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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiffs' Opposition, Dkt. 80, which now describes Sheriff Ozzie Knezovich (the
3 "Sheriff") as a rebuttal expert, underscores how Plaintiffs' non-disclosure of facts, data, and
4 other information concerning his proposed testimony continues to unfairly surprise Defendant
5 Teresa Berntsen, Director of the Department of Licensing (the "Director"). And despite
6 Plaintiffs' efforts to raze the "gate" of Federal Rule of Evidence 702, the Sheriff's testimony
7 remains too unreliable to consider at any stage of this litigation. It should be excluded.

8 **II. ARGUMENT IN REPLY**

9 **A. Plaintiffs' Untimely Disclosure Requires Exclusion of the Sheriff's Testimony**

10 Two simple facts are sufficient grounds on which to grant this motion. First, it is
11 undisputed that Plaintiffs did not timely disclose hundreds of pages of material that the Sheriff
12 admits having considered in preparing his Report. *See* Dkt. 80 at 4, 6–7; *see, e.g.*, Dkt. 78
13 (Jones Decl.), Ex. B (Knezovich Dep. 52:13–16) ("Q. And those are . . . the documents you
14 considered in preparation of your report? A. Yes."). Plaintiffs were required to identify those
15 documents by the expert disclosure deadline. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B)(ii). Instead, they
16 handed them to Defendants' counsel at the Sheriff's deposition. That disclosure was untimely.

17 Second, Plaintiffs' noncompliance was also unjustified and prejudiced the Director.
18 Plaintiffs do not even attempt to argue that their untimely disclosure was either "substantially
19 justified" or "harmless." *Goodman v. Staples The Office Superstore, LLC*, 644 F.3d 817, 826
20 (9th Cir. 2011). Nor could they. Plaintiffs' nondisclosure was egregious, depriving Defendants
21 of virtually all the facts or data underlying the Sheriff's Report until the day of his deposition.¹
22 Thus, if the Court agrees that Plaintiffs did not comply with Rule 26(a), it should exclude the
23 Sheriff's Report and testimony. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1).

24
25 ¹ To the extent Plaintiffs' position is that their nondisclosure was harmless because the documents the
26 Sheriff had considered were "publicly available," Dkt. 80 at 4, it is not well-taken. *See, e.g., Whitford v. Mt. Baker
Ski Area, Inc.*, No. C11-00112RSM, 2012 WL 895383, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 15, 2012) (excluding expert
testimony because all material considered by expert must be disclosed, "[e]ven though a document may be public").

1 **1. The Sheriff’s emails with Plaintiffs’ counsel should have been either**
 2 **produced or entered on a privilege log**

3 Plaintiffs seem to suggest that, because the Sheriff emailed Plaintiffs’ counsel some or
 4 all of the “facts or data” he considered in preparing his Report, that information became
 5 shielded from discovery. *See* Dkt. 80 at 7–8. This is a fundamental misunderstanding of the
 6 work product doctrine, which does not protect underlying facts or data that do not reveal an
 7 attorney’s mental impressions. *See, e.g., Cal. Sportfishing Prot. All. v. Chico Scrap Metal, Inc.*,
 8 299 F.R.D. 638, 644 (E.D. Cal. 2014). Were Plaintiffs’ theory correct, a party could shield all
 9 information considered simply by asking an expert to email counsel the materials.

10 The point is not that the Sheriff’s emails necessarily needed to be disclosed in their
 11 entirety. It is that they put Plaintiffs’ counsel on notice that they had not complied with Rule
 12 26(a)(2)(B)(ii). *See* Dkt. 80 at 8 (quoting the Sheriff as saying “it’s my job to send [counsel]
 13 the material” he consulted). Even if parts of those emails would be protected from disclosure,
 14 the e-mails were required to be included on a privilege log so that Defendants could evaluate
 15 Plaintiffs’ privilege claim. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(A); *see PacifiCorp v. Nw. Pipeline GP*, No.
 16 3:10-CV-00099-PK, 2013 WL 12433263, at *4 (D. Or. Feb. 8, 2013). Defendants specifically
 17 requested such communications in written discovery. Jones Decl., Ex. I; Selby Decl. ¶ 3.

18 And, of course, even if the Sheriff had not sent to counsel some or all of the materials
 19 he considered in preparing his Report, Plaintiffs had an obligation to ensure that such materials
 20 were disclosed for the Sheriff’s testimony to be admissible. The disclosure to counsel goes to
 21 the issue of justification, for which there is none.

22 **2. The Sheriff has not been properly designated as a rebuttal expert**

23 Plaintiffs muddy the waters by arguing that the Sheriff, after being disclosed as an
 24 expert in Plaintiffs’ case-in-chief, is in fact either a rebuttal expert, a percipient witness, or
 25 both. *See* Dkt. 80 at 7, 10. He is not a rebuttal expert, and the Court should preclude Plaintiffs
 26 from offering his testimony as such.

1 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(D)(ii) states that expert rebuttal testimony “is
 2 intended solely to contradict or rebut [expert] evidence on the same subject matter identified
 3 by another party.” The case law is clear that a party may not use a rebuttal expert to introduce
 4 evidence relevant to its case in chief. *See, e.g., Holen v. Jozic*, No. C17-1147JLR, 2018 WL
 5 5761775, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 2, 2018); *Theoharis v. Rongen*, No. C13-1345RAJ, 2014
 6 WL 3563386, at *4 (W.D. Wash. July 18, 2014).² Plaintiffs’ position that the Sheriff’s
 7 testimony can be “offered as rebuttal to the expert testimony offered by the Defendants” makes
 8 little sense. Dkt. 80 at 3. Plaintiffs did not notice the Sheriff as a rebuttal expert under Rule
 9 26(a)(2)(D)(ii), which states that notice must be given “within 30 days of the other party’s
 10 disclosure” of expert testimony. Instead the Sheriff’s Report was provided on December 18,
 11 2019, Jones Decl., Ex. A, at 10, the same day that Defendant Berntsen disclosed her experts,
 12 Selby Decl. ¶ 2. (The other Defendants did not disclose experts.) *Id.* He could not have been
 13 rebutting Defendants’ evidence because, at that time, he did not have access to such evidence.

14 Perhaps Plaintiffs mean to suggest that the Sheriff was anticipating the testimony of
 15 Defendants’ experts. Courts have recognized that anticipated rebuttal may *sometimes* be
 16 appropriate, but only where the party offering the evidence does not bear the burden of proof.
 17 *See, e.g., Theoharis*, 2014 WL 3563386, at *4; *TCL Commc’ns Tech. Holdings Ltd. v.*
 18 *Telefonaktenbologet LM Ericsson*, No. CV 15-02370 JVS, 2016 WL 7042085, at *4 (C.D. Cal.
 19 Aug. 17, 2016). Here, it is clear that the Sheriff’s conclusions are intended to reinforce
 20 essentially statistical arguments that Plaintiffs believe are relevant to an analysis under the
 21 Supreme Court’s framework in *Heller*, *see* Dkt. 80 at 4–5. And given “the presumption of
 22 constitutionality to which every duly enacted state and federal law is entitled,” *Town of*
 23 *Lockport v. Citizens for Cmty. Action at Local Level, Inc.*, 430 U.S. 259, 272 (1977), the
 24 Plaintiffs who brought this case bear the burden with respect to the topics addressed by the

25 _____
 26 ² In addition, a party may not use a rebuttal expert to attack legal arguments made by opposing counsel. *Moussouris v. Microsoft Corp.*, No. C15-1483JLR, 2018 WL 3328418, at *11 (W.D. Wash. June 25, 2018), *aff’d*, No. 18-35791, --- F. App’x ---, 2019 WL 7176331 (9th Cir. Dec. 24, 2019).

1 Sheriff. Thus, the Sheriff's testimony in fact pertains to Plaintiffs' case-in-chief. Finally, even
 2 if the Report could be used to rebut Defendants' forthcoming summary judgment motion,
 3 Plaintiffs would still need to identify how that portion specifically "rebutts or contradicts"
 4 expert evidence actually relied upon by Defendants. *See Theoharis*, 2014 WL 3563386, at *4.

5 The Sheriff's testimony was not intended to be, and is not, a proper rebuttal to
 6 Defendant Berntsen's experts.

7 **B. The Sheriff's Testimony Is Unreliable**

8 **1. The Court's gatekeeping obligation applies**

9 The Supreme Court has held that the "basic gatekeeping obligation . . . applies to all
 10 expert testimony." *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 147 (1999). While the
 11 specific *Daubert* factors are not always required, *see Speicher v. Union Pac. R.R.*, No. C07-
 12 05524 RBL, 2009 WL 250026, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 2, 2009), they may often "help to
 13 evaluate the reliability even of experience-based testimony" such as (purportedly) the
 14 Sheriff's, *Kumho Tire Co.*, 526 U.S. at 151. In fact, given the social scientific nature of the
 15 Sheriff's testimony, *see* Def. Mot., Dkt. 77 at 9–10, some of the *Daubert* factors aptly reveal
 16 the unreliability of his opinions. For example, Plaintiffs cite the Sheriff's deposition testimony
 17 for the proposition that "there is no defined expertise or scientific method for estimating the
 18 likelihood that a crime control method or policy will result in a reduction of a particular type
 19 of crime." Dkt. 80 at 4 (citing Albrecht Decl., Ex. A (Knezovich Dep. 52:22-53:6)). But the
 20 cited testimony does not support this proposition at all, and only serves to demonstrate that the
 21 Sheriff has no idea whether the subjects he opines on are susceptible to, for example,
 22 hypothesis testing. *See Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 593 (1993). At a
 23 minimum, under *Daubert* and Rule 702, the Court must still ensure that the testimony is
 24 sufficiently reliable, even in the context of a bench trial.³ *See, e.g., United States v. Flores*, 901

25 _____
 26 ³ Plaintiffs imply that the Defendant's Motion is a premature and "inappropriate" motion in limine. Dkt.
 80 at 7. But the Sheriff was designated as an expert, and Defendant Berntsen was required to file any challenge to
 his testimony by the deadline for dispositive motions, which was March 10, 2020. *See* LCR 16(b)(4).

1 F.3d 1150, 1165 (9th Cir. 2018).⁴ Finally, Plaintiffs' implication that the Court need not
 2 perform a Rule 702 analysis because *Defendants'* experts are misleading, where Plaintiffs
 3 failed to actually file a motion with regard to any of Defendants' experts, is wrong on its face.
 4 *See* Dkt. 80 at 9.

5 **2. The Sheriff's proposed testimony far exceeds the scope of a fact witness**

6 With regard to Plaintiffs' confusing claim that the Sheriff's testimony could be based
 7 "simply on his own personal knowledge," *see* Dkt. 80 at 5, rather than on a reliable expert
 8 methodology, the response is straightforward: if the Sheriff is only going to be testifying about
 9 facts about which he has direct personal knowledge, then most if not all of the proposed
 10 testimony and conclusions in his Report are inadmissible.

11 The first two topics addressed by the Sheriff are plainly statistical, though Plaintiffs
 12 now claim he is merely extrapolating his "personal knowledge" across the entire State. *See,*
 13 *e.g.,* Dkt. 80 at 10 (asserting that the Sheriff can offer conclusions as to "similarities and
 14 differences in the ownership of firearms in other parts of Washington State" because he meets
 15 with law enforcement officers from other parts of the State).⁵ To the contrary, the Sheriff's
 16 conclusions are based in large part on attempted social scientific research. For example, his
 17 Report cites a (single) statistic to draw a conclusion about the use of rifles statewide. Jones
 18 Decl., Ex A, at 8. (It should go without saying that statistical facts the Sheriff read or heard
 19 about are not thereby transmuted into "personal" knowledge.) To the extent he does rely on
 20 personal experience, it is too limited and subjective to permit generalization. For example, in
 21 his deposition, the Sheriff supports a conclusion in his Report regarding the prevalence of
 22 ownership of multiple firearms by: (1) stating that "[m]ost of the people I know own several

23 _____
 24 ⁴ To the extent Plaintiffs suggest the Court may simply assign "no weight" to the Sheriff's Report and
 25 testimony at the summary judgment stage, Defendant Berntsen agrees. *See* Dkt. 80 at 9. The Court need not issue a
 26 separate ruling on this question and could incorporate its gatekeeping analysis into any summary judgment ruling
 on it issues. But to the extent Plaintiffs argue that the Court may give even a "little" weight to the Sheriff's expert
 testimony without assessing the reliability of the evidence, *see id.*, Plaintiffs are wrong under *Kumho*.

⁵ If Plaintiffs are suggesting that the Sheriff's conversations with other law enforcement officers form an
 important basis of his expertise, these conversations are yet additional "facts or data" that were not disclosed.

1 firearms,” (2) asserting—despite his lack of qualifications in analysis of published firearms
2 data—that “[n]o one knows exactly how [the data] breaks down,” and (3) citing to what he
3 “believe[d]” a government report, which he failed to timely disclose, said about only one sub-
4 group (“youth in rural areas”). Selby Decl., Ex. A (Knezovich Dep. 84:16–85:15).

5 As to the third topic, concerning the likely effects of the challenged law, his conclusion
6 is plainly not based on percipient knowledge but rather on his subjective analysis or, as he put
7 it, “use of logic” and “research.” *See* Jones Decl., Ex. B (Knezovich Dep. 53:5, 53:24). To take
8 only one example, the Sheriff relies largely on the availability of background checks to support
9 his broad conclusion. *See* Jones Decl., Ex. A, at 9–10. But he conceded under deposition that
10 background checks for Spokane County are contracted out to the City of Spokane, and that he
11 had only a “rudimentary” personal knowledge of how they were conducted. *See* Selby Decl.,
12 Ex. A (Knezovich Dep. 104:23–105:25). His testimony is not based on personal knowledge.

13 In sum, Plaintiffs cannot use the Sheriff’s subjective experiences and statistically
14 unreliable “methods” to arrive at sweeping conclusions of a social scientific nature. Because
15 his methods are unreliable, for reasons explained in Defendant Berntsen’s Motion, the Sheriff’s
16 Report and testimony should be excluded.

17 III. CONCLUSION

18 The Director respectfully requests that the Court exclude Sheriff Knezovich as an
19 expert witness and prohibit Plaintiffs from relying on his Report or testimony.
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