1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 2 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x 3 MICHAEL A. KNOWLES, : 4 WARDEN, : 5 Petitioner : : No. 07-1315 6 v. 7 ALEXANDRE MIRZAYANCE. : 8 9 Washington, D.C. 10 Tuesday, January 13, 2009 11 The above-entitled matter came on for oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States 12 13 at 1:01 p.m. 14 APPEARANCES: STEVEN E. MERCER, ESQ., Deputy Attorney General, Los 15 16 Angeles, Cal.; on behalf of the Petitioner. 17 CHARLES M. SEVILLA, ESQ., San Diego, Cal.; on behalf 18 of the Respondent. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (1:01 p.m.) 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument 4 this afternoon in Case 07-1315, Knowles v. Mirzayance. 5 Mr. Mercer. 6 ORAL ARGUMENT OF STEVEN E. MERCER 7 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER 8 MR. MERCER: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it 9 please the Court: 10 Under the deferential review required by the 11 AEDPA, Mr. Mirzayance was not entitled to Federal habeas corpus relief on his ineffective counsel claim because the 12 13 State court adjudication of that claim was not contrary to, 14 nor an unreasonable application of, the clearly established Strickland test. And because the Strickland rule is a 15 16 general one, the California Supreme Court had wide latitude 17 in resolving that claim. 18 In this case, the Ninth Circuit applied 19 something different from Strickland, finding that Wager was 20 duty-bound to present a State law affirmative defense 21 because no other defenses were said to be available at that 22 time and because it merely might have worked. But even the Ninth Circuit conceded that this Court has never announced 23 24 such a test. And as in --25 JUSTICE KENNEDY: At some point during the oral

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argument, and perhaps at the beginning because it is the
 beginning inquiry -- when there is an evidentiary hearing,
 how does the standard for the court of appeals differ than
 when there has been no evidentiary hearing?

5 MR. MERCER: Well, I think it depends on whether the Federal habeas court is doing a section 2254(d)б 7 analysis. The fact is that section 2254(d), for example, 8 doesn't speak to denying a claim on the merits, even if 9 it's unexhausted. So, in theory, a Federal habeas court 10 could perhaps accept new evidence that the State court 11 never had before it in order to deny relief. But we cannot envision a situation where it would ever be efficacious to 12 13 hold a hearing in light of --

14JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, let me put it --15MR. MERCER: -- excuse me --

JUSTICE KENNEDY: Let me put it this way. We're the Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, assume. What effect do we give to what the district court did, and how would that -- how would the case be different than if we were simply reviewing the same situation and it came from the State court? What's the difference?

MR. MERCER: Well, there shouldn't be adifference.

24 JUSTICE KENNEDY: We just pretend the hearing 25 didn't happen?

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1	MR. MERCER: Well, I would say that in
2	virtually every case it, in fact, is a meaningless
3	distraction from what the State court did based on the
4	record presented it, and here's why. Because if the State
5	court made a reasonable adjudication of the merits of the
6	claim based on the State court record, then even holding a
7	hearing wouldn't make any difference because relief would
8	still be precluded under 2254(d).
9	JUSTICE KENNEDY: Do we look to the Federal

10 court evidentiary hearing as part of the analysis to determine whether what the State court did was reasonable? 11 And you -- and you've thought about this, and obviously the 12 13 problem is, since the California appellate courts didn't 14 see the hearing, this is an artificial exercise. So you 15 know the problem.

MR. MERCER: Well, I think, again, the only 16 question that matters is the 2254(d) question that says 17 18 that relief shall not be granted unless that State court 19 adjudication, based on the State court record presented, 20 was unreasonable, and here's why.

21 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, I guess it could be -it could be if -- if we have an opinion that makes it clear 22 23 that you -- you must grant an evidentiary hearing in -- in 24 certain cases. And if the State court did not grant an 25 evidentiary hearing, I guess you could say that that was

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1 contrary to established Supreme Court law, couldn't you? 2 MR. MERCER: Perhaps, and -- and under 3 extremely rare cases that may --4 JUSTICE SCALIA: But unless -- unless there is 5 a Supreme Court requirement that there be an evidentiary hearing, I don't see how holding an evidentiary hearing б 7 could show that the State court decision, which was 8 legitimately held without an evidentiary hearing, was 9 contrary to our opinions. I don't see how it could do 10 that. 11 MR. MERCER: Well, I agree, Justice Scalia, and this Court said in Holland v. Jackson that the pertinent 12 question is what the State court had in front of it. And 13 14 the reason here is simple: That it is unfair to find that 15 the State courts made an unreasonable application of law 16 based on facts that they didn't have. So --17 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Did any -- did any point --18 did the State at any point challenge the correctness, the 19 propriety, of holding the Federal evidentiary hearing? 20 MR. MERCER: Yes, Justice Kennedy. Mr. 21 Mirzayance raised --22 JUSTICE KENNEDY: And if so, is that before us? MR. MERCER: I don't think so. We -- we 23 disagreed that there should have been an evidentiary 24 hearing in the first place, and we argued that below. 25 It's

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our position that there should not have been an evidentiary
 hearing in the first place.

3 It's our position that, frankly, this was a 4 straightforward, routine Strickland case that was 5 uncomplicated, properly adjudicated by the district court when they first reached it in 2001 without a hearing, and 6 7 that the Ninth Circuit has come at this matter with a -- a 8 chest full of monkey wrenches in the sense that they should not have ordered the evidentiary hearing in the first 9 10 place, and then when they did, they should not have 11 disregarded the very fact-finding that they ordered be 12 done.

JUSTICE KENNEDY: But -- so then -- so then we do look at the facts. I don't want to take up your or the Court's time on this anymore, but I remain puzzled, I have to tell you, about what to do with this hearing. I -- I went through it at great length. It's a very careful factfinding, really.

19 MR. MERCER: Yes.

JUSTICE KENNEDY: But I -- I just don't know how to fit that with the standard when I look at the -- the reasonableness of the -- of the State court decision.

23 MR. MERCER: Well, I don't think it changed the 24 standard because 2254 simply requires an adjudication on 25 the merits, and we have that here.

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1	JUSTICE SOUTER: Well, would you would you
2	agree just as a general rule that unless we find unless
3	there is some rule under which we can conclude that the
4	State court should have held a hearing, that there is no
5	occasion to have a Federal evidentiary hearing?
б	MR. MERCER: Yes, I would agree with that.
7	JUSTICE SOUTER: That would be the general
8	proposition.
9	MR. MERCER: Yes.
10	JUSTICE SOUTER: Okay.
11	MR. MERCER: And I think
12	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Would that would
13	that principle have to be clearly established by one of our
14	decisions?
15	MR. MERCER: I think that question is unclear,
16	Mr. Chief Justice, because this Court did recently say in
17	Landrigan that the decision to hold an evidentiary hearing
18	remains with the sound discretion of the district court,
19	but in the same sentence said that that discretion was
20	circumscribed by the AEDPA.
21	JUSTICE SCALIA: Why should we hold a hearing
22	ourselves in the in the hypothetical situation that
23	Justice Souter mentioned? Why shouldn't we just reverse
24	the State courts for not having held an evidentiary
25	hearing? Remand it to them, let them hold it, and let

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1 let them make the factual determination on the basis of 2 that, after which we would -- we would apply the rather 3 strict 2254 standard to -- to the result of that hearing. 4 MR. MERCER: Well, if a petitioner or a State 5 prisoner was somehow precluded from developing facts in the State court and should have had an evidentiary hearing 6 7 under this Court's clearly established law, then that would 8 be the correct solution. 9 Here, however, we have a fully developed State 10 court record. 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: No, I understand that. So 12 your -- your answer to Justice Souter would not be that --13 that you can conduct a hearing if the State should have 14 conducted a hearing? What you should do if the State 15 should have conducted a hearing is send it back for a 16 hearing. 17 MR. MERCER: That's correct. The point here 18 under the AEDPA -- and I think it's Congress' clear intent 19 -- is that all of these claims are to be funneled through 20 the State courts first. And Congress has entrusted the 21 State courts to be the primary and first interpreters and enforcers of Federal constitutional law for State 22 23 prisoners' claims. And as this Court has said many times, including in Sawyer v. Smith, they're co-equals to the 24 25 Federal courts in doing so.

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1	So what should have happened in this case we
2	contend is what the district court first did when
3	confronted with the claim in 2001. And that is you assess
4	the facts and claims as presented to the State court and
5	then decide whether it would be reasonable to reject the
6	claim under either prong of Strickland. And as this Court
7	said in Strickland itself, the easiest and most direct way
8	to answer that question is through the prejudice prong
9	here.

We have to remember the reality of this case that for an affirmative defense of insanity, or NGI under California law, Attorney Wager bore the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that his client did not know the difference between right and wrong when he committed this crime.

And every bit of Mirzayance's own deeds and 16 17 words show that he did. Before the killing itself, he 18 closed the curtains and waited till he was alone with the 19 victim before entering her room with a gun in his pocket 20 and the silent weapon drawn. He struck with the silent 21 weapon, delivering fatal blows, resorting to the gun only when she screamed and struggled, and then immediately 22 collected the shell casings, turned off the lights, 23 24 collected the knife, went back to his apartment where he showered, disposed of the bloody clothes, concocted a false 25

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1 alibi message on the machine -- excuse me -- and then, 2 overcome with guilt at the wrongfulness of his conduct, he 3 calls his friend and says: "I messed up big-time." And 4 that's at page 120 of the State reporter's transcript. 5 And then, further acknowledging both the legal and moral wrongfulness of his actions, he turns himself in б 7 to the police. He says: "I did a murder." When they asked him how he felt about it, he said: "I felt very 8 guilty, very bad for what I've done. That's why I turned 9 10 myself in." 11 JUSTICE SOUTER: Was -- was -- is all of this 12 factual material in the -- in the documents submitted with 13 the habeas -- with the State habeas and the response to the 14 State habeas? 15 MR. MERCER: All of this was in the State trial 16 transcript, so, yes, Justice Souter. 17 JUSTICE SOUTER: What -- what did they do? Did 18 they submit the trial transcript with the -- in -- with the 19 response to the habeas petition at the State? In other 20 words, how did it get in front of the State court, is all I 21 want to know. 22 MR. MERCER: It was a direct appeal to the 23 California Court of Appeal with a concurrently filed habeas petition. 24 25 JUSTICE SOUTER: Ah, okay, yes.

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1	MR. MERCER: Okay.
2	So he was faced with that. And then on the
3	flip side, there was not a shred of evidence that Mr.
4	Mirzayance ever thought that doing what he did was legally
5	or morally right. So given all that, given the extensive
6	effort to cover his tracks and his own admissions about the
7	wrongfulness of his conduct, it was not reasonably probable
8	under Strickland for this jury to believe that he somehow
9	did not know.
10	JUSTICE GINSBURG: How about getting another
11	jury? That was one of the reasons that counsel gave why
12	he, counsel, was withdrawing the NGI plea was the jury just
13	found rejected the second-degree murder charge and found
14	he had acted deliberately with premeditation. But couldn't
15	because the the first jury had so come in at the
16	guilt phase, couldn't the attorney have requested a brand
17	new jury to hear the NGI plea?
18	MR. MERCER: Mr. Wager did not believe that he
19	had grounds to do so in this case. And the district court
20	first addressed that opinion at the petition appendix H in
21	a footnote I believe it was footnote 21, but I don't
22	have that in front of me right now where the district
23	court talked about the standards for getting a new jury and
24	that under penal code California Penal Code 1026, you

25 had to show some cause to the trial court why this jury

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could not fairly address the claim. Wager felt that he had
 no basis to do that at that time.

3 JUSTICE SCALIA: Mr. -- Mr. Mercer, I quess we 4 could resolve the case by saying if there was any error, it 5 was harmless, but we didn't take the case for that. That wouldn't be very helpful to the bar, would it? I mean, I 6 7 thought that the important issue here is -- is the one you've been discussing, whether -- whether, in fact, you're 8 9 bound to stick with the facts that were -- were adjudicated 10 by the State. 11 MR. MERCER: I agree with you, Justice Scalia. 12 JUSTICE SCALIA: So let's not do that, then. 13 Let's -- let's decide something. 14 MR. MERCER: Okay. 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: Good. 16 MR. MERCER: Well, I'm confident that, you 17 know, as this Court addressed in Strickland itself, the 18 claim fails for lack of --19 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, if -- if the Profitt -the Fifth Circuit -- Profitt, the Fifth Circuit case, 20 21 applies in the Ninth, and I - Circuit -- and I would think 22 it would, just as the magistrate judge thought that it 23 would -- then that would be -- present a very close case and it would probably require reversal of the State court, 24 25 wouldn't you think, if the Profitt rule applied? What is

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1	it? The all or not all or nothing
2	MR. MERCER: Nothing to lose.
3	JUSTICE KENNEDY: Nothing to lose.
4	MR. MERCER: Well, if we agree that nothing
5	to lose, in fact, was what happened here, as in Profitt.
6	The dissent recognized it, the District Court recognized
7	it, and I I think you're right that this case smacks of
8	application of something like a nothing-to-lose-type rule.
9	And perhaps it's announced in Profitt, but it surely has
10	not been clearly established by this Court in any decision,
11	and that pre-AEDPA Profitt decision from the Fifth Circuit
12	certainly did not compel the California courts or any other
13	State court to apply a "nothing to lose" rule on Strickland
14	performance.
15	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, isn't that the
16	fundamental question is what level of generality you look
17	to determine what law has been clearly established?
18	Certainly Strickland is clearly established.
19	MR. MERCER: Certainly.
20	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But as far as I can
21	tell, the "nothing to lose" issue has not been addressed by
22	us and is not clearly established. So why do we look at it
23	at the latter level of generality as opposed to the former?
24	MR. MERCER: Well, certainly this Court could,
25	indeed, take a more narrow view of what is clearly

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established law. We agree that Strickland here covers the
 vast majority of ineffectiveness cases. But certainly,
 this Court has never squarely addressed such an issue
 before, and certainly, this Court has never announced that
 test to bind the States to resolve this claim.
 I think that the fallback position is, absent a
 clear answer from this Court, as stated in Van Patten,

8 absent a clear answer, the State courts are left with a 9 very general Strickland principle, and as this Court stated 10 in Yarborough v. Alvarado, the more general the rule, the 11 more leeway the States have in deciding cases on a case-by-12 case basis.

13 So certainly we feel that Wager's decision was 14 patently reasonable under a traditional Strickland 15 analysis. We're not asking for anything different.

16 Now I --

17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you -- you think --18 I guess it's not open to us to issue a decision on the 19 "nothing to lose" question, or we don't have to. The only 20 -- the way we have to decide the case is to determine 21 whether the Ninth Circuit's determination on the "nothing 22 to lose" question was clearly established by one of our 23 cases.

24 MR. MERCER: That's correct, Mr. Chief Justice. 25 And I think this comes back to our original point, that the

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1 only dispositive question here that really matters is where
2 the -- when the State court --

3 JUSTICE STEVENS: Let me ask you this question. 4 Supposing we were convinced -- and I'm not suggesting we 5 should be on the record. But supposing we were convinced that only the dumbest, untrained lawyer in the world could 6 7 have failed to advance this defense, and that therefore I would have no doubt about it as an original proposition 8 that he was incompetent under Strickland -- under the 9 10 general Strickland standard. Would we be permitted to say 11 that in the case, or would we have to say, well, this 12 particular kind of attorney error has never been addressed 13 before, and therefore, we can't look at it?

MR. MERCER: Well, I think that because this Court has never even addressed conduct anything like this by an attorney --

JUSTICE STEVENS: But -- but isn't it true that there's a whole host of counsel errors that could violate Strickland? But do you have to find one that we have addressed before before a Federal court can apply it and say Strickland was violated?

22 MR. MERCER: I don't think you need one on all 23 fours, exact fact patterns. That would be unworkable. 24 What you do need to do is give the courts a clear answer to 25 the question, and generally --

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1	JUSTICE STEVENS: Would it be wouldn't it be
2	a clear answer in this case to say this was a terrible
3	lawyer, and therefore Strickland Strickland applies? Or
4	do you have or could you say, we don't care how how
5	bad the lawyer was, Strickland we haven't adjudicated
6	this precise set of facts before, so that's the end of the
7	ball game?
8	MR. MERCER: This Court could say you haven't
9	adjudicated this
10	JUSTICE STEVENS: Is that what you're asking us
11	to do?
12	MR. MERCER: We're not asking you to say that a
13	decision like this could never be unreasonable.
14	JUSTICE STEVENS: Oh, okay.
15	MR. MERCER: Okay? We are asking that this
16	Court continue its Strickland jurisprudence that says the
17	Constitution makes one general requirement and, as stated
18	in Roe v. Flores-Ortega, that requirement is that counsel
19	make reasonable choices.
20	So certainly, there could be a situation where
21	counsel flipped a coin or made an arbitrary decision or
22	made an unreasonable decision -
23	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why is it
24	JUSTICE KENNEDY: And if we say that and if
25	Profitt is inconsistent with that, do we then remand or do

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1 we say on this record clearly it was reasonable? 2 Obviously, you want us to do the latter, I take it. MR. MERCER: Well, I don't frankly think this 3 4 case necessarily should be remanded back to the Ninth 5 Circuit. They've had it three times already. But I think 6 that the writ needs to be denied under a traditional 7 Strickland analysis, and - and --8 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Don't we have to go -- don't we have to say that this was reasonable conduct? 9 MR. MERCER: No. I think what this Court 10 11 simply needs to say is that it was not objectively 12 unreasonable --13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Of course. 14 MR. MERCER: -- for the California courts to 15 come out the other way. 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I -- I don't understand 17 why you keep talking about Strickland. We sent this case 18 back to the Ninth Circuit for further consideration in 19 light of Carey v. Musladin. In that case we said that the 20 grant of relief was unreasonable because of the lack of 21 holdings from this Court regarding the potentially 22 prejudicial effect of spectators' courtroom conduct of the 23 kind involved here, which seems to me a much narrower focus 24 on the level of generality than Strickland. 25 I would have thought you would have said --

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1 maybe you are saying -- that because we don't have a 2 precedent from this Court rejecting the "nothing to lose" 3 case, that that should be the end of it. 4 MR. MERCER: Well, I did not make such an 5 aggressive argument to this Court that a decision like this could never be unreasonable, but certainly there is no case 6 7 from this Court that has announced such a standard. So --8 JUSTICE SCALIA: Excuse me. But the issue is not whether it's unreasonable or not. The issue is whether 9 10 it's an unreasonable application of -- of clearly 11 established Supreme Court law. 12 MR. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor. 13 JUSTICE SCALIA: So the reasonableness or 14 unreasonableness is out of the question. You -- you first 15 just have to look to Supreme Court law and say, is it 16 conceivably an unreasonable application of that. And --17 and the answer to that is we -- we haven't decided the 18 question of whether this is reasonable or unreasonable, and 19 therefore, it cannot possibly be an unreasonable 20 application of Supreme Court law. 21 JUSTICE STEVENS: That's his argument, not the 22 one you've been making. 23 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's right. That seems to 24 me not the --25 JUSTICE STEVENS: Because you say the standard

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1 is Strickland.

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2 MR. MERCER: Well, what I say is that this 3 Court has held that Strickland generally applies to almost 4 all ineffective counsel cases. And certainly this Court 5 has stated it applies in specific type issues of conduct. For example, counsel has a duty to conduct a reasonable б 7 investigation; counsel has a duty to consult with his client about filing an appeal. But -- but Justice Scalia 8 is absolutely right, this Court has never said anything 9 10 remotely like the rule applied by the Ninth Circuit here. JUSTICE BREYER: Well, they didn't. What we're 11 going to discover, I suspect, when we actually dig into 12 13 this record, which is pretty extensive, are two things. 14 The first is the California Court of Appeals does not seem 15 to have dealt with the particular issue in front of us. 16 They talked about a due process issue at the end of their 17 paragraph. They talk about things that are close to it, 18 but they nowhere say expressly how they are deciding the 19 question of whether there was ineffective assistance of counsel for the reason that he didn't put on this insanity 20 21 defense. That's going to be our first problem. 22 Then I looked to see and got the record out to 23 see, if he raised it, and he did raise it. So we have the

25 fact that, of course, the Supreme Court of California just

fact that they didn't talk about it, and then we have the

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1 says one word, "denied."

2 Then when we discover round two in the Ninth 3 Circuit, we are going to discover some language which says 4 we are not relying on this rule. There is no such rule, as 5 a rule of you have to make a defense as a last resort. Here's what they say. Where this -- instead of that we 6 7 say, forget about that, we were wrong the first time, we 8 assume. Where the State court has provided an adjudication on the merits -- that is, it did say denied -- but has not 9 10 explained its underlying reasoning or held an evidentiary 11 hearing, we conduct an independent review of the record to determine the State court's final resolution of the case, 12 13 whether it was reasonable or unreasonable.

So they say we did conduct that record independent review, and our conclusion is that it was unreasonable. Okay? Nothing to do with any special rule here or anything. We just think it was unreasonable. All right. Now, what are we supposed to do

19 with this?

20 MR. MERCER: I think this Court needs to give 21 full deference to the adjudication of the State courts. 22 JUSTICE BREYER: What is that deference going 23 to be? I take it what it would be is that the person, the 24 defendant, would have in his petition -- which we don't 25 actually have -- would have said the facts are thus and so,

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1 and since they had no hearing, they would have to take 2 those facts as being thus and so. 3 MR. MERCER: Correct. 4 JUSTICE BREYER: And then we would have to say, 5 was it unreasonable of them on the facts as they might have taken them most favorable to the defendant? Is that what 6 7 we're supposed to do? Was it unreasonable of them to conclude for the State's favor in light of reading these 8 facts as most possible favorable for the defendant? 9 10 MR. MERCER: Correct. JUSTICE BREYER: Is that what we should do? 11 12 MR. MERCER: Yes. 13 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes. 14 MR. MERCER: And that's the situation and the 15 circumstance outlined by the California Supreme Court in 16 People v. Duvall, and it's -- it's a case and a procedure 17 designed for judicial economy. 18 JUSTICE BREYER: Then we have to reach this 19 hearing issue because we have to say, insofar as the hearing reached a different result, we should ignore it for 20 21 the reason that the statute tells us to consider the 2.2 reasonableness of the State court's decision in light of 23 the facts on the record before it. 24 MR. MERCER: Correct. 25 JUSTICE BREYER: So we have to reach a huge

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1	number of issues which we've never decided.
2	MR. MERCER: I actually think that that issue
3	is not really properly before this Court.
4	JUSTICE BREYER: Well, then how are we supposed
5	to do it? That's why I raised it.
б	MR. MERCER: Based on the State court
7	adjudication, a straightforward analysis under 2254(d) of
8	the California Supreme Court's legal resolution of this
9	claim.
10	JUSTICE GINSBURG: We should treat the district
11	court proceeding as though it had never happened on the
12	ground that the Ninth Circuit never should have remanded it
13	to the district court.
14	MR. MERCER: Yes.
15	JUSTICE GINSBURG: And we just take it as
16	though we had a 2254 petition from the State supreme court
17	in the district court. And then the district court doesn't
18	conduct any hearing; it just applies the AEDPA standard.
19	So the the whole thing about clearly erroneous in the
20	district court, that that should be out of the the
21	case.
22	MR. MERCER: That is our primary contention,
23	yes.
24	JUSTICE SOUTER: Okay. Then if if we get to
25	that point, I think your argument is as follows. I'm not

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1 sure. I want you to tell me.

2	If the State court adjudication was was
3	contrary to what Justice Stevens' hypo suggested might be
4	the "total fool" rule, in other words no one but a complete
5	nincompoop would have failed to to press forward with
б	this defense, then we can decide the case simply under
7	Strickland, because Strickland unreasonableness is
8	certainly going to cover the total fool case.
9	But if we have something less egregious than
10	the total fool case, then we've got to look for more
11	precise Supreme Court precedent, and that's what gets us
12	into the Musladin or Musladin rule.
13	MR. MERCER: Correct.
14	JUSTICE SOUTER: And if we get to the Musladin
14 15	JUSTICE SOUTER: And if we get to the Musladin sort of level of generality, we do not have any
15	sort of level of generality, we do not have any
15 16	sort of level of generality, we do not have any determination from this Court, any clearly established law
15 16 17	sort of level of generality, we do not have any determination from this Court, any clearly established law from this Court, that would indicate that the State court's
15 16 17 18	sort of level of generality, we do not have any determination from this Court, any clearly established law from this Court, that would indicate that the State court's adjudication or determination was unreasonable here.
15 16 17 18 19	sort of level of generality, we do not have any determination from this Court, any clearly established law from this Court, that would indicate that the State court's adjudication or determination was unreasonable here. MR. MERCER: Absolutely.
15 16 17 18 19 20	sort of level of generality, we do not have any determination from this Court, any clearly established law from this Court, that would indicate that the State court's adjudication or determination was unreasonable here. MR. MERCER: Absolutely. JUSTICE SOUTER: Is that your road map?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	sort of level of generality, we do not have any determination from this Court, any clearly established law from this Court, that would indicate that the State court's adjudication or determination was unreasonable here. MR. MERCER: Absolutely. JUSTICE SOUTER: Is that your road map? MR. MERCER: Yes, it is.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	sort of level of generality, we do not have any determination from this Court, any clearly established law from this Court, that would indicate that the State court's adjudication or determination was unreasonable here. MR. MERCER: Absolutely. JUSTICE SOUTER: Is that your road map? MR. MERCER: Yes, it is. And if there are no further questions, I'd like

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1	ORAL ARGUMENT OF CHARLES M. SEVILLA
2	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
3	MR. SEVILLA: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
4	please the Court:
5	I would like to begin by addressing the so-
б	called "nothing to lose" rule, which is a fiction
7	attributed to Profitt v. Waldron, which it does not say
8	that in Profitt v. Waldron. It's a fiction attributed to
9	the Ninth Circuit, because the Ninth Circuit not only did
10	not say that; they rejected the idea that they were relying
11	on a "nothing to lose" rule. The Ninth Circuit applied
12	well, I might also add that in a case called Lowery v.
13	Lewis, which is cited at the Petitioner's appendix to the
14	cert 94, the Ninth Circuit specifically and in no uncertain
15	terms said it rejected a "nothing to lose" rule.
16	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And you reject it as
17	well, I take it
18	MR. SEVILLA: Yes.
19	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS and concede it is an
20	improper it is not a basis for ineffective assistance
21	that somebody did not pursue a "nothing to lose" case
22	argument?
23	MR. SEVILLA: It essentially, because it's
24	an irrelevant concern because the decision has to be made
25	on whether counsel's decision, as he faced the trial facts,

1 was objectively reasonable.

2 Now, in that calculus if there's nothing to 3 lose by going forward, if there's a great benefit to 4 achieve by going forward, if he's got a credible defense, 5 as it was determined by the district court at the evidentiary hearing on insanity, then it's objectively б 7 unreasonable on the morning of trial on the way to court, 8 to -- out of a sense of despair or hopelessness, subjectively speaking, to decide that I'm going to jettison 9 10 this defense that's been prepared over the year. There 11 was --12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry. I don't --13 I didn't follow that answer. You're saying if he does have 14 nothing to lose, it is objectively unreasonable for him not 15 to go ahead with it? 16 MR. SEVILLA: I'm saying that's one of the 17 I'm not saying that's the sole factor because, as factors. 18 the case that I cited, Lowery, there was a motion to 19 suppress which attorneys were making in this case. They 20 all lost, and the client in that case argued, well, there 21 was nothing to lose in presenting this motion to suppress, and the Ninth Circuit said that's not the rule; it's under 22 23 the circumstances whether the performance is objectively

24 unreasonable, so we need to take into consideration the

25 competing factors.

1	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Will we have to look at
2	this counsel's performance under Strickland, I guess, and
3	determine whether it was objectively unreasonable in light
4	of Strickland, filtered through Yarborough?
5	MR. SEVILLA: Correct. And in in that
6	regard, the State has argued
7	JUSTICE SCALIA: Is that precisely what we have
8	to decide? Or wouldn't it be whether it would be
9	unreasonable for the State court not to come to that
10	conclusion, which is one step removed?
11	MR. SEVILLA: It would be one step removed were
12	it not for the fact that there was an evidentiary hearing
13	which resolved facts that should have been resolved in the
14	State court. Appellant filed a separate petition in the
15	Court of Appeal of California, filed the same petition in
16	the California Supreme Court, asked first argued up
17	front that this was unreasonable performance under
18	Strickland, and then said if the court disagrees, then it
19	ought to be remanded to a referee for fact development.
20	JUSTICE SCALIA: So so the usual test that
21	the State court has to be affirmed, unless it's an
22	unreasonable application of Supreme Court law, is altered
23	when the State court has not had an evidentiary hearing
24	that the Federal habeas court believes should have been
25	held?

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1	MR. SEVILLA: And holds it. But
2	JUSTICE SCALIA: How do you get that out of the
3	statute? I don't understand it.
4	MR. SEVILLA: Well, there's a hole in the
5	statute, there's no question about it, under 2254(d)(1).
б	JUSTICE SCALIA: Right.
7	MR. SEVILLA: When you have the the statute
8	requiring the application of or nonapplication of law
9	contrary to the United States Supreme Court
10	JUSTICE SCALIA: Right.
11	MR. SEVILLA: or an unreasonable application
12	thereof, what happens when that issue really cannot be
13	decided without an evidentiary hearing under Strickland.
14	JUSTICE SOUTER: No, but your the need for
15	the evidentiary hearing, as I understand it, was raised by
16	you in the following way. You said to the California
17	Supreme Court there is on the face of the the papers
18	filed here a violation of Strickland and a or a
19	misapplication of Strickland in in the way the
20	California trial court came out. But if you do not find a
21	facial violation of Strickland based on these papers, then
22	you should remand for an evidentiary hearing. And it
23	doesn't seem to me that that follows at all.
24	If there's no Strickland error, that seems to
25	me a an odd premise to say you ought to remand for a

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1 hearing. Aren't you under an obligation to specify factual 2 issues that -- specifically that need to be developed, before you would make out a case for saying they were in 3 4 error in not holding the evidentiary hearing? 5 MR. SEVILLA: Well, we argued that because Mr. Wager, defense counsel, presented a declaration which was б 7 contradicted by other declarations as to the reason he gave 8 up this defense -- we argued it was objectively unreasonable if the court -- the State court took all of 9 10 the intendments in favor of our declaration, and Mr. Wager 11 did not really address the reasons for giving up the defense, he just said, I felt it was hopeless. 12 13 It took the evidentiary hearing to determine 14 why he felt it was hopeless. So we argued that on the face 15 of it, it is Strickland error. If the court disagrees, 16 then we're entitled to an evidentiary hearing to 17 determine --18 JUSTICE SOUTER: But you're saying that you 19 specified the evidentiary issues that you wanted to 20 develop? 21 MR. SEVILLA: What we specified is why his 22 rationale was unreasonable, and we --23 JUSTICE SOUTER: Well, was that - I mean, I'm 24 just asking you. I'm asking you -- I'm throwing you a 25 softball.

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1	MR. SEVILLA: Right.
2	JUSTICE SOUTER: Are are you saying that
3	that was, in effect, an adequate way to tell the California
4	Supreme Court that these are the issues that we want to
5	develop in an evidentiary hearing that aren't sufficiently
6	developed in the documents? Is that your position?
7	MR. SEVILLA: Yes.
8	JUSTICE SOUTER: Okay.
9	JUSTICE BREYER: But there's no hole in the
10	statute. What it says to do, quite explicitly, is it says
11	that you have to see whether the State court decision was
12	unreasonable in light of the evidence presented in the
13	State court. So it tells us what to do. It says look at
14	the evidence in the State court, and like any other
15	instance where there is no hearing every day of the
16	week, judges refuse to give a hearing. Now, when they do
17	that, they have to assume the facts in favor of the losing
18	party. So the question is, assuming the facts in favor of
19	your client, was the decision that he loses unreasonable?
20	MR. SEVILLA: We argued yes.
21	JUSTICE BREYER: And you said yes. Is there
22	any finding on that in the Federal court? No.
23	MR. SEVILLA: No.
24	JUSTICE BREYER: All right. Now now, that's
25	that's why I don't know how to proceed because it seems

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1 to me to decide that question just as I said it. When I 2 said it, I don't think what I said is clear in the law of 3 this statute. There are two sides to it. We just had a 4 case where there were many briefs on this question. So --5 so I'm -- I'm slightly uncertain what to do. 6 MR. SEVILLA: Was that Bell v. Kelly? 7 JUSTICE BREYER: That's right. That's right. 8 That's right. 9 MR. SEVILLA: I think it was, and the Court 10 dismissed as improvidently granted, and --11 JUSTICE SCALIA: Excuse me. What do you rely on for the proposition that if -- if you deny a hearing, 12 13 all of the facts for which the hearing was demanded have to 14 be assumed in favor of the party who asked for the hearing? 15 MR. SEVILLA: That's California law. 16 JUSTICE BREYER: That's the law of the Federal 17 Government, I would have thought. 18 MR. SEVILLA: That is --19 JUSTICE BREYER: It's summary judgment law. 20 MR. SEVILLA: In order to deny relief, one has 21 to -- the court has to presume the adequacy of the showing 22 or the truth of the showing made by the --23 JUSTICE SCALIA: No, but that can't be. What -- what if I deny the hearing because there are ample facts 24 25 that show what -- what the situation was, and a hearing

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1 would in my view be absolutely redundant? And therefore, 2 all of the facts that support the other side have to be 3 washed out simply because I've denied a hearing? 4 We're not making any claim MR. SEVILLA: No. 5 that there has to be a hearing in every Federal case when there is an argument that could be deemed on -- based on 6 7 cumulative evidence. 8 JUSTICE SCALIA: I wasn't addressing that. I 9 was addressing the proposition that when you deny a 10 hearing, all of the facts for which you -- you demanded the 11 hearing have to be assumed in your favor. I -- it seems to 12 me --13 JUSTICE BREYER: That's my fault. I'm -- I'm referring by shorthand to a Rule 56 summary-judgment-type 14 15 standard. All those facts are assumed on your side in which they're material, and there has to be in the evidence 16 17 a reasonable basis for dispute. 18 MR. SEVILLA: I --19 JUSTICE BREYER: That's my mistaken refusal --I should have said rule 56. 20 21 MR. SEVILLA: Well, it's -- it also is 22 California law, and I believe it is habeas corpus law, that 23 when the petitioner files a petition and attaches declarations, in order to deny those, assuming that the 24 25 truth of those declarations is presumed in order to

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1 evaluate the prima facie case -- for example, in this case, 2 in Strickland -- that if that can't be resolved without a 3 hearing, a hearing should be held. And -- and the court of 4 appeal on the first go-around held exactly that. The court 5 said there are competing reasons here why the defense 6 counsel waived this defense on the morning --

7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, talking about 8 -- in Strickland -- right here. In Strickland, we said that if a decision by counsel is made upon, quote, thorough 9 10 investigation, it is, quote, virtually unchallengeable. 11 Now, which of these facts in the Petitioner's brief is 12 wrong: That Wager retained eight expert doctors to 13 evaluate Mirzayance's mental health; he retained jury 14 consultants; he conducted a mock trial in which he presented mental health defenses to two juries; he hired a 15 16 private investigator to interview friends and associates; 17 he consulted with Mirzayance's parents and their attorneys; 18 he discussed the case with a retained expert doctor after 19 decision and his co-counsel?

20 Now, that sounds like pretty thorough 21 investigation of the defense you say he should have raised. 22 MR. SEVILLA: Well, there are a couple of 23 problems with -- all of that is true. I might quibble with 24 one, but what -- Mr. Wager was operating under a 25 fundamental misunderstanding of California law. All of

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1 that was ready-to-go to present. He had a great not-2 guilty-by-reason-of-insanity case supported by lay -- lay 3 testimony, childhood history, and -- and these psychiatric 4 opinions of very formidable experts.

5 But he had a fundamental error that was only revealed at the evidentiary hearing in the understanding of б 7 California law. He said -- and he said this six times at 8 the evidentiary hearing. He said that when a jury has found the defendant has maturely and meaningfully 9 10 deliberated, that that means they found the equivalent of 11 wrongfulness. That is absolutely wrong. He was quoting from a statute that was repealed in 1982, when California 12 13 had a major revision of its statutes and moved mental 14 health concepts --

15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So all the points that 16 your -- your friend began with, which shows his conscious 17 deliberation, his knowledge not only about how to go about 18 killing somebody, but also guilt, the recognition of the 19 wrongfulness of what he had done -- all that under 20 California law doesn't enter into a consideration of 21 insanity?

22 MR. SEVILLA: Surely it enters into the 23 consideration, and every one of the experts considered 24 precisely that evidence, which was for the most part after-25 the-fact evidence. And as the State's doctor -- and,

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1 again, this came out at the evidentiary hearing because 2 it's certainly not discovered in -- in the State doctor's 3 report that was submitted.

4 The State doctor, Dr. Anderson, stated at the 5 trial in Federal court that, yes, he was aware of the consciousness-of-guilt evidence that came about mostly б 7 after the event, but that did not speak to his intent, his 8 mental state at the time of the offense. And he stated, 9 which was a great surprise in the Federal evidentiary 10 hearing, that he believed Mr. Mirzayance was, because of 11 the psychosis, feeling that he was justified --

12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I understand that, but 13 counsel here at the time retained eight expert doctors to 14 evaluate his mental health. He conducted the mock jury 15 trial. He interviewed the parents. He hired an 16 investigator to interview friends. What you're saying is, 17 well, here's -- if he had hired a ninth expert, he might 18 have come out differently. That sounds like a thorough 19 investigation under Strickland.

20 MR. SEVILLA: It was a thorough investigation. 21 But this case -- this Court has said, in Terry Williams, 22 counsel has a duty to investigate and proffer mitigation 23 evidence in a -- in a capital case.

24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So isn't that -- aren't 25 you back to the "nothing to lose" argument? He conducted

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this investigation, which under Strickland we said makes
 the decision virtually unchallengeable, and you're saying,
 well, he has an obligation to proffer it.

4 MR. SEVILLA: He had an obligation to proffer 5 it because he was operating on a fundamental 6 misunderstanding of California law.

7 JUSTICE ALITO: You say that repeatedly, but 8 what is there to show that he misunderstood -- that he misunderstood California law, as opposed to making a 9 10 practical calculation about how juries would look at this 11 evidence, having found -- having heard the evidence of 12 premeditation and having found premeditation, even though 13 that doesn't decide the NGI issue, as a matter of law. As a practical matter, it makes it quite unlikely that they're 14 15 going to accept the NGI defense. Where -- and you say that 16 repeatedly.

17 MR. SEVILLA: Yes.

18 JUSTICE ALITO: Where in the record does it 19 show that he misunderstood the law, as opposed to making a 20 practical evaluation of what the jury was likely to do? 21 MR. SEVILLA: Well, I -- I will -- I could 22 rattle off page numbers from where he said that the jury 23 finding of premeditation and deliberation was the 24 functional equivalent of a finding of sanity. That is 25 absolutely not true. Here's the quote.

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1	JUSTICE KENNEDY: He didn't use the word
2	"functional equivalent" in the portions I read. Maybe you
3	can correct me if I'm wrong about that.
4	MR. SEVILLA: He did not say "the functional
5	equivalent." He said words like
б	JUSTICE KENNEDY: No. No, he didn't. And he
7	told the trial judge, I've got an uphill
8	MR. SEVILLA: Yes.
9	JUSTICE KENNEDY: almost perpendicular. And
10	he had each each and every one of those experts in
11	their affidavits, in their reports, had said that he didn't
12	have deliberation or premeditation. They were getting
13	ready for that. And he felt that this would be devastating
14	cross-examination material because the jury had already
15	found the opposite. So they've already disbelieved the
16	expert on this point.
17	Now, it's true, it's true, that the knowledge
18	of of wrongfulness is is probably slightly more
19	extensive than premeditation. But based on the defense
20	that he was going to present, that he didn't know what he
21	was doing at this time, he had a very, very difficult
22	obstacle to overcome.
23	MR. SEVILLA: Well, that that's a challenge
24	that faces every criminal defense attorney in a case when
25	you have a a credible defense like this. There there

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are going to be challenges to that by vigorous, trained
 prosecutors.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Isn't there something on the other side? You seem to present this as a case where counsel did a careful job, and then he lost faith. He lost hope, and so he acted irrationally.

7 But wasn't there on the other side 8 consideration of the sentence that he was going to get, and 9 might not a lawyer perfectly rationally think, if I give up 10 this defense, it's just going to waste everybody's time? 11 The judge is going to give me the benefit of -- of having 12 done that in the sentence, in giving a lower sentence, in 13 giving -- making the sentences on the multiple offenses concurrent rather than consecutive. 14

MR. SEVILLA: Well, if there had been a tactical purpose such as that, that would have been an interesting fact to add to the calculus here, but he absolutely denied there was any benefit to his client.

JUSTICE SOUTER: Well, maybe -- maybe he did, but when we come to judge prejudice, don't we have to judge prejudice by considering exactly what Justice Ginsburg just said? In other words, our standard, the -- the standard -number one, the standard for Strickland prejudice is -- is an objective -- I mean, the standard for -- for -- of performance is an objective standard. And the standard for

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1 prejudice has got to be an objective standard, too. 2 And even though he said, I didn't do this for 3 tactical reasons, if a -- if a sound lawyer would have 4 entertained exactly the tactical reason that Justice 5 Ginsburg just outlined, isn't that crucial to the determination of prejudice? б MR. SEVILLA: Well, it -- it may well be if 7 8 there was a --JUSTICE SOUTER: Well, shouldn't that be? 9 10 MR. SEVILLA: -- if there was a possibility 11 that there could be any difference whatsoever at sentencing. But he testified, well, what was going to 12 13 happen to Mr. Mirzayance if he entered this plea. He was 14 going to get 25 or 29 to life, which is exactly what 15 happened. So there was no --16 JUSTICE SOUTER: How did he know that? 17 MR. SEVILLA: How did he know that? Because 18 it's -- if you -- he had already been convicted of first-19 degree murder with the use of a gun. 20 JUSTICE SOUTER: Yes, but the judge hadn't 21 sentenced yet. 22 MR. SEVILLA: Correct, but under California law 23 there -- it's a mandatory prison sentence for use of a gun, so -- and the sentence for first-degree murder is 25 to 24 25 life.

1	JUSTICE SOUTER: So you're saying the judge had					
2	no discretion whatsoever?					
3	MR. SEVILLA: Correct.					
4	JUSTICE SOUTER: So, therefore					
5	JUSTICE SCALIA: 25 to life is 25, 26, 27, 28.					
6	He has 25 years' worth of discretion, doesn't he?					
7	MR. SEVILLA: No, no. It's a minimum mandatory					
8	25 to life.					
9	JUSTICE KENNEDY: No. But couldn't he also					
10	give life? He could also give the max, which was life,					
11	couldn't he, or am I wrong?					
12	MR. SEVILLA: No. He he could give 25					
13	the the					
14	JUSTICE SOUTER: You're saying the terms of the					
15	sentence had to be 25 to life?					
16	MR. SEVILLA: Correct.					
17	JUSTICE SOUTER: So there was no discretion on					
18	the trial judge's part.					
19	MR. SEVILLA: Correct.					
20	JUSTICE SOUTER: I see.					
21	MR. SEVILLA: Correct. And Mr the defense					
22	counsel said as much when answering the question as to					
23	whether there was any possible benefit.					
24	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So he's got nothing to					
25	lose?					

1 MR. SEVILLA: He's got nothing to lose and 2 something to gain. There was no benefit in taking the --3 the action that he took in waiving this defense, which was 4 credible. He was prepared to present it until the 5 morning --6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I guess that gets me 7 back to what one -- what I thought the case was postured 8 in, which is whether or not a case from this Court clearly establishes when you have nothing to lose, you've got to go 9 10 ahead and present the defense, or it's a violation of 11 Strickland. And what case is that? MR. SEVILLA: There is no case that this Court 12 13 has so pronounced. We're not arguing for that standard, 14 nor should we have to --15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I -- I understood your 16 responses to the various questions here to, in effect, be 17 arquing for that standard. You're saying, look, he was 18 going to get the same sentence anyway. You know, all --19 all your answers sound to me like nothing to lose. 20 MR. SEVILLA: Well, they're all part of the 21 calculus of reasonable performance. Certainly, the fact 22 that there's nothing to lose, that he is going to get an 23 automatic 25-year minimum sentence, that he's -- on the 24 other hand, he's got a credible defense for which there is 25 absolutely no benefit in giving up, if -- and -- and then

1 he decides for reasons of error --

2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, he made a determination -- he made a determination after thorough 3 4 investigation, the various points I went through with you 5 earlier, that it was not a credible defense. Now, maybe that was reasonable or unreasonable, but it doesn't seem to 6 7 me to be -- under Strickland, we said it's virtually unchallengeable, and it doesn't seem to me to be 8 objectively unreasonable in light of clearly established 9 10 law from this Court. 11 MR. SEVILLA: Well, the -- this Court has said that errors of misunderstanding -- well, the Court has said 12 13 that failure to fact-investigate can be a basis for 14 objectively unreasonable performance. The same is true 15 with failure to legally investigate what's the law 16 governing your case. 17 And he stated on six occasions that the fact 18 that the jury, quote, had already found Mirzayance guilty 19 of first-degree murder, and, whether they knew it or not, 20 under the facts of this case legally sane, well, then the 21 question is, well, how do you make that determination? And 22 by the way, he said the equivalent of that six times during 23 the hearing.

JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes, but I didn't -- I didn't take that to mean under California law, since the jury

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1 found the one, it has to find the other. He wasn't making 2 that argument. He was saying any jury that found that this 3 was done intentionally, that's done, you know, with -- with 4 planning, with -- with cover-up and what not, that jury is 5 not going to find that he was crazy. That's all he was saying, and -- and that seems to me entirely reasonable. б MR. SEVILLA: Well -- well, I -- that might be 7 8 the case if he did not misunderstand California law. JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, it's hard for me to 9 10 believe that he didn't. He's tried a hundred cases. He 11 had moot or mock -- mock trials where he was asking the 12 experts these questions with the co-counsel. And you want 13 us to -- to say that he didn't understand the law? And there's no -- there's no finding to that effect. There's 14 no finding to that effect, that he did not understand the 15 16 law by the magistrate. 17 MR. SEVILLA: Well, the circuit in --18 JUSTICE KENNEDY: By the magistrate, there's no 19 finding to that effect. 20 MR. SEVILLA: That's correct, because the 21 magistrate did really not make a finding on prong one. The 22 -- the magistrate misapprehended the intention of the 23 circuit's first remand by thinking that it had mandated a nothing-to-lose rule. And if there was nothing to lose, it 24 25 was prong one ineffectiveness, so there was no need to make

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1 a finding. So we're left without a finding.

2 But the circuit, on -- on its second and third 3 opinion, noted that his concept of premeditation and 4 deliberation as having mental health concepts was wrong 5 because of the 1982 amendment to the statutes which removed many of the mental health concepts and -- and put them over б 7 into the insanity phase. And so when he said to the court 8 at the hearing, Mr. Mirzayance -- after the jury found he maturely and meaningfully deliberated, that's language that 9 10 was eliminated in -- in 1982, and that is the mental-health 11 concept.

12 And -- and this point is very important to this 13 argument. When he was arguing to the jury, he said he 14 can't premeditate and deliberate because he's mentally ill. 15 He's mentally diseased. And he was cut off by the prosecutor and the court who gave an instruction -- it's at 16 17 853 of the trial transcript -- saying the fact that Mr. 18 Mirzayance may have deliberated for irrational reasons 19 brought on by mental disease is not a defense to this case. 20 His reasons can be irrational in deliberating.

And that should have tipped him off that this jury was precluded from taking the psychiatric testimony -the psychological testimony of the one witness at the guilt phase and -- and deeming that a negation of any ability to win on a wrongfulness standard. And -- and I might also

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1 add --2 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But they didn't -- they 3 didn't strike the expert's testimony. The expert testified 4 at some length, the -- the psychiatrist. 5 MR. SEVILLA: He did. 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: So that was relevant to 7 premeditation and deliberation, and the jury did consider what the mental health expert said. 8 9 MR. SEVILLA: They did consider what he said, 10 but they were precluded from channeling that into a defense 11 to premeditation and deliberation. JUSTICE BREYER: Well, what about -- what do 12 13 you do with the last sentence of the supreme -- of the 14 California Court of Appeal's opinion? None of the exculpatory evidence defendant recites, including evidence 15 16 of his mental disorder, was reasonably likely to persuade a 17 jury that defendant did not premeditate and deliberate the 18 killing. And from that they conclude that there is no 19 reasonable probability that, but for the errors, a 20 different verdict would have been reached, i.e., that it 21 doesn't satisfy the second part of Strickland. 22 MR. SEVILLA: And -- and you were reading from the California Court of --23 JUSTICE BREYER: I was just reading from the 24 25 California Court of Appeal. Because I look at that. Ι

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think when I go back and see what was the evidence in front of them, I'm going to find all these -- all these things, not the last part by the way, not -- not the part about the counsel admitting he was wrong or whatever this argument we're having now. We won't find that, but we'll find everything else there.

7 And so they're using that as the basis to say 8 there was no prejudice. And now, I guess that the Ninth Circuit and the Federal courts would have to defer to that 9 10 finding on prejudice. Now, what's your response to that? MR. SEVILLA: Well, the California Court of 11 12 Appeal did not have before them the evidence that came in 13 by way of petition, which was all of the psychiatric 14 opinions of the forensic psychiatrists who gave 15 declarations saying that Mr. Mirzayance was insane at the time of the homicide. That is not within the court of 16 17 appeal opinion because the court of appeal opinion is on 18 the four corners of the record, and this was collateral to 19 that.

20 So any statement along those lines did not 21 encompass the most powerful evidence that was presented, 22 which would have been all of the psychiatric opinion 23 testimony about his mental state at the time of the 24 offense.

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And -- and then, of course, we know that at --

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1 at the Federal evidentiary hearing, this defense was found 2 credible, and one of the State doctors came over to the 3 defense side and -- and testified that Mirzayance did not 4 understand wrongfulness at the time of the homicide because 5 of the psychosis. And this doctor made an error, and it's -- it's clear from the record at the evidentiary hearing, б 7 he had an error in his understanding of the NGI test in 8 California. He thought if you met prong one, you understood the nature and quality of the act, you were 9 10 sane, and he never went to wrongfulness. 11 But when he was asked by the State at this 12 hearing, well, what about his ability to understand 13 wrongfulness, and the doctor said, well, he didn't 14 understand wrongfulness. JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, please correct me if 15 I'm wrong, but as a general rule psychiatrists don't --16 17 don't testify as to the ultimate standard. They testify as 18 to the condition and -- and the symptoms of -- of the 19 defendant, and then the jury makes that conclusion. 20 MR. SEVILLA: In California in 1982, there was 21 a statutory amendment which prohibited forensic experts 22 from testifying to opinions at the guilt phase, so that --23 on legal issues like premeditation and deliberation. So 24 they could not, Dr. Satz could not testify at the guilt 25 phase on premeditation and deliberation. At the insanity

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phase, they absolutely can testify as to whether he was
 sane or not.

3 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Had Wager ever represented a 4 defendant who pled NGI?

5 MR. SEVILLA: No. He testified this was his 6 first NGI defense.

7 Speaking to -- I think, Justice Kennedy, you 8 raised the issue about couldn't these -- in the prejudice 9 calculus, couldn't the psychiatrists have been impeached 10 with the fact that they found no premeditation and deliberation? Well, California statute under Penal Code 11 12 section 28 prohibits their opinion on premeditation and 13 deliberation at the guilt phase where the issue is premeditation and deliberation. So I can't understand how 14 15 a court would let in their opinions on premeditation and 16 deliberation when there's a totally separate issue of 17 insanity at the insanity phase.

18 It's -- if it's irrelevant or prohibited at the 19 quilt phase where premeditation is the issue, it's surely 20 going to be irrelevant at the NGI phase where it's not an 21 issue, and we have a totally different standard. As -- as 22 the courts of California have said, one can be guilty of first-degree murder and be insane. That -- that's clear. 23 24 So, in this case, we have an attorney who, for 25 whatever reasons based on a subjective sense of

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1 hopelessness, gave up his client's only and best defense, a 2 defense that was found credible at the Federal evidentiary 3 hearing. Once -- once that defense is found credible, that 4 bespeaks of the unreasonableness of counsel giving it up. 5 It's a credible defense. It's the only defense available to him, and counsel gave it up for no tactical benefit. б 7 There was no upside to this. There was a clear downside to 8 it, because it consigned his client to 29 years to life as 9 opposed to the possibility of treatment in a mental hospital and -- and, potentially, upon the restoration of 10 11 sanity, potential relief -- release if he could prove his 12 restoration. 13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Has he served his time so far in a regular institution? 14 MR. SEVILLA: Yes, he has. He's in Mule Creek 15 16 State Prison just south of Stockton, California, and --17 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is that the special -- he 18 made a request for a particular prison. Is that the one? 19 MR. SEVILLA: I don't think so. T don't 20 believe -- I think at the sentencing hearing, the trial 21 judge did not do anything special except sentence him to 22 prison? Although both -- in terms of the bona fides of his 23 disease, both the prosecutor and the judge at the time of 24 the sentencing said he was clearly a mentally diseased

25 person. So that -- this -- this bespeaks back to the

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1	credibility of the defense which was established by the
2	mental disease evidence which stemmed from childhood.
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
4	MR. SEVILLA: Thank you very much.
5	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Mercer, you have 4
6	minutes remaining.
7	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF STEVEN E. MERCER
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
9	MR. MERCER: Just a couple of points I'd like
10	to make briefly to clarify a couple things.
11	First off, there was no finding that Attorney
12	Wager misunderstood California law or somehow was under the
13	impression that a finding of first-degree murder was
14	legally precluded a finding of NGI. He argued at the State
15	trial that there's no question that an insane person can
16	deliberate, and surely while the jury's verdict was
17	devastating under the facts of this case, he didn't close
18	up his books and go home. He told the trial judge, we need
19	to reassess this, I need to decide who I'm going to call, I
20	need to consult with my doctors and my co-counsel and
21	decide what we're going to do.
22	And as the district court found here, and as
23	Wager stated in the State court declaration, there was no
24	final decision made until the morning of trial when the
25	parents expressed a profound reluctance to assist their

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1 son. And this was, in fact, his first NGI defense, but as 2 Mirzayance's family attorney stated in his State court 3 declaration, Attorney Wager was a 10-year expert on mental 4 health and sanity issues with the Los Angeles District 5 Attorney's Office. He had tried more than a hundred trials. He was the expert. He had done his homework here. 6 7 He knew what he had to -- to present. He did not make a rash decision. He consulted with co-counsel, and concluded 8 reasonably under his professional valuation that the 9 10 defense could not meet its affirmative burden of proof 11 here.

12 The second thing I would like to clarify on 13 Justice Ginsburg's point, there was some sentencing 14 discretion left here. It's correct that Wager in hindsight 15 said, well, perhaps there was nothing to lose. But he 16 argued to the sentencing judge the very fact that his 17 client knew the wrongfulness of his actions and was so 18 remorseful should entitle him to a lesser sentence on the 19 weapons enhancement.

20 JUSTICE SOUTER: What -- what discretion did 21 the judge have?

22 MR. MERCER: The -- the sentencing judge could 23 have imposed a high, middle or low term for the weapons 24 enhancement. The underlying sentence was 25 to life, and 25 my friend is correct, it's set by statute. But he had

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1 discretion on sentence enhancement. And he was convinced 2 that Mirzayance was remorseful, and gave him a mid-term 3 instead of a high-term, despite the facts. 4 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Wasn't there also something 5 about the revocations? There were three revocations involved, I thought, and he got 2 years on each. 6 7 MR. MERCER: I don't believe that's correct. I 8 think it was a straightforward 25-years-to-life sentence, 9 plus a weapons enhancement of 4 years added on. 10 JUSTICE BREYER: You keep saying 29 years. Is 11 it 29 years to life? Is that just a misprint or --12 MR. MERCER: It's -- the aggregate sentence is 13 25 -- excuse me. The aggregate sentence is 29 years to 14 life. It's 25 years to life for the first-degree murder, 15 plus 4 years for the weapons enhancement in this term, a 16 mid-term, because Wager successfully argued that his client 17 was remorseful. 18 Second --19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What would he have 20 gotten in the high term? 21 MR. MERCER: I believe that it was -- I believe 22 that it was 6 years as opposed to 4. It may have been 8 years as opposed to 4. I don't know. That's not discussed 23 24 in the State court record. 25 And finally, Mr. Mirzayance concedes that

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1	"nothing to lose" would be an inappropriate new rule by
2	this Court. He no longer calls it that. He doesn't he
3	disagrees with the dissent's view on this. What he calls
4	it is this. This is the rule in his own description at
5	page 30 of his brief, how the Ninth Circuit granted relief
6	here. Excuse me, I see that my time has expired.
7	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Why don't you
8	MR. MERCER: That the decision, fairly read,
9	states only that counsel has a duty to present substantial
10	viable defense where there was an objective prospect for
11	success and no strategic or other benefit in abandoning it.
12	This Court has never held such a rule to bind the States.
13	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
14	The case is submitted.
15	(Whereupon, at 2:02 p.m., the case in the
16	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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