Mulder v. McDaniel et al Doc. 43 1 2 3 4 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA** 8 9 MICHAEL JOSEPH MULDER, 10 Petitioner, 3:09-CV-00610-PMP-RAM 11 vs. **ORDER** 12 E.K. McDANIEL, et al., 13 Respondents. 14 15 In this action brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, petitioner, through counsel, has made a motion for a stay pursuant to Rohan ex rel. Gates v. Woodford, 334 F.3d 803 (9th Cir. 2003), which 16 17 requires a court to stay capital habeas proceedings upon a showing that the petitioner is incompetent. 18 Docket ##18/19. In response to that motion, respondents moved the court for permission to have 19 Mulder examined by their own mental health experts. Docket #23. In granting that motion, the 20 court allowed respondents 60 days to have their experts complete their examination of the petitioner 21 and set a deadline, subsequent to those examinations, for respond to Mulder's motion for a stay 22 under Rohan. Docket #27. Those examinations and the briefing on the motion for a stay have now 23 been completed. 24 Having considered all the relevant materials under submission, the court is unable to 25 conclude that Mulder is incompetent under Rohan. Even so, Mulder has made a sufficient showing 26 to warrant an evidentiary hearing on the matter. Recently, the Ninth Circuit supplied some guidance

on how a federal habeas court is to resolve whether a habeas petitioner is entitled to a competency determination. *See Nash v. Ryan*, 581 F.3d 1048, 1055-58 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009). In essence, two conditions must be present before this court is required to delve into the issue of a petitioner's competence: (1) petitioner's counsel must identify habeas claims that could benefit from petitioner's ability to rationally communicate with counsel; and (2) the petitioner must demonstrate "reasonable cause" to believe that he is incompetent. *Id.* Competence for *Rohan* purposes means the petitioner has "the capacity to understand his position and to communicate rationally with counsel." *Rohan*, 334 F.3d at 819. Factors relevant to the second prong include a history of mental illness and treatment, a finding of prior insanity, memory problems, erratic behavior, variety and quantity of medications, and attempts at suicide. *Id.* at 1057.

With the motion to stay, Mulder's counsel contends that claims in the petition alleging ineffective assistance of counsel are claims that would benefit from Mulder's ability to rationally communicate with counsel. Docket #18, p. 9. In their opposition, respondents fail to squarely address whether this is so and, instead, only assert that Mulder's counsel has failed to demonstrate that Mulder lacks the capacity to assist counsel with these claims. Docket #32, p. 12-13. The *Nash* opinion suggests that ineffective assistance claims are categorically claims that could potentially benefit from rational communication with counsel. *Nash*, 581 F.3d at 1056. Thus, the first condition necessary to compel a competency determination has been met.

As to the second prong of the *Nash* test, Mulder argues that he is incompetent under *Rohan* due to the residual effects of a hemorrhagic stroke he suffered in his prison cell at Ely State Prison on March 15, 2001.<sup>1</sup> In support of the motion, Mulder's counsel has submitted the reports of a psychiatrist, Julie Kessel, M.D., and a forensic psychologist, Jethro Toomer, Ph.D., both of whom examined and evaluated Mulder at counsel's request in the latter part of 2009. According to

In state post-conviction proceedings, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed a lower court determination that Mulder was competent to assist counsel. Docket #18, exhibit E. In doing so, the state supreme court noted that two of the three mental health experts who testified at an evidentiary hearing found Mulder competent and that Mulder's behavior at the hearing was inconsistent with his claim of incompetence.

Kessel's report, Mulder's intracerebral hemorrhage (stroke) resulted in "marked impairment of his congitive ability, ability to form, store and retrieve memory, language and speech." *Id.*, exhibit B, p. 10. Toomer tested Mulder's IQ, obtaining a full scale score of 70, and explained in his report that Mulder's organic brain impairment resulted in numerous "intellectual and cognitive deficits." *Id.*, exhibit C, pp. 4, 7. Both experts came to the conclusion that Mulder's mental impairments preclude him from assisting counsel in this proceeding.

In addition, Mulder's counsel has submitted a declaration describing his difficulties in communicating with Mulder. Docket #18, exhibit I. According to counsel, Mulder's expressive and receptive aphasia impede Mulder's ability to rationally communicate regarding subjects necessary to assist counsel with his habeas case. *Id.*, p. 4.

The foregoing evidence is comparable to that which the court in *Nash* found sufficient to warrant a competency determination. *See Nash*, 581 F.3d at 1058 (finding the standard met based on a psychiatrist's diagnoses of a delusional disorder and opinion as to competency, together with counsel's declaration). While the written reports from respondents' experts (two psychiatric evaluations) cast significant doubt on Mulder's claim of incompetence, they describe impairments that are in many ways consistent in nature with those noted by Mulder's experts, just not as severe in magnitude. Docket #34 (under seal). As such, the court will hold an evidentiary hearing to determine whether Mulder is competent to proceed with this habeas action.

In preparation for the evidentiary hearing, the court will hold a telephonic status conference on **Tuesday**, **February 1**, **2011**, **at 2:30 p.m**., at which the following matters will be addressed:

- (1) the scheduling of the evidentiary hearing;
- (2) whether petitioner's presence is necessary at the hearing (or whether he may appear at the hearing by video, or other means);
- (3) whether further briefing is necessary on any contested issue of law, including the appropriate standard to be applied in determining whether a stay is warranted pursuant to the *Rohan* case;
- (4) the issues of fact to be contested at the hearing;

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