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5200 Churn Creek Road, Site C-2
Redding, Ca 96002

June 15, 2015

cc: DA
atty
PRDD

Judge Daniel E. Flynn
Shasta County Superior Court
1500 Court Street
Redding, Ca 96001

Re: The Matter of Robert Alan Gibbs
And PC 1368

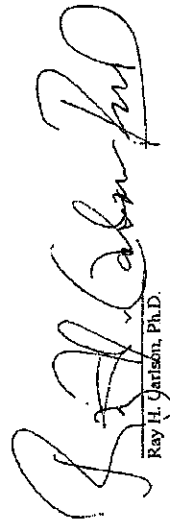
Your Honor:

As you are aware, Mr. Robert Gibbs was referred for a PC 1368 evaluation regarding his competency to stand trial. Because it is often easier to schedule and complete an evaluation for a defendant at the Public Defender's Office when they are out of custody, an assessment was scheduled through the Office for 9 AM on June 3, 2015 at the Office of the Public Defender.

Because of Attorney Cotta's uncertainty as to whether Mr. Gibbs would show, he decided it best for him to call Mr. Gibbs on the morning of June 3 in order to see if he could make it. This examiner was advised on that morning by Mr. Cotta that Mr. Gibbs could not make it. Thus, no evaluation was completed.

Subsequently, this examiner has received communication from Mr. Cotta advising that Mr. Gibbs had told him that he would prefer to come to the examiner's office instead, and that he would calling to set up such an appointment. Indeed, Mr. Gibbs called the examiner to schedule an appointment. The examiner offered the first open date available, July 7. Mr. Gibbs advised that that time would be too late, as the next court hearing was calendared for the middle of June. Therefore, no appointment was made.

Sincerely,



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CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

BY: C. LOW, DEPUTY CLERK

5200 Churn Creek Road, Suite C-2

(530) 226-9829

Redding, CA 96002

NAME: Robert Alan Gibbs

DATE: July 18, 2015

14F0855, 14F7854

13M4767

cc: DA, PRS + ATTY

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION: Robert Alan Gibbs is a 43-year-old white single male currently residing in Shasta, California.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL: Judge Daniel E. Flynn, Shasta County Superior Court

REASON FOR REFERRAL: Mr. Gibbs is referred for a psychological evaluation pursuant to Penal Code Section 1368 regarding his competency to stand trial.

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: On July 10, 2015 Mr. Gibbs was administered a clinical interview. Though the examiner was prepared to administer some test samples, Mr. Gibbs' general demeanor indicated that it was wiser to omit formal testing. In addition, the examiner reviewed background documents provided by the court with respect to the instant offenses.

BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES: In colloquial terms, one might say that Robert came on like "gangbusters." From the moment that the examiner met him in the waiting area of the Office of the Public Defender up to his leaving the building, Robert was rarely, if ever, lost for words. It soon became clear that Robert was not a person who would have to be coaxed or cojoned to express himself. Quite to the contrary, he ~~wrote~~ ~~voiced~~ both his feelings and his thoughts "on his shirt sleeve." He is not a person to hold back. Consequently, the examiner realized early on that Robert is a person that has to be given a wide berth in order to have some prospect of developing a workable rapport. Just as clear was the fact that, if some reciprocity were to take place, he would have to be judiciously and selectively talked over, interrupted, and abruptly cut off on occasion. No firm assertion from the examiner would likely have resulted in an interview consisting of a lengthy monologue—Robert's

After the examiner allowed him a considerable amount of time to express

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himself spontaneously, to file his complaints, and to downplay his perception of his current situation, he became tolerant to the examiner's sometimes pointed interruptions. Because of Robert's intensity and high-decibel vocalization, the examiner found himself inevitably forced to talk at high volume himself in order for words to be gotten in edgewise. He was remarkably tolerant of this.

Given what is said above, the reader may quickly conclude that Robert overall presented as an impossible person with whom to communicate. However, after the development of rapport, Robert increasingly became amenable to more give and take and less offended by any interruption and redirection. As a result, Robert's voluntary and spontaneous holding forth about himself and his circumstances, combined with direct responses to the examiner's questioning, resulted in the acquisition of considerable information pertinent to the current issue of competency.

There was no question that Robert understood beforehand the nature of this examination. He clearly recalled having before having seen both Doctor Wilson and Doctor Saunders with regard to the PC 1368 issue. He quite eloquently and, of course, forcefully, recited his understanding of the competency statute in minute legal detail.

Most persons upon meeting Robert would conclude after a brief period that they were in the presence of a "real charmer." Most people would soon come to understand that getting to know Robert would not be a difficult task, as he is more than willing to share his thoughts and feelings unvarnished. Most people would also quickly perceive that he was an individual with a much greater need to opine and express himself than one who relished listening.

MENTAL STATUS EXAM: Robert was precisely oriented as to time, place, and person. There were no overt signs of his accessing auditory or visual hallucinations. While there was clearly a suspicious, even paranoid, coloration to his thoughts and worldview, one could not characterize him as delusional after the manner of a paranoid schizophrenic or a person with a free-standing delusional disorder. Rather, his cynicism about others' motives, his sensitivity to the lack of caring exhibited by people in authority, and his greatest anticipation of being hurt by intimates all seemed to be an extension of his cumulative life experience. To that degree, his ultra-sensitivity came across as a consequence of his personality development in the context of trauma and betrayal, rather than stemming from a primary psychosis. Robert's affect was intense at all times. There was certainly no sign of flatness. While he came

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across as volatile, over the course of the interview, one got the impression that he was never on the verge of aggression, but that he was well-ventilated at being vehement without physically acting out his hostility. The more he expressed himself, the more his overt anger appeared to be conigned with a high percentage of frustration. Much of his emotional display appeared to be assigned with the overreaction to the stresses in his life, both past and present. One would suspect that, beneath his bluster, there is at least a mild to moderate element of depression related to his profound sense of disappointment in life. His mood was predominantly one of misanthropy and resentment, especially regarding his current legal cases and the recent leave-taking of his girlfriend. She took off without warning with their child just this week. One would have to say that his thoughts were accelerated and his speech somewhat pressured. Nevertheless, rather than appearing to be a simple extension of possible mania or hypomania, for Robert, it appeared to be substantially related to a chronic overreaction to stress, as well as to personality predisposition. Certainly, regardless of how his emotions would be psychiatrically categorized, it is clear that there were elements of mood disorder. His thoughts were logical and his speech coherent. Operative vocabulary and sentence structure suggested clearly above average intelligence. This was also displayed in the cleverness typical of his sense of humor, which was primarily of the sarcastic variety. His motor behavior was remarkable for a show of physical agitation, as he waved his hands and arms around in order to make his point and nonverbally express his general frustration. In that sense, there was evidence of psychomotor agitation. Long-term memory appeared to be excellent, as he related a number of historical facts with excellent chronological consistency. Short-term memory appeared to be good as well. His sense of judgment appeared erratic, with his history suggesting lapses in judgment, particularly when emotionally impulsive. His insight appeared good when it comes to perceiving the shortcomings and failures in others, and much less insightful about how Robert's general demeanor and aggressive style may be factors in the kind of allegedly bad treatment he has received from others.

PERTINENT HISTORY AND CLINICAL INTERVIEW: Robert's history was detail by Doctor Wilson and Doctor Saunders in their PC 1368 reports. Robert expressed a recollection of what he had told those examiners and what they had written about him as a result of their interviews. He essentially confirmed that the historical detail reported by those prior examiners was accurate.

By way of cursory review, the more significant factors related to his history have

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to do with Robert having had what Doctor Wilson describes as "a terrible childhood." He reports that fairly dysfunctional parents were divorced when he was six years old, after which his mother exercised primary custody. He describes his father as a severe alcoholic and his mother being emotionally unavailable and, perhaps, mentally ill. By the age of 9, Robert was made a ward of the court when his mother relinquished custody, at which point he was sent to a boys' ranch. He reports being sexually abused by older boys and a staff member in residence. From the ranch, he was sent to a juvenile treatment center for a year, after which he was in mental hospitals up to age 15. At 15, his father learned of his whereabouts and obtained custody of him.

*** Robert found no understanding or sympathy from his father about his background and trials. Because he was being bullied in school in Stockton, Robert took a folding knife to high school, it was discovered, and he was summarily expelled.**

After dropping out of school at the age of 16, Robert seems to have been pretty much on his own thereafter. He moved to Arizona, where he became involved with LSD. At 17 he was charged with possession of drugs but was not tried until 18, at which point he was found guilty and sentenced as an adult.

Robert was not an achiever in school. Given his obvious verbal intelligence, he was clearly underachieving. After his expulsion in the early grades of high school, he dropped out and only later on obtained a GED while in the Cimarron Prison in Arizona.

Vocationally, Robert reports having been a carpenter for a number of years. It seems that, by his early 30s, he had fallen on hard times and became homeless. In 2011, both of his parents died in that year, and he was left an inheritance. He proceeded to use his construction and carpentry skills by utilizing the money left to him by his parents to buy rural properties in various locations, refurbish the properties, build basic infrastructure, and sell them for a return on his labor investment.

*** Robert's most recent venture was the purchase of 166 acres to the west of Shashu Bully, on which he has been working for the last two to three years. In order to turn a future profit, he has constructed a road out of a ramshackle old logging road, which he has proudly named "Gibbs Road." In addition, he has harnessed a small brook on the property to provide him water through installing a PVC pipe in the water's course (which he adamantly denies amounts to "diversion"). In addition, he has built a 16 x 16 cabin out of redwood, of which he is very proud.**

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Regarding his relationships, Robert denies ever being married. By his report, he seems to have had two significant relationships, one which began his mid-20s in Humboldt County. He was together with that lady for seven years before the relationship broke up after he was incarcerated.

For the last two years, Robert has taken up with a woman by the name of Cheri DuBuque, whom he met just after her parole from prison on a charged sexual offense. She has cohabited with Robert on his rural property, and they have had one child, Forrest Gibbs, now about 18 months old.

*** Robert admits that the relationship has been quite volatile, and that Cheri can quite combative, both physically and emotionally. Of particular interest is that Robert openly acknowledges that Cheri was in prison for sexually molesting a young boy, and is required to register as a sex offender. Because of Cheri's questionable behavior toward their child, Forrest, CPS has become involved in the family and is keeping an eye on the situation.**

Medically, Robert does not report any history for serious diseases. He is on no medication for a physical ailment.

With regard to substance use, Robert admits to using marijuana for many years. He claims to have a 215 card, recommended to treat depression and anxiety. His use is daily.

In his late teens to early 20s, Robert admits to the use of LSD, for which he ended up into trouble. He has not used that for many years, nor has he abused any other substances. He also denies any dependency on alcohol.

Current Review of Psychiatric History: Robert reaffirms that he went to an

Oklahoma State Psychiatric Hospital at around the age of nine to 10 and was there for three years. He claims that he was not maintained in the facility because of a severe psychiatric diagnosis, "but it was just for being abandoned by my mother, and no one would take me."

Robert states that his second stint of psychiatric care came about in 2006, while living in Humboldt County. He was involved in a legal case there, his competency was questioned, and "I pled to not being competent." As a result, he was placed in the

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Metropolitan State Hospital for five to six months. As to any diagnosis there, Robert said, "They said I might be partly bipolar and partly a personality problem." As to his treatment, Robert states that the hospital tried him on Zyprexa, but there were side effects, and he refused to take it. The only medication he consistently took was Ambien, because he had some difficulty with his sleep.

Of interest about the adjudication of the 2006 case is that Robert claims to have been innocent, but agreed to a finding of incompetency. "When I got no help from my attorney." Therefore, he seemed to view a stay in the hospital as a consequence of incompetency as preferable to being found guilty and incarcerated on charges that were invalid.

(This is of special interest because of some of Robert's current statements about incompetency, his self-professed doubts about his competency, but his wish to not be hospitalized.)

Robert denies any psychiatric care since being in Metropolitan State Hospital in 2006. However, he admits that he sought Social Security Disability benefits in 2007 after his release from Metro. He was awarded Social Security on the basis of PTSD and depression.

When asked to assess his mental status over the last few years and currently, Robert stated that he does see himself as continuing to struggle with PTSD and depression. He openly stated that "I need counseling and to be able to talk to a friend, in order to work through my shit". He went on to opine that he is not in need of psychiatric medication, "I just need marijuana. It keeps me calm. It never causes any psychotic thinking in me."

Legal Record: As noted above, Robert was sentenced to prison in Arizona for four years for an offense that he committed at age 17. He states that that is his only stint in a state prison.

Since the age of 23, Robert admits to brief periods in jail on three to four occasions. He claims that most of those have been book and release, usually overnight in jail, or at most a few days.

Robert's most recent arrest, prior to the current charges of 2013 and 2014, was

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in 2006. He adamantly claims that the charges were bogus. He ended up spending 292 days in the Humboldt County Jail and, later, at Metropolitan State Hospital. Robert claims that he took a plea deal from the district attorney in Humboldt County upon his release from Metro Hospital, despite the fact that he had marshaled evidence that he was innocent. Instead of fighting the case with an attorney, he accepted to resolve the matter, because he no longer trusted public defenders.

Robert denies any arrest between 2006 and 2013. He claims that his legal record does not paint the picture of a chronic problem to society. He exclaimed loudly, "I'm not a bad guy! But they think I'm mental!"

(At this point in the proceedings, Robert received a call on his cell phone. He politely asked the examiner if he could take the call, because it was from the police or sheriff's office. He talked for about a minute or two, after which he shared with the examiner that an officer wanted to let him know that his partner, Cheri, had been located. He shared that much of his current stress has been brought about by Cheri disappearing on Tuesday night—3 days ago—when he and Cheri were doing some shopping in Redding. He came out of a store to find his truck missing. He was in a panic because Cheri and his infant daughter were both missing and his truck gone. He was concerned about possible foul play. At the same time, he knew that he and Cheri had been having difficulty in the relationship and that she had threatened to take off. He further shared how he had to get a ride from a friend back to his property, and that it was nighttime by the time he arrived. Talking extremely loudly, he described how, with trepidation, he walked Gibbs Road to his house in the dark, traversing an area known for a large population of bears and mountain lions. When he reached his cabin, he saw his truck that Cheri had apparently taken back to the property, and discovered that she had taken her own truck. He then concluded that she had left abruptly with his daughter. While he was relieved to get this phone call indicating that she had been found, he stated that he was upset in that, because she was erratic in her behavior, he was concerned for the welfare of his daughter.)

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traveling behind a tractor-trailer combination approaching my location." When the officer caught up with Robert and stopped his vehicle, an interview was conducted. The officer reports that "He told me that everyone was driving too slowly and he was just trying to get around them. He continued to try to justify his actions by saying he wasn't used to all the traffic and that they were just driving too slowly." Several witnesses had stopped by the road and reported to the officer that they were "very angry and began to tell me the driving they observed. Gibbs was passing vehicles over double yellow lines on blind curves, tailgating, and driving to the left of the double yellow lines next to vehicles while swerving at them." Because there was an infant in the vehicle, the charge of Child Abuse was added.

Issues of Competency: Robert was able to recite from memory all of the charges pertaining to 2013 and 2014. Not only was he able to repeat the exact legal language, he was also able to cite the code sections related to the offenses.

Robert defused and discussed the roles of various persons in the court process with accuracy. He showed a capacity to understand an ongoing court proceeding.

Robert showed sufficient knowledge of the types of pleas available to him with respect to the charges.

Robert was asked as to whether he has deliberated upon what the appropriate pleas might be with respect to the charges pending against him. As to the charges of March of 2013, Robert systematically contested the four counts against him. He claims his innocence on all four. He went into a long defense of his use of water on his property, claiming that he was not diverting anything, but was "tapping into a gravity feed from a creek flowing on my own property." He denies that he had pollutants near water, claiming that Fish and Game had made no accurate measurements as to the distance of the pollutants from a state stream. He went on to deny that he polluted a state waterway, because the small stream on his property was "only a tributary." He strongly denied the charge of trespassing, saying that he had a signed written agreement from the owner of an adjacent property, sanctioning him to do what he had done on the property.

Robert defended himself with respect to the charges of July 22, 2014. He denies that he was jeopardizing other travelers on the roadway. He claimed that the CHP was

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Review of Records and Instant Offenses: Background documents provided by the court indicate that, on March 8, 2013, Robert was charged with the following: one count of Divert or Obstruct the Natural Flow of a River or Stream, in violation of Fish and Game Code 1602, a Misdemeanor; a second count of Place Pollutant Near State Waters, in violation of Fish and Game Code Section 5652, a Misdemeanor; a third count of Polluting Water, in violation of Fish and Game Code Section 5650(a), a Misdemeanor; and a fourth count of Trespass by Driving on Private Property, in violation of Penal Code Section 602(n), a Misdemeanor.

An Investigative Report from the California Department of Fish and Game indicates that a game warden was called to investigate complaints that an individual was performing streambed alterations. Because Robert had an outstanding \$100,000 weapons felony warrant for his arrest, he was arrested by the agent. From what was found on the property, the other charges were lodged as well. In particular, it is alleged that he had deposited pollutants near a stream and had "deposited a very large pile of human excreta and toilet paper on a steep hillside." It is noted by the game warden that "Gibbs began yelling about the stream not having any fish." Though Robert claimed to have permission to work on the road leading to the property, the adjacent land owner was contacted, and he denied that he had given permission to Robert.

On July 2, 2014, Robert was charged with the following: one count of Criminal Threats, in violation of Penal Code Section 422, a Felony.

The Investigative Report of the Anderson Police Department indicates that Cheri DeBrique's parole officer, Mr. Mitch Crowfoot, reported to law enforcement that he had received text messages from Robert which were "threatening in nature. One of the texts stated, 'You have endangered my baby and you will be lucky if I don't kill you for that.'" Mr. Crowfoot claims that he was in fear of his life as a result of the threat.

On July 22, 2014, Robert was charged with the following: one count of Child Abuse, in violation of Penal Code Section 273a(d), a Felony, and a second count of Reckless Driving with Disregard for Public Safety, in violation of Vehicle Code Section 23103(a), a Misdemeanor.

An Investigative Narrative from the California Department of Highway Patrol indicates that an officer received the report of a reckless driver on State Road 299 near Buckhorn Summit. When the officer traveled in the direction of the alleged activity, he observed Robert's pickup truck "which was swerving across the double yellow lines

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not going by the statutes and regulations correctly in charging him. He acknowledged going over double yellow lines, but stated, "For miles, cars were driving too slow!" Softening a bit, he added, "I'm sorry I scared the other drivers, but I was not reckless. Maybe careless but not reckless! And, I did not pass on a curve! But I was unwise for doing it!" With respect to the Child Abuse or Child Endangerment charge, Robert was particularly vehement that he has a viable defense, stating, "All I did was pass cars over a double yellow line—and I did it safely!" Therefore, he contends, his daughter was never in jeopardy.

With respect to the charge in July regarding Parole Officer Crowfoot, Robert maintained that mens rea, when applied to the charge, makes him innocent. He explained that he had no intent to hurt Mr. Crowfoot or put him in fear. He went on to state that Mr. Crowfoot had placed him and Cheri under great stress by the way he managed her parole case. He stated that there was an immense stress that had built up regarding Cheri needing to be off parole, so that the restrictions were not hampering their lives.

Robert admits to becoming very angry when he found out that Mr. Crowfoot told her not to tell me that she was off parole! At that point, I drew a fucking line! He admits to sending a text message in his anger. He claims that the letter of the text is not tantamount to threatening Mr. Crowfoot with death, rather, he said, "I told him 'You'll be lucky if I don't kill you.' I didn't say I was going to." When the Anderson Police Department investigated, he told the department that his message was not an intent to threaten.

Additionally, Robert claims that the methods that Fish and Game used to investigate his property were inappropriate and uncalled for. In particular, when law enforcement came onto his property, they had guns pointed in his direction and "one pointing at my head. He stated that he has had constant nightmares since, adding to his already severe PTSD.

As to the assistance of his attorney, Mr. Cotta, Robert said, "He's a great guy and a sharp lawyer, but he's lost in the fog. I give him a lot of material, I cite violations, and he does nothing with it!" He claims to not understand why Mr. Cotta does not pursue the lines of defense available. One of the most important things he has wished Mr. Cotta to do is to look at the fact that, a few years ago, there is evidence that the judge in Humboldt County eventually reduced his prior felonies to misdemeanors. However, he believes that the court is operating with a "bias" toward him because they

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believe that his past offenses were felonies. He states that he feels that the district attorney is going after him more aggressively because of their misunderstanding of the problems he encountered in Humboldt County. At this point, Robert understands that Mr. Cotta has recently quit representing him as his attorney. He understands that a conflict counsel will be appointed.

About himself, Robert opined that "I think I'm both competent and incompetent. Both Doctor Wilson and Doctor Saunders are right." In that regard, he acknowledges that he has been under a great deal of stress, and that "I'm distraught, disgruntled and sometimes suicidal." He indicated that the recent description by his girlfriend, Cheri, has only added to the stress. He stated, "My competency is borderline." However, Robert said that he does not want a finding of incompetency if it meant that he would be sent to a mental hospital. He states that he is willing to get counseling but not take psychiatric drugs, as marijuana is sufficient medication.

DIAGNOSTIC IMPRESSION:

- * Post-traumatic stress disorder, by given history
- Personality disorder with paranoid, borderline, and antisocial features
- Cannabis dependence, allegedly by prescription
- Mood disorder, not otherwise specified

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Whatever else can be said about Robert, one could not say that he is an uninteresting man. No truth-pulling is required in order to know what is on his mind. While he can be aggressive in his speech, he expresses himself in a very intelligent manner. Despite irritable mood and hypomania, there are no obvious signs of mania.
2. Robert gives a history significant for early childhood trauma, as he suffered from neglect and abandonment by both parents, eventually winding up in state

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psychiatric facilities in Oklahoma. Prior to that he had been placed at a boys' ranch where he was sexually violated. Robert's father was an alcoholic and abandoned him as well. When he went to live with his father at 15, there was no basis for a relationship, and there was no hope for establishing the acceptance and nurturance that he needed much earlier.

3. Robert became involved with marijuana and LSD in his early adulthood. While he claims to have eschewed LSD for over 20 years, marijuana has become his medicine of choice for his PTSD, including the symptoms of anxiety of depression.
4. Robert has one prison term and a few brief incarcerations in jail. He particularly strongly disputes the charges against him in Humboldt County a few years ago, the severity of which he indicates is misrepresented in the record. Ultimately, in that case in 2006, he was found incompetent to stand trial and sent to Metropolitan State Hospital for several months.
5. Robert's psychiatric history began in his childhood and adolescence. He claims that he carried no significant diagnosis, rather he was abandoned by his mother and kept in facilities because of no suitable placement. While at Metropolitan State Hospital he recalls that they saw him as "partly bipolar and partly personality problems." It is likely that the Metropolitan staff saw some mood disorder characteristics and also longstanding personality trait problems.
6. Robert received Social Security in 2007 for PTSD and depression, according to him. Because of his emotional sensitivities, he has preferred relative isolation from society, and, therefore, he has sought out rural areas and applied his energies to improving properties as a way of dealing with his stress and making his own way.
7. Diagnostically, Robert shows features of mood disorder, in that he is quite emotionally volatile, irritable, and perpetually overwrought. Given his reported history, there is certainly a basis for post-traumatic stress disorder, which may well account for the secondary symptomatology of heightened anxiety, vigilance, and depression.
8. Perhaps the most aspect significant of Robert's functioning is personality disorder. This man developed a deep distrust of authority when he experienced

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a fundamental betrayal on the part of both parents, effectively having been abandoned to the State of Oklahoma. The resulting skepticism about human beings was only deepened by being molested at a boys' ranch that was reputedly a Christian facility. When ultimately landing in the custody of his father, rather than a happy reunion, he failed to receive the understanding and love that he had hoped for and never gotten from his father. The result of his life experience has been the production of a personality trait cluster consistent with paranoia: distrust, antisocial viewpoints, and erratic, unstable, borderline relationships.

9. Regarding the competency statute, Robert is certainly capable of understanding the charges brought against him. In this examiner's estimation, he is clearly of above average, if not superior, intelligence. He should have no difficulty in adequately following court proceedings and understanding the legal options available to him. He is clever and can use his abstract intelligence effectively.
10. Clearly, the most difficult competency issue with a person like Robert has to do with his ability to rationally assist an attorney in the conduct of a defense. Volatile and highly emotional individuals like Robert are never easy clients for any attorney. Because his worldview has been formed by seeing himself as always getting the short end of the stick, he is constitutionally suspicious of authority. He has little to no trust that other people will advocate for his best interest. He is resentful that society fails to appreciate the great traumas that he has experienced and fails to give him credit for attempting to be a productive citizen, despite his PTSD and emotional dislocation.
11. To a great degree, Robert's approach to his case is shaped by his seeing the current charges against him as illustrative of society being obsessed with applying the letter of the law instead of the spirit of it. Instead of being given credit for behaving as well as he has—given his traumatic life history—he sees most of the charges against him as a form of harassment and the deliberate inflicting of more stress upon an already stressed man. He sees the charges as amounting to relentless ninking by law enforcement authorities who should be using their time to apprehend serious criminals.
12. Robert feels that he has not been adequately represented by his attorney. He claims that there are legal and factual bases on which to contest the charges. He believes that there is wiggle room in the language of the statutes that could be successfully explored. He does not see his attorney as having exploited these