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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Alfonso Raymond Salazar,

10 Petitioner,

11 v.

12 Charles Ryan, et al.,

13 Respondents.

No. CV-96-00085-TUC-FRZ

DEATH-PENALTY CASE

**ORDER**

14 In preparation for the scheduled evidentiary hearing, Respondents arranged a  
15 mental health evaluation of Petitioner to be conducted on March 6, 2017, by Dr. James  
16 Youngjohn. In response to notice of the evaluation Petitioner filed several motions: to  
17 allow Petitioner's counsel to observe the evaluation (Doc. 248), to prevent any  
18 questioning during the evaluation regarding the crime (Doc. 247), and to disclose and  
19 limit the scope of the testing to be performed (Doc. 246).

20 After expedited briefing was completed, Respondents notified the Court that Dr.  
21 James Youngjohn had withdrawn from the case, and stated this mooted Petitioner's  
22 motions. (Doc. 253.) Respondents, however, had previously argued the motions were  
23 untimely because Petitioner knew of Respondents' general intention to retain a rebuttal  
24 expert yet waited until a named expert had scheduled an evaluation before filing  
25 objections, necessitating litigation over Petitioner's limitations in the week before the  
26 evaluation. (*See* Doc. 252 at 2.) Because Petitioner's motions are not materially  
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1 dependent on specific objections to Dr. Youngjohn,<sup>1</sup> the Court does not find them moot,  
2 and will issue rulings on the motions to avoid repetition of rushed briefing and last-  
3 minute rulings when Respondents schedule a new evaluation.

4 Accordingly, having reviewed the papers and arguments, the Court denies the  
5 motions to disclose and limit the scope of testing, and to prevent any questioning  
6 regarding the crime, and denies Petitioner's request to allow counsel to observe the  
7 examination in-person.

8 Motion for Disclosure of Testing to Be Administered by Governments  
9 Mental Health Expert (Doc. 246)

10 Petitioner has asserted that his counsel was constitutionally ineffective for not  
11 presenting mitigation evidence of Petitioner's developmental and cognitive impairment at  
12 sentencing. (*See* Doc. 222.) Assuming, *arguendo*, that counsel was deficient in this  
13 regard, the Court must assess the resulting prejudice, which includes considering  
14 evidence the government would have proffered in rebuttal at sentencing. *See, e.g., Wong*  
15 *v. Belmontes*, 558 U.S. 15, 26 (2009) (per curiam). Petitioner claims the government must  
16 disclose the specific tests the expert plans on using during the mental health evaluation so  
17 Petitioner can determine if the proposed testing is relevant rebuttal to his proposed  
18 mitigation, to determine whether Petitioner needs to mount any *Daubert*<sup>2</sup> challenges to  
19 the proposed testing, and because there is a danger of the skewering of scores due to the  
20 practice effect. Respondents contend that prejudice must be assessed under Arizona law,  
21 which would not have required the State's rebuttal evidence to be directly related to the  
22 mitigation proffered by the defense and that relevant to determining whether Petitioner  
23 suffers from a neuropsychological impairment is whether another condition, such as a  
24 personality disorder, better explains Petitioner's behavior. *See Estelle v. Smith*, 451 U.S.

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26 <sup>1</sup> The Court is aware that Petitioner's motion to allow observation of the  
27 evaluation is in small part based on an allegation that Dr. Youngjohn has a history of  
28 finding malingering in his subjects. (*See* Doc. 248 at 3.) This personal observation of Dr.  
Youngjohn, however, is not a factor in this Court's ruling.

<sup>2</sup> *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993).

1 454, 465 (1981) (state’s expert evaluation often may be the “only effective means” of  
2 rebutting the defense evidence). Further, Respondents assert that disclosure of the tests to  
3 Petitioner before the evaluation can undermine the legitimacy of the evaluation. (Doc.  
4 252 at pg. 3) (also explaining that “test selection for mental health evaluations is a  
5 dynamic process, and an expert’s selection of specific tests to administer depends in part  
6 on how the test subject performs on prior tests”).

7 The Court agrees with Respondents. Under Arizona law, the State would have  
8 been permitted to present its own expert’s evaluation of Petitioner’s mental condition in  
9 response to the assertion that Petitioner’s alleged neuropsychological impairment  
10 mitigated his sentence. *See* A.R.S. § 13-752(G) (providing that the State “may present  
11 any evidence that demonstrates that the defendant should not be shown leniency  
12 including any evidence regarding the defendant’s character, propensities, criminal record  
13 or other acts”). The federal criminal cases cited by Petitioner are inapposite. Accordingly,  
14 the Court declines to order Respondents to disclose specific tests the expert plans on  
15 using during the mental health evaluation for the purpose of allowing Petitioner to raise  
16 objections to the relevancy, adequacy, or admissibility of the proposed testing, or to limit  
17 the evaluation in scope to testing designed to confirm or refute the diagnoses of  
18 Petitioner’s expert. Any arguments regarding the admissibility of the expert’s findings  
19 under *Daubert* or concerning the alleged unreliability of the personality tests ultimately  
20 utilized by Respondents’ expert or the skewering effects of scores due to the practice  
21 effect of repeated testing should be raised after the evaluation and disclosure of the  
22 expert’s report. The Court will not rule on evidence not yet in existence or sought to be  
23 admitted; judges are presumed to consider only evidence found to be properly admissible.  
24 *See Walton v. Arizona*, 497 U.S. 639, 653 (1990) (“[t]rial judges are presumed to know  
25 the law and to apply it in making their decision.”), *overturned on other grounds by Ring*  
26 *v. Arizona*, 536 U.S. 584 (2002)).

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1                    Motion to Prevent Mental Health Expert from Questioning Petitioner  
2                    Regarding the Crime (Doc. 247)

3                    Petitioner requests that the Court preclude Respondents’ expert from questioning  
4                    Petitioner about the facts of the crime to protect Petitioner’s Fifth Amendment privilege  
5                    against self-incrimination and Petitioner’s Sixth Amendment and statutory right to  
6                    counsel. Petitioner asserts that any inquiry into the facts of the crime is irrelevant and  
7                    beyond the scope of the mitigation that will be put forth.

8                    For the reasons already discussed, the Court declines to limit the scope of  
9                    Respondents’ expert’s examination. Additionally, once Petitioner raised his mental  
10                    condition as an issue in these proceedings, he necessarily waived his Fifth Amendment  
11                    privilege. *See Lambright v. Ryan*, 698 F.3d 808, 823 (9th Cir. 2012) (observing that a  
12                    habeas petitioner must waive the Fifth Amendment privilege to litigate a claim that puts  
13                    mental health at issue); *see also Estelle*, 451 U.S. at 465, 468, 469 n.13 (limiting its  
14                    application of Fifth Amendment protections to state psychiatric evaluations conducted in  
15                    the absence of a defendant initiating a psychiatric exam or relying on psychiatric  
16                    evidence); *Buchanan v. Kentucky*, 483 U.S. 402, 423-24 (1987) (holding that the Fifth  
17                    Amendment is not implicated by the State’s introduction of psychological evidence to  
18                    rebut a defense supported by psychological evidence).

19                    Also, to the extent Petitioner asserts such a waiver is limited in scope, the Court’s  
20                    previous entry of a protective order ensures sufficient coverage of Petitioner’s privilege.  
21                    Pursuant to stipulation, the Court’s order limits the use of “any statements Petitioner has  
22                    or will provide to mental health or medical experts, and the expert findings reliant or  
23                    based on those statements” to these proceedings, and prohibiting their disclosure or use in  
24                    any other proceedings, including Petitioner’s resentencing should relief be granted in this  
25                    case. (Doc. 232.) Finally, although Petitioner’s motion also purports to rely upon  
26                    Petitioner’s “statutory right to federal habeas counsel, and the Sixth Amendment right to  
27                    counsel,” he proffers no legal reasoning for the Court to rule on this basis. (*See generally*,  
28                    Doc. 247.) Accordingly, the Court denies Petitioner’s motion to preclude Respondents’

1 expert from questioning Petitioner about the facts of the crime.

2 Motion to Allow Observation by Petitioner's Counsel of State's Mental  
3 Health Evaluation (Doc. 248)

4 Petitioner requests the opportunity to observe the evaluation in order to protect  
5 Petitioner's Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights, as well as his statutory right to federal  
6 habeas counsel. Alternatively, Petitioner requests that the evaluation be videotaped with  
7 the understanding that the videotape is not to be disclosed to the prosecution unless and  
8 until the defense decides to introduce the videotape as evidence. Respondents contend  
9 that the motion should be denied because the presence of non-testing personnel  
10 compromises the integrity of the examination and renders the results unreliable.  
11 Respondents do not oppose Petitioner's alternative request to record the evaluation, but  
12 do oppose Petitioner's request for sole access to the recording.

13 For the reasons already discussed, the presence of counsel during the expert's  
14 mental health evaluation is not necessary to protect Petitioner's Fifth Amendment rights.  
15 Further, Petitioner has not explained how counsel's presence during the evaluation is  
16 necessary to protect the right to counsel. This is a collateral proceeding not a re-  
17 sentencing and he has no constitutional entitlement to counsel. *See Pennsylvania v.*  
18 *Finley*, 481 U.S. 551, 555 (1987). Petitioner may consult with counsel prior to the  
19 examinations, but he would not be entitled to the presence of his counsel during the  
20 examinations even if he did have a Sixth Amendment right to counsel. *See United States*  
21 *v. Mattson*, 469 F.2d 1234, 1236 (9th Cir. 1972); *cf. Estelle*, 451 U.S. 470 n.14 (noting  
22 that appellate court did not find a constitutional right to counsel during an examination).  
23 Effective confrontation of Respondents' experts is ensured by the opportunity to depose  
24 them prior to, and cross-examine them during, the evidentiary hearing, and to put on  
25 evidence in rebuttal.

26 Finally, Petitioner has not explained how observation by counsel would prevent  
27 Dr. Youngjohn — or any mental health evaluator — from finding Petitioner was  
28 “malingering”. To the extent counsel feels this expert, or any other, is predisposed to a

1 determination of “malingering”, that issue can be adequately addressed on cross-  
2 examination. Accordingly, the Court will not order that Petitioner’s counsel be allowed to  
3 be present during the evaluation, or to view the evaluation on a live feed, but if  
4 Respondents conclude that counsel’s presence or observation via live feed would not be  
5 disruptive and consent to Petitioner’s counsel’s presence during any portion of the  
6 contact visits, counsel may be present in an observation capacity within the parameters of  
7 any such consent.

8 Finally, the Court is aware of no legal authority which either prohibits or requires  
9 the use of recording devices during a mental health examination, and thus, this  
10 determination is within the Court’s sound discretion. The Court denies Petitioner’s  
11 request to videotape Respondent’s expert’s evaluation. If, however, Respondents  
12 conclude that recording the evaluation would not be disruptive and record the evaluation,  
13 a copy of the recording shall be disclosed to Petitioner. In the event the evaluation is  
14 recorded, Petitioner asserts that the recording should only be obtained by the prosecution  
15 if the defense intends to offer the recording as evidence. The Court disagrees. In criminal  
16 trials, the prosecution is required to be insulated from exposure to the results of their own  
17 expert’s mental health examination because of and concerns over the possibility of  
18 improper derivative use of evidence in order to safeguard the defendant’s privilege  
19 against self-incrimination. *See* Fed. R. Crim. Proc. 12.2(c) advisory committee notes  
20 (stating that most courts that have addressed the issue of sealing or insulating the results  
21 of the examination until it is clear the defendant will introduce expert evidence at a  
22 capital sentencing hearing have recognized that if the government obtains early access to  
23 the accused’s statements, it will be required to show that is has not made any derivative  
24 use of that evidence, consuming time and resources); *citing United States v. Hall*, 152  
25 F.3d 381, 398 (5th Cir. 1998) (noting that sealing of record, although not constitutionally  
26 required, “likely advances interests of judicial economy by avoiding litigation over  
27 [derivative use issue]”) *abrogated on other grounds by United States v. Martinez-*  
28 *Salazar*, 528 U.S. 304 (2000). For the reasons stated above, the Court finds it

1 unnecessary to firewall the prosecution from the results of their own expert's evaluation  
2 in this habeas proceeding. Moreover, Petitioner has already placed his mental condition  
3 in issue by introducing evidence from his own mental health experts and by noticing his  
4 intent to rely upon this evidence to establish Petitioner's entitlement to relief in these  
5 proceedings.

6 In conclusion, having reviewed the papers and arguments, the Court denies the  
7 motions to disclose and limit the scope of testing, and to prevent any questioning  
8 regarding the crime, and denies Petitioner's request to permit counsel to observe the  
9 examination in-person or obtain an exclusive recording of the examination, but will  
10 permit the observation or recording of the examination with Respondents' consent.

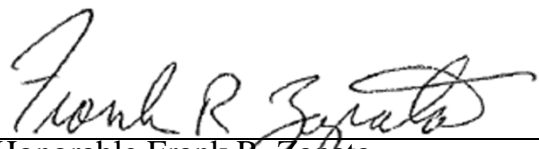
11 Accordingly,

12 **IT IS ORDERED** that Petitioner's Motion for Disclosure (Doc. 246) is **DENIED**.

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's Motion to Limit the Scope of the  
14 Expert Evaluation (Doc. 247) is **DENIED**.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's Motion to Observe/Record the  
16 Evaluation (Doc. 248) is **DENIED**. If Respondents conclude that counsel's presence or  
17 observation via live feed would not be disruptive and consent to Petitioner's counsel's  
18 presence, counsel may be present in an observation capacity only within the parameters  
19 of any such consent. If Respondents conclude that recording the evaluation would not be  
20 disruptive and record the evaluation, a copy of the recording shall be disclosed to  
21 Petitioner.

22 Dated this 13th day of March, 2017.

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26 Honorable Frank R. Zapata  
27 Senior United States District Judge  
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