talked to other people. 20 21 MR. DAVID: Then, I just have a couple of quick 22 questions for Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall, when you guys were -- when the Department is preparing the DOSA evaluations, there's two 23

parts. Part is the determination of whether or not they've

got drug or substance abuse problem and then the second, you

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may or may not be asked to do a risk assessment. 1 2 correct? MR. HALL: Correct, the risk -- normally we're 3 asked to do a risk assessment report and along with that is 4 the chemical screening, chemical dependency screening. 5 6 MR. DAVID: Okay. In either of these forms, in 7 either of these, do you -- does your department actually make a recommendation to the Court whether or not this person is 8 eligible or appropriate for DOSA? 10 MR. HALL: By department policy, we cannot make a recommendation to the Court. 11 THE COURT: Wait. You do make if they're eligible. 12 Like if you said by statute, they're not eligible because 13 they have a sex offense. I have seen these. 1415 MR. HALL: Yes, if we found that for some reason we don't believe they're eligible based on the law, we would 16 17 probably let the Court know --18 THE COURT: I've seen that because I've seen some of the reports have disqualifying factors in there as a 19 matter of law. So, I want to clarify that those -- I've 20 21 personally seen those. 22 MR. HALL: Yeah. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. DAVID: But you're --

THE COURT: Other than that, I agree.

1 MR. DAVID: -- but, you are not making a recommendation other than --2 3 MR. HALL: As far as whether or not they should get 4 into the residential prison DOSA, no. 5 MR. DAVID: So, if you've got a person that 6 probation officer himself does not feel is an appropriate 7 candidate, you're probation officers are directed not to 8 write that in their report? 9 MR. HALL: They will make statements about the person's history that would draw one to the conclusion that 10 they've been provided many opportunities in the past to take 11 advantage of treatment program and have failed to adequately 12 13 do that in the past. MR. DAVID: And, we've addressed the statute 14 15 9.94A.660(2)(d) where your Department is required to report 16 whether both the offender and whether the community benefits. Your Department has in fact, made the determination that it 17 will not comply with .660(2)(d) to report whether it believes 18 the community will benefit. Is that correct? 19 20 MR. HALL: We've been instructed not to make a recommendation as to whether or not. 21 22 MR. DAVID: Whether or not the community will 23 benefit by the treatment program? 24 MR. HALL: Correct. 25 THE COURT: Why is that?

1 MR. HALL: I have no idea why that policy is 2 written. Maybe because we're not qualified, certified chemical dependency counselors, so we're not qualified to 3 make that determination. 4 5 MR. DAVID: So, when the Court is making these -is reviewing the DOSA report, the Court and the parties have 6 to carefully review the contents in order to determine --7 8 MR. HALL: Correct. 9 MR. DAVID: -- whether or not it believes the person is an appropriate candidate. So, that --10 11 MR. HALL: Right. 12 MR. DAVID: Okay. I think that sums up all I had, 13 Judge. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Buckley, any questions of Mr. Hall? 15 MR. BUCKLEY: One quick question. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Hall, you don't know this, but you just moved into a dead spot. There's no microphone. So, if 17 you want to come over here or wherever, but if you talk 18 there, I won't be able to pick you up on this mic. Go ahead, 19 20 Mr. Buckley. 21 MR. BUCKLEY: In regards to community safety and not reporting it, is that based upon the DOSA protocol that 22 23 that's all part of the DOSA program that they make that assessment once a person gets into DOSA? 24

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1 MR. HALL: As far as community -- an evaluation on 2 a prison DOSA, a complete evaluation, would not be done on 3 the offender until they're in prison. 4 MR. BUCKLEY: Right. 5 MR. HALL: And then, as far as community safety, we address all violations as they occur. Whether the failing to 6 7 report or using drugs or alcohol. 8 MR. BUCKLEY: The standard that you use to do your 9 evaluation is included -- inclusive of these issues. In 10 other words, a sex offender doesn't qualify. 11 MR. HALL: Correct. A certified chemical 12 dependency counselor conducts an evaluation on a form that 13 the -- the law and the Department have felt that complies 14 with the law. 15 MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you. I have nothing further. 16 MR. WEAR: No questions. 17 THE COURT: Go ahead and have a seat. 18 MR. HALL: Thank you. 19 MR. DAVID: Judge, one -- Mr. Hall, just one moment 20 and it's for a slight --21 THE COURT: Just ask the question. 22 MR. DAVID: Mr. Hall, you had indicated earlier 23 that your Department was having some difficulty in responding 24 to the PSI requests in short frame, timeframe. What is --

could you explain to the Judge what your issue is there?

1 MR. HALL: Due -- due to staff reductions, a lot of people gone through. We only have two people dedicated to 2 writing the PSIs and the (indiscernible) and it would be 3 helpful and beneficial if the Court could allow us a full, 4 complete four weeks to do those reports. 5 6 MR. DAVID: It doesn't -- obviously, we got the 7 time in this case and you guys complied --8 THE COURT: Do me a favor, Mr. Hall. When you leave, actually, if you go through that door, get my email 9 10 address from Leeann, who is my judicial assistant, send me an email and I'll pass it to all the judges. 11 . MR. HALL: Thank you very much. 12 13 THE COURT: That way, there's going to be no misunderstanding. I can't say everybody is going to be able 14 15 to comply with it, frankly --16 MR. HALL: Right, I understand. It's just a 17 request. 18 That's fine. But, if you do that, just THE COURT: go ahead if you want to do that now or after the hearing. 19 20 MR. HALL: Thank you. 21 THE COURT: And we'll go from there. All right. 22 All right. So, no more questions for either of the DOC 23 officers.

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24

MR. DAVID:

THE COURT: Okay. And no more witnesses for purposes of this hearing. Except, I do want everybody to know what I discovered on my own, because I didn't know how this was gonna proceed.

I talked to one person by email and personally and that's Judge ken Williams from Clallam County. He is the chair of the DOSA committee. And, my question to him was well, I first told him I was being asked to consider a prison based DOSA option, could he provide me an update on the sentencing option. At which point, he recited the law to me. I told him no, I was looking more practical side. Does it exist? What's going on? And, Ken, Judge Williams then actually had the courtesy to call me personally and talk to me about it.

His email basically -- I'll just read the first sentence. Some of it's not relevant to this. Prison based DOSA sentence have not been impacted by recent changes.

He did indicate to me that what they do and just to be very clear, Judge Williams is more involved with residential DOSA than prison based DOSA, but he did make inquiry for me and is familiar with both.

Spectrum health systems does provide both residential based DOSA and prison based DOSA. They are on a continual evaluation process. He said that one of the problems they had many years ago was that they weren't being

examined when DOSA first came out. And, I'm gonna say this, that it was not a very viable option because it wasn't providing treatment. It was actually not doing what the legislature intended it to do.

Judge Williams indicated that they have been under great scrutiny. When they don't like the providers, they change the providers and that what they do basically is look at the success rate and that at this point, they're looking at what they claim is about a 50% success rate as far as treatment goes, which is in accord with most national, successful national drug court programs. If it falls below 50% they do a number of things, including either working with the provider or they change the providers or look at changing providers.

I asked Judge Williams well, how about the one person who has maybe 12 months left on his sentence or four months because of credit for time served, versus a person who has three or four years. He indicated to me that his research show that if you have more than 12 months in prison to actually do, you would a complete behavioral treatment program in the 12 month period in the prison system.

If you have less than that, then you do a 28 day inpatient treatment program that would be supplemented depending on the level of care necessary by additional treatment, either residential inpatient treatment and then

you go into an aftercare program he said is akin to the intensive outpatient program.

If you have less than 28 days, they stick you immediately into an inpatient program. Again, if I'm wrong, just let me know, but this is what Judge Williams told me. That if you have less than 28 days, which is the normal length for an inpatient program, that they will stick you in the inpatient program for as long as you can, whether it's one day or 12 days or four days or 27 days. Then, once they put you into the community that you will start doing IOP there.

If there are violations, then the DOC officer does have the option, as we've heard, of then placing the person into a long-term inpatient program or IOP, depending what the length is. So, that's what he told me.

And again, I don't want to get into too many details as I'm going down the scope, but I guess part of the reason I wanted to have the hearing is so that we could kind of get the word out what does exist and what doesn't. So, I'm gonna be a little longer than I normally would, but not too long.

I asked about the present viability of the program. Both he -- well, strike that. Judge Williams then contacted DOC with my questions and actually forwarded some emails and

Ms. Tyrrell then responded pretty much the same as we've heard today. So, I don't need to repeat all that.

I did ask questions about funding of the program.

Because again, I didn't want to sentence them to a program if

I was even considering it, if the program was gonna dry up.

Everybody I've talked to has answered as follows: that the program is fully funded as of today. Whether or not the program becomes funded in the future, based on the dire economic situation of the State of Washington, is anybody's guess. But, it is a priority at this point for treatment because they're seeing it works and keeps the community safe.

Again, I can't prognosticate what's gonna happen. I can't see, you know, nobody can see -- I should say, few people saw the economy doing what it did. So, it may be that they cut out all these programs. I don't know. But, at this point, and that's what I have to worry about, it is fully funded.

I then asked Ms. Tyrrell which DOC facilities have prison based DOSA, which goes back to what you said. And, I'm just gonna read this. You mean which facilities offer treatment. And, this is an email from her dated January 3rd of this year. You mean which facilities offer treatment. All of them with the exception of McNeil Island, Clallam Bay Correction Center and Larch Correction Center. The therapeutic communities are specifically located at Mission

1 | 2 |

Monroe Correctional Complex.

and what's changed again with everything else.

wanted to take the opportunity to do this.

So, that's a synopsis of what I did and again, I don't want to repeat what DOC officers told us today. But, it's consistent with what I'm hearing. And again, there is a rumor going around that DOC prison based DOSA doesn't exist. It's not a viable program. There's no money for it. Don't send people to it, because it doesn't exist. It's coming from a lot of sources. I'm reading your lips and I'm not gonna repeat them. And, I'm not the only one here that's heard them because I'm seeing other people in the courtroom nodding their heads. Again, it doesn't matter. That's why I

Creek Correction for women, Olympic Correction Center and

I don't know whether the facilities are open now

I felt I could not exercise my discretion in whether to grant an individual prison based DOSA or not if I didn't know what the program was. That was the whole purpose. I think it's a valuable exercise and I don't mean that demeaning. I've learned a lot in the last three days from doing this and I -- I'm glad to hear it's there, frankly. Again, I was a drug court judge for many, many years and actually drug court coordinator just walked in the courtroom not too long ago to hear what's going on.

months hanging over his head.

1 So, having said that, Mr. David, your 2 recommendation? 3 MR. DAVID: Well, Judge we have the two cases. THE COURT: Absolutely. 5 MR. DAVID: First, let's go with Mr. Femling. Femling's case -- Mr. Femling actually has two cases. 6 7 THE COURT: They both have two cases. MR. DAVID: Yes, I understand that, Judge. But, 8 Mr. Femling's cases is one of those where the agreement or 9 the prosecuting is requesting a sentence of 60 months. You 10 have a total of 136 days credit for time served. 11 That's what 12 we're bound to request. 13 We indicated that the defense was free to -- free 14 to request --15 THE COURT: Thank you. 16 MR. DAVID: -- any alternatives towards that 17 sentence. 18 To a certain extent, Judge, when you look at the alternatives, the alternatives appear at first blush, 19 20 relatively inviting. The defendant's standard range in this case is 60 to 120 months. To impose the prison based DOSA, 21 the Court would impose one half the midpoint of the standard 22 range, which is 45 months. You would then put the other half 23 of the midpoint of the standard range the additional 45 24

So, we're really talking about a difference of about 15 months between the two types of sentences with Mr. Femling as far as the drug case is concerned.

The problem with Mr. Femling's case and recognizing it's only 15 months is that Mr. Femling has had opportunity after opportunity to participate in treatment. I would note that he was previously in the Clark County drug court but failed. (Indiscernible) a few minutes ago.

Interestingly enough, the -- when you look at the Department of Correction, Mr. Miller's report, he was unaware that Mr. Femling had been in drug court before and had failed at drug court. That wasn't mentioned and it's not disclosed.

But, when I do look at the report from Officer
Miller, Officer Miller's report is not optimistic. He
indicates the defendant has got a criminal history of being
non-compliant. He doesn't show a desire to make any changes.
He does indicate that he wasn't hostile or anything, but he
was not compliant and doesn't comply with the terms of what
he's been through before.

Officer Miller in his report suggests what Mr. Hall was talking about and that is that they have to write between the lines so to speak to get across their point. And, the point that seems quite evident from Mr. Miller's report is that he doesn't feel Mr. Femling is an appropriate candidate

for the DOSA sentence. He concludes that in his, in essence, in his final commentary on page seven. But, he goes throughout the report talking about how Mr. Femling does not comply. History of convictions for bail jumping, for -- on at least three occasions. History of convictions for false reporting, false statements to public servants. History, basically, of non-compliant behavior. And, that's what I see coming out of Mr. Femling's case.

Moreover, Mr. Femling's cases occur one after the other. We have the traffic stop case. That's the -- the drug case. The defendant was driving. He was pulled over. The facts are all outlined in the evaluation report. He's done a fairly good job of it.

But, it demonstrates that Mr. Femling isn't going to comply. He's committing one offense after the other while on supervision. I don't see that Mr. Femling is gonna be benefiting from being in the drug court alternative. There is no recommendation for drug court put forth —

THE COURT: We're not talking drug court.

MR. DAVID: Excuse me. For DOSA put forth by the Department and the Department, in the evaluation itself and as explained by Mr. Hall, has taken the position that they will not comply with the state law regarding making a determination to whether or not the community will benefit. And then, in a situation like Mr. Femling, the community is

not gonna benefit. The community will benefit by keeping him in prison longer.

When he does get out, he's gonna still be under requirement to participate in treatment. He'll participate in treatment during the year of community custody once he's out. He can avail himself of treatment in prison. That's till available. He can ask for that if he truly wants it.

But, in his particular case, even though we are only talking about a difference of about 15 months and the difference between a 45 month term and a 60 month term, I suggest that the 60 month is appropriate, given the fact that he's had all these opportunities before. He hasn't complied with it. He's been terminated from past programs and I just don't see a benefit of putting Mr. Femling into the DOSA program.

I understand that the Court has made some statements or at least expressed concern that our office does not like DOSA. Earlier today we were recommending DOSA --

THE COURT: I didn't say that, Mr. David.

MR. DAVID: But, we do --

THE COURT: Mr. David, I categorically deny that statement. I've had Camara Banfield come before me and recommend DOSA on cases. I believe I had Ms. Riddell recommend it. So, I'm going to categorically deny and just ask you to move on with your recommendation.

MR. DAVID: I'm sorry, Judge. What I was -- what I was referring to was not you specifically. I have not been in front of you on a DOSA case before. I'm indicating that in the general term that the Court, other judges have expressed

THE COURT: Okay. I don't know about that, but I haven't. I'll say that. Because again, I can think of two or three cases. And frankly, I'll even say this. They are cases where I've said this is totally inappropriate when I've got the recommendations and one of them was Mr. Wear's case previously. But anyway --

MR. DAVID: In any case --

THE COURT: If there's other people, that's fine. I can't speak for anybody. But, I deny that I ever said that.

MR. DAVID: In any case, Judge, if you use the -the DOSA sentence, you would be imposing 45 months on the
drug count. That would be the 823-3. He also has the
separate possession of stolen property case. That involved,
and again, it's outlined in the --

MR. BUCKLEY: Actually, Your Honor, I'm gonna object-right now. They run concurrent. He seems to be consecutive. And, clearly, their offer, which was part of the contract, is a term of 60 months.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DAVID: I'm sorry. I was interrupted there.

But, what I was trying to explain is not concurrent or

consecutive. I was trying to explain that the numbers that

you need to reach depending on which option you're gonna use.

THE COURT: I understand how that works. Let -- I don't know what I'm gonna do yet, so let me -- let me hear from that -- I mean I understand it and I'm gonna actually, since you don't appear before me much, I'll let you figure all that out and tell me. So, you can -- you can prepare -- be prepared to think of both options.

MR. DAVID: Yeah, the other -- what I was gonna say is the other case request in that is for 22 months, which would be the high end of the range. If you impose DOSA on that, then you'd be looking at a 19 and a half month --

THE COURT: But, we agree it's academic because it's concurrent.

MR. DAVID: Basically, yes.

THE COURT: Yeah, okay. Okay. So, let me do this. I'm gonna have Mr. Buckley talk, then Mr. Femling, I'm gonna have you come forward and talk and I'll have both -- actually, why don't you come forward, Mr. Femling, Mr. David, Mr. Buckley come up here and then Mr. Wear and Mr. David go through this with you and your client and then I'll get through it that way and I think that's gonna make it more orderly.



All right. So, go ahead, Mr. Buckley.

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you. Your Honor, to start off with, I concede that my client has not been a stellar individual in acquiring treatment. To get beyond that though, what we're saying here, and what he's saying, and what we're proposing to the Court is, that he be allowed to get into a prison based DOSA program. He's got sufficient time, even half of the 60 months is 30 months plus he gets to take away the good time. He's still in the neighborhood of 18 months.

So, he has more than enough time. As I understand it, the inpatient treatment program in prison and complete that before he's released.

The other issue, I think, that needs to be fleshed out here is that --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. How much credit does your client have?

MR. BUCKLEY: 136 days.

THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.

MR. BUCKLEY: I rounded it off to six months, only because --

THE COURT: No, that's fine.

MR. BUCKLEY: Okay.

THE COURT: I just couldn't remember. I'm trying to keep both -- I'm trying to exercise discretion with each

client separately. It may come to the same conclusion on both, it may not, I don't know. But, I'm trying to keep it separate.

MR. BUCKLEY: I understand, Your Honor. But, the issue here, as I see it, is he gonna go to treatment, is he

issue here, as I see it, is he gonna go to treatment, is he gonna be given an opportunity because of priority or is he going to not be given a very clear opportunity and I think that from what we've heard today, if you're not in DOSA, you're not a priority. And, obviously, being a priority is going to be beneficial to the community, to my client, and hopefully to the -- to all the powers that be.

The second issue is is that when he gets out, he'll still have a 30 month community custody hammer over his head.

If he doesn't comply, if he hasn't learned his lesson and he falls back --

THE COURT: Actually, it'd be 45 month if it's DOSA.

MR. BUCKLEY: Right.

THE COURT: Not 30 month, right?

MR. DAVID: I picked up -- counsel may be working under the wrong terms.

THE COURT: Let me finish what I was saying. My understanding was that you go half of the midway point.

MR. BUCKLEY: Right.

1 And then, you divide that in half. THE COURT: Half of which goes to community custody and half of which 2 3 goes to prison. 4 MR. BUCKLEY: Right. 5 THE COURT: Which would be 45 months of community 6 custody, not 30. 7 MR. BUCKLEY: Right. 8 THE COURT: Is that right? 9 MR. BUCKLEY: Right. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. The point being --12 THE COURT: So, frankly, he's gonna be on supervision longer than if he just got straight prison, which 13 14 would be --15 MR. BUCKLEY: If he goes --16 THE COURT: -- 12 months, correct? 17 MR. BUCKLEY: Right, right. 18 THE COURT: Okay, go ahead. I just want to make 19 sure. I get confused. 20 MR. BUCKLEY: And, quite frankly, he -- if he gets the standard sentence, he has less of a burden hanging over 21 his head. Part of it will be to his discretion because he'll 22 be out in the community. He still has a long period of time 23 that he could go back and get revoked and quite frankly, has 24

DOC had indicated, he gets, you know, a couple of sanctions and then they revoke.

If he doesn't comply and if we look and try to use his past as an indicator that he won't, he'll be back in prison for longer than he would had he served a straight sentence. Because, at least at this point in time.

So, I think the hammer over his head is -- is clearly that he's going to be spending more time, potentially in prison, than he would if he got a straight sentence on this case.

The second issue is is that he's a relatively young man. If he's going to change his life, get on with it, now is the time to do it. We've had long detailed conversations.

MR. FEMLING: Yes.

MR. BUCKLEY: He has a family behind him that wants him to get treatment. They're in court today. They believe that if he gets out, they'll keep him on the straight and narrow. And, they will report any issues that he has, because they're more concerned about his life than he has been in the past.

And, I've known this young man for 30 years.

MR. FEMLING: 27.

MR. BUCKLEY: 27. I've know the family since I've been in practice. So, my feeling is is that while Raymond has not been a stellar example of citizenship, his family

relatively has and I know that they will watch over him in the sense that they realize this is his last opportunity. If he continues on with drugs, gets out in 40 months if he does straight sentence and he -- he's going to get back into drug if he's not given an opportunity, if he doesn't take the opportunity. We'd just have another career criminal on our hands. That's what DOSA is all about. To nip that in the bud. It's a potentially successful program. I would urge the Court to follow our request to have a DOSA sentence.

THE COURT: What do you want to tell me?

MR. FEMLING: Well, Your Honor, I thank you for your time and consideration, even to give me the opportunity to take DOSA. I have put a lot of thought and effort into this idea of DOSA and I have secured my family to give me support and back in that decision, which is the same family that I chose to neglect because I was too busy out being high. And, to me, if I can get my family to stand behind me and give me the support, then I can give myself the support and I know I can do this and it's an opportunity that I truly appreciate even being considered for. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm gonna just be honest. These aren't easy decisions.

MR. FEMLING: No, they're not.

THE COURT: I -- I -- when I was talking to another Judge today, just generally about this and how every decision

we make, just like every decision you make, is based on something. It's not just done (indiscernible) based on our history.

A couple things strike me. One is is that if he's that big of danger, there should be 120 month recommendation, not 60 month recommendation. And that, I guess, was never contemplated.

So, having said that, I'm looking at boy, frankly, either I give him DOSA or I give him 120 months, because frankly, all I'm hearing is that if he gets out of that treatment, he's gonna reoffend and he's gonna be a huge danger to the community. So, why would I give him 60 months? I mean that doesn't make sense to me in the plea bargain process.

So, from a community safety point, I mean it's interesting to raise that. But, the whole other aspect is that the recommendation isn't for the high end, it's for the low end.

So, I guess then what I look at is based on all that, we do have 45 months of supervision. I, again, you know, have been involved in our drug courts for 13 years now I think and frankly, I know a lot of people who treatment didn't take the first time, second time, third time. I even talked to one person at a conference, a national conference, she was a featured speaker. She was the son [sic] of a

federal judge and it was her  $21^{\rm st}$  program before she got clean and sober.

Yeah, I'm concerned because I think Mr. Buckley has been really kind as he generally is when he says you've been less than stellar. I mean your track record is just a dismal. It's horrible.

MR. FEMLING: --

THE COURT: And again, it's all drug related.

MR. FEMLING: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: But, again, Mr. Buckley was probably kinder than what I'm gonna say. I, you know, I guess what I'm looking at is based on the State's recommendation of 60 months, I don't think I have anything to lose and everything to possibly gain. If you come back, you're gonna go to prison for a longer time.

MR. FEMLING: Absolutely, Your Honor. You're-right.

THE COURT: And frankly, you know, there are things
to change and one of which is I calculate you're 27 now.

That's not old. But, you've been using for 14 years I think
is what I read. Started at 13.

MR. FEMLING: Yeah.

THE COURT: You know, it's gonna be your choice.

And I think you -- you know, one thing you said to me that you've been -- you've been working hard about thinking about doing treatment.

1 MR. FEMLING: Yes.

3.

THE COURT: Now, you've gotta actually work hard on the treatment part.

MR. FEMLING: And, that's exactly what I need.

THE COURT: And, I don't care. You know, your family, I don't know who is here from your family, but I think the fact that you have support sys something. You know, again, if there was a 120 month recommendation versus (indiscernible) would be different. I think 60 versus that. I think my research into the program, as it exists today. and, this is other concern. I don't know what the legislature is gonna do. If I send you there and you get the DOSA and suddenly the program dries up because of the economic, I'm gonna be very upset at my decision, frankly. Because the only reason I would give you the benefit is to get you to treatment.

I'm gonna impose the DOSA. I think it's appropriate. I think it's -- your criminal history clearly evidences a history of crime based on -- on that.

Now, again, having said that, Mr. Buckly and probably Mr. David has heard me say before, not everybody who gets high commits crimes. So, you've got other issues to deal with too.

MR. FEMLING: Yes, Your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: And, I don't know what those issues are. I'm not here to lecture you. I'm just indicating to you my 30 years' experience in Clark County criminal justice system, my 13 years' experience with drug court says it's not just the drugs. I know a lot of people, and I've said this before, who drink and don't commit crimes. Other people who actually used drugs and not committed crimes. So, you've got other issues.

MR. FEMLING: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I don't know what they are. You're gonna have to confront them. You've got plenty of time to do it.

MR. FEMLING: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, if you're not, again, successful in this program, with your criminal history, you're looking at huge amounts of time. I would encourage if you came back that -- do we need credit for time served on these?

MR. DAVID: There was one here.

THE COURT: That's okay. I'm just saying, Mr. Femling, if you come back and I'm the Judge I probably would remember it.

Having said that, I do want to say one thing though. Again, my experience is that relapse and I think that it's interesting, what was her name, Kallicio?

MR. DAVID: Kallio.

THE COURT: Kallio. You know, she talked about their changing process and relapse is part of recovery. I had a person who was in my drug court, different chemical dependency issue than you had, but the same addiction. He graduated, he was clean and sober for almost two years, went out and used. Know what the great thing was? He immediately went back into treatment on his own and he's been clean and sober for another two years. 

MR. FEMLING: That's good.

THE COURT: So, the relapse, he was very upset with himself. Because of the tools he learned, he was able to deal with it. So, Mr. Femling, I don't want to hear excuses I guess is what I'm telling you. Because, I'm not real good at that. And, I guess I'm saying I don't think we have anything to lose. We have everything to gain by making you productive or by you making yourself productive.

If you're pulling my leg, I'll just tell you also, you're not the first one who's ever done it and I'll also tell you you're not gonna be the last one. So, it's up to you. Mr. Buckley can explain more of that to you.

THE COURT: Say that again.

MR. FEMLING: I was wondering if I was getting -- I was in here and I was like two or three weeks waiting to get bail. I just wanted to know if that time got credited towards the --

THE COURT: I think you both have agreed to the 1 2 same amount of time, haven't you? 3 MR. DAVID: I believe so. It was 136 days. MR. FEMLING: Oh, is that just since I've been in 4 since August 18th? 5 6 THE COURT: You know what? I'm gonna go with what both parties have agreed to at this time. 7 8 MR. FEMLING: Okay. 9 THE COURT: If it's incorrect, it can be corrected 10 later. I don't have any problem with that. Frankly, I was glad to hear what I did today. 11 were very clear about a lot of misconceptions. 12 13 MR. BUCKLEY: I was enlightened. 14 THE COURT: Frankly, one of the reasons I took my time with this too is I told the other judges what's going on 15 and they can listen to the tape if they so wish. You're 16 welcome to share this with other defense attorneys. 17 MR. BUCKLEY: Would be nice to have a CLE on this. 18 19 THE COURT: I'm sorry. MR. BUCKLEY: It would be nice to have a CLE on 20 21 this for the defense. 22 THE COURT: Talk to Ms. Christian and I'm happy to I think it would be beneficial if we did to have the 23 State there as well so they can -- did I sign, Mr. David, do 24

you have that one, the first one? I have them both here. 1 Never mind. 2 3 While you're doing that, Judge, your MR. DAVID: 4 client was whispering about what days he was in. It looks 5 like on the -- it looks like on the PSP1 case that occurred on 08/23 -- 08/23 and then he was held without bail for a 6 7 time. 8 MR. BUCKLEY: Actually, he was held without bail on the prior one, the drug case. Let me look here. 9 10 THE COURT: Mr. David, do you have an extra 11 Appendix H for the other case? 12 MR. DAVID: I -- no. 13 THE COURT: That's the --14 MR. DAVID: Is that the PSP or is that the --15 THE COURT: That's this one. 16 MR. DAVID: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Oh. 18 MR. DAVID: Is that the drug case? 19 THE COURT: It's the 823-3 case. 20 MR. DAVID: 823-3. 21 THE COURT: I don't have an Appendix H that I think 2.2 I need to have. The other thing I can do is just add the 23 case number and then beg Julie to make a copy. 24 MR. DAVID: Can you do that? 25 THE COURT: Can you do that?

1	MR. DAVID: Just photocopy that page
2	THE COURT: Before you scan it take a copy.
3	THE CLERK: No, because it needs your signature and
4	I have to have an original.
5	THE COURT: No you don't. Nope. I'm endorsing this
6	as an original and a copy is fine.
.7	MR. DAVID: I do not, Judge. I do not have an
8	extra.
9	THE COURT: Otherwise, we're gonna have to bring
10	him back and that's gonna be a nightmare. So, the answer is
11	this. I'm endorsing this as an original and a copy of of
12	Appendix H. Never mind, he's got it.
13	MR. DAVID: I may have to change the cause number
14	on it.
15	THE COURT: That's fine. And, Mr. Femling, one
16	thing I'm gonna also remind you of. I do see you have a
17	bunch of people in here. Don't look at them, don't
18	communicate with them whatsoever.
19	MR. FEMLING: Yes, sir.
20	THE COURT: Just looking this way or that way.
21	MR. FEMLING: Yes, sir.
22	
23	THE COURT: All right. I know they tell you that but let's you're getting a break that I think you deserve,
24	but like T said let's

	01/06/2011 - SENTENCING HEARING	12
1	MR. DAVID: The statute says it's must be	12
2	months.	
3	THE COURT: What's that?	
4	MR. DAVID: If the standard range	
5	THE CLERK: You know, you can	
6	THE COURT: I'll deal with it. Okay. All	right.
7	Let's have you step over there with your client.	
8	(Continued with different case)	:
9	(COURT ADJOURNED)	
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1 02/18/2022 - SENTENCING HEARING 2. Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: 3 THE COURT: Mr. Downs, could we talk about item No. 4 3, Femling. 5 MR. DOWNS: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. I did not receive anything 7 from anybody with regards to Mr. Femling. So, I'll need an update as to where we are. This was cited on by the Court show cause on a Blake situation. 10 MR. DOWNS: Right. And, I spoke with one of the assigned DPAs about this and I informed her that the defense 11 had submitted some materials for request for SB6164, felony 12 resentencing and their staffing, prosecutor's office 13 staffings are not going on until April. So, we were going to 14 be requesting to set this over so that we can get a response 15 on whether the State will allow sentencing that results in a 16 release or if we're going to proceed with just resentencing 17 18 with an open argument. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So, I'm sorry. This can't be 20 staffed for two months? 21 MR. DOWNS: For 6164 requests they're not doing staffings right now for a couple of months. 22 23 THE COURT: Okay. Did you have a date in mind that 24 we would set it over to?

1 MR. DOWNS: I don't know if the Court has 2 availability in April, but that would be my request and I 3 spoke to my client about it as well as to what we're --4 what's happening. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. DOWNS: So, he's fine with a setover. 7 THE COURT: Are we --8 THE CLERK: Let's look. You're criminal the first 9 week. On April 15th you have the afternoon docket at 1:30. 10 THE COURT: How about April 15th at 1:30? This same 11 docket and we'll just check in and see where we're at at that 12 time. 13 MR. DOWNS: That works for me. 14 That works for the State. MR. IKATA: 15 THE COURT: All right. And, I just want to note 16 for the record, items 1 and 2 were tracked but they're not 17 affected by anything related to Blake. And so, it's just 18 item No. 3 that needs to go forward. Okay. 19 MR. DOWNS: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 21 22 (COURT ADJOURNED) 23

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1 04/15/2022 - MOTION HEARING Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: 2 3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Downs --4 UNKNOWN: Thank you. 5 THE COURT: -- can we talk about two, three, and 6 four, please? 7 MR. DOWNS: Yes, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. Show cause. So, you can 9 update me on what's going on with Mr. Femling's cases. 10 MR. DOWNS: Yes. So, Mr. Femling, we've submitted a 6164 petition to the prosecutor's office. They're supposed 11 to staff the matter this month. However, they didn't get to 12 this case. I'm waiting for an update from the appellate unit 13 as to when they're going to be able to staff that. So, 14 depends on what happens with that staffing as to whether 15 16 we're moving forward with the R-7.8 motion or not, or if we have an agreed felony resentencing at that point. So, at 17 this point, we ask Court to set over that hearing, probably a 18 19 month would be adequate. 20

THE COURT: Okay. So, when you say set over the hearing, you mean, just set over for check-in status on a show cause to see if we're going to set a resentencing or not?

MR. DOWNS: That's correct.

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THE COURT: Okay. And if you decide mutually that 1 2 that is going to happen, you can work with my department to set the date and not have to do a show --3 MR. DOWNS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: -- another show cause. Okay. MR. DOWNS: 6 Right. We'll give you a heads up. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Lori, is there a good day to do that? He -- Mr. Femling won't be present for show cause. We 8 9 could do it on an out of custody docket. 10 MADAM JA: We're down here the week of -- your 11 criminal week of May 30th. So, we could put it on the 12 criminal docket --13 THE COURT: Is it too far out to go to June 1st, Mr. 14 Downs? 15 MADAM JA: That's a change of plea. 16 MR. DOWNS: That'd be fine. I'm going to be in trial, actually, out of county at that time. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. MADAM JA: How about May 2nd. Let me go May 2nd, 19 20 no, May 3rd. Do we have a custody problem. Is that too 21 soon? 22 THE COURT: I don't know if that's gonna be enough 23 time. That's only two weeks away. May 3rd? 24 MR. DOWNS: That would work.

THE COURT: Okay. May 3rd, that's at 1:30 on the out of custody docket. Just tracking these three cases to see if we're going set a resentencing on it. All right. Thank you. MR. DOWNS: THE COURT: Thank you for the update. (CASE ADJOURNED) 

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# 1 05/03/2022 - MOTION HEARING Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: 2 3 MR. DOWNS: So, for Raymond Femling, Your Honor, 4 this is a <u>Blake</u> review case. The -- the defendant has a 6164 5 request in with the prosecutor's office. We're still waiting for that to be staffed. This was set over last time. We had court for the same reason. Just asking to set it over again. 7 Would be available either Friday, June 3rd at 9:00 or June 8 10th at the 1:30 docket. THE COURT: Okay, Lori, are either one of those 10 11 mine? Because these are my Blake cases. 12 MADAM JA: I -- I didn't hear what he said. 13 THE COURT: June 3rd or June 10th at 1:30. MADAM JA: A June 3rd show cause. I mean, June 3rd 14 15 you have the criminal docket at 9:00 a.m. And what was the 16 other date? 17 THE COURT: June 10th. 18 MADAM JA: You do have -- no. You're off that 19 afternoon. 20 THE COURT: Oh. Okay. So, we could do it on June 21 3rd on 9:00 a.m. 22 MR. DOWNS: Okay. 23 THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Femling's matters

then, we'll set those over. And if we know something in

advance of June 3rd, please advise my department, because

1	this is really on for show cause to set a date for
2	resentencing, or whatever ends up happening, right? So
3	MR. DOWNS: Yeah and it the 6164 request
• 4	THE COURT: Yeah.
5	MR. DOWNS: results in a better outcome
6	THE COURT: Yeah.
7	MR. DOWNS: for my client. So that's why we're
8	_ <u>-</u> -
9	THE COURT: Got you.
10	MR. DOWNS: setting it over.
11	THE COURT: Got you. Okay. So, just let us know
12	what's going on with that, then we set those over to June 3rd
13	at 9:00 a.m. on the motions docket. Thank you.
13	at 9:00 a.m. on the motions docket. Thank you.  (CASE ADJOURNED)
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## **E-Filing**

## February 10, 2025 - 3:10 PM

## **Transmittal Information**

Filed With Court: Supreme Court

**Appellate Court Case Number:** 1035357

**Appellate Court Case Title:** State of Washington v. Raymond Jay Femling

**Trial Court Case Number:** 10-1-00823-3

DOC filing on behalf of FEMLING - DOC Number 891005

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The E-Filer's DOC Number is 891005

The Case Number is 1035357

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#### SUPREME COURT STATE OF WASHINGTON HEARING 80 02/10/2025 3:25 PM BY ERIN L. LENNON 06/03/2022 - MOTION HEARING CLERK 2 Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: 3 THE COURT: -- require a defendant present. Mr.4 Femling's cases, I think Mr. Downs is on those cases. Sean 5 Downs? 6 Yes, Your Honor. Present. MR. DOWNS: 7 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We had a show 8 cause on Mr. Femling's cases. What's the status of those? 9 Yes, sure. MR. DOWNS: Yeah, I've been speaking 10 with Jessica Smith, the assigned DPA on these cases, and 11 we're still trying to come up with an agreed resolution. 12 It's a complicated fact pattern with these three different cases, and how they interrelate with one another in terms of 13 14 credit for time served, whether matters are run consecutive 15 to one another. So parties are asking to bump this out for a couple of months so we can hopefully come to an agreed 16 17 resolution on it. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ikata, is that your 19 understanding as well? 20 MR. IKATA: That is my understanding, Your Honor. 21 Okay. August 5th at 9:00 a.m.? THE COURT: 22 MR. DOWNS: That works for me.

That works for the State, Your Honor.

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MR. IKATA:

agreed resolution.

1 THE COURT: Oh wait, maybe it isn't. Let's -- let me ask -- let me figure out who that is first. I might have 2 3 to move that up one week. 4 MADAM JA: 9:00 a.m. is Department 3 that day. 5 THE COURT: Okay, so, on July 29th it's me. 6 MADAM JA: Correct. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Gentlemen, July 29th. I need to 8 9 MR. DOWNS: That works. 10 THE COURT: -- set this to myself, not someone else. Okay? July 29th then for those three matters, we'll 11 continue over. Hopefully we can -- if you come up with 12 something before then, we'll get a special set put together, 13 14 okay? 15 MR. IKATA: Your Honor, at this point, that sounds good, Your Honor. At this point, is Mr. Downs agreeable that 16 we no longer have -- have to have the two 2010 matters 17 18 tracking? It's my understanding that both sides are in agreement that this actually -- not a Blake basis for the 19 20 2010 cases. 21 MR. DOWNS: They're all interrelated because the 2014 cases run consecutive to the revoked 2010 cases, and so 22 that's why we're asking to track -- if I have to, I'll end up 23 filing a motion on those, as well, but trying to come to an 24

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1	I	MR.	IKATA:	Okay.	Unde	rstood.	Th	ank	you :	for t	that
2	information	n.									
3	r	THE	COURT:	All ri	ght.	Thank	you	for	that	upda	ate.
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1 07/29/2022 - MOTION HEARING Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider: 2 3 THE COURT: -- it's Ray Femling. 4 MADAM JA: I think two and three are just tracking. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Downs -- is someone from his office 6 here today? 7 MS. SMITH: I wasn't sure it was on the docket this morning. So, I didn't really email anyone on that. I can 8 send him an email. 9 10 THE COURT: Yeah, he's appointed on these. They're 11 Blake --12 MS. SMITH: Okay. 13 THE COURT: -- situations and --14 Let's see if I can (indiscernible) Mr. MS. SMITH: (indiscernible) and let him know what's going on. 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MS. SMITH: Yeah. Hold on a minute. 18 THE COURT: Thanks. 19 (RECESS TAKEN) 20 Ok, Mr. Downs. Can you talk to me THE COURT: about Mr. Fleming's matters, please? 21 22 MR. DOWNS: Yes, Your Honor. These are on for 23 Blake review. I've been in touch with the assigned DPA on 24 these, excuse me, on these cases. We've had continuing resolution on it. It looks like it's likely we'll have to 25

1 litigate these issues. I was going to file some supplemental 2 briefing on these three cause numbers for the Court also was 3 going to file a 7.8 motion regarding a prior conviction for bail jumping and pursue the possession of controlled 5 substance conviction. So, I was going to ask that all of 6 those be heard at the same. The prosecutor and myself are in 7 agreement to set this over for one last time. We might need 8 a special set hearing. I doubt that on one of these dockets 9 it would be appropriate because it would probably be, at the 10 least, ten minutes to argue. 11 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Okay, so 12 perhaps what we should do is, I can have -- who is the 13 assigned DPA on it? 14 MR. DOWNS: It's Jessica Smith. 15

THE COURT: Jessica Smith. All right. So, I think what I'll do rather than wasting time now is ask Lori to contact you and Ms. Smith for a special set time and we'll get that set with my department special set and get these matters resolved.

MR. DOWNS: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So, look for an email from Lori.

MR. DOWNS: All right.

THE COURT: Thank you for the update.

(CASE ADJOURNED)

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# 09/23/2022 - MOTION HEARING

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Before the Honorable Jennifer Snider:

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THE CLERK: Court is now in session. The Honorable

4 5 Jennifer Snider presiding.

THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Good afternoon, Ms.

6 Smith and Mr. Downs. I was just asking Lori about Mr.

Femling's presence. It was not requested that he be part of this. Are we still at show cause today? Okay.

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MR. DOWNS: Yes, Your Honor. And I didn't have a

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Zoom link to forward to DOC. I know Mr. Femling wanted to be

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here, but I think given the State's request, we probably

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won't do anything too substantive today. I think the Court

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just technically should order show cause orders and we'll

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have to reset a motion hearing date for that.

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From my perspective, I don't have an objection. I did file motions regarding the 2010 cases about a week ago

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and a motion about the 2008 case a little over a week ago.

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It took a while for these cases to kind of -- for it to make

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sense to me and then to explain it in a motion form for the

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Court and for the State that admittedly, it's I think the

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most complicated Blake case or cases that I've had, so it's

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THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Smith?

taken a little bit of time, more than is usual.

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MS. SMITH:

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issues.

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THE COURT: Yes.

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definitely not your straightforward Blake case.

said, this is a very complicated kind of constellation of

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MS. SMITH: On all four of these cases. This is

With regard to the 2008 bail jump case, we are

Your Honor, with regard -- as Mr. Downs

asking to set that show cause over. I don't believe we received a citation for that. If we did, we've missed it. That will probably be handled by our appellate unit. But, those attorneys are both out today.

There are two very recent Court of Appeals cases directly on point for that, but we are asking to set that over so that we can respond appropriately.

With regard to the 2014 case, we are agreeing that we can go to resentencing on that. We're not going to attempt to nullify the plea for violation of the plea agreement. There was some discussion about that.

There are issues we will need to address at sentencing. For example, this was a stipulated exceptional sentence I don't know that we necessarily agree with the score calculation in defense's motion. But, that being said, we can address those things at the sentencing hearing, the resentencing hearing.

With regard to the two 2010 cases, those are actually being handled by Mr. Vaughn. Is he in the courtroom?

THE COURT: He's present on zoom.

MS. SMITH: Okay. So, I will defer to him with regard to whether he's ready to proceed with show cause or whether he would like to set that over.

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So, we obviously won't be able to proceed to resentencing on any of these cases without resolving the bail jump issue first. And so, I would propose that we -- we could set the 2014 case for a resentencing date and then I would ask to set at least the 2008 case, possibly the 2010 cases, over for show cause in the interim, so we can address those, figure out what's happening and then we'll have a better idea what point calculation is going to be for that resentencing hearing.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Vaughn, any comments?

MR. VAUGHN: Yes, Your Honor. As far as the 2010

cases go, essentially, the only -- well, more or less, the only issue, the preliminary issue that's involved there is this matter of the validity of this bail jump conviction in '08. So, those two cases I'd assert are more or less wholly contingent on the outcome of that '08 case. Because essentially, that case comes down to an argument, the State's asserting his score remains unchanged for resentencing. Mr.

Downs is asserting with that bail jump, if that were not 1 2 included, that would be a different sentencing range. So, 3 that's what those two cases essentially come down to. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Downs, follow up? 5 MR. DOWNS: I agree. The Court probably should make a determination on the 2008 bail jumping case and then 7 we'll have clarity on the 2010 cases and clarity on the 2014 cases in terms of the offender score and what will come from 8 that. 10 THE COURT: Okay. In terms of then setover what are we thinking? This has been one that's been on my radar 11 12 screen/to do list for almost a year. 13 MS. SMITH: If we could do a few weeks, Your Honor, 14 that should be sufficient. THE COURT: Okay. Lori, do you want to come in 15 with some proposed dates for us? Do you want me to just set 16 17 the 2008 at this time and just track these other cases. 18 MADAM JA: Is the week of October 17th too far out? 19 THE COURT: Too soon. 20 MADAM JA: Too soon. Okay. 21 THE COURT: Sorry, counsels. Did you want me to 22 just set the 2008 matter and then once we've kind of -- go 23 ahead. 24 MS. SMITH: We could do it a couple of different

ways. We could just set our one over to just the show cause

just so they're all tracking together or we could set the 2014 case for resentencing, maybe, you know, eight weeks out and then set the show cause four weeks out. I would defer to 3 the Court and to Mr. Downs as to how he would like to handle 5 I don't really have a position. 6 MR. DOWNS: Either way is fine. I'll defer to the 7 Court. 8 THE COURT: All right. Let me get a date from Lori and I think we'll just set them all on show cause and then I would like Mr. Femling to be able to listen to the next 10 hearing. So, we'll have a Zoom link so that we can get that 11 12 information to DOC. 13 Well, if you're putting it on a docket MADAM JA: week, I can do November 16th at 9:00 a.m. Is this a hearing 14 with Mr. Femling that a virtual request needs to be created? 15 16 THE COURT: The next one, yes. The next one I would like that because we're gonna be discussing the 2008 17 18 case and --19 Okay. But, that will only give you an Or, you can do November  $18^{\rm th}$ , which is a Friday at . 20 hour. That will give you as much time as you need. 21 1:30.

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THE COURT: Hang on just a second.

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MADAM JA: Or, I can give special sets, you know,

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or --

1	THE COURT: Okay. So, let's go ahead and set the
2	resentencing on the 2014 for Friday, November 18th. And, what
3	time was that?
4	MADAM JA: That could be at 1:30.
5	THE COURT: 1:30. And then, Lori, a something
6	you said during the week of October 17th was available?
7	MADAM JA: That's your non-jury week. So, you have
8	Monday all day available and you have Wednesday afternoon
9 -	available.
10	THE COURT: Okay. How about Wednesday, October 19th
11	at 1:30? The setover show cause on the 2008 and 2010 cases?
12	MADAM JA: Okay. And then we need
13	MR. DOWNS: Works for me. And then, for the
14	resentencing date, was that 9:00 a.m. or 1:30?
15	THE COURT: November 18th at 1:30.
16	MR. DOWNS: Thank you.
17	THE CLERK: And a virtual request for both days for
18	Mr. Femling to be present?
19	THE COURT: Yes, please. We'll do virtual requests
20	for both of those hearing dates.
21	MS. SMITH: With that resentencing date, is that on
22	a docket or a special set?
23	THE COURT: It's in the afternoon on Friday,
24	November 18th. I don't think that's a docket. I think it's
25	liust a special set with me when I/m available

1	Ms.	SMITH:	Okay.	Than	k you,	, You	ır Hor	nor.		
2	MR.	DOWNS:	And, t	the ot	her da	ate,	did I	I get	that	
3	correct, was C	ctober -	<b></b>					11		
4	THE	COURT:	.19 <sup>th</sup> .							
5	MR.	DOWNS:	19 <sup>th</sup> at	1:30	?					
6	THE	COURT:	Yes.							
7	MR.	DOWNS:	Okay,	thank	you.	Anc	l that	one :	is	
8	special set?			•	-					
9	THE	COURT:	Yes.					* .	• • •	
10	MR.	DOWNS:	Okay,	thank	you.					
11	THE	COURT:	Okay.	Anyt	hing e	else	for t	today,		
12	counsels?				e e	*				
13	MS.	SMITH:	No, Yo	our Ho	nôr.	Than	ık yoı	1.		
14	MR.	DOWNS:	No, th	nank y	ou.					
15	MR.	VAUGHN:	No.							
16	THE	COURT:	All ri	ight.	Thank	you	very	much.	Have	a ·
17	great weekend				* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•		
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15	5.	I have no financial interest in the litigation.
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#### August 15, 2023 - 8:08 AM

#### **Transmittal Information**

Filed with Court:

Court of Appeals Division II

**Appellate Court Case Number:** 

57959-6

**Appellate Court Case Title:** 

State of Washington, Respondent v. Raymond Jay Femling, Appellant

**Superior Court Case Number:** 

10-1-00823-3

## The following documents have been uploaded:

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# **E-Filing**

## February 10, 2025 - 3:25 PM

## **Transmittal Information**

Filed With Court: Supreme Court

**Appellate Court Case Number:** 1035357

**Appellate Court Case Title:** State of Washington v. Raymond Jay Femling

**Trial Court Case Number:** 10-1-00823-3

DOC filing on behalf of FEMLING - DOC Number 891005

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The Case Number is 1035357

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# IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON DIVISION II

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

No. 57959-6-II

Respondent,

v.

RAYMOND JAY FEMLING,

UNPUBLISHED OPINION

Appellant.

GLASGOW, J.—Raymond Jay Femling appeals the trial court's denial of his CrR 7.8 motion for resentencing based on *State v. Blake*.<sup>1</sup> In his sole assignment of error, he asks us to order the trial court to strike the crime victim penalty assessment from his judgment and sentence. But this issue is not within the scope of this appeal. Thus, although Femling is entitled to have the assessment stricken, he must seek this relief directly in the trial court.

In 2010, Femling pleaded guilty in two Clark County Superior Court cases.<sup>2</sup> In this case, he pleaded guilty to one count of possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver. As part of his plea agreement, he received a prison-based drug offender sentencing alternative (DOSA) and the trial court imposed multiple legal financial obligations (LFOs). The trial court

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 197 Wn.2d 170, 481 P.3d 521 (2021).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Femling's appeal involving his second superior court case, number 10-1-01376-8, is linked to this appeal.

later revoked Femling's DOSA after he was convicted of additional crimes in 2014, and he returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

In 2021 and 2023, Femling filed motions to strike interest and LFOs. In 2021, the trial court declined to waive or strike the LFOs and declined to waive interest on nonrestitution LFOs because Femling was still incarcerated. The court also explained that certain fees were mandatory at that time. The trial court granted the 2023 motion in part but denied it in part, declining to strike the crime victim penalty assessment and other fees that were mandatory at the time.

In 2022, Femling filed a CrR 7.8 motion for resentencing based on *State v. Blake*. His motion did not mention the crime victim penalty assessment or LFOs. He also filed CrR 7.8 motions in two of his other cases. Following a hearing on all three of these CrR 7.8 motions, the trial court denied the motions for resentencing on Femling's 2010 convictions, concluding that although *Blake* reduced his offender score, his later convictions increased his offender score such that there was no net change.

Femling's notice of appeal sought to appeal only "the denial of the motion for resentencing." Clerk's Papers at 204. However, in his sole assignment of error, Femling does not challenge the trial court's denial of his motion for resentencing. Rather, he argues that this court should remand the case to the trial court with instructions to strike the \$500 victim penalty assessment based on recent amendments to RCW 7.68.035.

In 2023, the legislature eliminated the \$500 victim penalty assessment for indigent criminal defendants. LAWS OF 2023, ch. 449, § 1(4). RCW 7.68.035 further provides that the court shall waive any crime victim penalty assessment imposed prior to July 1, 2023, upon a motion by a defendant if the person does not have the ability to pay the assessment because they are indigent

as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3). RCW 7.68.035(5)(b). The State does not dispute that Femling is indigent as defined in the statute.

We generally agree that Femling is entitled to ask the trial court to strike the \$500 victim penalty assessment from his judgment and sentence. However, this appeal is not the appropriate vehicle to obtain that collateral relief because it is not within the scope of the notice of appeal.

Our review must be limited to the trial court's decision on the issues raised in the motion for resentencing. *See State v. Gaut*, 111 Wn. App. 875, 881, 46 P.3d 832 (2002). The motion for resentencing did not include a challenge to the victim penalty assessment. And Femling did not appeal the trial court's order on his separate pro se motion, which declined to strike the crime victim penalty assessment because of its mandatory nature at the time. The order addressing the crime victim penalty assessment did not prejudicially affect the order Femling appealed—the motion for resentencing. *See* RAP 2.4(a). Thus, Femling's assignment of error seeking relief from the crime victim penalty assessment is not within the proper scope of his notice of appeal.

Femling may nonetheless seek relief from the victim penalty assessment by filing a CrR 7.8 motion in superior court as contemplated under RCW 7.68.035(5) or by filing a personal restraint petition in this court.

Femling also filed a statement of additional grounds (SAG) for review. When Femling was arrested and convicted in 2014, the trial court ran his sentence consecutively to the remainder of his sentence for his 2010 convictions. In his SAG, he claims that he is entitled to resentencing on his 2014 sentence to apply credit for the time served on his 2010 convictions. But Femling's 2014 sentence is also not the subject of this appeal. An appeal of that sentence is currently pending with

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our court in number 58129-9-II. Accordingly, we do not reach Femling's request to reduce his 2014 sentence.

We affirm.

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.

Clasgow, T

We concur:

PRICE, J.

CHE, J.