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Supreme Court No. 97710-1
COA No. 77796-3-I

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent,

v.

RICHARD LEO PARENTEAU, JR.,

Petitioner.

PETITION FOR REVIEW

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A. IDENTITY OF PETITIONER/DECISION BELOW

Richard Leo Parenteau, Jr. requests this Court grant review pursuant to RAP 13.4 of the unpublished decision of the Court of Appeals in State v. Parenteau, No. 77796-3-I, filed August 26, 2019. A copy of the Court of Appeals' opinion is attached as an appendix.

B. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Did the State fail to prove premeditation for count I, where no apparent weapon was used and the killing was apparently spontaneous?

2. Did the court violate Parenteau's constitutional right to present a full defense of his choosing where it denied his numerous requests to investigate and present evidence relevant to his defense based on the court's view that the defense was "fantasy"?

3. Did the court violate Parenteau's state constitutional right of reasonable access to state provided resources to present a *pro se* defense where it denied his requests for investigative funds?

4. Did the court violate due process by finding Parenteau competent to stand trial?

5. Did the court violate due process and Parenteau's constitutional right to counsel where it allowed him to represent himself despite his beliefs about the crime the court found delusional?

6. Did the State rely on false testimony to convict Parenteau?
7. Did the prosecutor commit misconduct?
8. Did the State impermissibly intercept private communications between Parenteau and his investigator?
9. Did the court impermissibly restrict the scope of cross-examination?
10. Did the trial errors cumulatively deny Parenteau a fair trial?
11. Was Parenteau's state and federal constitutional right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures violated because the search warrant was based on perjured testimony?
12. Did the State fail to prove the identities of the victims?

C. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Parenteau was charged with two counts of first degree murder after the bodies of his mother, Linda Parenteau, and step-father, David Wells, were discovered by passersby in different locations. CP 1-2.

Parenteau had a history of involuntary civil commitments. CP 22-23; 12/06/16RP 615-17, 625, 649. He had received a diagnosis of psychosis, and had prominent delusions and paranoia. CP 25-26.

Parenteau consistently maintained his parents were killed as the result of a conspiracy involving the CIA, the Union Gospel Mission,

and other entities, in order to set him up and silence him because he had threatened to reveal their illegal activities. E.g., 11/07/17RP 2361-63.

Prior to trial, defense counsel raised concerns about Parenteau's competency. 8/06/14RP 15. An evaluator determined he was unable to assist counsel due to his delusional beliefs about the crime. CP 24-28. But after Parenteau spent a short time at Western State Hospital, and a competency hearing was held, a judge determined he was now competent. CP 32-36, 65, 114-16; 10/14/15RP 149-51. Counsel continued to insist he was *not* competent. 10/14/15RP 115, 121.

Shortly thereafter, the court granted Parenteau's motion to represent himself. 10/20/15RP 76-77; CP 117-19. Throughout the proceedings, the court gave lip service to Parenteau's constitutional right to present the defense of his choosing, but the court repeatedly denied Parenteau's attempts to present evidence relevant to that defense because the court believed the defense was not based in "reality." CP 329, 348, 391-96, 547, 571-79, 659-67; 9/07/16RP 483; 10/14/16RP 168; 12/21/16RP 788; 3/23/17RP 820; 4/14/17RP 885-86; 9/08/17RP 991-96, 1000, 1015, 1027-28; 9/11/17RP 4-18; 10/10/17RP 250-53; 11/06/17RP 2288; 11/07/17RP 2333.

Additional facts as set forth in Parenteau's Court of Appeals briefs are incorporated by this reference.

D. ARGUMENT WHY REVIEW SHOULD BE GRANTED

1. The State did not prove the element of premeditation beyond a reasonable doubt for count I.

The State did not prove premeditation beyond a reasonable doubt for the count involving Linda Parenteau. When viewed in the light most favorable to the State, the evidence shows that Linda died from blunt force injuries inflicted during a struggle in the kitchen. The State did not prove the killer formed an intent to kill after conscious deliberation and reflection for more than a moment in time.

Premeditation is the essential element that distinguishes murder in the first degree from murder in the second degree. State v. Hummel, 196 Wn. App. 329, 353, 383 P.3d 592 (2016).

Due process required the State to prove this essential element beyond a reasonable doubt. In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358, 364, 90 S. Ct. 1068, 25 L. Ed. 2d 368 (1970); Jackson v. Virginia, 443 U.S. 307, 316, 99 S. Ct. 2781, 61 L. Ed. 2d 560 (1979); State v. Green, 94 Wn.2d 216, 221, 616 P.2d 628 (1980); U.S. Const. amend. XIV; Const. art. I, § 3.

“Premeditated” means “thought over beforehand.” CP 836. It “must involve more than a moment in time.” CP 836; RCW

9A.32.020(1). The “mere opportunity to deliberate is not sufficient to support a finding of premeditation.” State v. Pirtle, 127 Wn.2d 628, 644, 904 P.2d 245 (1995). The State must prove “the deliberate formation of and reflection upon the intent to take a human life and involves the mental process of thinking beforehand, deliberation, reflection, weighing or reasoning for a period of time, however short.” Hummel, 196 Wn. App. at 354 (quotation marks and citations omitted).

Four factors are relevant to prove premeditation: motive, stealth, procurement of a weapon, and the method of killing. Pirtle, 127 Wn.2d at 644. A central question is whether the killing was planned and deliberate rather than spontaneous. Hummel, 196 Wn. App. at 355-56.

Here, the evidence did not establish premeditation. The cause of death was blunt force injury but no apparent weapon was used. 10/30/17RP 1789, 1812. A piece of paper was lodged in Linda’s throat but the medical examiner could not say whether that occurred before or after death. 10/30/17RP 1789, 1812. The State theorized she was killed in the kitchen, where her blood was found on the floor, before Wells returned home for lunch that day. 11/02/17RP 2037-39; 11/08/17RP 2428. The evidence suggests she was killed during a spontaneous

confrontation in the kitchen. It does not establish deliberation or reflection on an intent to kill of more than a moment in time.

Any proof of motive did not establish premeditation. The State suggested Parenteau's motive for killing his parents was that they intended to kick him out of the house. 12/08/17RP 2445. But Parenteau explained he had understood and accepted his parents' request that he move out by September 1. 11/07/17RP 2356.

Moreover, the existence of a motive is not alone sufficient to prove premeditation. See Hummel, 196 Wn. App. at 356 (proof of premeditation insufficient despite evidence of motive where no showing that killer engaged in deliberation or reflection before killing).

Likewise, any evidence that Parenteau disposed of his mother's body or tried to conceal her death afterward does not establish premeditation. See id. at 356-58. The evidence must independently show the deliberate formation of an intent to kill *before* the killing. Id.

The lack of evidence of premeditation distinguishes this case from others where courts have held the State proved that element. See, e.g., State v. Allen, 159 Wn.2d 1, 147 P.3d 581 (2006); State v. Aguilar, 176 Wn. App. 264, 308 P.3d 778 (2013); Jones v. Wood, 207 F.3d 557 (9th Cir. 2000).

2. The court violated Mr. Parenteau’s constitutional right to present evidence relevant to his defense.

In numerous ways, the trial court violated Parenteau’s constitutional right to present a defense by denying his attempts to introduce evidence relevant to his chosen defense.

An accused has a fundamental state and federal constitutional right to present a full defense. State v. Jones, 168 Wn.2d 713, 720, 230 P.3d 576 (2010) (quoting Chambers v. Mississippi, 410 U.S. 284, 294, 93 S. Ct. 1038, 35 L. Ed. 2d 297 (1973)); Holmes v. South Carolina, 547 U.S. 319, 324, 126 S. Ct. 1727, 164 L. Ed. 2d 503 (2006); U.S. Const. amends. XIV, VI; Const. art. I, § 22. Related to this right is the constitutional right to compel the attendance of witnesses relevant to the defense. Chambers, 410 U.S. at 294; State v. Franklin, 180 Wn.2d 371, 378, 325 P.3d 159 (2014); State v. Smith, 101 Wn.2d 36, 41, 677 P.2d 100 (1984); Const. amends. VI, XIV; Const. art. I, § 22.

In addition, a “defendant has a *constitutional* right to at least broadly control his own defense.” State v. Jones, 99 Wn.2d 735, 740, 664 P.2d 1216 (1983); Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806, 95 S. Ct. 2525, 45 L. Ed. 2d 562 (1975); U.S. Const. amends. VI, XIV.

Here, the court found Parenteau competent to stand trial and represent himself. CP 114-19; 10/14/15RP 149-51; 10/20/17RP 76-77.

Therefore, he had a constitutional right to pursue the defense of his own choosing. Jones, 99 Wn.2d at 740-42; Faretta, 422 U.S. 806. The court infringed that right by basing its rulings on its own assessment of the reasonableness of Parenteau's defense.

As Parenteau stated repeatedly, his defense was that his parents were killed in order to punish him and prevent him from disclosing the fact that he had been kidnapped in 2012 and taken to Highline Medical Center where several "neurostimulator" devices were implanted in his body without his consent. CP 371, 479-80; 11/06/17RP 2277-82.

In order to prove this defense, he repeatedly moved for assistance and funding to help him investigate these devices. CP 186-87, 199, 202-03, 211-12, 369-71, 478-99; 9/07/16RP 468; 9/08/17RP 1015; 3/23/17RP 818-19, 858-59; 4/14/17RP 888-89. All of these motions were denied. CP 348, 396, 547; 9/07/16RP 483; 10/14/16RP 168; 3/23/17RP 820; 9/08/17RP 1015.

Article I, section 22 affords a pretrial detainee who has exercised his constitutional right to represent himself, a right of reasonable access to state provided resources that will enable him to prepare a meaningful *pro se* defense. State v. Silva, 107 Wn. App. 605, 622-23, 27 P.3d 663 (2001); Const. art. I § 22. The court's denials of

Parenteau's motions for assistance to investigate the devices in his body violated this right.

Parenteau sought in various additional ways to present evidence relevant to his defense. The court's repeated denials of his motions violated his constitutional right to present a full defense.

For instance, Parenteau moved numerous times to introduce evidence regarding his prior involuntary commitments. CP 705-12; 5/18/16RP 371; 6/21/16RP 414; 9/07/16RP 514-15; 12/21/16RP 787; 11/02/17RP 2072-76. This evidence was relevant to show he had been falsely committed and given a bogus diagnosis as a cover for the illegal surgeries that were performed on him by the CIA and Highline Medical Center. *Id.* The court denied these requests, ruling the prior involuntary commitments were irrelevant and inadmissible. CP 667; 9/08/17RP 996; 10/10/17RP 250-53; 11/06/17RP 2288; 11/07/17RP 2333.

The court was incorrect that Parenteau's prior involuntary hospitalizations were not relevant. "Relevant" evidence is "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable." ER 401. The circumstances of Parenteau's involuntary commitments were relevant to his defense that illegal surgery was

performed on him and devices implanted in his body at that time, which in turn created the motive for the murder of his parents.

The court also erred in denying Parenteau's requests to ask questions of several Union Gospel Mission employees designed to elicit information relevant to his defense. CP 548-70; 2/22/16RP 223-25; 9/08/17RP 991. And the court erroneously denied Parenteau's requests for subpoenas for several witnesses material to his defense. CP 329, 391, 394, 571-74, 578-79, 659-63; 12/21/16RP 788; 4/14/17RP 885-86; 9/11/17RP 7-11, 66.

The trial court explicitly justified some of its rulings by characterizing Parenteau's defense as "fantasy" and not based in "reality." 9/08/17RP 1000, 1028; 9/11/17RP 7-8, 10-18. To the extent the court denied the motions because it did not believe the defense was valid, the court violated Parenteau's constitutional right to present a defense of his own choosing.

- 3. To the extent the court justified its rulings excluding Mr. Parenteau's proffered evidence by characterizing his defense as "fantasy," the court violated due process by finding he was competent to stand trial and represent himself.**

The court found Parenteau competent to stand trial and represent himself despite knowing he had "delusional" beliefs about the crime.

CP 106-119; 10/13/15RP 24-27; 10/14/15RP 149-51; 10/20/15RP 76-77. Dr. Hendrickson, who testified that Parenteau was competent, acknowledged his opinion might change if Parenteau insisted on pursuing a defense based on his “delusional” beliefs. CP 111-12. Even the State acknowledged Parenteau would not be competent to stand trial if his delusion interfered with his ability to discuss the case rationally with an attorney. CP 68.

In fact, Parenteau continued to insist throughout the trial on pursuing a defense based upon his “delusional” beliefs. Once this became apparent, the court had an obligation to readdress the issue of competency. But instead of endeavoring to ensure Parenteau received a fair trial, the court repeatedly denied his attempts to present evidence relevant to his defense and justified its rulings by characterizing the defense as a “fantasy.” The result was a denial of Parenteau’s constitutional rights to due process and a fair trial.

a. Parenteau was not competent to stand trial.

The conviction of an accused person while legally incompetent violates due process. Pate v. Robinson, 383 U.S. 375, 378, 86 S. Ct. 836, 15 L. Ed. 815 (1966); U.S. Const. amend. XIV; Const. art. I, § 3. In Washington, “No incompetent person shall be tried, convicted, or

sentenced for the commission of an offense so long as such incapacity continues.” RCW 10.77.050.

Central to the requirement of competency is that the defendant be able to assist counsel in a rational manner. Thus, the test for competency is not only whether the defendant “has a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings against him,” but also whether he “has sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding.” Dusky v. United States, 362 U.S. 402, 402, 80 S. Ct. 788, 4 L. Ed. 2d 824 (1960). The defendant must be able “to consult with counsel, and to assist in preparing his defense.” Drope v. Missouri, 420 U.S. 162, 171, 95 S. Ct. 896, 43 L. Ed. 2d 103 (1975); RCW 10.77.010(15).

When defense counsel raises the issue of competency, the trial court must give “considerable weight” to counsel’s opinion regarding the defendant’s competency and ability to assist the defense. State v. Lord, 117 Wn.2d 829, 901, 822 P.2d 177 (1991). The court also has a *sua sponte* obligation to address competency “[w]henever . . . there is reason to doubt [the defendant’s] competency.” RCW 10.77.060(1)(a) (emphasis added); see also State v. Marshall, 144 Wn.2d 266, 279, 27 P.3d 192 (2001).

From the time of arraignment, defense counsel raised concerns about Parenteau's ability to assist counsel due to mental illness. 8/06/14RP 15. Parenteau had a history of involuntary commitments, psychotic symptoms, and "thought content that reflected delusions and paranoia" which he repeatedly denied despite "overwhelming evidence to the contrary." CP 22-26. Even after Parenteau was determined to be competent by providers at Western State Hospital, defense counsel continued to maintain he could not assist counsel because "he [wa]s not getting over his delusion" and insisted on "proceeding with a defense involving the conspiracy." 10/14/15RP 112-15, 146; CP 19.

The trial court should have given greater weight to counsel's representations, as counsel was in the best position to determine whether Parenteau indeed could assist counsel rationally. Lord, 117 Wn.2d at 901.

The two psychiatrists who evaluated Mr. Parenteau and reported to the court agreed he had a mental illness involving a delusional thought disorder. CP 27, 108-10. But Dr. Hendrickson testified Parenteau was competent because he was intelligent and therefore must have the capacity to assist counsel, although he might choose not to. 10/13/15RP 29, 53, 83, 102; CP 110. The State echoed Dr.

Hendrickson's opinion and asserted that "[p]eople who have delusions can be competent." 10/13/15RP 16; 10/14/15RP 122-25; CP 56-113.

At the same time, both Dr. Hendrickson and the State acknowledged that Parenteau's delusions might make him incompetent if he insisted on pursuing a defense based upon his "delusional" beliefs or if his delusion was so extreme it led to a breakdown of his ability to work with any attorney. CP 68, 111; 10/14/15RP 133.

As it happened, Parenteau did insist on pursuing a defense based upon his "delusional" beliefs about the crime, once the court granted his motion to represent himself. At that point, the court should have readdressed the issue of his competency on its own motion. RCW 10.77.060(1)(a); Marshall, 144 Wn.2d at 279.

Although it may be true in some cases that "[p]eople who have delusions can be competent," 10/13/15RP 16; CP 56-113, it is not true in this case because Parenteau had delusional theories *about the crime* which precluded his ability to assist counsel in a rational manner.

In several cases from other states, courts have recognized that a defendant's delusional theories about the crime may render him incompetent to assist counsel. See People v. Conrad, 132 Cal. App.3d 361, 364-65, 370-72, 182 Cal.Rptr. 912 (1982) (defendant not

competent to stand trial where, although he understood the nature of the proceedings, he could not assist counsel due to his delusional conspiracy theories about the crime); State v. Pedersen, 309 N.W.2d 490, 492, 501 (Iowa 1981) (defendant not competent where, although he appreciated the charge and understood the proceedings, his delusions as a result of mental illness prevented him from assisting or accepting counsel); Commonwealth v. Hill, 375 Mass. 50, 56-58, 375 N.E.2d 1168 (1978) (further inquiry regarding defendant's competency required where he had paranoid schizophrenia and "severe delusions" that served as justification for the crime in his mind which "might significantly interfere with his capacity to cooperate with his counsel"); State v. Khan, 175 N.J. Super. 71, 75-76, 417 A.2d 585 (1980) (remand for further proceedings to address defendant's competency where he adamantly maintained delusional belief during trial that he acted in self-defense and victim was part of conspiracy to harm him); cf. State v. Anderson, 244 So.3d 640, 650 (La. Ct. App. 2017) (trial court did not abuse discretion in finding defendant competent where although he was schizophrenic and delusional at time of offense, "the delusions did not relate to the offense" and "would not impact his ability to consult with counsel during trial").

Here, the trial court should have given due deference to defense counsel's opinion and found Parenteau incompetent to stand trial at the pretrial hearing. Or, once it became apparent later that Parenteau was proceeding with a defense based upon his "delusional" conspiracy theories about the crime, the court should have readdressed the issue of his competency on its own motion. RCW 10.77.060(1)(a); Marshall, 144 Wn.2d at 279. Because the court allowed Parenteau to proceed with that defense while it repeatedly denied his attempts to present evidence relevant to his defense, a finding of guilt was a foregone conclusion. Parenteau's right to due process was violated. Marshall, 144 Wn.2d at 279; Pate, 383 U.S. at 378.

b. Parenteau was not competent to represent himself.

The Sixth Amendment provides an accused both the right to the assistance of counsel and the right to waive the assistance of counsel and represent himself. State v. Hahn, 106 Wn.2d 885, 887, 726 P.2d 25 (1986); Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806, 807, 95 S. Ct. 2525, 45 L. Ed. 2d 562 (1975); U.S. Const. amend. VI. But allowing an incompetent person to represent himself violates due process. State v. Kolocotronis, 73 Wn.2d 92, 99, 436 P.2d 774 (1968); Godinez, 509 U.S. at 396; U.S. Const. amend. XIV; Const. art. I, § 3.

A court may insist a defendant proceed with counsel even if he is found competent to stand trial. In re Pers. Restraint of Rhome, 172 Wn.2d 654, 657-60, 260 P.3d 874 (2011); Indiana v. Edwards, 554 U.S. 164, 174, 128 S. Ct. 2379, 171 L. Ed. 2d 345 (2008).

Here, the trial court abused its discretion in allowing Parenteau to represent himself because his delusions about the crime rendered him incapable of knowingly and intelligently waiving the assistance of counsel. Cf. State v. Englund, 186 Wn. App. 444, 459-60, 345 P.3d 859 (2015) (court did not abuse its discretion in refusing to allow defendant to represent himself where he had history of mental illness and was unduly focused on delusional belief about crime).

Importantly, the court did not ensure that Parenteau had at least some insight into the possible effect on the jury of pursuing a defense based on his “delusional” theory about the crime. Cf. Hahn, 106 Wn.2d at 900 (court did not abuse its discretion in allowing defendant to represent himself despite his delusional beliefs about the crime where trial court made sure “Hahn understood the position in which he was placing himself”); id at 900 n.10 (“although a defendant may refuse to recognize that he is insane, . . . a competent defendant would nonetheless understand that a jury might find him insane”).

4. The State relied on false testimony to convict Parenteau of the crimes.

“The dignity of the United States Government will not permit the conviction of any person on tainted testimony.” Mesarosh v. United States, 352 U.S. 1, 9, 77 S. Ct. 1, 1 L. Ed. 2d 1 (1956); U.S. Const. amend. XIV. Here, the State relied upon testimony it knew to be false.

5. The prosecutor committed misconduct.

A prosecutor’s actions at trial may “so infect[] the trial with unfairness as to make the resulting conviction a denial of due process.” Donnelly v. DeChristoforo, 416 U.S. 637, 643, 94 S. Ct. 1868, 40 L. Ed. 2d 431 (1974); U.S. Const. amend. XIV. Here, the prosecutor brought charges on the basis of false evidence that was deliberately fabricated by the government.

Also, the State withheld evidence in violation of Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S. Ct. 1194, 10 L. Ed. 2d 215 (1963); U.S. Const. amend. XIV. And the State failed in bad faith to preserve potentially exculpatory evidence in violation of due process. Arizona v. Youngblood, 488 U.S. 51, 109 S. Ct. 333, 102 L. Ed. 2d 281 (1989); U.S. Const. amend. XIV.

The prosecutor committed misconduct in closing argument by arguing facts not in evidence. State v. Walker, 182 Wn.2d 463, 478, 341 P.3d 976 (2015); U.S. Const. amend. XIV.

6. The State impermissibly intercepted private communications between Parenteau and his investigator.

A defendant's constitutional right to the assistance of counsel unquestionably includes the right to confer privately with his or her attorney. State v. Cory, 62 Wn.2d 371, 373-74, 382 P.2d 1019 (1963); U.S. Const. amend. VI.

7. The court impermissibly restricted the scope of cross-examination.

The accused in a criminal case has a broad right to cross-examine the State's witnesses. Davis v. Alaska, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974); U.S. Const. amend. VI; Const. art. I, § 22. Here, the court unreasonably prohibited Parenteau from cross-examining the State's witnesses.

8. Multiple trial errors cumulatively denied Parenteau a fair trial.

Several trial errors occurred that, although standing alone may not be sufficient to justify reversal, when combined denied Parenteau a fair trial. State v. Griefff, 141 Wn.2d 910, 929, 10 P.3d 390 (2000).

9. The search warrant, founded on perjured testimony, violated Parenteau's constitutional right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures.

The search warrant, based upon perjured testimony, violated Parenteau's constitutional right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. Franks v. Delaware, 438 U.S. 154, 171-72, 98 S. Ct. 2674, 57 L. Ed. 2d 667 (1978); State v. Gentry, 125 Wn.2d 570, 888 P.2d 1105 (1995); U.S. Const. amend. IV; Const. art. I, § 7.

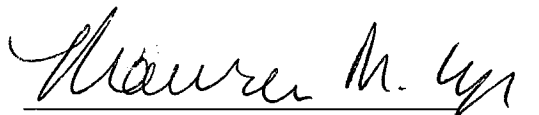
10. The State did not prove the identity of the victims beyond a reasonable doubt.

Due process requires the State to prove all of the elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358, 364, 90 S. Ct. 1068, 25 L. Ed. 2d 368 (1970); U.S. Const. amend. XIV; Const. art. I, § 3. The State failed to prove the identities of the victims.

E. CONCLUSION

For the reasons provided, this Court should grant review and reverse the Court of Appeals.

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of September, 2019.


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APPENDIX

IN COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
DIVISION ONE

STATE OF WASHINGTON,)	No. 77796-3-1
)	
Respondent,)	
)	
v.)	
)	UNPUBLISHED OPINION
RICHARD LEO PARENTEAU, JR.)	
)	FILED: August 26, 2019
Appellant.)	
<hr/>		

VERELLEN, J. — Richard Parenteau appeals his conviction of two counts of first degree murder for the deaths of his mother and stepfather. Parenteau argues there was insufficient evidence of premeditation to support his conviction for the death of his mother. The State presented evidence Parenteau's mother was killed at the home she shared with Parenteau, she was hit from behind, she died of multiple blunt force injuries to her head and neck, and Parenteau and his mother argued before her death. Because a rational jury could find him guilty of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt, there was sufficient evidence of premeditation.

Parenteau challenges the trial court's ruling that he was competent to stand trial, but the two most recent competency evaluations supported the court's ruling. Parenteau also challenges the court's decision to allow him to represent himself,

but the court adequately inquired whether Parenteau knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his right to counsel.

Parenteau argues the court violated his right to present a defense when it denied his numerous motions to investigate, present evidence, and subpoena witnesses. The right to control one's defense is not absolute. And here, Parenteau fails to establish error by the trial court in any of the individual rulings.

Parenteau also contends the court entered an untimely restitution order. But the court had good cause to continue the restitution hearing three days past the statutory deadline. The court did not violate RCW 9.94A.753(1).

Parenteau challenges the court imposition of court costs. We accept the State's concession that remand is appropriate for the court to consider Parenteau's ability to pay.

Finally, Parenteau submits a statement of additional grounds alleging numerous errors. But Parenteau fails to provide sufficient citation to the record, argument, or reference to authority to inform us of the nature and occurrence of his alleged errors.

Therefore, we affirm Parenteau's conviction but remand for the court to consider Parenteau's ability to pay court costs.

FACTS

On July 19, 2014, Linda Parenteau and David Wells's bodies were discovered in different locations in South Seattle. The medical examiner

determined the cause of death for both was blunt force injuries and the manner of death was homicide.

Linda and David lived together in South Seattle with Linda's 47-year-old son, Richard Parenteau. Linda's body was discovered one and a half miles from the house and David's body was discovered three to four blocks from the house. The police obtained a search warrant for the house. At the house, the police discovered a large potential bloodstain in the driveway, blood in the back of a van in the driveway, and two large blood smears on the carpet in the house.

The State charged Parenteau with two counts of first degree murder. Before arraignment, defense counsel raised concern with Parenteau's competency to stand trial. Parenteau asserted the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) killed Linda and David because Parenteau discovered his previous employer, the Union Gospel Mission, was a drug front for the CIA. Parenteau also claimed that in 2012, during an involuntary commitment at Highland Medical Center, doctors implanted listening devices in his body.

The court ordered a competency evaluation at Western State Hospital. Parenteau participated in the evaluation with Dr. Gregg Gagliardi. Dr. Gagliardi opined Parenteau's "delusional beliefs impair[ed] his ability to have a rational understanding of the facts."¹ Dr. Gagliardi also opined Parenteau's "delusional beliefs preclude[d] his ability to assist defense counsel with a reasonable degree

¹ Clerk's Papers (CP) at 28.

of rational understanding.”² The court concluded Parenteau was incompetent and committed him to Western State Hospital for a 90-day restoration period.

In March 2015, Dr. Ray Hendrickson, a licensed psychologist, attempted to evaluate Parenteau. Parenteau refused to participate in the evaluation.

Dr. Hendrickson reviewed Dr. Gagliardi’s report, staff notes, mental health records, letters written by Parenteau, and other materials. Dr. Hendrickson opined Parenteau’s mental illness did not impair his ability to understand the proceeding and consult with his attorney. Defense counsel disputed the report, and the court ordered another evaluation. In October 2015, Dr. Hendrickson submitted his second report, which contained the same findings as his first report. On October 14, 2015, the court determined Parenteau was competent to stand trial.

On October 19, 2015, the court moved forward with arraignment. At the start of the hearing, Parenteau asked to represent himself. The court conducted a lengthy colloquy with Parenteau and directed him to review the waiver of counsel form overnight. The next day, after further inquiry, the court concluded Parenteau was making a knowing, voluntary, and intelligent waiver of counsel.

Following the trial, the jury convicted Parenteau as charged. The court sentenced Parenteau to 344 months of total confinement.

Parenteau appeals.

² Id.

ANALYSIS

I. Sufficiency of the Evidence

Parenteau contends the State failed to present sufficient evidence of premeditation to sustain his conviction of first degree premeditated murder for the death of his mother.

We review sufficiency of the evidence de novo.³ To determine whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain a conviction, we view the evidence in the light most favorable to the State and ask whether any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.⁴ “A claim of insufficiency admits the truth of the State’s evidence and all inferences that reasonably can be drawn therefrom.”⁵

To convict Parenteau of first degree murder, the State had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Parenteau acted with the premeditated intent to cause the death of Linda.⁶ Premeditation “must involve more than a moment in point of time,”⁷ and “mere opportunity to deliberate is not sufficient.”⁸ Premeditation is “the deliberate formation of and reflection upon the intent to take a human life” and

³ State v. Hummel, 196 Wn. App. 329, 352, 383 P.3d 592 (2016) (quoting State v. Rich, 184 Wn.2d 897, 903, 365 P.3d 746 (2016)).

⁴ State v. Elmi, 166 Wn.2d 209, 214, 207 P.3d 439 (2009).

⁵ State v. Salinas, 119 Wn.2d 192, 201, 829 P.2d 1068 (1992).

⁶ RCW 9A.32.030(1)(a).

⁷ RCW 9A.32.020(1).

⁸ State v. Pirtle, 127 Wn.2d 628, 644, 904 P.2d 245 (1995).

involves “the mental process of thinking beforehand, deliberation, reflection, weighing or reasoning for a period of time, however short.”⁹

“Premeditation may be proved by circumstantial evidence where the inferences drawn by the jury are reasonable and the evidence supporting the jury’s finding is substantial.”¹⁰ Motive, procurement of a weapon, stealth, and method of killing are “particularly relevant” factors in establishing premeditation,¹¹ but sufficient proof of premeditation does not require all four.¹²

Here, the medical examiner testified that Linda had multiple blunt force injuries to her head, neck, face, shoulders, chest, back, hands, and forearm. The medical examiner testified Linda had 17 separate injuries to her head. He also testified Linda’s cause of death was blunt force injury and possible asphyxia due to blunt force injuries to the head and neck. A ball of paper was found deep in Linda’s throat.

A neighbor testified that the same week David and Linda were killed, she observed David, Linda, and Parenteau talking in front of the house. The neighbor testified that David told Parenteau he had to move out of the house by September

⁹ State v. Gentry, 125 Wn.2d 570, 597-98, 888 P.2d 1105 (1995) (quoting State v. Robtoy, 98 Wn.2d 30, 43, 653 P.2d 284 (1982); State v. Ollens, 107 Wn.2d 848, 850, 733 P.2d 984 (1987)).

¹⁰ State v. Finch, 137 Wn.2d 792, 831, 975 P.2d 967 (1999).

¹¹ Pirtle, 127 Wn.2d at 643.

¹² See State v. Ortiz, 119 Wn.2d 294, 297, 831 P.2d 1060 (1992) (sufficient evidence of premeditation without discussion of motive or stealth); State v. Sherrill, 145 Wn. App. 473, 485, 186 P.3d 1157 (2008) (sufficient evidence of premeditation despite lack of evidence of motive, procurement of a weapon, or stealth).

1, 2014. Parenteau started shouting and said, "You guys said you were going to help me."¹³

Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the State, we conclude Parenteau's conviction for first degree murder in count I, for the death of his mother, was supported by sufficient evidence of premeditation. The State presented evidence that multiple wounds were inflicted on Linda, she was struck from behind, and Parenteau had motive because he was angry about moving out of the house.¹⁴

II. Competency to Stand Trial

Parenteau contends the court abused its discretion when it found him competent to stand trial.

We review a court's competency determination for abuse of discretion.¹⁵ "The trial court abuses its discretion when its decision is manifestly unreasonable or exercised on untenable grounds or for untenable reasons."¹⁶

¹³ Report of Proceedings (RP) (Oct. 24, 2017) at 1192.

¹⁴ See Gentry, 125 Wn.2d at 599 ("[S]ufficient evidence to infer premeditation has been found where (1) multiple wounds were inflicted; (2) a weapon was used; (3) the victim was struck from behind; and (4) there was evidence of a motive, such as robbery or sexual assault. Sufficient evidence to infer premeditation also has been found where multiple wounds were inflicted by a knife procured at the site of the killing, the killing took place in a room away from the kitchen, where the knife was found, where the victim was struck in the face and where the evidence indicated that the victim had engaged in a prolonged struggle.").

¹⁵ State v. Benn, 120 Wn.2d 631, 662, 845 P.2d 289 (1993).

¹⁶ State v. Fedoruk, 5 Wn. App. 2d 317, 335, 426 P.3d 757 (2018), review denied, 192 Wn.2d 1012, 432 P.3d 792 (2019).

"[T]he conviction of an accused person while he is legally incompetent violates due process, and . . . state procedures must be adequate to protect this right."¹⁷ Washington codifies this constitutional right in RCW 10.77.050, which provides, "No incompetent person shall be tried, convicted, or sentenced for the commission of an offense so long as such incapacity continues." Under the statute, a person is incompetent if they lack the capacity to "understand the nature of the proceedings against him or her" and "assist in his or her own defense as a result of mental disease or defect."¹⁸ But "[t]he mere existence of a mental disorder or the existence of delusions does not prevent a defendant from being competent."¹⁹

"[A]ll that due process requires is compliance with the mandates of chapter 10.77 RCW."²⁰ "[W]henver there is reason to doubt a defendant's competency to stand trial, the court must order an expert to evaluate the defendant's mental condition."²¹ Following the evaluation, if the court finds the defendant incompetent and the defendant is charged with a felony, RCW 10.77.086 controls.²² RCW 10.77.086(1)(a)(i)(A) provides the court "[s]hall commit the defendant to . . .

¹⁷ Pate v. Robinson, 383 U.S. 375, 378, 86 S. Ct. 836, 15 L. Ed. 2d 815 (1966) (citing Bishop v. United States, 350 U.S. 961, 76 S. Ct. 440, 100 L. Ed. 835 (1956)).

¹⁸ RCW 10.77.010(15); see also In re Fleming, 142 Wn.2d 853, 861-62, 16 P.3d 610 (2001).

¹⁹ Fedoruk, 5 Wn. App. 2d at 335.

²⁰ State v. Coley, 180 Wn.2d 543, 558-59, 326 P.3d 702 (2014).

²¹ Id. at 552 (citing RCW 10.77.060).

²² Id.

an appropriate facility of the department for evaluation and treatment” “until he or she has regained the competency necessary to understand the proceedings against him or her and assist in his or her own defense.” “At a competency hearing following restoration treatment in a felony case, the court must determine whether, by a preponderance of the evidence, the defendant is incompetent.”²³

Parenteau does not dispute he was able to understand the proceedings, but he argues, as a result of his delusional beliefs, he was unable to communicate with his attorney.

“A defendant can assist in his own defense when he ‘possess[es] an adequate recall of the factual events involved in the charge against him, [is] able to communicate those recollections to his attorney, and ha[s] both an intellectual and emotional appreciation of the ramifications and consequences of the crime charged.’”²⁴

Here, in August 2014, defense counsel raised concerns with Parenteau’s competency to stand trial, and the court ordered a competency evaluation. Dr. Gregg Gagliardi, a licensed psychologist at Western State Hospital, preformed the evaluation. In October 2014, Dr. Gagliardi opined,

Although [Parenteau] understands the charges against him his delusional beliefs impair his ability to have a rational understanding of the facts. Although he does not express delusions or paranoia

²³ id. (citing RCW 10.77.086).

²⁴ State v. McCarthy, No. 96653-2, slip op. at 17 (Wash. August 8, 2019), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/966532.pdf> (quoting 12 ROYCE A. FERGUSON, JR., WASHINGTON PRACTICE: CRIMINAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 902, at 171 (3d ed. 2004)).

about defense counsel it is nevertheless evident that he expects them to join his delusional theory of the facts and to base his defense on proof of his delusional beliefs.

It is my opinion that Mr. Parenteau's delusional beliefs preclude his ability to assist defense counsel with a reasonable degree of rational understanding.^[25]

The court determined Parenteau was incompetent and ordered up to 90 days of restoration treatment at Western State. In April 2015, after treatment, Dr. Ray Hendrickson, a licensed psychologist, issued a new report. Dr. Hendrickson opined:

Mr. Parenteau presents with no current symptoms of a mental illness that significantly impairs or impedes his ability to have a factual and rational understanding of the charges and court proceedings he faces. Nor does he present with symptoms of a mental illness that impairs his ability to consult with his attorney with a reasonable degree of rational understanding. We therefore recommend he return to Court to resume adjudication of his pending criminal matters.^[26]

Defense counsel disputed Dr. Hendrickson's report, and the court ordered another competency evaluation. In October 2015, Dr. Hendrickson issued a second report and he opined:

Mr. Parenteau possesses the capacity to consult with an attorney, such as he has demonstrated by his consultation of numerous legal authorities, including Washington State statutes, rules of evidence, case law, and Court Rules—which he has done with an accurate understanding of the material presented.^[27]

²⁵ CP at 28 (emphasis added).

²⁶ CP at 36.

²⁷ CP at 112.

But Dr. Hendrickson also stated he may reach a different conclusion if he had the opportunity to examine Parenteau directly or hear his testimony in court.

At the subsequent hearing, the State and Parenteau argued he was competent. Defense counsel conceded Parenteau understood the proceedings against him but argued Parenteau did not have the capacity to rationally assist defense counsel. At the hearing, Dr. Hendrickson testified, and the following exchange occurred between him and defense counsel:

- Q. So, if he is persistent in insisting that the delusional beliefs are really the only thing involved in his case, then he would be not competent at prong two.
- A. That's not my job, to reach that determination. But I don't think we—what you've stated addresses the issue does he have the capacity to set aside those delusions.
- Q. All right.
- A. I think he does.
- Q. Whose job is it to decide that?
- A. His Honor.
- Q. So, you don't—you're not able to express an opinion to help the judge out in that regard?
- A. On competency? No. My role, sole role is to determine whether or not in my opinion Mr. Parenteau has the capacity to understand charges he faces, the court proceedings he faces, with a reasonable degree of rational understanding, and does he have the capacity to consult with an attorney to—with a reasonable degree of rational understanding to assist in his defense. That's my sole job.^[28]

²⁸ RP (Oct. 13, 2015) at 36.

The court explicitly found Dr. Hendrickson's testimony that Parenteau had the requisite degree of rational understanding of the proceedings and ability to assist in his defense "to be credible and reliable."²⁹

After hearing testimony from Dr. Hendrickson, the court ultimately determined Parenteau was competent to stand trial. The court acknowledged the ability to assist requirement was a minimal requirement. The court stated, "Mr. Parenteau's behavior today and yesterday in the courtroom reflects the ability to assist. As far as I could tell, any delusions, if they exist, did not affect Mr. Parenteau from seeking to interpose objections which, quite frankly, displayed an impressive grasp of the law."³⁰ Despite Parenteau's delusions, the record reflects an adequate recall of factual events "as he believed them," an ability to communicate those recollections to his attorney, and an intellectual and emotional appreciation of the ramifications and consequences of the crime charged.³¹ Parenteau does not provide any specific events, outside of his continuing delusions, that establish his inability to assist defense counsel in the above ways.

²⁹ RP (Oct. 14, 2015) at 150.

³⁰ Id. at 149.

³¹ See McCarthy, slip op. at 18-19 (In spite of McCarthy's delusions concerning a government conspiracy, our Supreme Court determined he was able to assist defense counsel because, among other things, "[h]is testimony [was] an accurate representation of the facts as he believed them. He was coherent throughout trial, and his defense counsel stated that he never had a thought that McCarthy did not know what he was doing. . . . McCarthy's appellate counsel cannot identify any event, other than McCarthy's continuing delusions, to support the conclusion that McCarthy was incompetent to stand trial.").

Parenteau relies on State v. Lord to argue the court failed to give the appropriate weight to defense counsel's opinion concerning his competency to stand trial.³² In Lord, our Supreme Court considered whether a hearing was required to address the defendant's competency. In that context, the court stated, "[C]onsiderable weight should be given to the attorney's opinion regarding his client's competency and ability to assist the defense."³³ But here, Parenteau challenges the court's ultimate competency determination, not the court's decision on whether to hold a hearing to address competency.

And in City of Seattle v. Gordon, this court acknowledged that the court is not required to "accept without question a lawyer's representations concerning the competence of his client, . . . an expressed doubt in that regard by one with "the closest contact with the defendant," . . . is unquestionably a factor which should be considered."³⁴

To determine Parenteau's competency, the court reviewed Dr. Gagliardi's October 2014 report, Dr. Hendrickson's April 2015 report, and Dr. Hendrickson's October 2015 report.³⁵ At the competency hearing, the court heard testimony from

³² 117 Wn.2d 829, 822 P.2d 177 (1991), abrogated on other grounds by State v. Schierman, 192 Wn.2d 577, 438 P.3d 1063 (2018).

³³ Id. at 901.

³⁴ 39 Wn. App. 437, 442, 693 P.2d 741 (1985) (alterations in original) (quoting Drope v. Missouri, 420 U.S. 162, 177 n.13, 95 S. Ct. 896, 43 L. Ed. 2d 103 (1975)).

³⁵ See Benn, 120 Wn. 2d at 662 ("[C]redibility was for the trial court to determine. [The report finding Benn competent], which the trial court found credible, supports the court's finding that Benn was competent, although depressed, and seeking to stall or avoid standing trial further. We accordingly

Dr. Hendrickson and argument from the State, Parenteau, and defense counsel. The court also observed Parenteau at the hearing. Parenteau fails to show that court did not give the appropriate weight to defense counsel's opinion.

Parenteau also argues the court violated his due process rights and chapter 10.77 RCW because it failed to readdress his competency after granting his motion to represent himself. "[W]hether a trial court should have sua sponte ordered a competency evaluation is [] also reviewed for abuse of discretion."³⁶

Although a court may sua sponte order a competency evaluation under RCW 10.77.060(1)(a), "[o]nce the trial court makes a determination that a defendant is competent, it need not revisit competency unless 'new information' exists that shows the defendant's mental condition has changed since being found competent to stand trial."³⁷

Parenteau fails to establish that his mental condition changed at any point between October 15, 2015, when he was found competent to stand trial, and October 2017, when the trial occurred. In his brief, Parenteau argues

Dr. Hendrickson and the State acknowledged that Mr. Parenteau's delusions might indeed render him incompetent if he insisted on pursuing a defense based upon his "delusional" beliefs As it happened, Mr. Parenteau did insist on pursuing a defense based upon his "delusional" beliefs about the crime, once the court granted his motion to represent himself.^[38]

uphold the trial court's determination that Benn was as competent to proceed to the penalty phase as he was to stand trial.").

³⁶ McCarthy, slip op. at 13.

³⁷ Fedoruk, 5 Wn. App. 2d at 335-36 (emphasis added) (quoting Ortiz, 119 Wn.2d at 301); see McCarthy, slip opinion at 13-14.

³⁸ Appellant's Br. at 40.

But Parenteau always planned to pursue a defense based on his delusions. In his October 2015 report, Dr. Hendrickson reported that Parenteau wanted his defense counsel to pursue a defense based on his delusional beliefs concerning a government conspiracy. Even if Parenteau's decision to pursue a defense based on his delusional beliefs could constitute a change in his mental condition, Parenteau already wanted to pursue such a defense in October 2015, when he was found competent to stand trial. There is no evidence supporting a change in Parenteau's mental condition after he was found competent to stand trial.

The court did not abuse its discretion when it did not sua sponte readdress Parenteau's competency.

III. Self-Representation

Parenteau argues the court abused its discretion when it allowed him to represent himself.

We review a trial court's decision on a defendant's waiver of counsel for abuse of discretion.³⁹ The court's determination "depends upon the particular facts and circumstances of the case, including the background, experience and conduct of the accused."⁴⁰ "The burden of proof is on the defendant asserting that his right to counsel was not competently and intelligently waived."⁴¹

³⁹ In re Pers. Restraint of Rhome, 172 Wn.2d 654, 667, 260 P.3d 874 (2011).

⁴⁰ State v. Hahn, 106 Wn.2d 885, 900, 726 P.2d 25 (1986).

⁴¹ Id. at 901.

The Washington Constitution and the United States Constitution grant criminal defendants the right to self-representation.⁴² But this right is in tension with a defendant's right to the assistance of counsel.⁴³ "Because of this tension, a defendant must unequivocally request to proceed pro se before he or she will be permitted to do so."⁴⁴ Even if a defendant makes an unequivocal and timely request, in order to grant a defendant's request to proceed pro se, the court must establish that the defendant made a voluntary, knowing, and intelligent waiver of the right to counsel.⁴⁵

When determining whether a waiver is voluntary, knowing, and intelligent, the court must confirm "that the defendant understood the seriousness of the charge, the possible maximum penalty involved, and the existence of technical procedural rules governing the presentation of his defense."⁴⁶ The same standard applies to defendants whose competency to stand trial has been questioned but have been found competent to stand trial.⁴⁷

Here, on October 19, 2015, 14 months after he was charged, the court arraigned Parenteau. The arraignment had been continued while the court determined whether Parenteau was competent to stand trial. At the start of the

⁴² State v. Curry, 191 Wn.2d 475, 482, 423 P.3d 179 (2018).

⁴³ Id.

⁴⁴ Id. at 482-83.

⁴⁵ Id. at 483 (quoting DeWeese, 117 Wn.2d at 377).

⁴⁶ DeWeese, 117 Wn.2d at 378.

⁴⁷ See Rhome, 172 Wn.2d at 667; Hahn, 106 Wn.2d at 895; State v. Kolocotronis, 73 Wn.2d 92, 99, 436 P.2d 774 (1968).

hearing, Parenteau interrupted the State's introduction of the case and stated, "I request to go pro se."⁴⁸ Moments later, Parenteau repeated his request. After pleading not guilty, Parenteau stated, "I need the paperwork for going pro se."⁴⁹ Defense counsel indicated, "It's been clear for months that [Parenteau] wants to go pro se. And now that he's been deemed competent, I think that he knows the best time to hear that motion."⁵⁰ Parenteau again repeated his request to proceed pro se. The court inquired into why Parenteau wanted to proceed pro se. Parenteau responded, "It's the only way I'm going to get justice done."⁵¹ The court asked if Parenteau understood he had the right to an attorney, Parenteau said, "Yes. . . . A noncorrupted lawyer that is."⁵² Parenteau indicated, "I understand that whole paper you're looking at . . .and there is a typo on there because you can go back to a paid attorney after going pro se."⁵³ The court asked Parenteau whether he understood the charges against him and the maximum penalties for those crimes. Parenteau said he did.

The court further inquired into Parenteau's understanding of his right to counsel and the role of defense counsel:

COURT: [Y]ou understand that you have a right to a lawyer to represent you and speak on your behalf in court?

⁴⁸ RP (Oct. 19, 2015) at 55.

⁴⁹ Id. at 58.

⁵⁰ Id. at 60.

⁵¹ Id. at 61.

⁵² Id.

⁵³ Id. at 62.

PARENTEAU: Yes.

COURT: Also to advise you about your legal rights and options?

PARENTEAU: Yes.

COURT: Okay. To explain and assist you in legal and other court proceedings?

PARENTEAU: Yes.

COURT: To investigate and explore possible defenses to the charges against you that may or may not be readily apparent to somebody --

PARENTEAU: Yes.

COURT: -- who doesn't have legal training?

PARENTEAU: Yes.

COURT: Or maybe not apparent to you?

PARENTEAU: Yes.

COURT: Okay. The lawyer also can prepare and conduct your defense on any motion hearing or at the trial itself. Do you --

PARENTEAU: Yes.

COURT: -- understand that, sir? Okay.^[54]

Parenteau expressed his frustration at defense counsel's failure to file any pretrial motions. The court told Parenteau, "Well, you see, there was a competency hearing pending, we couldn't do that."⁵⁵ Parenteau indicated, "That's

⁵⁴ Id. at 63.

⁵⁵ Id. at 64.

irrelevant.”⁵⁶ The court inquired into Parenteau’s understanding of the roles of the judge and prosecuting attorney:

COURT: So you understand if you represent yourself, the judge is not your attorney?

PARENTEAU: I understand that.

COURT: Okay. And cannot give you legal advice.

PARENTEAU: Never would ask.

COURT: All right. The prosecuting attorney is also not your attorney obviously; you understand that, sir?

PARENTEAU: I understand that.

COURT: Okay. And he or she cannot give you legal advice.

PARENTEAU: Would never ask him.

COURT: Okay. Judge, prosecuting attorney, and court personnel are not required to explain court procedures or the law to you?

PARENTEAU: Nope.⁵⁷

The court also inquired into Parenteau’s understanding of criminal rules and procedures:

COURT: Okay. You’ll be required to follow all legal rules and procedures including the rules of evidence.

PARENTEAU: Yes, Your Honor.

COURT: Are you familiar with the rules of evidence?

⁵⁶ Id.

⁵⁷ Id.

PARENTEAU: I'll get on it.

COURT: Okay. You have a right to remain silent, but if you do testify at the trial or any pretrial hearing or any other matter on your behalf, you will be[,] you may be required to present testimony by asking questions of yourself. Do you understand that?

PARENTEAU: Can't wait.^[58]

With regard to Parenteau's understanding of the availability of standby counsel, the following exchange occurred between the court and Parenteau:

COURT: If you represent yourself, the judge is not required to provide you with an attorney as a legal advisor or a standby counsel?

....

PARENTEAU: I understand.

....

COURT: You know what's a standby counsel?

PARENTEAU: A standby counsel would be someone in reserve.

COURT: Right. Or somebody sitting there to give you legal advice . . . in case you get in trouble[, i]n case you don't know the rules of evidence[, i]n case you don't know a motion.

PARENTEAU: Exactly, Your Honor.

COURT: All right. A judge is not required to give one to you.

PARENTEAU: Exactly, Your Honor.

⁵⁸ Id. at 64-65.

COURT: All right. Okay. Later if you change your mind and you decide you want an attorney to represent you, the judge may require you to continue to represent yourself without assistance of a lawyer?

PARENTEAU: That's incorrect, Your Honor. I've got case law that counteracts that.

....

COURT: Do you understand the judge may disagree with you?

PARENTEAU: They can disagree with it all you want, but case law wins cases.

COURT: Okay.

PARENTEAU: Also with motions.

COURT: Well, you understand the Court of Appeals or Supreme Court may disagree . . . with you too?

PARENTEAU: Cool.^[59]

Parenteau indicated that no one was pressuring or threatening him to represent himself. The court gave Parenteau the waiver of counsel form and allowed him to think about it overnight, noting:

Sir, I have to tell you. This is very important decision that you're making. I know you've told me several times . . . that you wanted to represent yourself. But it's a very important decision that you're making, not one made lightly. . . .

What I'm going to do is, we'll complete this form. We're going to give it to you, have you consider it overnight. And if you really want to represent yourself tomorrow or our next court hearing, whenever that can be, we'll consider that at the next hearing. But

⁵⁹ Id. at 65-67.

you're going to look at this form. You're going to consider it overnight.^[60]

The next day, October 20, 2015, the court asked Parenteau whether he had a chance to review the form, and Parenteau said, "Yes."⁶¹ The court asked Parenteau whether he understood the form, and the following exchange occurred:

PARENTEAU: I understood, but I disagree with one statement on it, Your Honor.

COURT: And what might that be?

PARENTEAU: On there it falsely states if I could later change[,] "If I later change my mind and decided that I want an attorney to represent me, the judge may require me to continue to represent myself without the assistance of a lawyer." Case law says once you go pro se, you can actually recall your pro se status at any time. . . .

COURT: Well, sir, do you understand the judge may disagree with you?

PARENTEAU: You may.

COURT: That's why it says "may."

PARENTEAU: Yeah.

COURT: Right? You understand that?

PARENTEAU: Yeah.^[62]

Ultimately, the court allowed Parenteau to proceed pro se:

⁶⁰ Id. at 69.

⁶¹ RP (Oct. 20, 2015) at 73.

⁶² Id. at 74.

Well, Mr. Parenteau, . . . I'm going to find that you're making a knowing, voluntary, and intelligent waiver of counsel. I think you—well, I'll find that you know what counsel is and the assistance counsel could provide. So if you wish to go pro se status, that is your right, and I'm going to grant that to you.^[63]

Parenteau relies on State v. Hahn⁶⁴ to argue the court failed to consider Parenteau's mental illness when it addressed his waiver of his right to counsel. Hahn was convicted of second degree murder after waiving his right to counsel and representing himself at trial. Following his arrest, Hahn was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia, but the court found him competent to stand trial. Subsequently, Hahn moved to represent himself. On three separate occasions, the trial court engaged in a colloquy with Hahn concerning his waiver of his right to counsel.

First, at a pretrial hearing, the court examined Hahn about his request, explored his legal experience by inquiring about his understanding of the possible penalties, possible defenses, court rules, and made specific findings that Hahn understood. The court also appointed backup counsel as a research assistant.⁶⁵

At a separate pretrial hearing, the court again engaged in a colloquy concerning Hahn's request to proceed pro se and asked Hahn about his belief that he was a secret agent, pointing out the jury would find his story difficult to believe, especially if he was not represented by counsel. The court noted it wanted to

⁶³ Id. at 77.

⁶⁴ 106 Wn.2d 885, 726 P.2d 25 (1986).

⁶⁵ Id. at 896.

“make sure . . . that you understand you’re giving up the kind of potential disposition of your case through a finding of insanity that would keep you out of prison.” Again, the court again found that Hahn understood.⁶⁶

And third, before the trial started, the court “inquired of Hahn about his education, background, former employment, and understanding that technical rules apply in court. He urged Hahn to consider representation by counsel.”⁶⁷ In Hahn, our Supreme Court determined:

The record in this case presents an example of a thorough inquiry by the trial judges into Hahn’s understanding of the consequences of waiving counsel and establishes that Hahn validly waived his right to counsel. Hahn was fully informed of the alternatives available, comprehended the consequences of representing himself, and freely chose to proceed.^[68]

In the context of a defendant whose competency has been questioned, Hahn is an example of a thorough inquiry into whether there has been a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of the right to counsel. But Hahn does not establish the minimum required inquiry.

When a defendant’s competency has been questioned, a trial court may consider a defendant’s mental health history even where the defendant has been found competent to stand trial.⁶⁹ In general, “a defendant ‘should be made aware of the dangers and disadvantages of self-representation, so that the record will

⁶⁶ Id. at 897.

⁶⁷ Id. at 900.

⁶⁸ Id. at 901.

⁶⁹ Rhyme, 172 Wn.2d at 663; Kolocotronis, 73 Wn.2d at 99; Indiana v. Edwards, 554 U.S. 164, 174, 128 S. Ct. 2379, 171 L. Ed. 2d 345 (2008).

establish that he knows what he is doing and his choice is made with eyes open.”⁷⁰

Although “trial courts cannot deny pro se status simply because a lay person lacks the training and experience of a lawyer, . . . trial courts may consider that a defendant’s mental capacity will have serious and negative effects on the ability to conduct a defense.”⁷¹ “A searching inquiry into a defendant’s mental health status is different from an inquiry into a defendant’s skill and judgment to act as his own lawyer. . . . Skill is not the same as capacity.”⁷²

Here, similar to Hahn, the court addressed the dangers of proceeding pro se with Parenteau:

COURT: All right. Okay. This form says it may be difficult for you to do a good job as your own attorney. And I’ll—do you understand what that—

PARENTEAU: I understand that.

COURT: Do you understand that—

PARENTEAU: I’ve had a crutch attorney for the last fifteen months, Your Honor.

COURT: Do you understand that, sir, one of the reasons people may not want to represent themselves is because they are not objective about their own case?

PARENTEAU: Biased, yes, Your Honor.

⁷⁰ Rhome, 172 Wn.2d at 659 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806, 835, 95 S. Ct. 2525, 45 L. Ed. 2d 562 (1975)).

⁷¹ Id. at 669 (citing Faretta, 422 U.S. at 835).

⁷² Id.

COURT: Right. Do you know what that means?

PARENTEAU: Yes.^[73]

Additionally, the court explicitly stated that it considered Dr. Hendrickson's report in the context of determining whether Parenteau knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his right to counsel. Any suggestion that the court failed to consider Parenteau's mental health in the context of his request to proceed pro se is unpersuasive.

Although the court's inquiry was not as thorough as the court's inquiry in Hahn, it sufficiently addressed the required and suggested considerations. The court did not abuse its discretion when it allowed Parenteau to represent himself.

IV. Right to Present a Defense

Parenteau contends the court violated his right to present a defense when it denied his numerous motions to investigate, present evidence, and subpoena witnesses.

a. Exclusion of Evidence

Under the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a criminal defendant has a constitutional right to "at least broadly control his own defense."⁷⁴ The right to control one's own defense is not absolute.⁷⁵

⁷³ RP (Oct. 19, 2015) at 65.

⁷⁴ State v. Jones, 99 Wn.2d 735, 740, 664 P.2d 1216 (1983).

⁷⁵ Id. at 741.

Parenteau's defense was that Linda and David were killed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) because Parenteau had discovered the Union Gospel Mission was a covert CIA drug operation. Parenteau claimed during his 2012 involuntary commitment he was kidnapped and neurotransmitter devices were implanted into his body by the CIA and FBI.

Parenteau argues the court abused its discretion when it excluded evidence concerning his prior involuntary commitments. He also contends the court abused its discretion when it limited his questioning of United Gospel Mission employees. But Parenteau fails to establish a foundation to admit this speculative evidence. Additionally, Parenteau's right to present his theory of the case was not foreclosed because he was able to testify as to his theory.

b. Witnesses

Parenteau contends the court abused its discretion when it denied his request to subpoena several witnesses but fails to offer any argument to support his contention.⁷⁶ "Passing treatment of an issue or lack of reasoned argument is insufficient to merit judicial consideration."⁷⁷ Additionally, our review of the record does not reveal a factual basis to compel the court to allow Parenteau to call witnesses such as military generals, United States attorneys, FBI agents, or CIA agents.

⁷⁶ See Appellant's Br. at 33.

⁷⁷ Palmer v. Jensen, 81 Wn. App. 148, 153, 913 P.2d 413 (1996).

c. Resources to Investigate

Parenteau contends the court violated article I, section 22 of the Washington Constitution because it failed to provide Parenteau resources to investigate his defense.

“Just as the right to appointed counsel is not satisfied unless the representation is meaningful, the right to represent oneself cannot be satisfied unless it is made meaningful by providing the accused the resources necessary to prepare an adequate pro se defense.”⁷⁸

What measures are necessary or appropriate to constitute reasonable access lie within the sound discretion of the trial court after consideration of all the circumstances, including, but not limited to, the nature of the charge, the complexity of the issues involved, the need for investigative services, the orderly administration of justice, the fair allocation of judicial resources (i.e., an accused is not entitled to greater resources than he would otherwise receive if he were represented by appointed counsel), legitimate safety and security concerns, and the conduct of the accused.^[79]

Parenteau argues the court violated his article I, section 22 right to present a defense because it denied his “requested help and funding for medical imaging, a radio frequency signal locator apparatus, a ‘penile ultrasound,’ ‘otoscope exam,’ and ‘fluoroscopy exam for foreign bodies.’”⁸⁰ Before trial, during a routine appointment, Parenteau had an ultrasound of his scrotum. At trial, the radiologist who reviewed the ultrasound testified that “it was a normal scrotal ultrasound.”⁸¹

⁷⁸ State v. Silva, 107 Wn. App. 605, 620-21, 27 P.3d 663 (2001).

⁷⁹ Id. at 622-23.

⁸⁰ Appellant’s Br. at 27.

⁸¹ RP (Nov. 7, 2017) at 2401.

Although Parenteau was facing serious charges, it was within the court's discretion to deny Parenteau's investigative resource requests.

Just because the court allowed Parenteau to represent himself does not mean the court is required to grant any and all of Parenteau's motions to investigate, subpoena witnesses, or admit evidence. In proceeding pro se, Parenteau had complete authority to choose his defense strategy. But if he chooses poorly, that is not an error of the court. The court did not violate Parenteau's right to present a defense.

V. Restitution

Parenteau contends the court violated RCW 9.94A.753(1) because the restitution award was untimely. The statute provides, "When restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred eighty days," and that "[t]he court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred eighty days for good cause."⁸²

Here, Parenteau was sentenced on November 29, 2017. Restitution was set on May 23, 2018, 175 days after sentencing. But on May 23, 2018, Parenteau was unable to participate by phone because the prison where Parenteau was located was on restricted movement. The court continued the hearing to May 31, 2018, 183 days after sentencing, to allow Parenteau to participate.

We conclude the court had good cause to continue the hearing and did not violate RCW 9.94A.753.

⁸² RCW 9.94A.753(1).

VI. Court Costs

Parenteau asks the panel to strike the \$895 in court costs under State v. Ramirez⁸³ and House Bill (HB) 1783. HB 1783 amended RCW 10.01.160(3), which provides, "The court shall not order a defendant to pay costs if the defendant at the time of sentencing is indigent." HB 1783 became effective June 7, 2018; Parenteau was sentenced in November 2017. But, in Ramirez, our Supreme Court recognized that HB 1783 applies prospectively to all cases with pending direct appeals.⁸⁴

Here, the trial court did not inquire into Parenteau's ability to pay. The State concedes remand is appropriate for the court to consider Parenteau's ability to pay. We accept the State's concession.

VII. Statement of Additional Grounds

Under RAP 10.10, "a defendant may submit a pro se statement of additional grounds for review."⁸⁵ But our review is subject to several "practical limitations."⁸⁶ To this point, RAP 10.10(c) provides in part, "Reference to the record and citation to authorities are not necessary or required, but the appellate court will not consider a defendant's statement of additional grounds for review if it does not inform the court of the nature and occurrence of alleged errors."⁸⁷

⁸³ 191 Wn.2d 732, 426 P.3d 714 (2018).

⁸⁴ Id. at 749.

⁸⁵ State v. Calvin, 176 Wn. App. 1, 26-27, 316 P.3d 496 (2013).

⁸⁶ Id.

⁸⁷ (Emphasis added.)

We cannot review arguments unsupported by credible evidence in the record.⁸⁸ Additionally, “[t]his court is not required to search the record to find support for the defendant’s claims.”⁸⁹ Although RAP 10.10(c) does not require reference to the record or citation to authorities, we are unable to review claimed errors that lack sufficient citation to the record, argument, or reference to authority to inform us of the nature and occurrence of the alleged errors.

a. Additional Ground Nos. 1 & 2—False Testimony & False Evidence

Parenteau argues his due process right to a fair trial was violated because the State introduced false testimony and evidence.

The Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and article I, sections 3 and 22 of the Washington Constitution guarantee criminal defendants the right to a fair trial.⁹⁰ Under this right, the State has a duty to not use evidence or testimony known to be false and to correct State witnesses who testify falsely.⁹¹

Parenteau cites numerous examples of false evidence and false testimony, but his contentions rely upon his subjective view of credibility. Further, even if there was false evidence or testimony presented at trial, Parenteau fails to show

⁸⁸ State v. Alvarado, 164 Wn.2d 556, 569, 192 P.3d 345, 351 (2008).

⁸⁹ State v. Anderson, 76672-4-I, slip op. at 34 (Wash. August 5, 2019), <http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/766724.pdf>.

⁹⁰ See State v. Davis, 141 Wn.2d 798, 824-25, 10 P.3d 977 (2000).

⁹¹ State v. Finnegan, 6 Wn. App. 612, 616, 495 P.2d 674 (1972).

that the State knew or should have known any of the cited examples were actually false.

b. Additional Ground No. 3—Prosecutorial Misconduct

Parenteau raises multiple instances of prosecutorial misconduct.

To show prosecutorial misconduct, the defendant must show “the prosecutor’s conduct was both improper and prejudicial in the context of the entire record and the circumstances at trial.”⁹²

First, Parenteau argues the State charged him based on false evidence, but he fails to establish false evidence. Second, he contends the State failed to disclose alleged FBI audio and video recordings, but he does not provide any evidence that such recordings exist. Third, he claims Trombetta/Youngblood violations for failure to collect and preserve allegedly exculpatory evidence (pillow case and gloves), but he refers to the failure of the State to offer alleged exhibits rather than a failure to collect and preserve. Fourth, Parenteau contends the State intercepted his private communications with his attorney, but he failed to provide any evidence to support this allegation. Fifth, and finally, he challenges the prosecutor’s opening statement and closing argument, but he fails to establish impropriety or prejudice.

⁹² State v. Thorgenson, 172 Wn.2d 438, 442, 258 P.3d 43 (2011) (quoting State v. Magers, 164 Wn.2d 174, 191, 189 P.3d 126 (2008)).

d. Additional Ground No. 4—Miscellaneous

Parenteau also contends the trial court abused its discretion in its rulings imposing a no-contact order and protective order, limiting cross-examination, making various evidentiary rulings, refusing to appoint standby counsel, refusing to recuse, conspiring to falsely claim he was incompetent, denying continuances, failing to honor speedy trial rights, denying his motion alleging government misconduct, and general judicial misconduct. But he fails to provide citations to the record supporting these claims and otherwise fails to establish any abuse of discretion or other legal error.

e. Additional Ground No. 5—Cumulative Error

Parenteau argues cumulative error resulted in an unfair trial. But he does not establish any cumulative error.⁹³

f. Additional Ground No. 6—Illegal Search Warrant

Parenteau contends a search warrant was based upon a perjured affidavit, but does not provide a factual basis supporting this claim.

g. Additional Ground No. 7—Insufficient Evidence

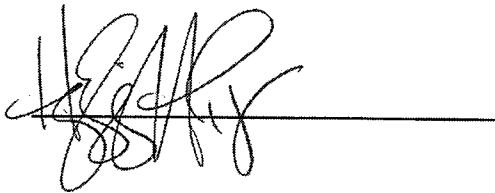
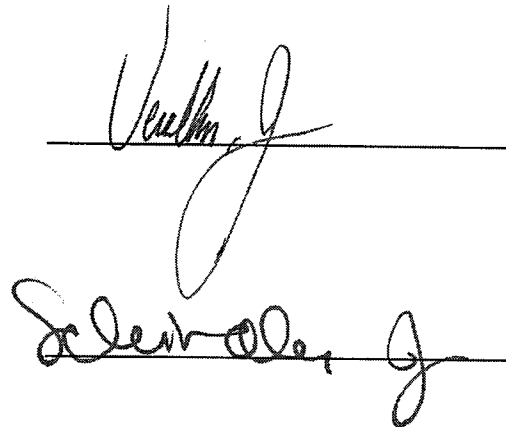
Parenteau contends the State failed to present a witness who positively identified either David or Linda. But he fails to present any argument outside of

⁹³ In re Detention of Coe, 175 Wn.2d 482, 515, 286 P.3d 29 (2012) (“The cumulative error doctrine applies where a combination of trial errors denies the accused a fair trial even where any one of the errors, taken individually, may not justify reversal.”).

labeling the section "INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE." He also fails to provide any citation to authority or meaningful citation to the record.

Therefore, we affirm Parenteau's conviction but remand for the court to consider Parenteau's ability to pay court costs.

WE CONCUR:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "H. J. ...", written over a horizontal line.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "V. J. ...", written over a horizontal line.

DECLARATION OF FILING AND MAILING OR DELIVERY

The undersigned certifies under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that on the below date, the original document **Petition for Review to the Supreme Court** to which this declaration is affixed/attached, was filed in the **Court of Appeals** under **Case No. 77796-3-I**, and a true copy was mailed with first-class postage prepaid or otherwise caused to be delivered to the following attorney(s) or party/parties of record at their regular office or residence address as listed on ACORDS:

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- petitioner
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Washington Appellate Project

Date: September 25, 2019

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