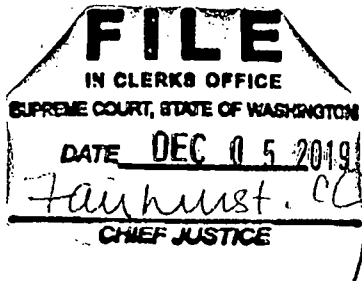


APPENDIX A



This opinion was
filed for record
at Sam on Dec 5, 2019
Susan L. Carlson
Susan L. Carlson
Supreme Court Clerk

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent,

v.

SHELLY MARGARET ARNDT,

Petitioner.

NO. 95396-1

EN BANC

Filed DEC 05 2019

STEPHENS, J.—After an extensive trial, a jury convicted Shelly Arndt on charges including aggravated first degree murder and first degree arson, and she received a sentence of life without the possibility of parole. Arndt appealed, arguing that her Sixth Amendment right to present a defense and her right to be free from double jeopardy were violated. U.S. CONST. amends. VI, V. The Court of Appeals affirmed Arndt’s conviction and sentence in an unpublished, divided opinion.¹ *State*

¹ There are two Court of Appeals opinions involving this case. In September 2018, the Court of Appeals, Division Two, affirmed Arndt’s conviction on the grounds that the trial court did not abuse its discretion by concluding that research conducted by a juror did not contribute to the verdict. *State v. Arndt*, 5 Wn. App. 2d 341, 351, 426 P.3d 804 (2018), review denied, 192 Wn.2d 1013 (2019).

v. Arndt, No. 48525-7-II, slip op. at 37 (Wash. Ct. App. Dec. 12, 2017) (unpublished), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/D2%2048525-7-II%20Unpublished%20Opinion.pdf>.

We affirm. After a careful review of the record, we conclude that the trial court's rulings limiting the testimony of Arndt's expert witness did not violate Arndt's Sixth Amendment right to present a defense and were well within the court's discretion. We further conclude that Arndt's convictions for both first degree aggravated murder and first degree arson do not violate double jeopardy protections, as our precedent is clear that when two crimes have separate purposes and effects, multiple punishments are allowed.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On February 23, 2014, a fire broke out in a two-story house that belonged to Kelly O'Neil and her husband. At the time of the fire, there were eight people inside the home: Kelly O'Neil, Shelly Arndt, Darcy Veeder Jr., Donald Thomas, O'Neil's adult daughter Autumn Kriefels, and three children. Everyone except Veeder was able to escape the fire. Veeder succumbed to smoke inhalation and died inside the residence.

The O'Neil home was heated by a wood stove on the main floor. Downstairs in the split-entry home there was a gas insert fireplace and baseboard heating, but

the power and gas to both were turned off. A vent between the upstairs and downstairs was located near the wood stove. On the night of the fire, Arndt, Veeder, and Thomas were the last occupants awake, and they fell asleep on couches in the upstairs living room. O'Neil, Kriefels, and the children were sleeping in various bedrooms.

Arndt testified that she woke to the smell of smoke and immediately woke Thomas up to tell him that she smelled something. She also woke O'Neil, who described a smell like burning tires and said she saw an orange glow coming from the living room side of the downstairs area. O'Neil collected the three minor children and ran outside. Upon realizing that Kriefels was still inside the home, O'Neil ran back with Arndt to get Kriefels from her room. The house was engulfed in flames within 30-45 seconds after they reached the driveway. Eventually, the fire department arrived to control the fire. Veeder's body was found in the living room on the second floor of the home.

After the fire department completed its work, the scene was turned over to Kitsap County Fire Marshal David Lynam for investigation. The details of Lynam's testimony, as well as the testimony of an insurance company investigator and two experts retained for trial, are a major focus in this appeal and are discussed below.

During the course of the investigation, suspicion fell on Arndt, who had prior arson charges.²

The State charged Arndt with several crimes. First, it charged her with aggravated first degree murder under RCW 9A.32.030(1)(a) and RCW 10.95.020 with the aggravating circumstance of first degree arson under RCW 10.95.020(11). It also made special allegations of domestic violence under RCW 10.99.020 and alleged an aggravating circumstance allowing for departure from the sentencing guidelines under RCW 9A.48.020(3)(b), alleging the victim was a particularly vulnerable person. Second, it alternatively charged her with first degree murder (felony murder) under RCW 9A.32.030(1)(c), again with special allegations of domestic violence and a particularly vulnerable person aggravating circumstance. Third, the State charged her with first degree arson under RCW 9A.48.020 with special allegations of domestic violence and a particularly vulnerable person aggravating circumstance. Finally, it charged her with six counts of second degree

² Specifically, Arndt had a criminal history involving violation of a no-contact order, malicious mischief, assault in the fourth degree, and two prior arson charges. The first arson allegation occurred in November 2011 and involved a fire in a home that Arndt shared with Veeder and his father, Darcy Veeder Sr. Investigation into this 2011 fire revealed that several pieces of clothing and blankets were placed on a TV and set on fire. For the second arson, which also occurred in November 2011, Arndt pleaded guilty to arson in the second degree. Arndt admitted that she intentionally set a box of towels on fire because she was tired of living with Darcy Veeder Sr. and wanted to move into her mother's house with Darcy Veeder Jr. For her arson in the second degree conviction, Arndt received a sentence of nine months.

assault under RCW 9A.36.021, two of which included special allegations of domestic violence.

Fire Investigation Testimony

The fire scene was analyzed by four investigators, including Fire Marshall Lynam. *See* Am. Pet. for Review at 2-5. Because this case is, in large part, concerned with the defense expert's adherence to proper investigatory procedures compared with the other investigations conducted, a brief overview of the individual investigators' work is necessary.

Fire Marshal David Lynam

Kitsap County Fire Marshal David Lynam is charged with investigating the origin, cause, and circumstances of fires within Kitsap County. 14 Verbatim Report of Proceedings (VRP) (Oct. 26, 2015) at 2594. As the prosecution's chief expert witness, Lynam testified to his qualifications and how he conducts all of his investigations in accordance with National Fire Protection Association 921 (NFPA 921).³ *See id.* at 2586-99. In addition to following the guidance in NFPA 921, Lynam testified:

The approach I have adopted and instructed all my deputies we adopt, is . . . [your work] typically goes from the outside in, you want to evaluate

³ NAT'L FIRE PROT. ASS'N, NFPA 921: GUIDE FOR FIRE AND EXPLOSION INVESTIGATIONS. This document is referenced throughout the testimony of all investigators as the "standard" for fire investigation. A copy of this document does not appear to be provided in the record.

the whole scene and condition that you have, and you are working from areas of least damage to most damage.

Id. at 2599. As the public official who takes charge of the fire scene immediately after the fire department, Lynam has the authority to exclude all private investigators until his investigation is complete. *Id.* at 2595.

Lynam's investigation and resulting conclusions were challenged extensively by the defendant's expert witness, Dale Mann. Because these conclusions are discussed in depth relating to various evidentiary rulings, they will not be detailed at this time. In summary, Lynam concluded that the fire started when someone ignited a beanbag chair near a couch in the house's basement. Am. Pet. for Review at 2; 15 VRP (Oct. 27, 2015) at 2922-23.

Ed Iskra

Ed Iskra was under contract with Allstate Insurance and was tasked with determining the origin and cause of the O'Neil residential fire to preserve the right of Allstate to proceed against any defective appliance manufacturer. 9 VRP (Oct. 15, 2015) at 1552. Based on the results of his investigation, Iskra testified for the prosecution.

On direct examination, Iskra described the procedures that he followed:

I follow a systematic approach to my investigation. So I go out and do the exterior, the interior, and from the inspection, if there's specific things that may be—that might be a cost factor for the—besides my initial investigation,

for the insurance company, I call my claims adjustor and tell them what I have and [w]ould you like me to do certain things; yes or no?

Id. at 1554. As a first step in his investigation, Iskra called Lynam to determine if Lynam had released the scene. He also testified that he spoke with both of the O'Neils to get a sense of the activities that occurred before and during the fire (e.g., what electrical devices were plugged in, etc.). Iskra testified how his standard procedure is to conduct his own investigation independent of any prior conclusions.

Initially, because Lynam had not released the scene, Iskra conducted an investigation of the exterior of the house, examined the locations where the fire vented from the house, examined the resulting debris pile, and took photographs. He detailed how his initial hypothesis, based on witness statements and exterior burn patterns, led him to believe that the fire started on the outside deck. This hypothesis was later disproved once he was able to gain access to the interior of the home a few days later. *Id.* at 1560-61.

Iskra next detailed the systematic approach that he utilizes for examining the interior of a fire scene:

I usually start from the front door, if that is accessible, sometimes it's not and I've got to go in the back door, but I will go in—into the interior of the home and go to what I determine the least area of damage and start my internal examination of the home from there and work to the most damage.

Id. at 1569. Using this approach, Iskra described his examination of the interior of the house in detail. He discussed the possibility that the scene went to “flashover”⁴ and reviewed the relevant training he had received to make a “flashover” determination. *Id.* at 1569-1631.

Finally, Iskra discussed his need to rely on the reports and documentation of other fire investigators because fire scenes are sometimes altered, e.g., from digging or the removal of electrical components, in the process of other investigations. Here, Iskra initially characterized the cause of the fire as “undetermined,” due to “alterations of the scene and evidence being removed.” *Id.* at 1633. After reviewing Fire Marshall Lynam’s “documentation, data, [and] evidence,” to supplement what he examined at the scene, Iskra changed his determination to “intentionally set.” *Id.* at 1635. He examined Lynam’s reports and documentation detailing how the fire was “dug out,” and concluded that “[i]t was more likely than not that a fire was started with a handheld devi[c]e to combustible materials.” *Id.* at 1636.

Ken Rice

Ken Rice is a senior fire investigator for CASE Forensics who conducted a technical review of Lynam’s investigation. CASE Forensics is a privately held

⁴ “Flashover is when a room is totally preheated from a fire burning within a room. Your heat layer lowers down, preheats all the furnishings within the room, and they basically auto ignite pretty much at the same time. . . . [Flashover] is when pretty much everything in the room instantaneously ignites.” 8 VRP (Oct. 14, 2015) at 1502-03.

forensic engineering firm that conducts failure analysis in multiple disciplines of engineering. Rice testified for the prosecution concerning the requirements of NFPA 921 and the scientific method. The first portion of Rice's testimony focused on the conduct of fire investigations generally and the definition of different concepts related to the field.

Rice testified about the methodology he used to conduct his technical review, including examination of all reports and photographs furnished to him. 10 VRP (Oct. 19, 2015) at 1894. Specifically, Rice reviewed the reports of defense expert Mann and Fire Marshal Lynam. Rice discussed his review of the scene, via the photographs he had received, in detail. Upon conclusion of his initial review, Rice recommended that Lynam conduct additional testing due to his concern that an ember may have traveled out of the upstairs fireplace, down a floor vent, and ignited a combustible material on the lower level. Rice and Lynam performed these additional tests and concluded that it was not probable that an ember escaped the fireplace and caused the house fire.

Additionally, as part of his technical review, Rice performed testing "to see what smoke passage would look like in the upstairs room coming from the downstairs through the vent." 13 VRP (Oct. 22, 2015) at 2383-84. Based on the results of this testing, Rice was able to conclude, on a more probable than not basis,

that the fire did not occur directly below the vent. Rice also performed a furniture ignition test and concluded that “it was very probable that something was ignited on the left side of the sofa, caused the sofa to ignite, and caused the fire to spread from left to right.” *Id.* at 2386, 2402.

Based on his technical review and testing, Rice concluded that the fire was incendiary in nature and that the area of origin was the “left side of the sofa near the floor level.” *Id.* at 2406-27.

Dale Mann

Arndt retained Mann to review the fire investigation. Am. Pet. for Review at 4. Mann is a former state patrol crime lab supervisor and certified arson investigator. During his review, Mann examined all available materials, including Lynam’s reports, photos and other documents, police reports, coroner’s reports, and firefighter reports. Whether Mann adhered to acceptable investigation methods contained in NFPA 921 became the primary issue in determining the admissibility of his testimony.

Mann’s testimony primarily challenged Lynam’s determinations of the cause and origin of the fire. *Id.* at 5. Due to the nature of his investigation, the trial court limited Mann’s testimony in a variety of ways, and he was unable to present his opinion that the fire should have been classified as “undetermined” rather than

“incendiary.” *Id.* These evidentiary rulings form the basis of one of the central issues in this appeal. For this reason, like Lynam’s conclusions, they are analyzed in greater detail below.

Trial and Appeal

After a three month trial, a jury found Arndt guilty of all crimes as charged by the State. Clerk’s Papers (CP) at 430-32, 433-41, 472-73. The trial court sentenced Arndt to life without the possibility of parole per RCW 10.95.030(1). CP at 475.

The Court of Appeals affirmed Arndt’s conviction and sentence. *Arndt*, slip op. at 37. The court found no error with respect to most of the trial court’s limitations on Mann’s testimony but held that the trial court wrongly excluded Mann’s testimony about his review of the police reports. *Id.* at 1. However, it found this error harmless and held that Arndt was not denied her Sixth Amendment right to present a defense. *Id.* Acting Chief Judge Bradley Maxa dissented on this issue. *Id.* at 38. As for Arndt’s challenge to her convictions for both aggravated first degree murder with a first degree arson aggravator and first degree arson, the Court of Appeals found no double jeopardy violation, concluding that the two crimes are not the same in fact or law. *Id.* at 1. After deferring consideration of Arndt’s petition for review for almost a year, pending *State v. Allen*, 192 Wn.2d 526, 431 P.3d 117 (2018), this court granted review. *State v. Arndt*, 193 Wn.2d 1001 (2019).

ANALYSIS

A. The Trial Court Acted within Its Discretion and Did Not Violate Arndt's Sixth Amendment Right To Present a Defense by Limiting Her Expert Witness's Testimony

Arndt argues that the trial court violated her constitutional right to present a defense. Whether a Sixth Amendment right has been abridged presents a legal question that is reviewed *de novo*. *State v. Jones*, 168 Wn.2d 713, 719, 230 P.3d 576 (2010). However, the trial court's evidentiary rulings under ER 702 remain subject to abuse of discretion review. *State v. Yates*, 161 Wn.2d 714, 762, 168 P.3d 359 (2007).

While Arndt asks this court to "unequivocally hold that violations of the right to present a defense are reviewed *de novo*, with no deference to the trial court's decision to exclude evidence," Am. Pet. for Review at 10, we recently adhered to a two-step standard of review in *State v. Clark*, 187 Wn.2d 641, 648-56, 389 P.3d 462 (2017) (abuse of discretion review of evidentiary rulings and *de novo* review of whether such rulings violated the defendant's right to present a defense). Here, as in *Clark*, we apply this two-step review process to review the trial court's individual evidentiary rulings for an abuse of discretion and to consider *de novo* the constitutional question of whether these rulings deprived Arndt of her Sixth Amendment right to present a defense.

Review of Evidentiary Rulings for Abuse of Discretion

In Washington, expert testimony must satisfy both the *Frye*⁵ test and ER 702.⁶ *State v. Copeland*, 130 Wn.2d 244, 256, 922 P.2d 1304 (1996). While *Frye* concerns the use of *novel* scientific methodology and guards against the admission of new techniques until a “scientific consensus decides the methodology is reliable,” *Lahey v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc.*, 176 Wn.2d 909, 918-19, 296 P.3d 860 (2013), ER 702 concerns the use of *existing* scientific methodology and excludes testimony “where the expert fails to adhere to that reliable methodology.” *Id.* Admissibility decisions under ER 702 are reviewed for abuse of discretion. *Yates*, 161 Wn.2d at 762.

Arndt takes issue with the limitations the trial judge placed on Mann’s testimony due to the fact that he had not personally conducted a complete origin and cause investigation of the scene. Am. Pct. for Review at 5. In placing these limitations on Mann’s testimony, the judge clearly stated that her rationale was based on Mann’s failure to follow *well established* scientific methodology:

THE COURT: It is not a problem that he goes to the scene, as [the] defense argues, but it is a problem when he starts to test. . . .

⁵ *Frye v. United States*, 54 U.S. App. D.C. 46, 293 F. 1013 (1923).

⁶ ER 702, Testimony By Experts:

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise.

If he were to do an origin and cause, he would need to follow the scientific method and eliminate various hypotheses.

Instead by focusing on one area, which seems to be this foosball area, he's taking one hypothesis and testing it. And not eliminating, under the scientific method, the entire scene.

19 VRP (Nov. 12, 2015) at 3650-51. None of the limitations placed on Mann's testimony concerned the use of a novel scientific method with dubious credibility. Instead, all objections to the exclusion of expert testimony centered on whether the expert properly adhered to existing acceptable methodology. Such decisions fall under ER 702 and are properly reviewed for abuse of discretion. *Yates*, 161 Wn.2d at 762; *Clark*, 187 Wn.2d at 648.

Expert testimony is admitted under ER 702 when the trial court determines (1) that the witness qualifies as an expert and (2) that the testimony will assist the trier of fact. *In re Det. of McGary*, 175 Wn. App. 328, 338-39, 306 P.3d 1005 (2013). Trial courts are given a large degree of freedom when making these determinations, subject to reversal only for a clear abuse of discretion. *Yates*, 161 Wn.2d at 762. "A trial court abuses its discretion when its decision is manifestly unreasonable or exercised on untenable grounds or for untenable reasons." *State v. Lord*, 161 Wn.2d 276, 283-84, 165 P.3d 1251 (2007). Specifically, an abuse of discretion can be found when the trial court "relies on unsupported facts, takes a view that no reasonable person would take, applies the wrong legal standard, or bases its ruling on an erroneous view of the law." *Id.* at 284. Because unreliable testimony does not assist

the trier of fact, it is properly excluded under ER 702. *Lackey*, 176 Wn.2d at 918. In our review for abuse of discretion, we may affirm the trial court on any basis that the record supports, including any theories “established by the pleadings and supported by the proof,” even if these theories were not originally considered by the trial court. *LaMon v. Butler*, 112 Wn.2d 193, 200-01, 770 P.2d 1027 (1989).

Due to the highly fact-specific nature of the analysis required to determine if the trial court abused its discretion, what follows is an individual discussion on each category of exclusions/restrictions placed on Mann’s testimony. After reviewing these exclusions individually, it becomes clear that the trial judge took issue with the *method* Mann used to analyze the particular issues, not the fact that he selected particular issues to investigate. On multiple occasions, the judge and counsel had extensive discussions about Mann’s adherence to accepted procedures and resulting admissibility concerns. Because all of the trial judge’s exclusion decisions were supported by tenable reasons and based on correct statements of the law, we hold that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in limiting the scope of Mann’s testimony.

1. Opening the Door

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it “excluded Mann’s opinion that the fire should be classified as undetermined (rather than incendiary).” Am. Pet. for

Review at 6. Initially, Arndt argued that the State “opened the door” to Mann’s testimony challenging Lynam’s conclusions about the fire’s origin and cause:

MR. LaCROSS: They had witnesses testify that—expert witnesses that Mr. Lynam did this investigation perfectly. It was a good investigation. They opened the door for whether or not this investigation was done properly. And that’s what Mr. Mann is here to testify, that it wasn’t done properly.

18 VRP (Nov. 10, 2015) at 3411-12. The trial court dialogue then centered around whether Mann conducted a proper origin and cause investigation in accordance with the scientific method or whether he simply reviewed Lynam’s investigation. *See id.* at 3411-13, 3524-38. The State objected to Mann’s testimony regarding the origin of the fire:

So we would object—if what he did was simply a review in this case, we would object to any—and didn’t do an origin and cause determination, we would object to any picture that he took, any testimony about layering, any testimony about any of the scene investigations that he did. And we’d ask that he be allowed only to testify about his review of Fire Marshal Lynam’s work.

Id. at 3525. In response to this objection, the trial court attempted to determine the exact nature of Mann’s testimony:

THE COURT: If he’s going to say where the fire started, does he not have to present a methodology for how and where it started?

MR. LaCROSS: As he has—he used the scientific method to determine where the origin was, yes, the area.

THE COURT: So he went through a whole analysis of hypotheses and eliminated them one at a time, and is that written up in the report?

MR. LaCROSS: No.

THE COURT: That is the scientific method, is it not?

MR. LaCROSS: Not for what he did. He did an evaluation, a critique of what the Fire Marshal did. . . . It doesn't mean that he did an origin and cause investigation. . . .

THE COURT: My worry, Mr. LaCross, is that, as we've been arguing this much of this day, you have repeatedly told me this is not an origin and cause.

MR. LaCROSS: I still say that. It is not an origin and cause determination.

THE COURT: But he's effectively eliminating and deciding whether or not what the origin and cause was.

If he's saying it is in a certain area of the house, and if he's going through and effectively double testing what's already been done by the Fire Marshal, isn't he effectively—isn't he effectively trying to establish the origin and cause?

MR. LaCROSS: No, he is not.

THE COURT: What is he doing then?

MR. LaCROSS: He is evaluating, again, the evaluation of the origin and cause investigation of the fire marshal.

Id. at 3532, 3536-37. In the end, based on the above discussion, the trial court issued the following ruling:

THE COURT: So I'm going to allow the testimony from Dale Mann, provided that there is no conclusion presented by Dale Mann as to what the origin and cause would have been. He can go into the process. He can go into what he observed. I'm not sure there's any authority to say he can't go to the scene, provided he's not giving any conclusions as to the cause.

Id. at 3538.

As the Court of Appeals recognized, Arndt acknowledged that Mann did not conduct a full origin and cause investigation similar to Lynam, Iskra and Rice. *Arndt*, slip op. at 11. Further, there was no dispute at trial that fire causation must be determined using the NFPA 921 origin and cause methodology. When the relevance

and helpfulness of expert testimony is debatable, there is no abuse of discretion in excluding the testimony on tenable grounds. *State v. Cheatum*, 150 Wn.2d 626, 652, 81 P.3d 830 (2003). As the above discussions clearly evidence, the trial judge went to some effort to determine the nature of Mann's investigation. Instead of excluding Mann's testimony entirely, the trial judge placed specific limitations on his testimony that were directly related to the limited nature of his investigation. Because the judge's rulings were based on tenable grounds and relied on supported facts, there was no abuse of discretion.

2. Melted Bucket by the Couch

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's testimony about the remains of a plastic bucket found near the proposed point of the fire's origin. Pet'r's Suppl. Br. at 7. Because the bucket was made of a material that had lower melting and boiling points than the fill material for the beanbag chair, Arndt contends that the presence of the melted bucket disproved Lynam's hypothesized ignition sequence and showed the overall inadequacy of Lynam's investigation. *Id.*

at 3. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 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2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2

67. In response, there was another lengthy discussion between the parties and the court regarding the bounds of an origin and cause investigation. *Id.* Ultimately, both sides were given the opportunity to make arguments specific to the bucket itself:

THE COURT: But there's still an issue of the bucket.

MR. LaCROSS: The bucket—again, he is there—

THE COURT: How is he not there with the foosball table and taking the remnants there and having it tested? How is the bucket any different from that?

MR. LaCROSS: Well, I guess, I'm—I'm trying to articulate it. . . . Is he supposed to ignore it?

Should he have turned around and walked away, and said, you know, I can see something [there] that's really, really important but I'd better not look at, because then if I do, you know, my opinions and I've all of a sudden turned into this person that's unreliable and none of my opinions about the entire investigation will have any validity. If I happen to look at this very obvious evidence, should I walk away?

MS. MONTGOMERY [the State]: I have an answer to that. No.

But what he should do is also pick up the other obvious pieces of information: ceiling fan, pedestal fan, baseboard heaters. Do his own testing on those. You don't get to selectively . . . pick out one thing that works for you and ignore the things that don't. You don't get to do it. And that's exactly what Dale Mann did here because it supports his conclusions.

Id. at 3665-66. Once again, the court ruled to allow the testimony with express limitations:

THE COURT: I tend to agree with that. He can testify that he saw a bucket, but he doesn't get to test it. And the testing would be lifting the bucket and detailing his observations.

Id. at 3666-67.

ER 702 expressly allows for the exclusion of expert testimony when an expert fails to adhere to reliable methodology. *McGary*, 175 Wn. App. at 339. The

conclusion that Mann conducted selective testing and did not follow the procedures specified by NFPA 921 and the scientific method is well supported by the record, as evidenced in the excerpts above. The trial judge gave Arndt ample opportunities to defend the procedures used in Mann's investigation and specifically heard argumentation about the manipulation of the bucket itself. Because the limitations placed on Mann's testimony regarding the bucket relied on supported facts and were not "manifestly unreasonable," there was no abuse of discretion. *See, e.g., Lord*, 161 Wn.2d at 283-84.

3. Plastic Container

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's opinion that the area around the basement hearth had not been properly examined and prevented Mann from explaining the significance of a second "melted plastic remnant" that he had discovered adhered to the floor. Pet'r's Suppl. Br. at 8. We disagree. The record clearly supports the fact that Mann was able to testify to photographs taken of the basement hearth and explain their significance:

[MR. MANN:] The second thing of interest here is that the fireplace hearth here is—still has quite a bit of debris on it. And the Fire Marshal said that that was layered down to clean, but it's obvious that it was not.

[MR. LaCROSS]: And so what's significant about it not being layered down?

[MR. MANN:] If you don't layer that down to the ceramics, you have no idea what was actually present on that ceramic hearth prior to the fire.

And you would never have a chance to see evidence of those if you don't layer all the way down to that ceramic hearth. And that process was not done by the Kitsap County Fire Marshal.

20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3859. Additionally, Mann was able to testify that he found remnants of a plastic container by the hearth and about the significance of the fact that the bottom side of the plastic was in pristine condition. *Arndt*, slip op. at 13. For these reasons, Arndt fails to show an abuse of discretion by the trial court on this issue.

4. Polystyrene Test Results

Arndt argues that the trial court erred by excluding Mann's "lab test results showing the presence of polystyrene around the foosball table and the absence of polystyrene at the hypothesized point of origin." Pet'r's Suppl. Br. at 8. The court and the parties engaged in a lengthy discussion about the procedures for polystyrene testing and the relationship of polystyrenes to the origin and cause of the fire. 18 VRP (Nov. 10, 2015) at 3564-79. As the record makes clear, Arndt was given multiple opportunities to demonstrate the admissibility of the polystyrene test results:

THE COURT: I'm persuaded by the State's argument on this issue.

Certainly, it may be that—that he tested for polystyrenes there, but it is not relevant unless it can be connected. And there's not been a sufficient connection to a bean bag chair.

We know that the testimony has been that styrenes or polystyrenes are abundant.

MR. LaCROSS: Can I have my fourth or fifth bite at this apple?

THE COURT: No. Well, okay. Go ahead.

MR. LaCROSS: It is absolutely critical to show that they did not follow the scientific procedure. Did not investigate other potential causes and origin.

And this shows—it clearly shows that they did not layer over here. When it was layered over here, lo[] and behold there is polystyrene that is found.

THE COURT: What does that mean?

THE COURT: What is your witness going to say that polystyrene means?

Is he just going to say it is polystyrene, or is he going to say it was polystyrene that came from the bean bag chair?

MR. LaCROSS: He will say it is a polystyrene. He's not going to say that it came from a bean bag chair.

Id. at 3573-75. In addition to a lack of relevance due to Mann's inability to connect the polystyrene to the beanbag chair, the court also excluded Mann's polystyrene testing due to Mann's failure to comply with the scientific method.

THE COURT: And if I were to allow him to testify to the polystyrene testing, that effectively allows this witness to go through a fire scene and pick out areas that he believes are important for purposes of this litigation to advance or diminish certain aspects of the scene.

19 VRP (Nov. 12, 2015) at 3650-51. Because the trial judge clearly articulated her rationale, relied on supported facts, and took a reasonable view under the governing standards, there was no abuse of discretion. *See, e.g., Lord*, 161 Wn.2d at 283-84. The judge made clear that Mann's polystyrene testing was excluded because it was not relevant and not reliable. Both of these exclusions are justified under ER 702.

5. Flashover

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's opinion that the room went to "flashover" because this fact had the potential to skew the fire marshal's investigation. Pet'r's Suppl. Br. at 8. In accordance with the court's previous evidentiary rulings, Mann was able to testify to errors in the investigation and the potential impacts of a "flashover":

[MR. MANN:] It was apparent that fairly early in their investigation they zeroed in on what they call "lowest area of burn" as the origin of the fire.

And really, in my opinion, didn't recognize the fact that the room didn't go to flashover. And the lowest area of burn, particularly in the case of flashover, may not be the origin of the fire.

When a room gets to—goes into flashover, you need to be careful and investigate the entire room.

20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3814. As the Court of Appeals recognized and quoted in its opinion, Mann was also able to testify to the fact that signs of "flashover" were present at the scene. *Arndt*, slip op. at 16; 20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3827-28.

Finally, Mann was able to offer the following testimony on direct examination:

[MR. LaCROSS:] So from your review of the Kitsap County Fire Marshal's investigations, were there any indicators, as to whether or not flashover occurs when you look at a fire scene, missing?

[MR. MANN:] I believe that that fire scene had practically every post-fire indicator for flashover. And it had many indicators in the sequence, if you look at the timeline of flashover.

So, yes, it had many—there's nothing at all inconsistent with anything about that fire to indicate that it did not go to flashover.

20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3894. A plain reading of the record shows that Arndt was able to put forth testimony regarding the effect of a "flashover" on the

investigation and the potential for a “flashover” to have occurred in this case. While this testimony was subject to some limitations, these limitations were well within the trial court’s discretion, and Mann was allowed to offer testimony supporting a theory of “flashover.”

6. Review of Reports

Arndt argues that the trial court erred by excluding Mann’s conclusions drawn from his review of police, fire department, and coroner reports. Pet’r’s Suppl. Br. at 8. An examination of the record shows that the court properly considered the expert’s adherence to approved methodology under ER 702:

THE COURT: Where in the scientific literature does it say that a fire marshal needs to go through the police reports and verify every statement and essentially track a police investigation?

I suppose that’s really what it comes down to when we get to this sort of thing.

Is the Fire Marshal expected to follow a coroner’s report or to follow a police report to consistently cross-check facts?

Is that in the fire literature under 921 saying that that is the scientific method?

MR. LaCROSS: There is nothing—there is nothing in the NFPA 921 that says you have to go and verify with—check with the investigating sheriff’s department or anything like that.

THE COURT: If that’s the case, does that not then supplant this witness’s opinion, not necessarily expert, what he might think should be done compared to somebody else? Does that qualify as an expert opinion?

MR. LaCROSS: Yes, it is still—it is—it is information that is available, that is whether—whether or not, you know, this person actually, for example, smoked. It shows—the information that Fire Marshal took has to be validated. Now it doesn’t say how you have to validate it

MS. MONTGOMERY [the State]: He has no basis under 921 or the peer review or anything. He has shown no authority for him to testify to any of this as an expert.

THE COURT: And certainly that is evidence that has come in through other witnesses. We've had testimony as to, you know, what was asked of various people. And I don't know it requires expert testimony to get there.

....
THE COURT: All right. Well, I stand by my previous ruling.

MR. LaCROSS: Which was?

THE COURT: That this witness will not get into his review of the particular police reports and the coroner's report.

19 VRP (Nov. 12, 2015) at 3758-60. As evidenced by the record, the court clearly understood the issue and applied the correct legal standard under ER 702. Because Mann's expert testimony regarding review of applicable police, fire department, and coroner reports did not accord with accepted methodology, the court did not abuse its discretion when it excluded this testimony.⁷

7. Demonstrative Exhibit

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded photographic evidence demonstrating how burning liquids pool and create protected areas during a fire.

⁷ Of note, the Court of Appeals did find an abuse of discretion in this instance and agreed with Arndt that the trial court erroneously "excluded Mann's opinions drawn from his review of police reports and coroner's reports as a part of his evaluation of Lynam's investigation." *Arndt*, slip op. at 25. Nonetheless, the Court of Appeals found this error to be harmless and concluded there was no violation of Arndt's right to present a defense. *Id.* at 25-27. Because trial courts are given a large degree of freedom when making these evidentiary determinations and are subject to reversal only for a clear abuse of discretion, *Yates*, 161 Wn.2d at 762, we find that no abuse of discretion occurred. Nonetheless, we agree with the Court of Appeals that even if Mann's testimony about the reports should have been allowed, the exclusion is harmless because "the discrepancies were apparent to the jury" through other expert testimony. *Arndt*, slip op. at 25-27.

Pet'r's Suppl. Br. at 8. Despite the fact that the use of demonstrative or illustrative evidence is favored, the trial court is given wide discretion in determining whether to admit demonstrative evidence. *In re Pers. Restraint of Woods*, 154 Wn.2d 400, 426, 114 P.3d 607 (2005). In order to be admissible, demonstrative evidence must utilize experimental conditions that are substantially similar to the facts of the case at hand. *State v. Hultenschmidt*, 125 Wn. App. 259, 268, 102 P.3d 192 (2004). Ultimately, the test for admissibility of an experiment as evidence is "whether it tends to enlighten the jury and to enable them more intelligently to consider the issues presented." *Jenkins v. Snohomish County Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1*, 105 Wn.2d 99, 107, 713 P.2d 79 (1986) (quoting *Sewell v. MacRae*, 52 Wn.2d 103, 107, 323 P.2d 236 (1958)).

In making an admissibility determination regarding Mann's photographs demonstrating the burn patterns of pooling liquids, the court had significant concerns about the similarity:

THE COURT: So I'm not sure I'm understanding what an ignitable liquid has to do with this case.

I understand your witness may have wanted to set a fire, but just from your very words right now, you are saying this is what happens when you put ignitable liquid from that picture and what remains. I don't see how that has a bearing on this case.

If your witness wants to testify to the protected area, the subflooring of a protected area, and what it looks like after burning, that can be testimony. And if he's got some evidence to show what it looks like, just generally speaking as somebody in his field, that's perfectly fine too. This is what I'm

saying. This is what he did. He took ignitable liquid and lit it on fire and wants to show it. I don't see the relevancy.

....
THE COURT: Well, he can testify to protected areas and what they looked like generally based on his training and experience.

But to present what I think can only be described as a test of taking an accelerant and somehow pouring it in a circle to leave a certain pattern, I'm not seeing the bearing on that.

Now, he can testify to his observations based upon his experience and training as to what a protected area would look like; that would be fine. That's allowed.

20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3971-73. On multiple occasions, the trial court expressed concern with the dissimilarity of the demonstrative evidence, in addition to other relevancy concerns. *See id.* at 3965-4005. Instead of excluding the evidence wholesale, the trial court provided ample opportunities to present the same testimony in another medium. *Id.* at 3971-73. Ultimately, because Mann's photographs involved experimental conditions that were not sufficiently similar to the case at hand, primarily due to the presence of an ignitable liquid, the trial court acted within its discretion to exclude the exhibits.

8. Smoke Visibility

Lastly, Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it "prevented Mann from critiquing Lynam's conclusion that smoke would have been immediately visible in the living room had an accidental fire started in the basement directly below the fireplace insert." Pet'r's Suppl. Br. at 8. The Court of Appeals found this argument

to be “factually meritless as Mann testified on the subject and presented the information that he gathered.” *Arndt*, slip op. at 29.

Mann was allowed to testify at length regarding his efforts to evaluate Lynam’s conclusion that there was no visible smoke:

[MR. MANN:] Well, to me, when I started looking at the whole discussion about how an apparent smoke would be upstairs, we had a very quickly building fire downstairs and an open stairway. It seems obvious to me that there is smoke upstairs in any case.

Because shortly after that, Donny was awoken, he went down to the foyer, and saw smoke coming up as well as flames. That would be highly unusual not to be able to smell smoke 30 to 60 seconds prior to that.

So to me, the question of: Was there noticeable smoke upstairs? Is kind of a non-sequitur. The whole discussion didn’t make a lot of sense to me.

But what I began to do was just look at the hypothesis that Donny should have noticed smoke when he walked by the vents by the fireplace in the living room. And that’s kind of what I’m evaluating at this point. Just given the fact that maybe there wasn’t smoke already coming up the staircase and shouldn’t Donny have seen smoke coming through the vents.

20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3897-98. In addition, Mann was also able to detail his efforts to determine how much light was present on the night in question and why these facts would matter in an investigation:

[MR. MANN:] I was gathering data to evaluate the hypothesis that there was sufficient light to see smoke. So this was just a question of how much light could there be in that house. Even though I don’t have a specific answer at this point, I’m illustrating some of the things one would need to consider to answer that question.

Id. at 3899. When the State objected to this testimony, the judge refused to strike it from the record. *Id.* at 3902. Given the testimony allowed, Arndt fails to state any

grounds to find an abuse of discretion, and the Court of Appeals correctly concluded that this claim was factually meritless.

Having carefully reviewed the trial record, we conclude that the trial court exercised appropriate discretion in making the above-described admissibility determinations. We are mindful that “[t]he trial court has a gatekeeping function under the rules of evidence.” *State v. Ellis*, 136 Wn.2d 498, 540, 963 P.2d 843 (1998). This necessarily entails making judgment calls as to what the jury may hear. *Id.* at 541 (noting judges “must not abdicate our gatekeeping role by receding from difficult decisions and letting the jury decide how much weight to give to evidence that is in fact irrelevant”). Because the trial court’s decisions were based on tenable grounds, and the rationale was clearly stated in the record, the evidence rulings did not constitute an abuse of discretion.

Sixth Amendment Right To Present a Defense

Because a defendant’s constitutional right to present a defense is not absolute, *see, e.g., Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 720, the State’s interest in excluding evidence must be balanced against the defendant’s need for the information sought to be admitted. *Id.* In some instances regarding evidence of high probative value, “it appears no state interest can be compelling enough to preclude its introduction consistent with

the Sixth Amendment and Const. art. 1 § 22.” *State v. Hudlow*, 99 Wn.2d 1, 16, 659 P.2d 514 (1983).

As an example, in *Jones*, the trial court interpreted a rape shield law to preclude the defendant from presenting any evidence that the victim had voluntarily engaged in an “all-night, drug-induced sex party.” *Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 721. This court reversed, noting that this testimony was “evidence of extremely high probative value; it is Jones’s entire defense.” *Id.* While we held that the rape shield statute was inapplicable as a matter of law, we also observed that even if the statute did apply, the fact that the “sex party evidence” was Jones’s entire defense meant that the statute could not be invoked to bar the admission of such evidence without violating the Sixth Amendment.⁸ *Id.* at 723-24.

Unlike in *Jones*, Arndt’s proffered evidence was not excluded entirely and Mann was able to testify at length for the defense, disputing Lynam’s conclusions and proposing an alternative ignition sequence. See 19 VRP (Nov. 12, 2015) at 3573-3794; 20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3797-4036; 21 VRP (Nov. 17, 2015) at 4040-

⁸ Even though *Jones* was resolved using a statutory interpretation analysis, this court still weighed the State’s interest in exclusion versus the probative value of the evidence to the defendant. See *Jones*, 168 Wn. 2d at 721. Because the evidence that Jones sought to admit was of “extremely high probative value, . . . no State interest can possibly be compelling enough to preclude [its] introduction” and “the trial court violated the Sixth Amendment when it barred such evidence.” *Id.*

4162. For example, Mann was able to articulate the fact that origin and cause were incredibly difficult to determine when a room went to “flashover”:

And they found that somewhat less than six percent of the people could correctly identify even the quadrants of the fire in these one-room burn cells. And these burn cells would have [a] trash can, a bureau, a bed, they would be carpeted. Very simple furnishings.

But because of the effects of these extremely high heat fluxes that occur at flashover, it really begins to disguise fire patterns.

19 VRP (Nov. 12, 2015) at 3706. Mann followed this discussion by testifying that “flashover” likely occurred in this case:

This is significant because it shows the main part of the floor, most of the floor in the family room/rec room following the Kitsap County investigation. . . . All this kind—these patterns here are all concrete that chipped up. It means it got very hot. . . . It said we had a tremendous amount of energy or a broad area that was radiating down to the floor. We know that doesn’t burn as well as newspaper, so we know we had more than 20 kilowatts per square meter of energy, and that is a classic definition of flashover.

20 VRP (Nov. 16, 2015) at 3827-28. This testimony illustrates how, despite the limitations placed on Mann’s testimony by the court’s evidentiary rulings, Arndt was able to present relevant evidence supporting her central defense theory: that the fire marshal’s investigation was fundamentally flawed and that the proposed origin and ignition sequence was incorrect.

Unlike in *Jones*, where the court was concerned that application of a rape shield statute eliminated the defendant’s *entire* defense, *Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 724, Arndt was able to advance her defense theory, including through Mann’s testimony

rebutting the State's expert's conclusions. In this regard, the case is more similar to *Clark*, which also involved limitations on expert testimony (on the basis of relevancy rather than ER 702), but the defendant remained able to offer evidence to support his defense theories. 187 Wn.2d at 653-54. We conclude that Arndt suffered no violation of her Sixth Amendment right to present a defense.

In sum, applying *Clark*'s two part standard of review, we hold that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in limiting Mann's testimony but properly exercised its gatekeeping function and correctly applied ER 702. Despite placing significant limitations on the expert testimony of Mann, the trial court did not deprive Arndt of her Sixth Amendment right to present a defense. We affirm the Court of Appeals on this issue.

B. Arndt's Right To Be Free from Double Jeopardy Was Not Violated When the Trial Court Entered Convictions for Both Aggravated First Degree Murder with a First Degree Arson Aggravator and First Degree Arson

When the Court of Appeals considered Arndt's double jeopardy claims, it did so prior to our decision in *Allen*. *Arndt*, slip op. at 34-36. The Court of Appeals drew a distinction between the elements of the crimes at issue and aggravating circumstances, and concluded that the two crimes were not the "same in law." *Arndt*, slip op. at 36. We affirm Arndt's convictions on a different rationale. Because the two convictions at issue have independent purposes and effects, we find that the

legislature clearly intended to allow the imposition of multiple punishments in this instance.

Claims of double jeopardy present questions of law, and our review is de novo. *State v. Hughes*, 166 Wn.2d 675, 681, 212 P.3d 558 (2009). Because the legislature has the power to define criminal conduct and assign punishment, the first step in determining whether a defendant has suffered multiple punishments for the same offense is to determine what punishments the legislature has authorized. *State v. Calle*, 125 Wn.2d 769, 776, 888 P.2d 155 (1995). In order to qualify as the “same offense” for double jeopardy purposes, the two offenses must be the same both in law and in fact. *Id.* at 777. Multiple punishments may implicate double jeopardy concerns, regardless of whether the sentences received are served concurrently. *Id.* at 773.

In this case, the dispositive question is whether the legislature intended to impose separate punishments for first degree murder aggravated by the commission of first degree arson and first degree arson itself. *See State v. Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d 765, 771, 108 P.3d 753 (2005). “If the legislature authorized cumulative punishments for both crimes, then double jeopardy is not offended.” *Id.* We follow four analytical steps to determine legislative intent regarding whether cumulative punishment is authorized: (1) consideration of any express or implicit legislative

intent, (2) application of the *Blockburger*,⁹ or “same evidence,” test, (3) application of the “merger doctrine,” and (4) consideration of any independent purpose or effect that would allow punishment as a separate offense. *Id.* at 771-73.

“If there is clear legislative intent to impose multiple punishments for the same act or conduct, this is the end of the inquiry and no double jeopardy violation exists.” *State v. Kelley*, 168 Wn.2d 72, 77, 226 P.3d 773 (2010). Legislative intent may be express, *see* RCW 9A.52.050,¹⁰ or implied. *Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d at 771-72. Neither RCW 10.95.020 (definition of Capital punishment—Aggravated first degree murder) nor RCW 9A.48.020 (Arson in the first degree) contains any express language allowing multiple punishments. The State argues that legislative intent for separate punishment is nonetheless clearly evidenced. It relies on legislative inaction in the face of cases dating back to 1995 “that hold that separate punishment of substantive offenses was proper even when they were also aggravating circumstances under RCW 10.95.020.” Suppl. Br. of Resp’t at 5. Generally, the legislature’s failure to amend a statute after judicial construction of such statute signals legislative agreement with the construction. *See State v. Edwards*, 84 Wn.

⁹ *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299, 304, 52 S. Ct. 180, 76 L. Ed. 306 (1932).

¹⁰ *See, e.g.*, RCW 9A.52.050 (“Every person who, in the commission of a burglary shall commit any other crime, may be punished therefor as well as for the burglary, and may be prosecuted for each crime separately.”).

App. 5, 12-13, 924 P.2d 397 (1996). We have previously construed the use of RCW 10.95.020's aggravators as intending cumulative punishments, not constituting a violation of double jeopardy, *see State v. Brett*, 126 Wn.2d 136, 181, 892 P.2d 29 (1995) (holding no violation of double jeopardy when defendant was charged with aggravated first degree murder and first degree felony murder), and the legislature has never amended the statute in response to our precedent.

The question is whether we must reconsider this precedent in light of our recent decision in *Allen*, 192 Wn.2d 526. In *Allen*, this court held that "RCW 10.95.020 aggravating circumstances are elements of the offense of aggravated first degree murder for double jeopardy purposes." *Id.* at 544. As noted, because the Court of Appeals opinion in this case predated *Allen* by a year, the Court of Appeals did not consider any potential conflict with *Allen* in its analysis of our double jeopardy precedent. *See Arndt*, slip op. at 34-36. Instead, the Court of Appeals concluded that, because aggravating factors are not elements of first degree murder, the "same evidence" test is inapplicable. *Arndt*, slip op. at 35.

We recognize that our decision in *Allen* alters the *Blockburger* equation and eclipses the Court of Appeals' reasoning. It does not, however, change the central protections afforded by the Fifth Amendment. The Fifth Amendment protection from double jeopardy protects against multiple convictions for the same offense and

multiple punishments for the same offense. *Whalen v. United States*, 445 U.S. 684, 688, 100 S. Ct. 1432, 63 L. Ed. 2d 715 (1980). “The double jeopardy clause does not prohibit the imposition of *separate punishments* for *different offenses*.” *State v. Noltie*, 116 Wn.2d 831, 848, 809 P.2d 190 (1991) (emphasis added).

In *Allen*, we explicitly addressed the difference in analysis between multiple *prosecutions* and multiple *punishments*. 192 Wn.2d at 541. Significantly, we distinguished *Kelley*, 168 Wn.2d 72, a case that considered “whether imposition of a firearm enhancement where use of a firearm was an element of the underlying offense violated the double jeopardy prohibition on multiple punishments for the same offense.” *Allen*, 192 Wn.2d at 542. The court in *Allen* examined Kelley’s argument that because an “enhancement” could be considered an “element” of greater offense, an unintended, redundant punishment was created in violation of double jeopardy. *Allen*, 192 Wn.2d at 542. “We concluded that since ‘none of [the *Apprendi* cases]^[11] concern the double jeopardy clause,’ their holdings did not apply.” *Id.* (alteration in original) (quoting *Kelley*, 168 Wn.2d at 82). For this reason, the court in *Allen* concluded that “*Kelley* did not concern the same legal question presented here. *Kelley* claims he was wrongfully subjected to multiple punishments, while *Allen* faces multiple prosecutions.” *Id.*

¹¹ *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S. Ct. 2348, 147 L. Ed. 2d 435 (2000).

Like *Kelley*, Arndt's case concerns multiple *punishments*, not multiple *prosecutions*. The double jeopardy analysis in *Allen* does not apply to cases involving multiple punishments. *Id.* *Kelley* continues to apply and affirms the principle that "cumulative punishments may be imposed for the same act or conduct in the same proceeding if that is what the legislature intended." *Kelley*, 168 Wn.2d at 83. Accordingly, *Allen* does not prohibit the imposition of multiple punishments if legislative intent can be found in one of the four double jeopardy analytical steps articulated in *Freeman*. 153 Wn.2d at 771-73.

Because there is no express or implied articulation of legislative intent, we proceed to application of the *Blockburger* "same evidence" test. *Id.* at 772. "[W]here *the same act or transaction* constitutes a violation of two distinct statutory provisions, the test to be applied to determine whether there are two offenses or only one, is whether each provision *requires proof of a fact* which the other does not." *In re Pers. Restraint of Orange*, 152 Wn.2d 795, 817, 100 P.3d 291 (2004) (quoting *Blockburger*, 284 U.S. at 304). Despite the Court of Appeals reasoning, the State admits that the convictions at issue in this case are the same under *Blockburger* because "aggravated murder as charged *required* proof of every element of first-degree arson." Suppl. Br. of Resp't at 7-8. However, the State correctly observes

that *Blockburger* is not dispositive and that our analysis must continue to determine whether the legislature intended multiple punishments. *Id.*

Because *Blockburger* is not dispositive of legislative intent, we next look to merger analysis. *Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d at 772. “Under the merger doctrine, when the degree of one offense is raised by conduct separately criminalized by the legislature, we presume the legislature intended to punish both offenses through a greater sentence for the greater crime.” *Id.* at 772-73. One exception to the merger doctrine, however, is when overlapping offenses have independent purposes or effects. *State v. Vladovic*, 99 Wn.2d 413, 421, 662 P.2d 853 (1983). In such instances, separate punishments are allowed. *Id.* “To establish an independent purpose or effect of a particular crime, that crime must injure the person or property of the victim or others in a separate and distinct manner from the crime for which it also serves as an element.” *State v. Harris*, 167 Wn. App. 340, 355, 272 P.3d 299, review denied, 175 Wn.2d 1006 (2012).

This independent purpose or effect exception applies here. Arndt was charged with aggravated first degree murder for the death of a single victim, Darcy Veeder Jr. In contrast, her conviction for first degree arson, in addition to resulting in the death of Veeder, also destroyed the O’Neils’ home and was “manifestly dangerous” to the other occupants: O’Neil, Thomas, Kriefels, and the minor children. *See* RCW

9A.48.020(1)(a). Indeed, the arson charge included a separate aggravator for impact on persons other than the victim. CP at 354-55. The presence of additional victims places this case inside the “independent effect” exception to the merger doctrine that allows for the imposition of separate punishments. For this reason, allowing both of Arndt’s convictions to stand does not constitute a violation of double jeopardy.

Additionally, in our merger analysis, we find that in the consideration of these two crimes, an independent purpose exists on an abstract level that also prevents the merger of the two offenses and allows for the imposition of multiple punishments. *See Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d at 773. Here, the two statutes in question are located in different chapters of the criminal code and are intended to protect different societal interests. In *Calle*, this court found support for its conclusion that the legislature intended separate punishments for the crimes of rape and incest where (1) the statutes served different purposes and (2) the statutes were located in different chapters of the criminal code. 125 Wn.2d at 780.

While this case is not exactly like *Calle*, the two crimes charged here also have separate purposes and are set forth in different parts of the criminal code. Because the primary purpose of the arson statute is to protect property, it is located in chapter 9A.48 RCW (consisting of offenses primarily intended to protect property). In contrast, because the primary purpose of the aggravated murder statute

is to protect human life, aggravated first degree murder is found in two different chapters dedicated to this end, chapter 9A.32 RCW (Homicide) and chapter 10.95 RCW (Capital punishment—Aggravated first degree murder). This provides an additional indication that the legislature clearly intended separate punishments for the crimes of aggravated first degree murder with an arson aggravator and of first degree arson. We hold that the two crimes do not merge and the imposition of multiple punishments does not violate double jeopardy.

In sum, because this case concerns the imposition of multiple *punishments* and not multiple *prosecutions*, there is no conflict with our recent holding in *Allen*. See *Allen*, 192 Wn.2d at 542; see also *Kelley*, 168 Wn.2d at 83. The legislature clearly intended multiple punishments for the crimes of aggravated first degree murder and of first degree arson. Because the crimes affected different victims and have independent purposes, the two offenses do not merge. As a result, we affirm the Court of Appeals, albeit on different reasoning, and reject Arndt's double jeopardy argument.

CONCLUSION

The trial court did not abuse its discretion in limiting the testimony of defense expert Mann, and Arndt was not denied her Sixth Amendment right to present a defense as a result of the evidentiary rulings. Arndt was able to offer relevant

admissible testimony to rebut the State's theory, investigation, and cause and origin determinations, and to support her defense theory.

Arndt's convictions for both first degree aggravated murder and first degree arson did not violate her right to be free from double jeopardy. The legislature clearly intended multiple punishments for these crimes, and despite the factual overlap, the crimes do not merge because they have separate purposes and effects. Because this case involves multiple *punishments* and not multiple *prosecutions*, it is not affected by our holding in *Allen*. We affirm the Court of Appeals on both issues and uphold Arndt's convictions.

Stegman, J.

WE CONCUR:

Fairhurst, C.J.

Wiggins, J.

Carzaker, J.

Overs, J.

Sh, J.

APPENDIX B

No. 95396-1

MADSEN, J. (dissenting)—A defendant has a constitutional right to present a defense. U.S. CONST. amends. VI, XIV; WASH. CONST. art. I, §§ 3, 22. Shelly Arndt was stripped of that right based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the testimony of her expert witness, Dale Mann. Mann was hired to review the State's arson investigation and the conclusions of its experts; he determined both were flawed. Yet, because Mann did not conduct a separate origin and cause inquiry into the fire, the trial court precluded him from presenting his critique to the jury. This was error. Mann was called to testify not as to the cause and origin of the fire that ended the life of Arndt's boyfriend, but to highlight the weaknesses in the *State's* theory of the case. He was not required to conduct a separate inquiry because his testimony was not that there was a separate cause of the fire, but that investigators overlooked critical evidence that called their conclusions into question.

The majority finds no problem with the trial court's reasoning. I disagree. The partial exclusion of Mann's testimony violated Arndt's constitutional right to present a defense, and because it was the only evidence Arndt provided to refute the State's investigation, that constitutional error was not harmless. I respectfully dissent.

Exclusion of Portions of Mann's Testimony

Shelly Arndt engaged Dale Mann, an undisputed expert witness, to poke holes in the State's theory of the case. Fire Marshal David Lynam initially investigated the fire. He concluded that it was intentionally set by someone igniting a beanbag chair near a couch, which caught fire and spread flames through the house. Mann examined the scene and located the remnants of a plastic bucket near the couch, which Lynam's investigation overlooked. Because the bucket was stuck to the floor, Mann pried it loose with a shovel and noted that the heat from the fire melted it to that location. Mann found this significant because the type of plastic used in the bucket (polyethylene) melted at a lower temperature than the material in the beanbag chairs (polystyrene). Consequently, Mann reasoned, the bucket should have been thoroughly consumed if a beanbag chair had been ignited nearby.

Mann also tested debris from the scene, and while he found residue on a foosball table in the basement, he did not find polystyrene residue near the couch. This evidence would have contradicted Lynam's point of origin theory. Based on this evidence, Mann concluded that the cause of the fire was undetermined and that the State's investigation was incomplete.

Generally, expert testimony must satisfy both the *Frye*¹ test and ER 702. *State v. Copeland*, 130 Wn.2d 244, 256, 922 P.2d 1304 (1996). The *Frye* test is used to prevent the admission of novel scientific methods, as new techniques should be scrutinized until a

¹ *Frye v. United States*, 54 U.S. App. D.C. 46, 293 F. 1013 (1923).

“scientific consensus decides the methodology is reliable.” *Lakey v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc.*, 176 Wn.2d 909, 918-19, 296 P.3d 860 (2013). After making a determination under *Frye*, we look to whether the evidence is admissible under ER 702 to decide whether the expert’s testimony is relevant. *See Copeland*, 130 Wn.2d at 256 (citing *State v. Cauthron*, 120 Wn.2d 879, 889-90, 846 P.2d 502 (1993)). Admissibility under ER 702 is reviewed for abuse of discretion.

Admissibility under *Frye* is reviewed de novo and is a mixed question of law and fact. *Id.* at 255. A party may request a “*Frye* hearing” if there is a question regarding a scientific method. Similarly, a party may object under *Frye* if there is any question regarding the use of a scientific method. Like a *Frye* determination itself, a decision to have a *Frye* hearing is reviewed de novo. However, if the evidence is essentially a defendant’s entire defense, or has “extremely high” probative value, no state interest will warrant its exclusion under the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution. *State v. Jones*, 168 Wn.2d 713, 721, 230 P.3d 576 (2010).

In my view, ER 702 alone applies in this case because the State did not object to Mann’s testimony under *Frye*, the trial court did not hold a *Frye* hearing, and the court did not base its exclusion ruling on *Frye*. Indeed, the trial court’s basis for excluding Mann’s testimony was ER 702: Mann failed to perform a full origin and cause investigation, thus failing to follow “reliable methodology.” *Lakey*, 176 Wn.2d at 918-19. But, as Mann repeatedly explained, he was retained solely to evaluate Fire Marshal Lynam’s work. To accomplish this, Mann reviewed Lynam’s investigation and visited

the scene to collect data. He had no independent hypothesis on the origin or cause of the fire. The Mann investigation sought to verify whether Lynam's conclusions were proper, not to provide a competing theory of causation.

A full origin and cause investigation was not necessary, nor was it required. The State offered a theory on the cause of the fire, as required to meet its burden of proof. A defendant carries no burden of proof and is required to prove nothing. *State v. Camara*, 113 Wn.2d 631, 638, 781 P.2d 483 (1989) (citing *In re Winship*, 397 U.S. 358, 90 S. Ct. 1068, 25 L. Ed. 2d 368 (1970)), *overruled in part on other grounds by State v. W.R.*, 181 Wn.2d 757, 336 P.3d 1134 (2014). Requiring Arndt's expert to undertake an unnecessary causation inquiry shifts the burden away from the State and onto the defense and is unquestionably improper. *State v. Emery*, 174 Wn.2d 741, 760, 278 P.3d 653 (2012) (citing *State v. Gregory*, 158 Wn.2d 759, 859-60, 147 P.3d 1201 (2006)).

Instead, I would hold Mann's testimony was relevant and admissible under ER 702. Mann was an undisputed expert with extensive training and experience as a fire and arson investigator. His testimony would have challenged the opinions and conclusions of the State's experts and explained the significance of evidence the State's investigators overlooked. *Lahey*, 176 Wn.2d at 918 (testifying witness must be an expert, and the testimony must assist the trier of fact); *State v. Thomas*, 123 Wn. App. 771, 778, 98 P.3d 1258 (2004) ("Expert testimony is helpful if it concerns matters beyond the common knowledge of the average layperson." (citing *State v. Farr-Lenzini*, 93 Wn. App. 453, 461, 970 P.2d 313 (1999))).

Moreover, Mann's investigation was essentially Arndt's only defense. The State's experts asserted that Arndt lit the flame, igniting the beanbag chair and couch, and so committed arson as well as the other charged crimes. Mann's testimony on the plastic bucket and lack of expected residue near the couch would have undercut critical points of the State's theory. Excluding it violates the Sixth Amendment right to present a defense and was an abuse of discretion.

Harmless Error

A constitutional error is harmless if "it appears beyond a reasonable doubt that the error complained of did not contribute to the verdict obtained.'" *State v. Brown*, 147 Wn.2d 330, 341, 58 P.3d 889 (2002) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Neder v. United States*, 527 U.S. 1, 15, 119 S. Ct. 1827, 144 L. Ed. 2d 35 (1999)). "An error is not harmless beyond a reasonable doubt where there is a reasonable probability that the outcome of the trial would have been different had the error not occurred." *State v. Powell*, 126 Wn.2d 244, 267, 893 P.2d 615 (1995) (citing *State v. Benn*, 120 Wn.2d 631, 649, 845 P.2d 289 (1993)). "A reasonable probability exists when confidence in the outcome of the trial is undermined." *Id.*

As discussed above, when the evidence is essentially a defendant's entire defense, then there is no state interest that will supersede the defendant's right to present the defense. Here, Arndt's only defense to the Lynam investigation was Mann's testimony contradicting and questioning Lynam's conclusions. The majority holds that Mann was still able to dispute some of Lynam's conclusions, thus Arndt was able to present a

defense. This misses the point. Mann was able to contradict the Lynam investigation only by pointing out discrepancies in the report. He was unable to directly challenge the investigation by providing data on the plastic bucket and lack of expected plastic residue Mann determined by visiting the scene. This is the only direct evidentiary challenge to Lynam's findings. Thus, it was Arndt's entire defense to the Lynam investigation, which was critical to the State's case. Excluding it was not harmless error, and the exclusion violated Arndt's constitutional right to present a defense.

Double Jeopardy

Another critical issue here is whether double jeopardy applies to an aggravator of first degree arson in a first degree murder conviction. The majority holds that because the legislature clearly intended separate punishment for the crimes of first degree murder with an aggravator of first degree arson and first degree arson itself, double jeopardy is not implicated. When considering whether cumulative punishment is appropriate, we look to (1) consideration of express or implicit legislative intent, (2) application of the "same evidence" test, (3) application of the "merger doctrine," (4) consideration of any independent purpose or effect that would allow punishment as a separate offense. *See State v. Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d 765, 771-73, 108 P.3d 753 (2005).

It should be noted that the State admits the aggravator and the crime fall under the same evidence rule. That is "where the same act or transaction constitutes a violation of two distinct statutory provisions, the test to be applied to determine whether there are two offenses or only one, is whether each provision requires proof of a fact which the other

does not.” *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299, 304, 52 S. Ct. 180, 76 L. Ed. 306 (1932).

We must also consider that the landscape of criminal jurisprudence has changed over the years. The Supreme Court held that any fact that increases the mandatory minimum sentence is an element of the crime that must be submitted to the jury. *See Alleyne v. United States*, 570 U.S. 99, 133 S. Ct. 2151, 186 L. Ed. 2d 314 (2013). By broadly holding so, arguably an aggravator is considered an “element” of the crime because it increases the length of punishment for a defendant. But there are other elements involved in first degree murder that may distinguish the aggravator and the crime as two separate offenses. However, the State conceded in the lower appellate court that first degree felony murder and aggravated first degree murder with first degree arson as the aggravator are based on the same conduct. It should follow that first degree arson and aggravated first degree murder with first degree arson as the aggravator also constitutes the same conduct.

Blockburger and the same evidence tests control unless there is “a clear indication of contrary legislative intent.” *State v. Calle*, 125 Wn.2d 769, 778, 888 P.2d 155 (1995) (emphasis added) (citing *Albernaz v. United States*, 450 U.S. 333, 340, 101 S. Ct. 1137, 67 L. Ed. 2d 275 (1981)). In other words, overcoming *Blockburger* is an uphill battle.

Despite the majority's stretch to find such evidence, what little it uncovers does not overcome *Blockburger* as clearly contrary legislative intent. See majority at 36-37, 39.²

This court has recently examined double jeopardy in a similar context. In *State v. Muhammad*, No. 96090-9 (Wash. Nov. 7, 2019), the prosecutors charged Bisir Bilal Muhammad with felony murder predicated on first degree rape as well as first degree rape. Muhammad challenged this as a violation of double jeopardy under *Blockburger* and the same evidence tests. A majority of this court agreed that *Blockburger* applied. I see no appreciable difference between felony murder predicated on rape and rape, and that of aggravated first degree murder with an arson aggravator and first degree arson.

Arndt also argues that her convictions should have merged. The merger doctrine applies "where the degree of one offense is elevated by conduct constituting a separate offense." *State v. Kier*, 164 Wn.2d 798, 804, 194 P.3d 212 (2008). The Court of Appeals rejected the merger argument based on a hypertechnical nuance: the aggravator did not "elevate" the degree of the offense. But the aggravator effectively increased the punishment expected by Arndt and, as noted above, is considered an element of the offense under United States Supreme Court jurisprudence. The aggravator adds additional elements to the crime and correspondingly elevates the "degree" of

² As evidence of the independent purposes and effects exception to the merger doctrine, the majority offers the different locations of arson and murder in the criminal code and the differing protections they offer. Majority at 39. The majority cites *Calle* in support, but that case did not concern the independent purposes and effects test. We discussed the criminal code and purposes underlying the crimes of rape and incest as evidence that the legislature intended to punish the offenses separately even though they were committed by a single act. *Calle*, 125 Wn.2d at 780-81.

punishment to which a defendant expects. Even if we could apply such a nuance, the rule of lenity counsels against it. *Id.* at 812-14 (applying the merger doctrine under the rule of lenity). The merger doctrine should apply here, and the first degree arson conviction should merge with the aggravated first degree murder conviction.

The majority also argues *State v. Allen*, 192 Wn.2d 526, 431 P.3d 117 (2018), does not apply because it involved multiple prosecutions, whereas here this case involves multiple punishments. However, this is a distinction without effect. *Allen* also follows contemporary jurisprudence and effectively removes the distinction between aggravating factors and elements of a charged offense. *See id.* at 539 (“It is clear that the RCW 10.95.020 aggravating circumstances are elements for Sixth Amendment purposes because they are not limited to proof of a prior conviction and, by law, they increase the minimum penalty for first degree murder.”). I would hold that double jeopardy was implicated by the aggravator and the crime, and should have merged.

The majority further holds that even if the merger doctrine applies, the two offenses fall under the independent purpose or effect exception. “To establish an independent purpose or effect of a particular crime, that crime must injure the person or property of the victim or others in a separate and distinct manner from the crime for which it also serves as an element.” *State v. Harris*, 167 Wn. App. 340, 355, 272 P.3d 299, *review denied*, 175 Wn.2d 1006 (2012). Also of note, the offense must not be “merely incidental to the crime of which it forms an element.” *Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d at 778-79 (quoting *State v. Frohs*, 83 Wn. App. 803, 807, 924 P.2d 384 (1996)).

I disagree that the independent purpose or effect exception applies here. The majority reasons that the aggravated murder charge pertained to only one victim, whereas the arson charge was “‘manifestly dangerous’ to the other occupants.” Majority at 38. But there was no independent purpose or effect here. While the arson certainly did affect the property and others in addition to the victim here, they were merely incidental as it appears the purpose of the arson was to target the victim and not everyone else in the home. Moreover, without proof of the arson, Arndt would not be implicated by the murder of the victim. That is, if the fire was accidental, then Arndt could not be convicted of murder. Thus, the two offenses are incidental to one another and are not separate and distinct. The two offense should merge, and double jeopardy is necessarily violated.

Conclusion

A defendant’s right to present a defense is violated when the evidence excluded essentially amounts to a defendant’s entire defense. Mann’s testimony was the only evidence that directly challenged the State’s theory of the case. By excluding it, the trial court removed Arndt’s only defense against the evidence against her and violated her constitutional right to present a defense. Moreover, the conviction of aggravated first degree murder, with arson as the aggravator, and first degree arson violated double jeopardy and should have merged. I would reverse the Court of Appeals’ decision and remand the case to the trial court. Accordingly, I respectfully dissent.

Madsen, J.

John Madsen, Jr.
Plumson

APPENDIX C

December 12, 2017

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

DIVISION II

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

No. 48525-7-II

Respondent,

v.

SHELLY MARGARET ARNDT,

UNPUBLISHED OPINION

Appellant.

LEE, J. — Shelly Arndt appeals her convictions for aggravated first degree murder, with aggravating circumstances and special allegations of first degree arson, domestic violence, and a particularly vulnerable victim; first degree felony murder predicated on first degree arson, with aggravating circumstances and special allegations of domestic violence and a particularly vulnerable victim; first degree arson, with aggravating circumstances and special allegations of domestic violence and an impact on persons other than the victim; and six counts of second degree assault.

We hold that the trial court did not err when it excluded (1) Dale Mann's testimony about the melted bucket, the plastic container, demonstrative evidence, the polystyrene test results, flashover, and smoke visibility; and (2) Craig Hanson's testimony. However, we hold that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's testimony about his review of police reports, but the error was harmless. We further hold that the trial court did not violate Arndt's right to be free from double jeopardy by entering convictions for aggravated first degree murder with a first degree arson aggravating circumstance and first degree arson. But the trial court violated Arndt's right to

be free from double jeopardy by entering convictions for aggravated first degree murder with a first degree arson aggravating circumstance and first degree felony murder because the legislature intended for the conduct underlying Arndt's murder convictions to be punished as a single offense. Accordingly, we remand this case back to the trial court to vacate Arndt's first degree felony murder conviction, but we affirm the remaining convictions.

FACTS

A. THE INCIDENT

Sean and Kelly O'Neil¹ lived in a two-story split-level home with three of their children. The home was heated by a wood stove, primarily fueled by burning presto logs and wood kindling, located in the living room upstairs. There also was a gas insert and baseboard heaters to heat the downstairs, but both were turned off. There was a vent between the upstairs and downstairs directly underneath the hearth of the wood stove.

Downstairs, there were some cardboard boxes, a trunk, a foosball table, a weight rack and bench, a bookcase with books, a coffee can, the gas insert and hearth, a television, the baseboard heaters, a floor fan, and a leather couch. There also were three beanbag chairs that were by the foosball table.

On February 23, 2014, Arndt and her boyfriend, Darcy Veeder Jr., spent the night at the O'Neils' house. The two were drinking with Kelly and a friend, Donny Thomas. Arndt, Veeder, and Thomas were the last to go to bed. A fire was lit in the wood stove, but it was going out, and Thomas and Veeder could not get it going again. Later that night, the house caught on fire. Arndt

¹ Because the O'Neils share the same last name, we use their first names for clarity with no disrespect intended.

woke Kelly and Thomas, who got out with the kids, but Veeder did not make it out and died in the fire.

B. THE CHARGES

After an investigation, the State charged Arndt by amended information with aggravated first degree murder, with aggravating circumstances and special allegations of first degree arson, domestic violence, and a particularly vulnerable victim; first degree felony murder predicated on first degree arson, with aggravating circumstances and special allegations of domestic violence and a particularly vulnerable victim; first degree arson, with aggravating circumstances and special allegations of domestic violence and an impact on persons other than the victim; and six counts of second degree assault.

C. PRETRIAL

The State filed a motion to exclude the testimony of Craig Hanson. The parties agreed that Hanson had worked for the Kitsap County Fire Marshal's Office sometime in 2013 under David Lynam, the fire marshal, but that Hanson was not working there at the time of the fire. Arndt represented that Hanson would testify about what Lynam instructed him to document during the course of a fire investigation and how to gather evidence. Arndt agreed that Hanson did not have facts specific to this case. The State argued that Hanson's testimony should be excluded based on relevancy, hearsay, foundation, and prejudice.

The trial court ruled that Hanson's testimony was not relevant because he was not a part of the investigation in this case nor was he a part of the fire marshal's office at the time of the fire. The trial court also found that Hanson had not been identified as an expert who could testify about

the proper procedures the fire marshal's office is required to follow in an origin and cause investigation.

D. TRIAL

1. Kelly O'Neil and Donny Thomas

Kelly O'Neil testified that in the middle of the night, Arndt woke her up and told her that the house was full of smoke. Kelly realized that the house was on fire. It smelled like burning rubber tires. Once Kelly and Arndt got out of the house, they realized that others were still in the house. They both went back into the house. While going downstairs, Kelly saw an orange glow towards the downstairs family room side.

Donny Thomas testified that Arndt woke him up and told him that there was possibly a fire. Thomas looked to the fireplace, saw nothing, and then went to look downstairs and saw fire coming from the downstairs living room.

2. Edward Iskra

Edward Iskra, a fire investigator hired by an insurance company to investigate the fire, conducted an origin and cause investigation of the fire. His purpose in this case was to conduct a fire investigation, not to produce a report. He was able to enter the house after Lynam, the fire marshal, released the scene.

Iskra testified that National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 921 is a guide for fire investigations and it is appropriate to follow the NFPA 921 in origin and cause investigations.²

² The NFPA requires that the scientific method be followed throughout a fire investigation. Iskra could not think of any other text that was more authoritative than NFPA 921. And the International Association of Arson Investigators states that NFPA 921 is widely recognized as an authoritative guide for the fire investigation profession.

Within that guide is the scientific method, which is a procedure to standardize fire investigations and determine where a fire started.³ Fire investigators who arrive on the scene later frequently rely on the information gathered by other investigators who arrived first.

After investigating the upstairs area and analyzing the burn patterns, Iskra determined that the fire originated from the recreation room downstairs.⁴ Once downstairs, Iskra investigated and ruled out the light switch, outlets, pedestal fan, ceiling fan, television, baseboard heaters, and gas stove as possible origin points. He ultimately concluded that the fire was intentionally set, the exact origin of the fire was on the north side of the stairway in the northeast portion of the couch on the floor, and the ignition source was more likely than not an open flame.

Iskra also concluded that it was possible the room “flashed over,”⁵ but that the room did not flash over because of the open stairwell. 9 VRP at 1652. Whether flashover occurred or not did not affect his conclusions because flashover would just tell him where his general area of origin and cause was, and he would still be able to analyze fire patterns to find the point of origin.

³ The scientific method involves (1) recognizing the need or assignment, (2) defining the problem, (3) collecting data, (4) analyzing the data and testing probable hypotheses, and (5) determining the final theory and where the fire started.

⁴ The family room and recreation room downstairs were essentially one room divided by a beam, but no wall separated the rooms.

⁵ “Flashover” is a process that occurs when a fire is burning within a room and the layer of heat that travels upward has nowhere to go and comes down to preheat the rest of the room and auto-ignite all fuels and contents.

3. Kenneth Rice

Kenneth Rice, a senior fire investigator consultant, was asked to perform a technical review⁶ of Lynam's origin and cause determination, which is allowed under NFPA 921.⁷ Rice was also retained to determine origin of the fire. He reviewed the reports generated by the fire marshal's office, including Lynam's report and the supplemental reports of his deputies, Dale Mann's report, the fire department report, the crime lab report, the coroner's report, and photographs. Rice also spoke with Lynam after conducting his technical review. From the photographs of the downstairs, Rice could tell that the fire did not start in the area by the sliding glass door, nor in the area by the fireplace and right of the fireplace.

After reading Lynam's report and talking to him, Rice still had some concerns about whether an ember could have escaped the fireplace upstairs and traveled through the vent to start a fire downstairs. Rice and Lynam performed a test together to address Rice's concern. The two recreated the hearth and vent assembly, burned two presto logs in the hearth, shoveled a large amount of embers out, and dropped them directly through the vent, onto a basket of newspaper and tissue paper. Out of the handful of embers that came down through the vent, only two burned small holes in the newspaper but did not start a fire. Because the embers did not carry enough energy by the time they reached the paper, a fire was unable to start. Based on the test, Rice testified that "it didn't appear probable that an ember could have escaped the fireplace that was in

⁶ A "technical review" involves a review of "all the data that [are in] any written reports that are generated, photographs that were taken, [and] evidence that was collected." 10 Verbatim Report of Proceedings (VRP) at 1894.

⁷ Rice testified that NFPA 921 is the "most commonly used guide in the community." 13 VRP at 2431.

the upstairs of the home” and start a fire downstairs. 13 Verbatim Report of Proceedings (VRP) at 2379.

Rice and Lynam also conducted a smoke test to see when someone in the upstairs living room would be able to see smoke if the fire was right under the vent. Based on the test, Rice concluded that the fire “on a more probable than not basis did not occur directly under that vent or in [that] area” because the witness statements said that there was not any smoke upstairs when they were notified about the odor of smoke. 13 VRP at 2384.

Rice and Lynam also conducted a furniture ignition test. They lit a beanbag chair on fire with a barbeque lighter next to a leather couch. Once on fire, the beanbag filling started to spill out, pool, and ignite. The pooling spread under the couch and the couch then started to catch on fire.

Rice concluded that the area of origin was the left side of the couch and that the fire was incendiary because of the lack of an accidental ignition source in the area. He also concluded that Lynam’s investigation was thorough and followed the scientific method.

4. David Lynam

David Lynam, the Kitsap County Fire Marshal, investigated the fire. Lynam confirmed that NFPA 921 is the guide he uses for fire investigations. When investigating the origin and cause of a fire, he utilizes the systemic approach in NFPA 921, the scientific method. In doing so, to test a hypothesis, the proper method is to test the negative. NFPA 921 also requires the cause of the fire to be probable, not just possible.

In investigating the origin and cause of the fire using the scientific method, Lynam first examined the upstairs and decided that the fire did not come from the upstairs. Lynam then examined the downstairs.

Downstairs, Lynam saw heavy fire damage to the southwest wall of the family room, which separated the family room and stairwell behind the couch. Lynam later established that the couch area was the area of origin.⁸ Lynam then layered⁹ around the couch area. After eliminating a number of hypotheses, Lynam determined that the northeast corner of the couch was the point of origin for the fire.

After establishing the point of origin, Lynam began examining for possible causes, which involved gathering information of possible ignition sources and then analyzing them to prove or disprove different hypotheses. This process continued until a hypotheses for the cause of the fire was reached that could not be denied.

One hypothesis was that the outlets started the fire. Lynam had two of the outlets examined by a forensic electrical engineer who found nothing wrong with them, so Lynam ruled them out as the cause of the fire. Lynam then tested a pedestal fan, which was determined to be not plugged in, and ruled the fan out as the cause of the fire. Lynam also tested the baseboard heaters as a cause, but the heaters were off and the breakers for them were also off. Lynam also ruled out the

⁸ The “area of origin” is the general area where the fire initiated and is less specific than the “point of origin.” 8 VRP at 1504-05.

⁹ “Layering” is the process of “digging through the debris of a fire,” going from the least to the worst damaged areas to determine a point of origin. 8 VRP at 1487. It is the first step in testing a hypothesis and analyzing the scene.

television, fireplace insert, a coffee can, speakers, ceiling fan, bookshelf area, foosball table, and smoking as causes of the fire.

Lynam then considered the hypothesis that an ember from the fireplace upstairs came downstairs and caught the couch on fire. Lynam later conducted a test of that hypothesis and ruled it out. Lynam testified that embers could come downstairs through the vent and ignite something, but only if the embers were scraped off the hearth and put into the vent. And even then, the embers that made it down the vent were incapable of igniting newspaper.

Lynam also hypothesized whether a beanbag chair lit on fire next to the couch could catch the couch on fire. He tested the hypothesis by using a beanbag chair like the one that had been in the house, placed it next to a leather couch, and lit the beanbag chair on fire. The beanbag chair created a pool of fire, which went under the couch and caught the couch on fire. After the couch was done burning, Lynam saw the same burn pattern on the couch that he saw in the O'Neil home, and he smelled the same burning tire aroma that Kelly had reported.

Ultimately, Lynam concluded that the "fire was ignited by application of a handheld flame to combustibles placed on or near the northeast corner of the couch," and it was an incendiary fire. 15 VRP at 2851. Lynam admitted that he did not review the entire sheriff's office case file before generating his report, but that there was nothing in the sheriff's case file that made him want to change his conclusions after he did a complete review of the case file.

5. Dale Mann

Arndt called Dale Mann as a witness. Mann is a senior forensic chemist who has several fire and arson investigation certifications and is experienced with reviewing materials from a particular incident.

Mann testified that he was hired only to review Lynam's origin and cause investigation. Like the other witnesses, Mann also testified that NFPA 921 is the accepted standard for fire investigations. NFPA 921 requires the use of the scientific method and requires scientific evaluation of the evidence and processes. Mann stated that he did not perform an origin and cause investigation or a technical review using the scientific method required by NFPA 921 or conduct a scientific evaluation of the evidence or Lynam's processes. Instead, his review combined aspects of a technical review and a peer review.¹⁰ Mann admitted that most fire investigators do not conduct the type of review that he did in this case. Instead, the most common method used by people when they do the type of review he did "is outlined in [NFPA] 921." 21 VRP at 4059.

The State moved to exclude Mann's testimony on the basis that Mann did not follow the methodology set forth in NFPA 921, which is the standard that should be employed and is the most common method used. The State argued that Mann should not be allowed to opine about the appropriateness of Lynam's investigation when Mann's review did not follow the proper methodology, and because Mann did not follow the proper methodology, his opinions were not trustworthy. The trial court allowed Arndt to voir dire Mann outside the presence of the jury prior to ruling on the State's motion to exclude.

During voir dire, Mann testified NFPA 921 removes the subjectivity of information used by fire investigators and relies on data that has been validated. A witness statement is not data that should be considered in an investigation until it is validated, verified, or its accuracy is

¹⁰ "Peer reviews" are done on "white papers or articles that are going to be published in a professional journal" and are done by people who have no association with the author of the reviewed material. 13 VRP at 2472-73; 19 VRP at 3732.

authenticated. Typically, data is used to test a hypothesis, and it is contrary to the scientific method to test a hypothesis using speculative or unverified information. He does not consider things that are not data in rendering his opinions.

After a cursory review of Lynam's investigation, Mann concluded that Lynam's file did not include "a tremendous amount of data" and that there was not enough data to ascertain origin and/or cause of the fire. 19 VRP at 3618-19. Despite this conclusion, Mann did agree that Lynam was correct that the origin of the fire was in the downstairs family room.

Although Mann could render his opinion based only on Lynam's investigation file, for the purposes of litigation, Mann went out to the fire scene to collect more data to "further examine the hypothesis" Lynam presented as the origin and cause of the fire. 19 VRP at 3620. Lynam did not validate the witness statement that a beanbag chair was on the foosball table, but Mann relied on that unverified witness statement to challenge Lynam's investigation into the origin and cause of the fire. And in challenging Lynam's investigation into the origin and cause of the fire, Mann did not conduct tests to rule out other possible origins or causes of the fire, like the ceiling fan or the pedestal fan, which is required under NFPA 921.

After voir dire, the State argued that Mann did more than a review of Lynam's fire investigation file. Instead, Mann actually conducted selective testing to reach an origin and cause conclusion solely for the purposes of litigation without following the scientific method required by NFPA 921.

The trial court agreed with the State that Mann "is taking nibbles at doing an origin and cause" investigation, picking and choosing what aspects of the fire scene he wanted to investigate

in furtherance of litigation without following the scientific method required under NFPA 921. 19

VRP at 3650. The trial court stated:

It is not a problem that he goes to the scene, ... but it is a problem when he starts to test ... because at that point in time he becomes an investigator. And an investigator, if he is to be considered reliable ... if he's going to do an origin and cause, that's fine, let's call it that. But he hasn't done that. He said many times over he didn't do an origin and cause.

19 VRP at 3650-51. The trial court ruled that although Mann agreed with Lynam's opinion about the origin of the fire, Mann could not give an opinion on the ultimate origin and cause of the fire. However, Mann was allowed to testify as to his opinions about the procedures Lynam used in reaching his conclusions about the origin and cause of the fire. Thus, Mann could not testify as to his own opinion of the origin and cause of the fire and he could not testify as to any testing he conducted to reach such an opinion.

a. Melted bucket

On direct examination, Arndt sought to introduce testimony from Mann that he found the remnants of a melted plastic bucket near where Lynam believed was the point of origin for the fire. Mann investigated that area of the floor to gather data to test Lynam's hypothesis. The bucket was adhered to the floor and Mann detached it from the floor with a shovel. Mann was prepared to testify that he lifted the bucket and found a protected area underneath, which meant that the fire could not have started there. Arndt sought to introduce this testimony to disprove Lynam's conclusion that the origin of the fire was near the couch and that the cause was a beanbag that had been set on fire.

The trial court excluded Mann's testimony about lifting the bucket and his findings following that lifting, reasoning that lifting the bucket constituted testing. However, the trial court

did allow Mann to testify that he observed the remnants of a melted plastic bucket by the east end of the couch and that the remnants protected the floor; that such buckets were made of polyethylene and that polystyrene is the material in beanbag chairs; that polystyrene survives fire better than polyethylene; and that if the bucket survived, he would have expected the polystyrene pool of liquid from the beanbag chair to survive as well.

b. Plastic container

Mann testified that he found remnants of a plastic container by the hearth downstairs and other debris. The plastic was stuck to the floor and did not move if you nudged it. Arndt then asked Mann about protected areas and Mann said,

I have seen tens of thousands of protected areas in my career. As soon as you have a piece of plastic that's been melted or stuck to a surface, the surface under that material, if the bottom side of that plastic is in pristine condition, that says that the surface it was attached to never went above the melting point of the material that is adhered to it.

20 VRP at 3960. No further questions were asked regarding the plastic container.

c. Demonstrative evidence

Arndt sought to question Mann about a demonstration that he performed in his lab and pictures from that demonstration. Arndt insisted that it was not a test but a demonstrative exhibit that showed the principle of open flame combustion. The trial court initially stated that it did not see it as relevant, but allowed Arndt to put on an offer of proof.

The first part of Mann's demonstration involved a carpet with a pool of ignitable liquid that was lit on fire, leaving a protected area. The second part of Mann's demonstration involved a bag of plastic packing peanuts that was lit on fire. When questioned by the State, Mann admitted,

[W]hen push comes to shove, my conclusion of the interpretation of spalling^[11] by Fire Marshal Lynam and the fact that it was caused by a [beanbag] chair placed there contradicts the scientific principles involved in combustion of a plastic like that.

20 VRP at 3998. Mann went on to state that the demonstration “educates the jury so that they can understand whether or not interpretation presented for certain symptoms are reasonable or not.”

20 VRP at 4000. Arndt stated that the demonstrative evidence would be used to show “that data was inconsistent with what you would expect to see there, which would be . . . a burn pattern as opposed to spalling.” 20 VRP at 4002.

The trial court excluded evidence of Mann’s demonstration. The trial court reasoned that the proffered evidence constituted testing and did not “replicate the situation and the circumstance that we have in this investigation.” 20 VRP at 4004. Rather, the evidence compared Mann’s conclusions and what he believed spalling or the burn marks would look like to what Lynam testified to, which went beyond the scope of what Mann was allowed to testify about based on the court’s prior ruling.

d. Review of reports

The State moved to exclude Mann’s testimony about materials not produced by the fire marshal, such as police reports and coroner’s reports. The State argued that such reports were not included in Lynam’s file and that Mann’s opinions based on such reports were not “based on what all of [the] fire science folks do.” 19 VRP at 3745.

¹¹ “Spalling” is the flaking of concrete that occurs when the moisture or the hydrated water in the concrete is forced to evaporate quickly. Such a process may create a dog leg pattern.

The trial court ruled that Mann would not be able to give an opinion that was based on what a police report said, nor would he be able to reference the police reports or coroner's reports. The trial court reasoned that Mann had not shown that experts in the field of evaluating fire investigations reasonably relied on police reports. In an offer of proof, Mann then testified that reports and interviews conducted by law enforcement would be commonly considered in his field. But the trial court stood by its ruling.

e. Polystyrene test results

In an offer of proof, Mann testified that one of the tests he performed was based on a witness's statement that there was a beanbag in the area by the foosball table. He stated that this test would show the presence of polystyrene, which would be evidence of the beanbag chairs. Mann's testing found polystyrene by the foosball table, but not by the couch. Mann's results from the polystyrene tests were offered to disprove Lynam's hypothesis on origin and cause—that there were beanbag chairs by the foosball table and that one of them was moved near the couch.

The trial court excluded Mann's testimony about the results of his polystyrene testing because

[if the court] were to allow [Mann] to testify to the polystyrene testing, that effectively allows this witness to go through a fire scene and pick out areas that he believes are important for purposes of this litigation to advance or diminish certain aspects of the scene.

If he were to do an origin and cause, he would need to follow the scientific method and eliminate various hypotheses.

Instead by focusing on one area, which seems to be this foosball area, he's taking one hypothesis and testing it. And not eliminating, under the scientific method, the entire scene. And that was especially evident when asked about the fan. Because he said himself, well, I knew that the investigation was inadequate because the Fire Marshal didn't test the fan.

Well, that was apparent. And he said he didn't need to do anything more than that. He didn't pick up the fan to see if it worked.

If his belief that that was enough for him to make the analysis that the fire marshal didn't do the work he needed to do, that same analysis could have been done with the foosball area.

It would have been, well, the Fire Marshal didn't evaluate the foosball area, period. Instead he went a step further. And it is this court's review, in furtherance of litigation to test that area for polystyrene, and that's where he exceeds his limits.

19 VRP at 3651-52.

f. Flashover

Mann testified that "the lowest area of burn, particularly in the case of flashover, may not be the origin of the fire." 20 VRP at 3814. The trial court excluded Mann's opinion as to whether the room in which the fire originated flashed over, but allowed him to testify to the indicators of flashover that he found. Mann testified that

[a]ll this kind—these patterns here are all concrete that chipped up. It means it got very hot. It means we had—and the carpet that overlaid that area was pretty burned up. It was consumed in the fire. It said we had a tremendous amount of energy or a broad area that was radiating down to the floor. We know that doesn't burn as well as newspaper, so we know we had more than 20 kilowatts per square meter of energy, and that is a classic definition of flashover.

20 VRP at 3827-28. Mann also testified that

I believe that that fire scene had practically every post-fire indicator for flashover. And it had many indicators in the sequence, if you look at the timeline of flashover.

So, yes, it had many—there's nothing at all inconsistent with anything about that fire to indicate that it did not go to flashover.

20 VRP at 3894.

g. Smoke visibility

Mann also testified as to the visibility of smoke in the living room at the time of the fire. He stated that he did not see that the fire marshal had considered whether the lights were on or off in the room, whether there was a window covering, or whether there might be light coming in from the window. He also testified that he looked at how apparent smoke would be upstairs and that “[i]t seem[ed] obvious to [him] that there is smoke upstairs.” 20 VRP at 3897.

Mann evaluated the hypothesis that Thomas should have noticed smoke in the living room when he walked by the vents by the fireplace. Mann tested the hypothesis by gathering data from online resources about the distance of nearby streetlights, including aerial images of the O’Neil house. In the end, Mann said that he did not have an answer to the hypothesis. The State moved to strike the testimony, but the trial court only issued a warning and did not grant the State’s motion.

E. VERDICT AND SENTENCING

The jury found Arndt guilty as charged. The trial court sentenced Arndt to life in prison without the possibility of parole for her aggravated first degree murder conviction with aggravating circumstances and special allegations of first degree arson, domestic violence, and a particularly vulnerable victim. The trial court did not impose a sentence for her first degree felony murder conviction predicated on first degree arson, but the conviction for first degree felony murder remained in the judgment and sentence. The trial court ordered the sentences for her remaining convictions for first degree arson and second degree assault to run concurrent to the aggravated first degree murder conviction.

Arndt appeals her convictions.

ANALYSIS

A. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Arndt argues that we should apply a de novo standard of review to the trial court's exclusion of Mann's and Hanson's testimony because the trial court's ruling implicated her constitutional right to present a defense. However, the State argues that an abuse of discretion standard should be applied. We apply the abuse of discretion standard.

The United States Constitution and the Washington State Constitution guarantee defendants the right to present a defense. U.S. CONST. amend. VI, XIV; WASH. CONST. art. I, § 22; *State v. Wittenbarger*, 124 Wn.2d 467, 474, 880 P.2d 517 (1994); *State v. Yokel*, 196 Wn. App. 424, 433, 383 P.3d 619 (2016). Accordingly, a defendant has a "right to present a defense consisting of relevant evidence that is not otherwise inadmissible." *State v. Mee Hui Kim*, 134 Wn. App. 27, 41, 139 P.3d 354 (2006) (quoting *State v. Rehak*, 67 Wn. App. 157, 162, 834 P.2d 651 (1992)), *review denied*, 159 Wn.2d 1022 (2007). However, this right does not extend to irrelevant or inadmissible evidence. *State v. Jones*, 168 Wn.2d 713, 720, 230 P.3d 576 (2010); *State v. Aguirre*, 168 Wn.2d 350, 363, 229 P.3d 669 (2010).¹²

¹² The dissent would hold that the trial court erroneously excluded "crucial, highly probative testimony from Dale Mann." Dissent at 38. However, Mann's excluded testimony failed to satisfy both *Frye v. United States*, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923) and ER 702, as discussed more fully below, and therefore, Mann's excluded testimony was not admissible. Even if "crucial" and "highly probative," expert testimony must meet the Frye test and ER 702 to be admissible. *Lahey v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc.*, 176 Wn.2d 909, 918, 296 P.3d 860 (2013).

Also, the dissent seems to conflate the burden of proof to show admissibility of an expert's testimony under *Frye* and ER 702 with the ultimate burden of proof in a criminal trial. See Dissent at 43. Arndt did not argue burden shifting in the trial court or on appeal.

We review a trial court's evidentiary rulings for an abuse of discretion. *State v. Clark*, 187 Wn.2d 641, 648, 389 P.3d 462 (2017).¹³ And we defer to the trial court's rulings unless "no reasonable person would take the view adopted by the trial court." *Id.* at 648 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *State v. Atsbeha*, 142 Wn.2d 904, 914, 16 P.3d 626 (2001)).

Here, although Arndt argues her right to present a defense was violated, and thus, a de novo standard applies, the alleged violation occurred as a result of relevancy rulings made by the trial court. As a result, we apply an abuse of discretion standard of review.

B. EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE

Arndt argues that the trial court erred by excluding critical evidence that was relevant and admissible, including (1) Mann's testimony regarding a melted bucket, a plastic container, demonstrative evidence, his review of police reports, polystyrene test results, flashover, and smoke visibility; and (2) Craig Hanson's testimony on the fire marshal's policies and procedures. We disagree.

1. Mann Testimony

The trial court must exclude expert testimony involving scientific evidence unless the testimony satisfies both *Frye* and ER 702. *Lakey v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc.*, 176 Wn.2d 909,

¹³ The dissent appears to agree that "a trial court's ER 702 decision on the admissibility of expert testimony" is reviewed under an abuse of discretion standard and that a defendant has no right to present inadmissible testimony, but the dissent then proposes a "different analysis" when "a criminal defendant offers expert testimony that has high probative value." Dissent at 40, 46, 49. In creating a new evidentiary standard, the dissent appears to ignore the basic premise that if an expert's opinion is not admissible because it fails to meet the requirements of *Frye* and ER 702, then the evidence must be excluded, regardless of its probative value.

918, 296 P.3d 860 (2013).¹⁴ To satisfy *Frye*, “the trial court must find that the underlying scientific theory and the ‘techniques, experiments, or studies utilizing that theory’ are generally accepted in the relevant scientific community and capable of producing reliable results.” *Lakey*, 176 Wn.2d at 918 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Anderson v. Akzo Nobel Coatings, Inc.*, 172 Wn.2d 593, 603, 260 P.3d 857 (2011)).

Under ER 702, “[i]f scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue,” a qualified expert may provide opinion testimony thereto.¹⁵ Such testimony is admissible if it would be helpful to the trier of fact, which is construed broadly. *State v. Morales*, 196 Wn. App. 106, 122, 383 P.3d 539 (2016), *review*

¹⁴ The dissent’s silence as to Mann’s failure to satisfy the requirements of *Frye* seems to imply that the dissent would allow proffered expert testimony if it satisfies the requirements of ER 702, but not *Frye*. That is contrary to our Supreme Court’s holding in *Lakey*, 176 Wn.2d at 918.

Also, the dissent concludes that “the State did not object to Mann’s testimony based on *Frye*.” Dissent at 46. Here, there is no dispute that NFPA 921 is the scientific method followed in a fire investigation. Mann admitted that his review did not follow the methods required by NFPA 921 for the type of review he conducted. And Mann did not conduct an origin and cause investigation following the scientific method set forth in NFPA 921. While the State did not specifically cite to *Frye*, the State did argue that Mann “didn’t use the proper methodology, which means his opinions aren’t trustworthy.” 19 VRP at 3603.

¹⁵ Under ER 703, experts are allowed to base their opinion testimony on facts or data that is not admissible in evidence if it is “of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject.” The otherwise inadmissible facts or data underlying an expert’s opinion may be admissible for the limited purpose of explaining the basis for an expert’s opinion, but it is not substantive evidence. *State v. Wineberg*, 74 Wn.2d 372, 384, 444 P.2d 787 (1968). However, the trial court should not allow expert opinions if the “expert can show only that he customarily relies on such material and if the data are relied on only in preparing for litigation.” *In re Det. of McGary*, 175 Wn. App. 328, 340, 306 P.3d 1005, *review denied*, 178 Wn.2d 1020 (2013). In evaluating the underlying facts, the trial court has discretion to determine whether such information is sufficiently reliable to form the basis of the expert’s opinion. *Id.*

denied, 187 Wn.2d 1015 (2017); *State v. Groth*, 163 Wn. App. 548, 564, 261 P.3d 183 (2011), *review denied*, 173 Wn.2d 1026 (2012). However, ER 702 excludes testimony where the expert fails to adhere to the reliable methodology. *In re Det. of McGary*, 175 Wn. App. 328, 339, 306 P.3d 1005, *review denied*, 178 Wn.2d 1020 (2013). Unreliable testimony is not helpful to the trier of fact and is properly excluded under ER 702. *Id.*

The trial court acts as a gatekeeper with respect to expert testimony and can exclude otherwise admissible evidence if it fails to meet the standards of the applicable rule of evidence. *State v. King County Dist. Court W. Div.*, 175 Wn. App. 630, 638, 307 P.3d 765, *review denied*, 179 Wn.2d 1006 (2013). The trial court has broad discretion in determining the admissibility of an expert's testimony. *McGary*, 175 Wn. App. at 339. And if the basis for the admission or exclusion of expert opinion is fairly debatable, we will not disturb the trial court's ruling. *In re Det. of Coe*, 160 Wn. App. 809, 818, 250 P.3d 1056 (2011).

a. Melted bucket by the couch

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's testimony about what he saw after lifting a melted bucket found in the area where Lynam concluded was the point of origin. Specifically, Arndt argues that evidence Mann found after moving the melted bucket was relevant because it would have disproved Lynam's hypothesized ignition sequence, and thus was admissible. We disagree.

Relevant evidence is only admissible if it is not excluded by another rule. ER 402. And expert testimony may be excluded where the expert fails to adhere to the reliable methodology. *McGary*, 175 Wn. App. at 339. The methodology for conducting an origin and cause investigation was to follow the scientific method in NFPA 921, which involved (1) recognizing the need or

assignment, (2) defining the problem, (3) collecting data, (4) analyzing the data and testing probable hypotheses to prove or disprove the different hypotheses, and (5) determining the final theory.

Here, Mann stated that he was hired only to review Lynam's origin and cause investigation. In his review, Mann admitted that most fire investigators would not conduct the type of review he did and that he did not follow the methodology required by NFPA 921. Mann also admitted that he did more than a review of Lynman's investigation. Mann conducted selective testing solely for the purpose of litigation, and he did not follow the scientific method required by NFPA 921 in doing so. The trial court did not find Mann's testimony about origin and cause to be reliable. As a result, the trial court limited Mann's testimony about the melted bucket to his actual observations. Such a limitation was proper as *Frye* requires the trial court to find that "the underlying scientific theory and the 'techniques, experiments, or studies utilizing that theory' are generally accepted in the relevant scientific community and capable of producing reliable results." *Lakey*, 176 Wn.2d at 918 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Anderson*, 172 Wn.2d at 603).¹⁶ Arndt failed to show Mann satisfied this requirement.

Arndt also argues that the evidence was admissible through Mann as a fact witness because it was within his personal knowledge, and it was admissible as the underlying factual basis for his

¹⁶ The dissent relies on *Colley v. PeaceHealth*, 177 Wn. App. 717, 312 P.3d 989 (2013), as a "more applicable civil case" than *Lakey*. Dissent at 45. We respectfully disagree because Colley did not address the issue of whether a proffered expert's testimony is admissible when it fails to meet the standard set forth in *Frye* and ER 702. Rather, the issue in *Colley* was whether the trial court erred in denying a motion to exclude experts' testimony when the experts had no opinions on causation. 177 Wn. App. at 727-28.

conclusions on Lynam's investigation. However, Mann was more than a fact witness. Arndt proffered Mann as an expert that would testify to the significance of the melted bucket's presence, his findings related thereto, and how those findings disproved Lynam's hypothesis as to cause and origin of the fire. This would have required specialized knowledge. *See* ER 702.

Regardless, Mann was allowed to testify that he saw a melted bucket and why he thought the melted bucket was significant. Mann testified that he observed the remnants of a melted plastic bucket by the east end of the couch and that the remnants protected the floor; that such buckets were made of polyethylene and that polystyrene is the material in beanbag chairs; that polystyrene survives fire better than polyethylene; and that if the bucket survived, he would have expected the polystyrene pool of liquid from the beanbag chair to as well.

Thus, even though Mann was not allowed to testify about what he saw after he physically manipulated the melted bucket, Mann was allowed to testify as to why he thought the melted bucket was important. We hold that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in ruling that Mann could not testify to his lifting the melted bucket and what he saw after lifting that bucket.

b. Plastic container by the hearth and other debris

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it precluded Mann from testifying about a plastic container that he found by the hearth, along with other debris. We disagree.

Mann testified that he found remnants of a plastic container and other debris by the hearth downstairs. Mann said that the plastic was stuck to the floor and did not move if you nudged it. The trial court reminded Mann that his testimony was not to go into testing or manipulation. No further questions were asked regarding the plastic container or other debris.

While the trial court reminded Mann about the court's rulings as to the scope of his testimony, the trial court did not expressly exclude any testimony by Mann. Therefore, there is no trial court ruling for this court to review.

c. Demonstrative exhibit

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded evidence of a demonstration that Mann performed, and the related testimony and photographs. We disagree.

The use of demonstrative or illustrative evidence is favored, and the trial court has wide latitude in deciding to admit or exclude demonstrative evidence. *In re Pers. Restraint of Woods*, 154 Wn.2d 400, 426, 114 P.3d 607 (2005). Such evidence is admissible if the experiment was conducted under substantially similar conditions as the event at issue. *State v. Hultenschmidt*, 125 Wn. App. 259, 268, 102 P.3d 192 (2004). Determining whether the similarity is sufficient is within the trial court's discretion, and the trial court's decision will not be disturbed on appeal absent an abuse of discretion. *State v. Finch*, 137 Wn.2d 792, 816, 975 P.2d 967 (1999) (plurality opinion).

Here, the trial court excluded evidence of Mann's demonstration because it was testing and did not "replicate the situation and the circumstance that we have in this investigation." 20 VRP at 4004. This rationale was within the trial court's discretion.

While Arndt argues that the purpose of the demonstrative evidence was to show a general principle and was not a re-creation of the fire conditions, defense counsel stated that the evidence would be used to show "that data was inconsistent with what you would expect to see there, which would be . . . a burn pattern as opposed to spalling." 20 VRP at 4002. This showed that the evidence was not only sought to be introduced to show a general principle, but also to prove what should have occurred. But the demonstration involved a carpet with an ignitable liquid lit on fire

and packing peanuts that were lit on fire. As a result, the trial court found that the conditions of the experiment were not similar to those in this case. Arndt fails to show that the trial court abused its discretion in excluding this evidence.

d. Review of reports

Arndt next argues that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's opinions drawn from his review of police reports and coroner's reports as a part of his evaluation of Lynam's investigation. We agree but hold that the error was harmless.

i. Testimony admissible

"Expert testimony is admissible if the witness's expertise is supported by the evidence, his opinion is based on material reasonably relied on in his professional community, and his testimony is helpful to the trier of fact." *Deep Water Brewing, LLC v. Fairway Res. Ltd.*, 152 Wn. App. 229, 271, 215 P.3d 990 (2009), *review denied*, 168 Wn.2d 1024 (2010). Such was the case with regard to the police and coroner's reports.

The trial court ruled that Mann would not be able to give an opinion that was based on what a police report said, nor be able to reference the police reports or coroner's reports. The trial court reasoned that Mann had not shown that experts in the field of evaluating fire investigations reasonably relied on police reports under ER 703. But in an offer of proof, Mann testified that reports and interviews conducted by law enforcement would be commonly considered in his field. Mann's expertise was supported by his testimony on his experience and certifications, police reports were established as reasonably relied upon in his professional community through Mann's offer of proof, and Mann's testimony regarding the reports would help the jury understand the basis of his opinion.

Thus, the evidence was relevant, and the trial court should have admitted Mann's opinion testimony based on the police reports and coroner's reports. A defendant has a "right to present a defense 'consisting of relevant evidence that is not otherwise inadmissible.'" *Mee Hui Kim*, 134 Wn. App. at 41 (quoting *Rehak*, 67 Wn. App at 162).

ii. Harmless error

"An erroneous evidentiary ruling that violates the defendant's constitutional rights . . . is presumed prejudicial unless the State can show the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt." *State v. Franklin*, 180 Wn.2d 371, 377 n.2, 325 P.3d 159 (2014). An error is harmless beyond a reasonable doubt if there is no reasonable doubt that the jury would have arrived at the same verdict if it was allowed to hear the excluded evidence. *Id.* at 383. The State can show the error was harmless here.

Arndt argues that the trial court's exclusion prevented her from having Mann point out that Lynam reached his conclusions before reviewing all the available information, having Mann explain that Lynam ignored discrepancies upon review of the material, and made Mann seem less thorough than the other experts that testified they reviewed such reports. But the jury already knew that Lynam reached his conclusions before reviewing all the available information. Lynam testified that he did not complete the review of the entire case file from the sheriff's office before generating his report.

Furthermore, while there were discrepancies that existed within the police reports that Mann could have pointed out—regarding Thomas's statements on who was a smoker in the house and who tried to get the fire going again the night of the fire—the discrepancies were apparent to the jury. Thomas testified that he and Veeder tried getting the fire going again, while Lynam

testified that Thomas told him that Arndt and Thomas tried to restart the fire. Also, the discrepancies were insignificant to the ultimate origin and cause determination because Lynam's testing ruled out the hypothesis of smoking or an ember from the fireplace upstairs as causes of the fire.

As for Arndt's contention that the exclusion made Mann seem less thorough than the other experts, Mann conducted a different review than the other experts and he did not testify to the materials that he did in fact review. The jury would thus have no reason to believe that Mann did or did not review such materials or question the thoroughness of his investigation. Thus, there is no reasonable doubt that the jury would have reached the same verdict even if it had heard the excluded evidence. Therefore, the trial court's failure to admit Mann's testimony as to his review of police reports was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.

e. Polystyrene test results

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded the results of Mann's polystyrene tests. We disagree.

In Arndt's offer of proof, Mann testified that he was hired only to review Lynam's fire investigation. He did not perform an origin and cause investigation. Mann stated that his evaluation of Lynam's fire investigation could be done by reviewing the documentation in the investigative file alone. However, for purposes of litigation, he went to the scene, collected additional data at the scene, and tested selected hypotheses in the investigative file. One of these tests relied on an unverified witness statement pertaining to the presence of beanbag chairs by the foosball table. He found polystyrene by the foosball table, but not by the couch. Mann's results

from the polystyrene tests were offered to disprove Lynam's hypothesis on origin and cause—that there were beanbag chairs by the foosball table and that one of them was moved near the couch.

Arndt argues that Mann's testimony about the results of his polystyrene testing was relevant and admissible, and was helpful to the jury as a piece of information underlying his ultimate conclusion. However, Mann did not conduct an origin and cause investigation, for which a reliable methodology had been established. There was no testimony to establish that experts conducting the type of review Mann conducted would visit the fire scene, collect additional data, and test selected hypotheses developed by the fire investigators. Furthermore, Mann admitted that most fire investigators would not conduct the type of review he did in this case. Mann went beyond just a file review for the purpose of litigation.

Mann's investigation and testing methodology was not established as the type of methods reasonably relied upon by experts in the field and, thus, was properly excluded. Under the circumstances presented, we hold that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in excluding Mann's testimony about his polystyrene test results.

f. Opinion of flashover

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's opinion that flashover had occurred. We disagree.

Here, Mann testified that "the lowest area of burn, particularly in the case of flashover, may not be the origin of the fire." 20 VRP at 3814. In accordance with its prior ruling, the trial court excluded Mann's opinion as to whether the room in which the fire originated flashed over. Because Mann did not conduct an origin and cause investigation, following a reliable

methodology, his opinion on flashover, which related to the origin of the fire, was properly excluded. *McGary*, 175 Wn. App. at 339.

While Arndt argues that Mann's opinion that flashover occurred would have been helpful to the jury under ER 702, unreliable testimony is not helpful to the jury and is properly excluded. *Id.* Mann's failure to conduct an origin and cause investigation following NFPA 921 meant that he did not apply the reliable methodology required to give an opinion on the origin and cause, which included an opinion on flashover.

Arndt suggests that without Mann's opinion, "the jury was left with the weight of the testimony suggesting that flashover had not occurred." Br. of Appellant at 35. However, the record shows that Mann did in fact testify that flashover occurred.

During trial, Mann described the conditions he saw and noted "that is a classic definition of flashover." 20 VRP at 3828. Mann also testified that he believed the scene had "practically every post-fire indicator for flashover" and "there's nothing at all inconsistent with anything about that fire to indicate that it did not go to flashover." 20 VRP at 3894. Thus, Mann's statements, especially that "there's nothing at all inconsistent with anything about that fire to indicate that it did not go to flashover," were expressions of his opinion that flashover occurred and were admitted.

g. Visibility of smoke in the living room

Arndt contends that the trial court erred when it excluded Mann's testimony regarding the visibility of smoke coming through the vent into the living room and precluded him from outlining information he obtained and analyzed to reach a conclusion. However, this contention is factually meritless as Mann testified on the subject and presented the information that he gathered.

Mann testified that, in the fire marshal's report, Mann did not see any consideration of whether the lights were on or off in the room, whether there was a window covering in the living room, or whether there might be light coming in from outside the house. He also testified that he looked at how apparent smoke would be upstairs and that "[i]t seem[ed] obvious to [him] that there is smoke upstairs." 20 VRP at 3897. Mann evaluated the hypothesis that Thomas should have noticed smoke when he walked by the vents by the fireplace in the living room and testified to the data he gathered about nearby streetlights. In the end, Mann said that he did not have an answer. The State moved to strike the testimony, but the trial court only issued a warning and did not grant the State's motion. Given this record, Arndt's contention fails.

h. Opening the door

Arndt argues that the State opened the door to Mann's testimony by presenting Iskra's and Rice's testimony. She alleges that Iskra and Rice conducted the same kind of investigation and review that Mann did. We disagree.

Here, both Iskra and Rice conducted origin and cause investigations. But Mann was clear that he did not conduct an origin and cause investigation following the scientific method.

As stated above, in order to determine where a fire started, NFPA 921 requires that the scientific method must be followed. Because Iskra and Rice conducted origin and cause investigations, used NFPA 921, and applied the scientific method in conducting their investigations, they could testify to the tests they completed and give an opinion on the origin and cause of the fire. However, Mann did not conduct such an investigation. And while Rice also conducted a technical review, Mann did not conduct such a review either. The method required to be followed for the type of review Mann conducted is in NFPA 921. Mann characterized his

review as a mix between peer review and technical review and admitted that most fire investigators would not conduct the type of inquiry he did in this case. Thus, Arndt's comparison of the work done by Mann and that done by Iskra and Rice, is not persuasive.

Arndt complains that Iskra conducted only a partial origin and cause investigation at the scene because Iskra was stopped short in his investigation of origin and cause. However, Iskra was able to determine the point of origin and likely cause based on the information Lynam provided. Therefore, Arndt's argument fails.¹⁷

2. Craig Hanson

Arndt argues that the trial court erred when it excluded Hanson's testimony on the fire marshal's policies and procedures followed when he was employed in the fire marshal's office. We disagree.

Under ER 701, a witness not testifying as an expert, may not give his or her opinion that is based on scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge. In order to give an opinion based on such specialized knowledge, the knowledge must be helpful to the jury and the witness needs to be qualified as an expert. ER 702.

Here, Hanson was not identified as an expert on proper fire marshal procedures. Thus, the trial court did not abuse its discretion in excluding Hanson's testimony about any deficiencies of the procedures in place during his employment at the fire marshal's office. *See* ER 701, 702.

¹⁷ Arndt also argues that the trial court's decision excluding portions of Mann's testimony rested on a misunderstanding of the law. But the trial court's rulings, outside of its ruling regarding the review of police reports, were proper based on *Frye* (melted bucket and plastic container), the differences between the conditions of the experiment and those in this case (demonstrative exhibit), and ER 702 and ER 703 (melted bucket, plastic container, polystyrene test results, and opinion of flashover). Therefore, Arndt's argument fails.

Furthermore, Arndt agreed that Hanson did not have facts specific to this case. Hanson was not employed by the fire marshal's office during the investigation in this case. Thus, the relevance of Hanson's testimony was diminished as he would have provided no information on the actual procedures implemented during the investigation. Also, Hanson had no knowledge about the current practices of the fire marshal's office. *See State v. Prestegard*, 108 Wn. App. 14, 20, 20 n.4, 28 P.3d 817 (2001). Under these circumstances, the trial court did not abuse its discretion in excluding Hanson's testimony.

C. DOUBLE JEOPARDY¹⁸

Arndt argues that the trial court violated her constitutional right to be free from double jeopardy by (1) entering both a conviction for aggravated first degree murder aggravated by first degree arson and first degree felony murder predicated on first degree arson, and (2) entering both a conviction for aggravated first degree murder and first degree arson. We agree that Arndt's right to be free from double jeopardy was violated in this case by the entering of a conviction for aggravated first degree murder and first degree felony murder.

The right to be free from double jeopardy protects a defendant from being punished multiple times for the same offense. *State v. Fuller*, 185 Wn.2d 30, 33-34, 367 P.3d 1057 (2016). We apply a three-step analysis to determine whether the legislature authorized multiple punishments for a single course of conduct. *State v. Thompson*, 192 Wn. App. 733, 737, 370 P.3d 586, *review denied*, 185 Wn.2d 1041 (2016). First, we consider the legislative intent based on the

¹⁸ An issue may only be raised for the first time on appeal if it involves a manifest error affecting a constitutional right. RAP 2.5(a)(3). Because double jeopardy claims present issues involving a manifest error affecting a constitutional right, Arndt may raise her claim for the first time on appeal. *State v. Tanberg*, 121 Wn. App. 134, 137, 87 P.3d 788 (2004).

criminal statutes involved. *Id.* Second, if the statute is silent, we apply the “same evidence” test, which asks whether, as charged, each offense includes elements not included in the other and whether proof of one offense would also prove the other. *Id.* Third, if applicable, we may apply the merger doctrine to determine legislative intent, “where the degree of one offense is elevated by conduct constituting a separate offense.” *Id.* at 737-38. In such situations, we presume “the legislature intended to punish both offenses through a greater sentence for the greater crime. *State v. Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d 765, 773, 108 P.3d 753 (2005). However, if two convictions appear to merge, they may still be punished separately if there is an independent purpose or effect for each offense. *In re Pers. Restraint of Francis*, 170 Wn.2d 517, 523, 242 P.3d 866 (2010). We review claims of double jeopardy de novo. *Fuller*, 185 Wn.2d at 34.

1. Aggravated First Degree Murder and First Degree Felony Murder

Arndt argues, and the State concedes, that the trial court violated her constitutional right to be free from double jeopardy by entering both a conviction for aggravated first degree murder and first degree felony murder based on the same conduct. We accept the State’s concession.

Here, the legislature intended for the conduct underlying Arndt’s murder convictions to be punished as a single offense, as evidenced by the statutes involved. *Thompson*, 192 Wn. App. at 737. Both convictions are based on the same statute, RCW 9A.32.030(1), within which subsection (a) and (c) provide for an alternative means to find a person guilty of first degree murder. Therefore, we accept the State’s concession and vacate Arndt’s first degree felony murder conviction.

2. Aggravated First Degree Murder and First Degree Arson

Arndt argues that the trial court violated her constitutional right to be free from double jeopardy by entering convictions for aggravated first degree murder based on a first degree arson aggravator and first degree arson. We disagree.

Under RCW 9A.32.030(1)(a), a person is guilty of first degree murder when he or she causes the death of another person with premeditated intent to cause the death of such person or a third person. When such a murder is committed in the course of, in furtherance of, or in immediate flight from a first degree arson, the person is guilty of aggravated first degree murder, which warrants a sentence of life in prison without parole or death. RCW 10.95.020(11)(e), 030. Aggravated first degree murder “is not a crime in and of itself; the crime is *premeditated* murder in the first degree . . . accompanied by the presence of one or more of the statutory aggravating circumstances listed in the criminal procedure title of the code (RCW 10.95.020).” *State v. Thomas*, 166 Wn.2d 380, 387, 208 P.3d 1107 (2009) (alterations in original; internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *State v Roberts*, 142 Wn.2d 471, 501, 14 P.3d 713 (2000)).

Under RCW 9A.48.020(1), a person is guilty of first degree arson when he or she:

- (a) Causes a fire or explosion which is manifestly dangerous to any human life, including firefighters; or
- (b) Causes a fire or explosion which damages a dwelling; or
- (c) Causes a fire or explosion in any building in which there shall be at the time a human being who is not a participant in the crime.

Here, based on her conduct on February 23, 2014, Arndt was convicted of aggravated first degree murder with a first degree arson aggravating circumstance and first degree arson. But an aggravated first degree murder charge is not a crime in and of itself. *Id.* Rather, the crime is first degree premeditated murder, and the aggravators are not charged offenses for the purpose of

double jeopardy. *Id.*; *State v. Kincaid*, 103 Wn.2d 304, 307, 692 P.2d 823 (1985) (aggravating factors are not elements of first degree murder). As a result, the double jeopardy clause is not violated by entering a conviction for aggravated first degree murder with a first degree arson aggravating circumstance and a conviction for the crime of first degree arson.

3. Same Evidence and Merger Doctrine

Arndt also argues that the same evidence test and the merger doctrine support a finding of double jeopardy. Arndt's arguments are unpersuasive.

a. Same evidence

Under the same evidence test, we ask whether, as charged, each offense includes elements not included in the other and whether proof of one offense would also prove the other. *Thompson*, 192 Wn. App. at 737. But aggravating factors are not elements of first degree murder. *Kincaid*, 103 Wn.2d at 307. Therefore, the same evidence test is inapplicable here.

Arndt further argues that if "the evidence necessary to convict the accused person on one offense also proves guilt on the other," then the double jeopardy clause prohibits convictions for both offenses. Br. of Appellant at 50. Arndt misstates the law.

Double jeopardy requires that the two offenses be the same in fact and in law. *In re Pers. Restraint of Orange*, 152 Wn.2d 795, 820, 100 P.3d 291 (2004). Here, the two crimes are not the same in law. Aggravated first degree murder with a first degree arson aggravating circumstance requires proof that the murder was committed in the course of, in furtherance of, or in immediate flight from a first degree arson. RCW 10.95.020. However, first degree arson requires proof that a defendant actually completed the crime of first degree arson. RCW 9A.48.020. Because a first degree arson aggravating circumstance can be proven by a defendant's conduct in furtherance of

a first degree arson, the completed crime of first degree arson does not need to be proven. *See, e.g., State v. Brett*, 126 Wn.2d 136, 170, 892 P.2d 29 (1995) (in regards to robbery and kidnapping). Therefore, the two crimes are not the same in law.

b. Merger doctrine

Arndt also contends that the merger doctrine applies to the two crimes. The merger doctrine “determine[s] whether the legislature authorized multiple punishments for one course of conduct.” *Thompson*, 192 Wn. App. at 737. The merger doctrine applies “where the degree of one offense is elevated by conduct constituting a separate offense.” *State v. Kier*, 164 Wn.2d 798, 804, 194 P.3d 212 (2008). In such situations, we presume “the legislature intended to punish both offenses through a greater sentence for the greater crime.” *Freeman*, 153 Wn.2d at 773.

In terms of the merger doctrine, Arndt’s conduct constituting first degree arson did not elevate the degree of her premeditated murder charge. Rather, it merely added an aggravating circumstance to the charge of premeditated murder. *See Thomas*, 166 Wn.2d at 387. Therefore, the merger doctrine is inapplicable.

Thus, we hold that Arndt’s right to be free from double jeopardy was not violated by the entering of convictions for aggravated first degree murder with a first degree arson aggravator and first degree arson. Arndt’s double jeopardy claim fails.


APPELLATE COSTS

Arndt argues that we should decline to impose appellate costs against her if the State substantially prevails on this appeal and makes a proper request. The State asserts that it will not request appellate costs if it substantially prevails on appeal. Accordingly, we do not impose appellate costs.

No. 48525-7-II

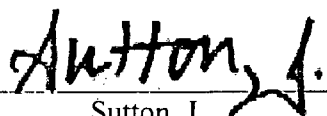
We remand this case back to the trial court to vacate Arndt's first degree felony murder conviction, but we affirm the remaining convictions.

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.



Lee, J.

I concur:



Sutton, J.

APPENDIX D

MAXA, A.C.J. (dissenting) – I dissent because the trial court erroneously excluded crucial, highly probative testimony from Dale Mann, Shelly Arndt’s fire investigation expert. The trial court’s rulings constituted both an abuse of discretion under ER 702 and a violation of Arndt’s constitutional right to present a defense.

BACKGROUND

David Lynam, the Kitsap County Fire Marshall, performed a full origin and cause investigation of the fire that killed Darcy Veeder, Jr. Lynam provided an opinion that the fire’s point of origin was the northeast corner of a couch in the downstairs family room.

Lynam also developed a hypothesis that the cause of the fire was the ignition of a beanbag chair near the couch. Lynam tested the hypothesis by igniting a beanbag chair with a handheld flame and observing how the beanbag chair burned. He concluded that a beanbag chair was combustible and could have been placed on or near the couch and ignited by a handheld flame, and that the beanbag chair was a competent fuel source for igniting the couch. Based on his testing of the beanbag chair, Lynam reached an opinion that the fire was ignited by application of a handheld flame to combustibles placed near the corner of the couch.

The State’s two other experts, Ed Iskra and Kenneth Rice, also stated opinions that the origin of the fire was the corner of the couch and that the ignition source was an open flame.

In addition, Lyman, Iskra and Rice all agreed that the scientific methodology outlined in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 921 should be followed in performing an origin and cause investigation.

Arndt retained Mann as an expert witness. It is undisputed that Mann has a high level of expertise and extensive training and experience regarding fire and arson investigations. Mann

conducted a review of Lynam's investigation and critiqued certain aspects of that investigation. Mann acknowledged that he did not perform an origin and cause investigation using the methodology outlined in NFPA 921, because he was not giving an opinion regarding a particular cause or origin. Instead, Mann was challenging Lynam's opinions regarding the cause of the fire based on Mann's review of the investigation materials, his own observations at the scene, and certain testing. He believed that Lynam should have classified the cause of the fire as undetermined.

The trial court precluded Mann from testifying regarding any "testing" he performed regarding the fire because he had not conducted a complete origin and cause investigation under NFPA 921. As a result, the court excluded testimony that (1) Mann had lifted remnants of a plastic bucket stuck to the floor near Lynam's proposed point of origin to determine if the bucket had been present at the time of the fire and (2) Mann had performed tests to detect the presence of polystyrene, the material in bean bag chairs, both around Lynam's proposed point of origin and in a separate area, to determine if igniting a beanbag chair could have been the cause of the fire.

ANALYSIS

The trial court made a clearly erroneous ruling that Mann could not testify about any "testing" he performed to evaluate Lynam's opinions regarding the origin and cause of the fire unless he performed a complete cause and origin investigation. The majority inexplicably affirms this ruling.

The trial court committed reversible error even under the deferential abuse of discretion standard for ER 702 rulings regarding expert testimony. But the trial court's error was even

more egregious here because excluding Mann's highly probative testimony violated Arndt's constitutional right to present a defense.

A. ADMISSIBILITY UNDER ER 702

Mann's testimony about the plastic bucket remnants and the polystyrene testing obviously was relevant and would have been helpful to the jury. No authority supports the trial court's ruling that Mann's testimony was inadmissible under ER 702 unless he conducted a full-blown origin and cause investigation.

1. Legal Principles

In general, ER 702 governs the admissibility of expert testimony. *State v. Green*, 182 Wn. App. 133, 146, 328 P.3d 988 (2014). Under ER 702, a qualified expert may testify in the form of an opinion "[i]f scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue."

Based on this standard, "[e]xpert testimony is usually admitted under ER 702 if it will be helpful to the jury in understanding matters outside the competence of ordinary lay persons." *Anderson v. Akzo Nobel Coatings, Inc.*, 172 Wn.2d 593, 600, 260 P.3d 857 (2011). Expert testimony is not helpful to the jury unless it is relevant. *State v. Greene*, 139 Wn.2d 64, 73, 984 P.2d 1024 (1999). And unreliable evidence necessarily is not helpful to the jury. *Anderson*, 172 Wn.2d at 600. But courts favor the admissibility of expert testimony if helpfulness to the jury is fairly debatable, even if helpfulness is somewhat doubtful. *In re Det. of Pettis*, 188 Wn. App. 198, 205, 352 P.3d 841 (2015).

Courts generally review a trial court's ER 702 decision on the admissibility of expert testimony under an abuse of discretion standard. *Green*, 182 Wn. App. at 146.

2. ER 702 Analysis

Mann offered testimony regarding two crucial issues that he believed called into question Lynam's opinion that applying an open flame to a beanbag chair near the couch caused the fire.

First, when Mann was at the scene he observed the remnants of a plastic (polyethylene) bucket bottom near Lynam's proposed point of origin. The remnants were stuck to the floor, and Mann had to detach them with a shovel. The fact that the remnants were stuck to the floor showed that the bucket had been heated in that location and therefore had been present at the time of the fire.

The existence of the bucket remnants was significant to Mann because polyethylene has a significantly lower melting point than polystyrene, the material in bean bag chairs. This means that the bucket would have been consumed more readily than the bean bag chair. If the bucket remnants survived the fire, the bean bag chair also would have survived the fire. But there was no physical evidence of a beanbag chair in that location. On this basis, Mann was prepared to testify that there was no evidence to support Lynam's hypothesis that the fire was caused when a beanbag chair was placed next to the couch and ignited.

Second, Mann performed tests to detect the presence of polystyrene in the room where the fire started. He tested for polystyrene both around the couch area where the fire started and around a foosball table on the other side of the room where a witness stated a bean bag chair had been located. Mann's testing found polystyrene by the foosball table, but not in the couch area. Mann was prepared to testify that these polystyrene tests showed that Lynam's opinion – that the

fire started when someone ignited a bean bag chair near the couch – was not supported by the data.¹⁹

Mann’s testimony obviously was relevant. The presence of the bucket remnants and the absence of polystyrene near the couch called into question Lyman’s opinion regarding the cause of the fire. And Mann’s testimony was “helpful to the jury in understanding matters outside the competence of ordinary lay persons.” *Anderson*, 172 Wn.2d at 600. A jury would have no knowledge regarding the significance of bucket remnants or polystyrene testing in determining the cause of the fire.

Nevertheless, the trial court excluded this relevant and helpful testimony. The court ruled that because Mann did not perform a complete origin and cause investigation, he could not offer any testimony regarding selective investigation and testing that he performed. The court stated that Mann could not be considered reliable as an investigator if he did not perform an origin and cause investigation.

The court’s rationale was that Mann could not “pick and choose” what aspects of the fire scene to investigate and test; that a fire expert cannot “go through a fire scene and pick out areas that he believes are important for purposes of this litigation to advance or diminish certain aspects of the scene.” 19 Verbatim Report of Proceedings (VRP) at 3651. The court objected to Mann “focusing on one area” and “taking one hypothesis and testing it” rather than addressing

¹⁹ The trial court also improperly excluded other portions of Mann’s testimony, most significantly that Mann had layered areas within the room where the fire started that Lyman apparently did not inspect. Mann would have testified that these uninspected areas showed the inadequacy of Lynam’s investigation.

the entire scene under the scientific method for performing an origin and cause investigation. 19 VRP at 3651.

In addition, the court determined that detaching the bucket remnants constituted “testing.” Therefore, the court precluded Mann from giving his opinion that the bucket had been present at the time of the fire. This ruling was significant because Iskra testified on rebuttal that the bucket remnants had not been present when he investigated the scene after the fire. Mann’s excluded testimony would have contradicted Iskra’s testimony.

The trial court’s ruling demonstrates a misunderstanding of the role of a defense expert in a criminal trial. In a first degree arson case, the State has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knowingly caused the fire. RCW 9A.48.020(1). There is no question that the State must conduct a complete origin and cause investigation using the established scientific methodology in order to sustain this burden.

But a defendant is not required to prove anything. *See State v. Emery*, 174 Wn.2d 741, 760, 278 P.3d 653 (2012). Likewise, “the defendant cannot be compelled to produce evidence to disprove an element.” *State v. Deer*, 175 Wn.2d 725, 733, 287 P.3d 539 (2012). As a result, a defendant in an arson case certainly has no burden to establish any particular origin or cause of the fire. By requiring a defense expert to perform a complete origin and cause investigation as a prerequisite to allowing relevant and helpful testimony, the trial court in effect imposed a burden on Arndt to develop her own theory for how the fire started before Mann could testify. Such a burden is improper under ER 702, which asks only whether an expert’s proposed testimony is helpful to the jury. *Anderson*, 172 Wn.2d at 600.

Further, a defense expert in a criminal case necessarily must be allowed to “pick and choose” which aspects of the State’s case to investigate and test. Because the defendant cannot be compelled to testify, a defendant’s entire case may consist of attempting to create a reasonable doubt by challenging selected aspects of the State’s case. A defense expert’s role often involves nothing more than selectively “poking holes” in the opinions of the State’s experts. There is nothing improper about a defense expert choosing particular issues to challenge for litigation purposes or performing selected testing. That is a defense expert’s role.

In the trial court, the State repeatedly referenced *Lakey v. Puget Sound Energy, Inc.*, 176 Wn.2d 909, 296 P.3d 860 (2013), in urging the court to exclude portions of Mann’s testimony. But this case is distinguishable. In *Lakey*, the plaintiffs filed a lawsuit alleging that electromagnetic fields (EMFs) emanating from a Puget Sound Energy substation were injurious to their health. *Id.* at 914. The plaintiffs’ expert concluded that EMFs were a possible cause of various diseases and medical problems. *Id.* at 915. But the expert admitted that when performing a literature review, he discounted studies and data that showed no EMF-disease link and did not consider any toxicological studies that measured the incidence of disease in animals. *Id.* at 916.

The Supreme Court affirmed the trial court’s exclusion of the expert’s testimony. *Id.* at 920-21. The expert had failed to consider all the relevant studies regarding links between EMF and health concerns, refused to account for toxicological studies, and selectively sampled data within one of the studies he used. *Id.* The court stated that the expert “failed to follow proper methodology, rendering his conclusions unreliable and therefore inadmissible.” *Id.*

Lakey is inapplicable here because in that case, the expert had developed an affirmative opinion regarding causation. In addition, the expert was testifying for the plaintiffs, who had the burden of proving a connection between EMFs and health concerns. Here, Mann repeatedly stated that he did not have an opinion regarding the cause of the fire. Instead, he simply stated that data did not support Lynam's proposed cause. And he was the expert for the defendant, who had no burden of proof.²⁰

A more applicable civil case is *Colley v. PeaceHealth*, 177 Wn. App. 717, 312 P.3d 989 (2013). In *Colley*, the plaintiff in a medical negligence action alleged that he had suffered memory loss after an episode of respiratory failure. *Id.* at 720-21. The plaintiff argued that the trial court erred in allowing the testimony of a defense expert who identified several factors besides oxygen deprivation that could have caused the plaintiff's memory loss but did not state an opinion regarding causation. *Id.* at 727-28. The plaintiff claimed that the expert testimony should not have been admitted "unless [the expert] was prepared to say either that respiratory failure was not the cause of [the plaintiff's] injury or that something else was the cause." *Id.* at 728.

The appellate court disagreed with the plaintiff's argument. The court stated that "[i]t is the plaintiff's burden in a medical negligence action to prove the statutory elements, including breach and causation. . . . The defendant does not have the burden to prove causation or lack of

²⁰ In the trial court, the State relied on two other cases: *In re Detention of McGary*, 175 Wn. App. 382, 306 P.3d 1005 (2013), and *Davidson v. Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle*, 43 Wn. App. 569, 719 P.2d 569 (1986). However, the facts of those cases have no similarity to the facts in this case and clearly are inapplicable.

causation.” *Id.* at 728-29. The court emphasized that the expert testimony attacked the premise suggested by the plaintiff’s experts, that the plaintiff’s memory loss must have been caused by oxygen deprivation. *Id.* at 729. Instead of trying to establish a cause, the expert’s testimony was offered to show that the plaintiff lacked proof of causation. *Id.* As a result, the expert’s testimony was properly admitted. *Id.*

While discussing admissibility under ER 702, the majority references the *Frye*²¹ test, which evaluates whether an expert’s testimony based on a novel scientific theory is generally accepted in the relevant scientific community. *Anderson*, 172 Wn.2d at 600-01. But the State did not object to Mann’s testimony based on *Frye* and the trial court did not base its ruling on *Frye*. And there is no indication that Mann’s opinions regarding the bucket remnants or polystyrene testing somehow reflect novel or unaccepted views.

I would hold that the trial court abused its discretion under ER 702 in excluding portions of Mann’s testimony.

B. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PRESENT A DEFENSE

Arndt’s primary argument is that the trial court violated her constitutional right to present a defense by excluding portions of Mann’s testimony. The majority brushes aside this argument and applies a basic ER 702 analysis under an abuse of discretion standard. However, the right to present a defense demands a different analysis when a criminal defendant offers expert testimony that has high probative value. This different analysis further confirms that the trial court erred in excluding portions of Mann’s testimony.

²¹ *Frye v. United States*, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923).

1. Legal Principles

A criminal defendant has a constitutional right to present a defense. *State v. Jones*, 168 Wn.2d 713, 719-20, 230 P.3d 576 (2010). This right to present a defense derives from the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution and article I, section 22 of the Washington Constitution. *State v. Jefferson*, 199 Wn. App. 772, 800, 401 P.3d 805 (2017). There also is a fundamental due process right to present a defense under the Fourteenth Amendment. *State v. Lizarraga*, 191 Wn. App. 530, 551-52, 364 P.3d 810 (2015).

A defendant's right to present a defense, including the opportunity to offer testimony, "is basic in our system of jurisprudence." *Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 720. " '[I]n plain terms the right to present a defense[is] the right to present the defendant's version of the facts as well as the prosecution's to the jury so it may decide where the truth lies.' " *Lizarraga*, 191 Wn. App. at 552 (alterations in original) (quoting *Taylor v. Illinois*, 484 U.S. 400, 409, 108 S. Ct. 646, 98 L. Ed. 2d 798 (1988)).

To be sure, a defendant has no absolute right to present testimony that is inadmissible under standard evidence rules. *Jefferson*, 199 Wn. App. at 801. The right to present a defense is subject to " 'established rules of procedure and evidence designed to assure both fairness and reliability in the ascertainment of guilt and innocent.' " *Id.* (quoting *Chambers v. Mississippi*, 410 U.S. 284, 302, 93 S. Ct. 1038, 35 L. Ed. 2d 297 (1973)). For example, a defendant's evidence must at least have minimal relevance; there is no constitutional right to present irrelevant evidence. *Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 720.

In *Jones*, the Supreme Court stated that under the right to present a defense, a defendant generally must be allowed to present even minimally relevant evidence unless the State shows

that the evidence is so prejudicial as to disrupt the fairness of a fact-finding process at trial and that the State's interest in excluding the prejudicial evidence outweighs the defendant's need for that evidence. *Id.* Further, the court emphasized that no state interest is compelling enough to preclude evidence of "high probative value." *Id.*

When the defendant's evidence is highly probative, the constitutional right to present a defense requires the trial court to apply evidentiary rules in light of that defense. *See Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 722-24. In *Jones*, the trial court excluded a defendant's evidence under the so-called rape shield statute, RCW 9A.44.020(2). *Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 721-22. The court held that even if the rape shield statute applied, it could not be used to exclude the defendant's evidence that had extremely high probative value without violating the right to present a defense. *Id.* at 723-24. The court emphasized that if evidence has high probative value, no state interests can be compelling enough to preclude its introduction. *Id.*

In *State v. Duarte Vela*, the State relied on ER 403 to support the trial court's exclusion of certain evidence relevant to the defendant's self-defense claim. 200 Wn. App. 306, 320, 402 P.3d 281 (2017). Division Three of this court stated that "the ER 403 balancing of probative value versus unfair prejudice is weighed differently when the defense seeks to admit evidence that is central to its defense." *Id.* The court emphasized that the right to present a defense requires admitting highly probative evidence, and that ER 403 cannot be used to exclude crucial evidence relevant to a defendant's valid defense. *Id.* at 320-21.

In *State v. Cayetano-Jaimes*, the trial court denied the defendant's request to present the testimony of a crucial defense witness by telephone. 190 Wn. App. 286, 294, 359 P.3d 919 (2015). Division One noted that a trial court has broad authority to control trial proceedings

under ER 611(a). *Id.* at 296. However, the court emphasized that the witness's testimony was of extremely high probative value because if believed, it would have provided a complete defense to the charged crime. *Id.* at 300. As a result, the court concluded that excluding the witness's testimony prevented the defendant from presenting a complete defense and deprived him of a fair trial. *Id.* at 304.

Guaranteeing a defendant's constitutional right to present a defense may require a trial court to admit expert testimony that has questionable relevance or reliability. The court in *Duarte Vela* addressed this issue. The court stated that because cross-examination will reveal weak or false evidence, the trial court should admit probative evidence even if it is suspect and allow it to be tested by cross-examination. *Duarte Vela*, 200 Wn. App. at 321. The court concluded, "When it comes to ensuring a defendant's Sixth Amendment right to present a defense, it is best to admit relevant evidence and trust the State's cross-examination to ferret out falsities." *Id.* at 323-24.

2. Standard of Review

Arndt advocates for a de novo standard of review for a claimed violation of the right to present a defense. But the standard of review is complicated. The Supreme Court in *Jones* stated that a claim that the trial court has violated the defendant's right to present a defense is reviewed de novo. 168 Wn.2d at 719. Similarly, the Supreme Court more recently stated that whether a trial court violated the constitutional right to present a defense by excluding relevant defense evidence is determined "as a matter of law." *State v. Clark*, 187 Wn.2d 641, 648-49, 389 P.3d 462 (2017).

On the other hand, in *Clark* the court stated, in the sentence preceding its reference to a “matter of law,” that the trial court’s evidentiary rulings are reviewed for abuse of discretion. *Id.* at 648. And the Supreme Court in cases involving one aspect of the right to present a defense – the scope of cross-examination – has held that the trial court’s ruling is reviewed for abuse of discretion. *State v. Lee*, 188 Wn.2d 473, 486, 396 P.3d 316 (2017); *State v. Arredondo*, 188 Wn.2d 244, 265, 394 P.3d 348 (2017). Like *Clark*, some courts state both standards of review in the same paragraph. *Jefferson*, 199 Wn. App. at 800; *Cayetano-Jaimes*, 190 Wn. App. at 295.

Until the Supreme Court provides more clarification, this court should apply an “enhanced” abuse of discretion standard that recognizes the trial court’s obligation to consider the right to present a defense in its analysis. For instance, in *Duarte Vela*, the court applied the abuse of discretion standard of review. 200 Wn. App. at 317. However, the court stated that when a trial court exercises its discretion to exclude relevant evidence, “the more the exclusion of that evidence prejudices an articulated defense theory, the more likely we will find that the trial court abused its discretion.” *Id.*²² Similarly, after stating the abuse of discretion standard, the court in *Jefferson* stated that a trial court abuses its discretion by denying a criminal defendant’s constitutional rights. 199 Wn. App. at 800.

²² The court added the discussion of the abuse of discretion standard in an order amending its opinion. Order Denying Mot. for Recons. & Amending Op., *State v. Duarte Vela*, No. 33299-3-III, http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/332993_ord.pdf. Therefore, the language quoted does not appear in the advance sheet version of the opinion.

3. Right to Present a Defense Analysis

Mann's testimony was highly probative and was crucial to Arndt's defense. Lynam's primary hypothesis was that Arndt had moved the beanbag chair next to the couch and ignited it. Mann was precluded from giving his opinion that a plastic bucket had been present next to the couch at the time of fire and had not completely melted, a fact that showed that a beanbag chair could not have burned without leaving a trace in that area. Mann was also precluded from giving his opinion that the absence of polystyrene residue in the area of the couch showed that a beanbag chair could not have been present in that area at the time of the fire. Therefore, the trial court's rulings prevented Arndt from presenting evidence that objective data did not support the State's claim that Arndt ignited a beanbag chair to start the fire.

Even if the trial court had legitimate concerns about the reliability of Mann's testimony, the court should have applied ER 702 in light of Arndt's constitutional right to present a defense. The State did not show that Mann's testimony would be so prejudicial as to disrupt the fairness of the fact-finding process at trial or that the State's interest in excluding the evidence outweighed Arndt's need for that evidence. *See Jones*, 168 Wn.2d at 720. And as the court noted in *Jones*, the State's interest could not be compelling enough to preclude Mann's testimony because it had such high probative value. *Id.*

The State questioned whether Mann's testimony was reliable because he did not conduct a complete origin and cause investigation and because he did pick and choose the aspects of Lynam's investigation that he wanted to test. But any such deficiencies go to the weight of Mann's testimony rather than admissibility. The trial court's proper course of action to protect

APPENDIX E

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FILED

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JUL 22 2021

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

SHELLY MARGARET ARNDT,

Applicant,

v.

DEBORAH JO WOFFORD,

Respondent.

Nos. 21-70928
21-71145

ORDER

Before: SCHROEDER, SILVERMAN, and MURGUIA, Circuit Judges.

Before the court are an application for authorization to file a second or successive 28 U.S.C. § 2254 habeas corpus petition in the district court, opened as case no. 21-70928, and a habeas petition forwarded to this court from the district court under Ninth Circuit Rule 22-3 and opened as case no. 21-71145, which this court treats as an application to file a second or successive petition.

The applications for authorization are denied. The applicant has not made a prima facie showing under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2) that:

(A) the claim relies on a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or

(B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence

that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

Any other pending motions are denied as moot.

No further filings will be entertained in this case.

DENIED.

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**