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5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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8 DANIEL ALAS,

No. C 07-3811 SI

9 Petitioner,

**ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR WRIT
OF HABEAS CORPUS**

10 v.

11 WILLIAM SULLIVAN,

12 Respondent.
13 _____/

14 On May 24, 2004, a jury convicted petitioner Daniel Alas of second degree murder (Cal. Penal
15 Code § 187) and of personally using a deadly or dangerous weapon in the commission of a felony (Cal.
16 Penal Code § 12022(b)(1)). At subsequent sentencing proceedings, the state court found that petitioner
17 had previously been convicted of first degree robbery (Cal. Penal Code §§ 211, 212.5(b)). After
18 calculating petitioner's minimum sentence and enhancing it based on the fact of his prior conviction,
19 the court imposed a sentence of 36 years to life.

20 Petitioner has now filed a writ for habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He challenges
21 his conviction and sentence on four grounds: (1) the trial court's exclusion of expert testimony regarding
22 petitioner's voluntary intoxication defense deprived petitioner of his constitutional rights; (2) defense
23 counsel's decision not to introduce admissible expert testimony regarding petitioner's voluntary
24 intoxication defense amounted to ineffective assistance of counsel; (3) the trial court made a remark to
25 defense counsel that demonstrated lack of impartiality and influenced the jury; and (4) petitioner was
26 denied his due process rights when, after a jury inquiry regarding implied malice, the trial court denied
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1 defense counsel's request to instruct the jury to read the instruction on voluntary manslaughter.¹ After
2 carefully reviewing the parties' briefs and the record, the Court hereby DENIES the petition for the
3 reasons discussed below.

4 5 **BACKGROUND**

6 The California Court of Appeal summarized the facts of this case as follows:

7 . . . On November 21, 1998,² defendant and his brother Richard were outside the Roaring
8 20's strip club on Broadway in San Francisco. . . . [When] defendant was stopped by an
9 employee after defendant tried to enter the club without paying and with beer in his
10 hand. . . [a] confrontation ensued between defendant and [two young customers, Brian]
11 Elder and [Rick] Clayton. . . . Defendant was very angry and according to Clayton, "the
12 only thing he was looking for, was a fight."

13 [A club employee] . . . told the disc jockey to get the manager. Anton Segal (the
14 greeter/doorman/bouncer at the club) came out and saw the developing situation. He put
15 his hand on defendant's shoulder and tried to take care of the situation calmly. He told
16 defendant to leave and to return when he was sober. Defendant brushed off Segal's hand
17 and grew angrier and violent. . . . Segal removed his watch, as if to defend himself, and
18 defendant walked away, shouting. . . .

19 Elder and Clayton both smelled alcohol on defendant's breath. Elder noticed that
20 defendant was beginning to slur his words, but neither had any difficulty understanding
21 defendant. Defendant appeared drunk and his gait was unsteady, but his motor skills
22 otherwise appeared unimpaired. He had no difficulty walking away.

23 Several minutes later, defendant was almost struck by a Volkswagen. . . . He put his
24 hands up angrily and yelled at the car. One person in the car got out; defendant threw a
25 beer can. Two other occupants of the Volkswagen got out and all three punched, kicked,
26 and stomped defendant in the middle of the street. . . . Defendant jumped up and ran
27 toward the Broadway tunnel. He did not appear to be injured, did not stumble, and had
28 no trouble running straight. . . .

About 10 to 15 minutes after the Volkswagen incident, prosecution witness Melvin
Watson saw defendant pull up to the curb in a brown van. He left the engine running and
the lights on, and got out of the van with a car club in his hand. He walked across
Broadway to the Roaring 20's side of the street. He looked . . . as though [he was]
looking for someone. [A co-worker warned Segal], "Anton, there he is." Segal . . . then
walked past defendant and . . . had his back toward defendant.

Defendant raised his hand and struck Segal in the head as Segal passed by. Segal
dropped, falling into Elder's arms. Elder . . . saw defendant strike Segal hard and fast,

¹ It is unclear whether petitioner maintains this fourth and final claim, which was included in the initial habeas petition, but omitted from the traverse. Regardless, the Court will address all four grounds upon which petitioner initially requested relief.

² All further references are to calendar year 1998, unless otherwise indicated.

1 with what he described as a pipe or a plumber’s wrench; he later confirmed that the
2 object defendant used to hit Segal was the same size and color as the car club presented
3 into evidence. Defendant ran away. Several witnesses heard the sound of the car club
4 striking Segal, describing it as a loud pop or sounding like a gunshot, because it was so
5 loud. Watson saw defendant running back toward the van with a car club in his hand.
6 Defendant opened the door of the van and tossed the club in, got into the van, reversed,
7 and sped off down Broadway. The police later recovered the club from defendant’s van.

8 Segal suffered a severe skull fracture. Despite maximal surgical intervention, he was
9 declared brain dead on November 24. The cause of death was craniocerebral trauma. His
10 injuries were consistent with receiving one or two blows.

11 Defendant’s brother Richard testified for the defense. He indicated that he and defendant
12 had been “binge drinking” all day on November 21. He could not recall how much liquor
13 they had consumed. . . .

14 Defendant testified that he had been drinking all day and . . . evening. At the Roaring
15 20’s club, [after the confrontation with Elder and Clayton], Segal then appeared and put
16 his hand on defendant’s shoulder, walking him backward. Segal told defendant to leave.
17 Defendant pushed Segal’s hand aside and told him not to touch him. Segal assumed a
18 stance and took off his watch.

19 [Following the altercation with the occupants of the Volkswagen], . . . [a]t the Roaring
20 20’s club, [a club employee] screamed, “There he is.” This made defendant afraid, as he
21 believed he was in danger. He saw someone coming toward him and perceived it as an
22 attack. Thinking it was a continuation of the previous altercation, he hit the person in one
23 quick motion. Defendant testified that he saw Segal, who “came near me in a quick
24 motion, and I struck him.” Defendant then returned to his car and drove away. . . .

25 After being arrested on December 4, defendant told police that he did not kill anyone and
26 that he did not recall leaving his engine running or taking the car club with him when he
27 searched for his brother. He admitted hitting Segal on the head with the car club, but
28 maintained that he did not know the identity of the person he hit. He denied hitting Segal
from behind, claiming that Segal was on his left. He struck Segal because he believed
he was being attacked, but “As it turns out, [Segal] didn’t have anything to do with the
prior beating and robbery.”

People v. Alas, No. A107662, 2006 WL 218206, at *1-3 (Cal. Ct. App. Jan. 30, 2006).

21 In August of 1999, petitioner was charged with murder and with the personal use of a deadly
22 weapon in the commission of a felony. After he was convicted by a jury of second degree murder with
23 use of a deadly weapon, the California Court of Appeal set aside the conviction “due to issues relating
24 to the trial court’s dismissal of a juror for misconduct during deliberations.” *Id.* at *4. Petitioner was
25 then retried and convicted of the same charges, and the court imposed a sentence of 36 years to life.
26 Petitioner appealed his conviction and sentence to the California Court of Appeal, which issued an
27 opinion affirming the lower court on January 30, 2006. Petitioner filed a petition for review with the
28 California Supreme Court, which that court denied on April 26, 2006. On July 25, 2007, petitioner filed

1 a writ of habeas corpus in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

2
3 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

4 Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), a federal court
5 may grant a writ of habeas corpus if the

6 adjudication of the claim (1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved
7 an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the
8 Supreme Court of the United States; or (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an
unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State
court proceeding.

9 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). A decision is contrary to established law if it applies a rule that contradicts the
10 law as set forth by the Supreme Court, or arrives at a different result in a case that is “materially
11 indistinguishable” from a Supreme Court decision. *Penry v. Johnson*, 532 U.S. 782, 792 (2001).

12 Unreasonable application of established law occurs when the court “correctly identifies the governing
13 legal rule but applies it unreasonably to the facts.” *Id.* Under AEDPA, although Supreme Court
14 precedent is the only controlling authority, Ninth Circuit case law is persuasive authority for the
15 purposes of review of previous state court decisions. *See Luna v. Cambra*, 306 F.3d 954, 960 (9th Cir.
16 2002), *amended by* 311 F.3d 928 (9th Cir. 2002).

17 In reviewing a habeas corpus petition, a federal court must determine whether the last reasoned
18 decision of the state court was contrary to or an unreasonable application of established federal law.
19 *Id.* at 960-61. Here, the last reasoned decision of the state court is the California Court of Appeal’s
20 decision of January 30, 2006.

21
22 **DISCUSSION**

23 **I. Exclusion of expert witness’s testimony**

24 At petitioner’s first trial, Dr. Randall Baselt, a forensic toxicologist, testified on petitioner’s
25 behalf regarding the defense of voluntary intoxication. Dr. Baselt’s testimony was in part based on a
26 hypothetical which outlined petitioner’s consumption of alcohol and prescription drugs on the date of
27 the offense. The Court of Appeal described the evidence, and Dr. Baselt’s testimony at the first trial,
28 as follows:

1 The evidence in the record at the first trial supported the hypothetical questions posed
2 to Dr. Baselt – defendant detailed how many beers he drank and at what time those
3 beers were consumed on November 21. Based upon that evidence, Dr. Baselt prepared
4 a chart showing the level of defendant’s alcohol consumption and his level of
5 intoxication. He opined that defendant had a blood alcohol level of .25 percent at the
6 time of the homicide, based upon a set of assumptions regarding what specific alcohol
7 defendant consumed at specific times on November 21. A hypothetical question was
8 then posed, which assumed defendant’s blood alcohol level to be .25 percent, and
9 further assumed defendant’s behavioral instability, the situation involving the
10 confrontation with the occupants of the Volkswagen, his stormy relationship with his
11 girlfriend, and his difficulty with anxiety. Dr. Baselt opined that it was “hard to
12 predict” what would happen in defendant’s mind, given all these facts. Various other
13 questions were asked, assuming that someone had a .25 percent blood alcohol level, an
14 individual could, but would not necessarily, have a fragmented memory. He concluded
15 that most people would have slurred speech and trouble with their balance, if they
16 consumed 11 beers in four and one half hours.

17 Baselt also testified as to the general effects of alcohol on the human body, and the
18 normal alcohol absorption and burn-off rates. He also testified regarding the effect of
19 Trazodone (a depressant) and Prozac (a stimulant, that increases alertness and
20 concentration and can cause confusion). He also opined that certain portions of
21 defendant’s behavior on the evening in question were inconsistent with one being
22 confused and disoriented due to alcohol consumption, including walking through a
23 group of 30 people to hit a particular person, using a deadly weapon by coming from
24 behind the victim and hitting the victim in the head, and running to his van afterwards.

25 *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at*5 & n.8.

26 Dr. Baselt did not testify at the second trial. Defense counsel was unable to locate Dr. Baselt,
27 and instead sought to admit his testimony from the first trial into evidence. The trial court denied the
28 request on the ground that the defense had not laid a proper foundation for Dr. Baselt’s testimony. The
California Court of Appeal affirmed the trial court’s ruling, finding that petitioner’s counsel did not lay
the same foundation for Baselt’s testimony in the second trial as was laid in the first trial. The court
stated:

At defendant’s second trial, the defense did not lay an adequate foundation for
admission of the vast majority of Dr. Baselt’s prior testimony. As defendant here
concedes, “all the hypothetical facts forming the basis for Baselt’s prior testimony were
not presented to the jury in this case,” including defendant’s seven-year history of
alcohol and drug abuse, the fact that he was taking Prozac and was prescribed
Trazodone, and the particular pattern of his drinking on November 21. Absent this
foundation being laid, the trial court properly exercised its discretion not to admit Dr.
Baselt’s former testimony.

Id. at *6. The California Court of Appeal also rejected petitioner’s contention that the trial court should
have *sua sponte* redacted the expert’s testimony so as to admit only those portions for which a proper
foundation had been laid: “Even assuming that Baselt’s former testimony could be redacted to

1 eliminate all opinions in these areas which were premised upon defendant having a .25 percent blood
2 alcohol level at the time of the homicide (which opinion was based upon defendant’s testimony in the
3 first trial, missing in the second, as to his specific drinking pattern), defendant has cited no authority,
4 nor are we aware of any, requiring the trial court to *sua sponte* make such redactions.” *Id.*

5 Petitioner contends that by excluding Dr. Baselt’s testimony during the second trial, the trial
6 court violated his constitutional rights to a fair trial and to present a defense because he was unable to
7 present critical corroborative evidence on the intoxication defense. Petitioner argues that there was an
8 adequate foundation laid for Dr. Baselt’s testimony because there was “ample testimony” on the
9 amount of alcohol petitioner had consumed. Petitioner also asserts that “[w]hile evidence of
10 petitioner’s history of drug and alcohol abuse was not before the [second] jury, this should not have
11 barred presentation of Baselt’s testimony, if necessary in redacted form to remove those portions not
12 relevant to the present trial.” Petition at 10.

13 The exclusion of evidence is not subject to federal habeas review unless a specific constitutional
14 guarantee is violated or the error is of such magnitude that the result is a denial of the fundamentally
15 fair trial guaranteed by due process. *Dillard v. Roe*, 244 F.3d 758, 766 (9th Cir. 2001); *Windham v.*
16 *Merkle*, 163 F.3d 1092, 1103 (9th Cir. 1998). As such, petitioner prevails on this claim only if he has
17 demonstrated that the trial court’s exclusion of Dr. Baselt’s testimony amounted to an unconstitutional
18 denial of due process. The Due Process Clause does not guarantee the right to introduce all relevant
19 evidence, *Montana v. Egelhoff*, 518 U.S. 37, 42 (1996), nor does it “permit federal courts to engage in
20 a finely tuned review of the wisdom of state evidentiary rules.” *Marshall v. Lonberger*, 459 U.S. 422,
21 438 n.6 (1983). Rather, to show that his due process rights were violated, petitioner bears the burden
22 of demonstrating that California’s evidentiary rule violates some principle “so rooted in the traditions
23 and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental.” *Egelhoff*, 518 U.S. at 43 (quoting
24 *Patterson v. New York*, 432 U.S. 197, 202 (1977)).

25 The Court concludes that petitioner has not demonstrated that the exclusion of Dr. Baselt’s
26 former testimony amounted to a constitutional violation. “The accused does not have an unfettered
27 right to offer testimony that is incompetent, privileged, or otherwise inadmissible under standard rules
28 of evidence.” *Taylor v. Illinois*, 484 U.S. 400, 410 (1998). Here, the trial court excluded Dr. Baselt’s

1 former testimony because the foundation laid during the first trial – including evidence of petitioner’s
2 seven year history of drug and alcohol abuse, his prescription medications, and his specific drinking
3 pattern on the day of the offense – was not presented during the second trial. Moreover, as the
4 California Court of Appeal recognized, “[t]he trial court in no way prevented defendant from presenting
5 expert testimony – defendant could have called any other expert in the field to testify. The trial court
6 merely exercised its discretion not to admit expert testimony for which an insufficient foundation had
7 been laid.” *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *6 n.9; *cf. Egelhoff*, 518 U.S. at 51 (holding that right to have
8 jury consider evidence of voluntary intoxication in determining whether accused possessed mental state
9 required for conviction was not “fundamental principle of justice,” and therefore, that Montana’s
10 statutory ban on consideration of such evidence did not violate due process clause).

11
12 **II. Ineffective assistance of counsel**

13 Petitioner asserts that trial counsel’s assistance was ineffective because he failed to secure an
14 expert to replace Dr. Baselt, failed to ensure that the facts underlying Dr. Baselt’s hypothetical were
15 presented at trial, and failed to request that the trial court admit Dr. Baselt’s testimony after redacting
16 the portions that lacked foundation.

17 The Court of Appeal rejected petitioner’s ineffective assistance of counsel claim. The court
18 held that petitioner had not demonstrated that his counsel’s performance was objectively unreasonable.
19 The court noted that “[a] record which is silent as to why counsel acted or failed to act in the manner
20 challenged will not suffice, unless there simply could be no satisfactory explanation for counsel’s
21 conduct.” *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *6 (internal quotation omitted).

22 Here, we have nothing in the record that indicates why trial counsel elected not to
23 secure another expert witness regarding the effects of alcohol, once Dr. Baselt’s former
24 testimony was ruled inadmissible. As respondent notes, defense counsel could well
25 have decided that since the defense presented through Dr. Baselt was not successful in
26 the first trial, it was not advisable tactically to locate another expert to try it again. As
27 to the hypothetical portion of Baselt’s testimony, perhaps in weighing the effect of
28 introducing foundational evidence relating to defendant’s violence toward his girlfriend
the day before the homicide, defendant’s anger management issues, and his long alcohol
and drug abuse problems, against the potential impact of an expert’s testimony, defense
counsel made the tactical choice not to call an expert. While counsel renewed his
motion to introduce the former testimony prior to the close of the defense case, as noted
in defendant’s reply brief, that does not negate the possibility that such a tactical choice
was made. Counsel could have renewed the motion to introduce the former testimony

1 of Baselt to further preserve the issue for appeal. Counsel could well have decided that,
2 given the state of the evidence of the second trial, he was better off not pursuing the
3 expert testimony. . . . As to counsel’s failure to ask the court to redact those portions of
4 Baselt’s prior testimony not supported by the record in the current case, and admit the
5 remainder, as indicated earlier that would have resulted in very little of his former
6 testimony going to the jury. His chart calculating defendant’s blood alcohol content at
7 the time of the homicide was based on very specific facts in the record of the first trial
8 about what alcohol defendant consumed at what particular time that day, plus other
9 facts not established in the second trial. . . . Counsel may well have decided that
10 redaction simply was not a viable course.

11 *Id.* at *7. The California Court of Appeal also held that petitioner failed to demonstrate prejudice:

12 First and foremost, the defense he complains of counsel not presenting in the second
13 trial was presented, unsuccessfully, in the first. Defendant has not demonstrated why
14 or how presenting the same defense in the second trial would have obtained a better
15 result. Second, there was overwhelming evidence to support the verdict of second
16 degree murder, including several witnesses who observed defendant parking his van,
17 leaving the engine running and the lights on, taking a car club with him, crossing the
18 street, walking through a crowd of people standing in front of the club, picking victim
19 Segal out of the crowd (coincidentally the person with whom he was involved in an
20 earlier confrontation), and striking a blow to Segal’s head with enough force to kill him.
21 This evidence, also presented at the first trial, tended to negate the intoxication defense
22 presented the first time around.

23 *Id.*

24 To establish ineffective assistance of counsel, petitioner must first show that his counsel’s
25 performance fell below an “objective standard of reasonableness” under prevailing professional norms.
26 *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687-88 (1984). Second, he must establish that he was
27 prejudiced by counsel’s deficient performance by demonstrating “a reasonable probability that, but for
28 counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” *Id.* at 694.
The Court in *Strickland* emphasized the requirement that judicial scrutiny of counsel’s performance
be highly deferential, and a court must indulge a strong presumption that counsel’s conduct fell within
the wide range of reasonable professional assistance. *Id.* at 689; *Wildman v. Johnson*, 261 F.3d 832,
838 (9th Cir. 2001). Because habeas relief is available only upon a showing that the state court’s
holding was “contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law,”
28 U.S.C. § 2254(d), the Court’s review of petitioner’s ineffective assistance of counsel claim must be
“doubly deferential.” *Yarborough v. Gentry*, 540 U.S. 1, 6 (2003) (per curiam). In other words, the
Court must analyze whether the California Court of Appeal, in “applying a heavy measure of deference
to counsel’s judgment,” *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 690, strayed so far from established Supreme Court

1 precedent that its decision “was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly
2 established Federal law.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

3 Petitioner contends that “[d]efense counsel could have had no tactical purpose for . . . [failing
4 to] ensure testimony on voluntary intoxication was heard by the jury.” Pet. at 12. In rejecting this
5 argument on appeal, the Court of Appeal noted that “defense counsel could well have decided that since
6 the defense presented through Dr. Baselt was not successful in the first trial, it was not advisable
7 tactically to locate another expert to try it again.” *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *7. Indeed, the
8 hypothetical in Dr. Baselt’s testimony not only outlined petitioner’s excessive consumption of alcohol
9 on the date of the offense, but also his propensity toward violence and his anger management issues.
10 *Id.* at *7. It would not have been unreasonable for counsel to make the conscious tactical choice to
11 omit this testimony to avoid tainting the jury’s image of his client, especially in light of the first jury’s
12 decision to convict after hearing the testimony. As such, the California Court of Appeal was not
13 unreasonable in concluding that petitioner had failed to demonstrate that counsel’s decision fell below
14 an objective standard of reasonableness.

15 Although is unnecessary for a federal court considering a habeas ineffective assistance claim
16 to address the prejudice prong of the *Strickland* test if the petitioner does not establish incompetence
17 under the first prong, *Siripongs v. Calderon*, 133 F.3d 732, 737 (9th Cir. 1998), the Court concludes
18 that petitioner also has not demonstrated prejudice. Petitioner asserts that his first guilty verdict was
19 overturned on appeal due to the trial court’s removal of a “holdout” juror who did not agree with the
20 majority. Traverse at 6. Petitioner speculates that he never would have been convicted in the first trial
21 had this juror not been removed. Because “the expert testimony may well have convinced that juror
22 that petitioner was not guilty,” *id.*, petitioner argues that he was prejudiced under the second *Strickland*
23 prong by the juror’s removal.

24 The Court finds nothing in the record supporting petitioner’s assertion that a “holdout” juror
25 was removed during the first trial because he or she did not agree with the majority. Because the
26 California Court of Appeal’s opinion reversing petitioner’s first conviction was not published nor
27 submitted to the Court, the Court must look to the Court of Appeal’s brief explanation in the second
28 case for the juror’s dismissal: “The conviction was set aside by this court, due to issues relating to the

1 trial court's dismissal of a juror for misconduct during deliberations." *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *4.
2 From this language, the Court cannot conclude that the juror's dismissal was in any way related to his
3 or her reluctance to convict petitioner.

4 Moreover, as the California Court of Appeal noted, the jury's verdict of second degree murder
5 was supported by substantial evidence: eyewitnesses testified that petitioner left the strip club after he
6 was denied admission, he returned ten to fifteen minutes later with a car club, and he raised his hand
7 and struck the victim in the back of his head while his back was turned. *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *2.
8 Petitioner has failed to meet his burden of showing "a reasonable probability" that counsel's decision
9 regarding the expert testimony about voluntary intoxication, or the court's dismissal of one juror,
10 affected the outcome of the trial. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694. The Court of Appeal's conclusion that
11 petitioner "has not demonstrated why or how presenting the same defense in the second trial would
12 have obtained a better result," *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *7, does not constitute an unreasonable
13 application of federal law.

14
15 **III. The trial court's remark to defense counsel**

16 After concluding cross examination of prosecution witness Melvin Watson, defense counsel
17 stated, "Just one more thing. I apologize." Rep.'s Tr. Proceedings at 180. The trial court admonished
18 defense counsel: "Counsel, I've warned you before. You are running the show, here; not the
19 defendant. You are the only person here of the two of you licensed to practice law, as far as I know."
20 *Id.* Counsel did not object to the court's statement. *Id.* Petitioner claims that this remark to his counsel
21 during the cross examination "enormously impacted . . . the jury," violating his right to a fair trial. Pet.
22 at 13.

23 The California Court of Appeal held that petitioner's failure to contemporaneously object to the
24 court's remark rendered the claim procedurally barred. *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *8; *see also* Cal.
25 Evid. Code § 353 (requiring that "an objection to or a motion to exclude or to strike the evidence . . .
26 [be] timely made and so stated as to make clear the specific ground for the objection or motion").
27 However, the California Court of Appeal briefly addressed the merits of petitioner's claim:

28 [Petitioner] has not demonstrated that this one isolated comment disparaged defense

1 counsel to the degree that it denied him the right to a fair trial, as opposed to being a fair
2 comment intended to control the proceedings. [Petitioner] has cited us to no case where
3 such a relatively innocuous comment by a trial judge, in isolation, was found to
4 constitute misconduct and require reversal because it denied defendant a fair trial.

5 *Alas*, 2006 WL 218206, at *8.

6 As the Court agrees with the California Court of Appeal as to the merits of petitioner’s claim,
7 it need not address whether the claim is procedurally barred by California’s contemporaneous objection
8 rule. To prevail on his claim that the trial court’s comment unduly prejudiced the jury, petitioner must
9 demonstrate that the remark either “reveal[s] an opinion that derives from an extrajudicial source, . .
10 . or reveal[s] such a high degree of favoritism or antagonism as to make fair judgment impossible.”
11 *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 555 (1994). The Supreme Court in *Liteky* expressly stated that
12 “judicial remarks during the course of a trial that are critical or disapproving of, or even hostile to,
13 counsel, the parties, or their cases, ordinarily do not support a bias or partiality challenge.” *Id.*
14 Impartiality is not demonstrated by “expressions of impatience, dissatisfaction, annoyance, and even
15 anger, that are within the bounds of what imperfect men and women . . . sometimes display.” *Id.* at
16 555-56.

17 Petitioner has not shown that the trial court’s remark deprived him of his right to a fair trial.
18 The Court disagrees with petitioner’s assertion that the remark “cast serious aspersion on defense
19 counsel’s handling of the case, as well as on the case itself.” *Traverse* at 8. On the contrary, the trial
20 court’s remark is precisely an “expression[] of impatience, dissatisfaction, annoyance, [or] even anger”
21 that does not establish favoritism, antagonism, or impartiality. *Liteky*, 510 U.S. at 555-56.

22 **IV. Voluntary manslaughter jury instruction**

23 After trial had ended and jury deliberations had begun, the jury sent a note to the court which
24 read: “A juror would like the definition of ‘intentional act’ as it applies to this trial versus ‘intent to
25 kill,’ clarified. Specifically, in implied malice, does the intention pertain to the act of striking the
26 victim, or must it also include the intention that the blow would be fatal?” *Rep.’s Tr. Proceedings* at
27 536. In response, the court instructed the jury to read two California jury instructions. *Id.* at 536-37.
28 The first, defining both express and implied malice, read: “When it is shown that a killing resulted from

1 the intentional doing of an act with express or implied malice, no other mental state need be shown to
2 establish the mental state of malice aforethought.” CALJIC No. 8.11 (6th ed. 1996). The second
3 instruction, which defines second degree implied malice murder, read:

4 Murder of the second degree is [also] the unlawful killing of a human being when:

- 1 The killing resulted from an intentional act,
- 2 The natural consequences of the act are dangerous to human life, and
- 3 The act was deliberately performed with knowledge of the danger to,
and with conscious disregard for, human life.

7 When the killing is the direct result of such an act, it is not necessary to prove that the
defendant intended that the act would result in the death of a human being.

8 CALJIC 8.31 (6th ed. 1996) (bracketed portion in original).

9 Defense counsel requested that the court also instruct the jury to reread the instruction on
10 voluntary manslaughter. That instruction read:

11 . . . Every person who unlawfully kills another human being without malice
aforethought but with an intent to kill, is guilty of voluntary manslaughter

12 There is no malice aforethought if the killing occurred [upon a sudden quarrel
or heat of passion] [or] [in the actual but unreasonable belief in the necessity to defend
oneself against imminent peril to life or great bodily injury].

13 In order to prove this crime, each of the following elements must be proved:

- 14 1 A human being was killed;
- 15 2 The killing was unlawful; and
- 16 3 The killing was done with the intent to kill.

[A killing is unlawful, if it was [neither] [not] [justifiable] [nor] [excusable].]

17 CALJIC No. 8.40 (6th ed. 1996) (bracketed portions in original). The trial court denied the defense’s
18 request.

19 The California Court of Appeal held that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in deciding
20 not to instruct the jury to reread the voluntary manslaughter instruction. “In the present case, the jury
21 asked a very specific question about the definition of ‘intentional act’ during deliberations” *Alas*,
22 2006 WL 218206, at *9. The court held that the jury’s question was adequately and fully addressed
23 in the two instructions that the trial court instructed the jury to reread. *Id.* “The jury’s question related
24 only to the definition of intentional act for implied malice second degree murder; it did not ask anything
25 about manslaughter. The jury expressed no confusion regarding the distinction between murder and
26 manslaughter.” *Id.*

27 The Court finds that petitioner has not demonstrated that the failure to instruct the jury to reread
28 the voluntary manslaughter instruction violated petitioner’s right to due process. As explained by the

1 California Court of Appeal, the jury's question – whether implied malice required that petitioner
2 intended that the blow be fatal – was fully addressed in the two instructions that were reread, and would
3 not have been addressed by the voluntary manslaughter instruction. The voluntary manslaughter
4 instruction demonstrates that a defendant may only be convicted if the act was committed *without*
5 malice. .

6
7 **CONCLUSION**

8 For the foregoing reasons, the Court DENIES petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus.
9 (Docket No. 1).

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11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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13 Dated: February 11, 2009

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15 _____
16 SUSAN ILLSTON
17 United States District Judge
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