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United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

E-Filed 5/16/12

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

GARY BERNARD MOORE,

No. C 09-1634 RS (PR)

Petitioner,

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

v.

ANTHONY HEDGPETH, Warden,

Respondent.

INTRODUCTION

This is a federal habeas corpus action filed by a *pro se* state prisoner pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. For the reasons stated herein, the petition is DENIED.

BACKGROUND

In 2005, a Contra Costa County Superior Court jury found petitioner guilty of first degree residential burglary and found true allegations that petitioner had prior strike convictions, had committed prior serious felonies, and had served two prior prison terms. In 2006, consequent to the verdicts, the trial court sentenced petitioner to a total term of 29 years in state prison. Petitioner sought, but was denied, relief on state judicial review. This federal habeas petition followed.

No. C 09-1634 RS (PR)
ORDER DENYING PETITION

1 Evidence presented at trial shows petitioner broke into the house of the Eguizabal
2 family in Richmond, California in the early morning hours of October 16, 2002, apparently
3 with the intention of stealing property. The family members managed to subdue petitioner,
4 who was arrested at the scene.

5 As grounds for federal habeas relief, petitioner claims: (1) the trial court violated his
6 right to due process when it imposed a sentence based on convictions that did not qualify as
7 sentencing enhancements; (2) he was denied his Confrontation Clause rights when he was
8 denied the opportunity to testify and examine witnesses and evidence at his sentencing
9 hearing; (3) his sentence violates the terms of his prior plea agreements; (4) the trial
10 court violated his right to due process by denying his motion for a new trial; (5) there was
11 prosecutorial misconduct; (6) the trial court violated his right to due process by not *sua*
12 *sponte* instructing the jury on a lesser-included offense; (7) the trial court denied his rights
13 under the Sixth Amendment by denying his motion to change counsel; (8) the trial court
14 violated his right to self-representation; (9) defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance
15 by failing to move to recuse the trial judge; (10) the information was defective; (11) he was
16 denied counsel at his preliminary hearing; (12) the prosecutor presented false evidence;
17 (13) he was denied his right to a speedy trial; (14) the trial court failed to obtain a jury poll
18 on of what degree of burglary petitioner was convicted; (15) he received ineffective
19 assistance of trial and appellate counsel; (16) the trial judge committed constitutional error
20 when she ordered that the recusal motion by petitioner be stricken; and (17) the trial court
21 imposed an upper term sentence in violation of petitioner's right to a jury trial and due
22 process. Petitioner did not raise claims 4–17 on direct appeal, but he presented them to the
23 state supreme court by way of a habeas petition.

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1 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

2 This Court may entertain a petition for writ of habeas corpus “in behalf of a person in
3 custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in
4 violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a).
5 The petition may not be granted with respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits
6 in state court unless the state court’s adjudication of the claim: “(1) resulted in a decision
7 that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal
8 law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or (2) resulted in a decision
9 that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence
10 presented in the State court proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

11 “Under the ‘contrary to’ clause, a federal habeas court may grant the writ if the state
12 court arrives at a conclusion opposite to that reached by [the Supreme] Court on a question of
13 law or if the state court decides a case differently than [the] Court has on a set of materially
14 indistinguishable facts.” *Williams (Terry) v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 412–13 (2000). “Under
15 the ‘unreasonable application’ clause, a federal habeas court may grant the writ if the state
16 court identifies the correct governing legal principle from [the] Court’s decisions but
17 unreasonably applies that principle to the facts of the prisoner’s case.” *Id.* at 413. “[A]
18 federal habeas court may not issue the writ simply because that court concludes in its
19 independent judgment that the relevant state-court decision applied clearly established
20 federal law erroneously or incorrectly. Rather, that application must also be unreasonable.”
21 *Id.* at 411. A federal habeas court making the “unreasonable application” inquiry should ask
22 whether the state court’s application of clearly established federal law was “objectively
23 unreasonable.” *Id.* at 409.

1 **DISCUSSION**

2 **I. Sentence**

3 Petitioner claims the trial court violated his right to due process when it imposed a
4 sentence based on invalid prior convictions. Petitioner’s specific challenges will be
5 addressed individually below.

6 The jury found petitioner had three prior serious felony convictions: (1) a residential
7 burglary in 1985; (2) a residential robbery in 1988; and (3) a residential burglary in 1988. At
8 trial, these three convictions had been charged as serious felony priors *and* as strike priors
9 within the meaning of Three Strikes.¹ (Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 3 at 1033.) The jury also found that
10 petitioner had a prior conviction for aggravated assault in 1995 and a prior conviction for
11 attempted grand theft, after which conviction he did not remain free from prison for five
12 years. (*Id.*, Ex. 1, Vol. 4 at 993–94.)

13 At sentencing, the trial court struck two of the three strike priors, imposed a 6-year
14 term for the burglary conviction, and then doubled that term for a total of 12 years. Then,
15 pursuant to Three Strikes, the court imposed three consecutive 5-year terms for the three
16 serious felony convictions and two consecutive 1-year terms for having served prior prison
17 terms, adding 17 years to the 12 years for the burglary conviction, for a total sentence of 29
18 years. (*Id.* at 1013–1014.)

19 **A. 1985 Burglary Conviction**

20 Petitioner claims the trial court violated his right to due process when it found his
21 1985 burglary conviction was a residential burglary and therefore a strike. Petitioner asserts
22 that because the elements of the 1985 charge to which he pleaded guilty did not require the
23 burglary to be of a residence, the 1985 conviction is not a strike under Three Strikes, which
24 requires that for a burglary to count as a strike, it must be of a residence.

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26 _____
27 ¹ California’s Three Strikes law, which appears in California Penal Code §§ 667(b)–(i),
28 prescribes increased terms of imprisonment for defendants who have previously been convicted
of certain “violent” or “serious” felonies, *see* Cal. Pen. Code § 667(d).

1 Petitioner's claim is DENIED. Whether a prior conviction qualifies as a strike is a
2 question of state sentencing law, *see Miller v. Vasquez*, 868 F.2d 1116, 1118–19 (9th Cir.
3 1989), and a state court's interpretation of state law binds a federal habeas court, *see Bueno*
4 *v. Hallahan*, 988 F.2d 86, 88 (9th Cir. 1993). Because the state trial court found petitioner's
5 prior conviction qualified as a strike, this Court's inquiry is at an end.

6 **B. 1988 Burglary and Robbery Convictions**

7 Petitioner claims the trial court's use of his 1988 convictions for burglary and robbery
8 violated his right to due process because (i.) the convictions are constitutionally infirm, and
9 (ii.) the trial court did not try the charges separately as required by California Penal Code
10 § 667. Each contention is addressed separately below.

11 **i. Validity of Prior Convictions**

12 Petitioner claims his 1988 convictions are invalid. Specifically, petitioner contends
13 there was insufficient evidence that at least one of the 1988 convictions was a residential
14 burglary, he was denied a preliminary hearing, he did not understand that a no-contest plea
15 would be considered the equivalent of a plea of guilty, and the information was unlawfully
16 amended to include a robbery charge.

17 Petitioner's claim is without merit as these convictions may be regarded as
18 conclusively valid:

19 [W]e hold that once a state conviction is no longer open to direct or collateral
20 attack in its own right because the defendant failed to pursue those remedies
21 while they were available (or because the defendant did so unsuccessfully), the
22 conviction may be regarded as conclusively valid. *See Daniels[v. U.S., 532*
23 *U.S. 374, 382 (2001)]*. If that conviction is later used to enhance a criminal
sentence, the defendant generally may not challenge the enhanced sentence
through a petition under § 2254 on the ground that the prior conviction was
unconstitutionally obtained.

24 *Lackawanna County District Attorney v. Coss*, 532 U.S. 394, 403–04 (2001). Petitioner has
25 not shown that any of his prior convictions is still open to direct or collateral attack.

26 Accordingly, the convictions must be presumed valid, and therefore the trial court's use of
27 them cannot have violated petitioner's due process rights. Petitioner appears to claim also

1 that there was insufficient evidence to support the jury’s finding that the prior conviction
2 allegations were true. Petitioner has not pointed to any evidence to support this contention,
3 and a review of the record provides none. Based on the above reasoning, petitioner’s claim
4 is DENIED.

5 **ii. Failure to Try Convictions Separately**

6 Petitioner claims, and respondent concedes, that two of the three 5-year serious felony
7 enhancements were not brought and tried separately as required by California Penal Code
8 § 667(a). While this is an error, petitioner has not shown that the error entitles him to habeas
9 relief. First, petitioner has not shown that a violation of this state procedural law constitutes
10 a cognizable federal habeas claim. Second, even if such a claim were cognizable on federal
11 habeas review, petitioner has not shown that he was prejudiced. Applying *Brecht v.*
12 *Abrahamson*, 507 U.S. 619 (1993), the Court must determine whether “the error had a
13 substantial and injurious effect” on petitioner’s sentence. *Hoffman v. Arave*, 236 F.3d 523,
14 540 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal quotation marks omitted). Under that standard, the Court must
15 grant relief if it is in “grave doubt” whether a jury would have found the prior conviction
16 allegations true. *O’Neal v. McAninch*, 513 U.S. 432, 436 (1995). Grave doubt exists when,
17 “in the judge’s mind, the matter is so evenly balanced that he feels himself in virtual
18 equipoise as to the harmlessness of the error.” *Id.* at 435. In the instant matter, evidence
19 exists in the record to support the jury’s findings, and thereby, the trial court’s use of those
20 findings. On such evidence, the Court harbors no “grave doubts” whether a jury would have
21 found the allegations true if they were tried separately. Accordingly, petitioner’s claim is
22 DENIED.

23 **C. 1-year Enhancements**

24 Petitioner claims that the trial court violated his right to due process when it imposed
25 two 1-year enhancements under California Penal Code § 667(b), the wrong statute, rather
26 than under § 667.5(b), the correct statute. Petitioner’s claim is not supported by the record.
27 The abstract of judgment erroneously states that the two 1-year enhancements were imposed
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1 under § 667(b). (Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 3 at 1073.) The rest of the record, however, indicates
2 petitioner was sentenced under the correct statute, i.e., § 667.5(b). For example, the
3 information charged petitioner under § 667.5(b) (*id.*, Ex. 3, Vol. 1 at 218–19), the jury
4 verdict shows that jurors found the allegations true within the meaning of § 667.5(b) (*id.*, Ex.
5 3, Vol. 3 at 1031, 1034), and the trial court stated it was sentencing petitioner under
6 § 667.5(b) (*id.*, Ex. 1, Vol. 4 at 1011.) As petitioner’s claim lacks a factual basis, it is
7 DENIED.

8 **II. Confrontation Clause Rights**

9 Petitioner claims he was denied his Confrontation Clause and due process rights at his
10 sentencing hearing. Specifically, petitioner claims he was denied the right to be present with
11 counsel, an opportunity to be heard, to confront the witnesses and evidence against him, the
12 right to cross-examine, to present evidence, and to testify on his own behalf.

13 The record does not support petitioner’s claims. The transcript of the sentencing
14 proceedings indicates clearly that petitioner was afforded all the rights he describes above —
15 the record even shows petitioner took the stand to testify. (Ans., Ex. 1, Vol. 4 at 976–85.)
16 Having no basis in the record, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

17 **III. Prior Plea Agreement**

18 Petitioner claims increasing his sentence based on his prior convictions violated his
19 rights under his plea agreements as to those prior convictions. Petitioner’s claim, in truth, is
20 a reiteration of his claims that the prior convictions were invalid because they were either not
21 shown to be residential burglaries or were constitutionally infirm. As this claim is a
22 reiteration of a previously denied claim, it is DENIED.

23 **IV. Denial of New Trial Motion**

24 The trial court denied petitioner’s *pro se* motion for a new trial because petitioner had
25 no right to present such a motion while he had representation. Petitioner’s claim that this
26 denial violated his right to due process and the Sixth Amendment is DENIED. A party has
27 no constitutional right to conduct his case while represented by counsel. *O’Reilly v. New*
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1 *York Times Co.*, 692 F.2d 863, 868 (2d Cir. 1982) (citing *United States v. Mitchell*, 137 F.2d
2 1006, 1010 (2d Cir. 1943)).

3 **V. Alleged Prosecutorial Misconduct**

4 Petitioner claims the prosecutor committed misconduct during closing argument
5 because the prosecutor expressed a personal opinion that misstated the rule of law. Petitioner
6 refers to his state habeas corpus petition in which he characterized the alleged error as a
7 statement by the prosecutor that, “I don’t believe [petitioner] was sodomized by the police
8 and if you don’t believe he was sodomized by the police you can’t believe nothing he has
9 said.” (Ans., Ex. 7 at 8.)²

10 A defendant’s due process rights are violated when a prosecutor’s comments during
11 closing argument “so infected the trial with unfairness as to make the resulting conviction a
12 denial of due process.” *Darden v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 168, 181 (1986) (citation and
13 internal quotation omitted). Under *Darden*, the first issue is whether the prosecutor’s
14 remarks were improper; if so, the next question is whether such conduct infected the trial
15 with unfairness. *Tan v. Runnels*, 413 F.3d 1101, 1112 (9th Cir. 2005).

16 Petitioner’s claim fails. Not only does petitioner misstate the record, the record shows
17 that the remarks were not improper. Rather, it indicates the prosecutor was not expressing
18 her personal belief of petitioner’s credibility, as petitioner suggests, but was asking the jury
19 to make their own credibility determinations:

20 So, I would like you to think about this: First of all, you are charged with
21 finding what is reasonable and what is unreasonable in this case. I submit to
22 you that [petitioner’s] explanation of why he went into this house is
unreasonable.

23 I am asking you to base this on . . . the fact that when he gave the story to you,
24 he was not a credible witness. Did you believe yesterday when he told you that
25 he was sodomized at the hospital with a flashlight? Now, that’s the most
glaring example that I believe that I heard during the course of this trial. But
26 do you believe that? You never heard another word about it. You never heard
that he complained about any injuries to the police that day, that he had any

27 ² The prosecutor appears to be referring to petitioner’s statement made when he testified
28 at trial at Ans., Ex. 1, Vol. 3 at 841.

1 difficulty sitting down during the course of this lengthy interview that he had
2 with [the police]. Do you believe that that happened to him?

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4 Well, within [one] of the duties that you're charged with is judging the
5 credibility of the witnesses. All the witnesses. And, honestly, if you don't
6 believe what he said on the witness stand, how can you believe anything that he
7 said? That is my point.

8 So, you need to look within yourself, and you need to decide if he was a
9 believable person.

10 (Ans., Ex. 1, Vol. 3 at 909–10.)

11 Second, even assuming the prosecutor's remarks were improper, petitioner must show
12 the statements rendered the trial "fundamentally unfair." *Darden*, 477 U.S. at 183. When a
13 curative instruction is issued, a court presumes that the jury has disregarded inadmissible
14 evidence and that no due process violation occurred. *See Greer v. Miller*, 483 U.S. 757, 766
15 n.8 (1987). Here, immediately after the prosecutor's statements, the trial court properly
16 admonished the jury that "what the attorneys say is not evidence" and that they would
17 receive an appropriate instruction of the law from the court. (Ans., Ex. 1, Vol. 3 at 910.)
18 Because jurors are presumed to follow a court's instructions, *see Richardson v. Marsh*, 481
19 U.S. 200, 206 (1987), this Court presumes the trial court's instruction eliminated the risk of
20 any impermissible inferences being made from the prosecutor's closing argument.
21 Accordingly, petitioner's claim is DENIED.

22 **VI. Lesser-Included Offense**

23 Petitioner claims the trial court violated his right to due process when it failed to give
24 a *sua sponte* instruction on a lesser-included offense. It is clear the failure of a state trial
25 court to instruct on lesser-included offenses in a non-capital case does not present a federal
26 constitutional claim. *See Solis v. Garcia*, 219 F.3d 922, 929 (9th Cir. 2000). However, "the
27 defendant's right to adequate jury instructions on his or her theory of the case might, in some
28 cases, constitute an exception to the general rule." *Id.* at 929 (citation omitted). *Solis*
suggests there must be substantial evidence to warrant the instruction on the lesser-included
offense. *See id.* at 929–30. Petitioner has made no showing that his theory of the case

1 constituted an exception to the general rule. Accordingly, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

2 **VII. Denial of Motion to Change Counsel**

3 Petitioner claims the trial court violated his right to counsel when it failed to hold a
4 hearing on the motion to change counsel that he made at his arraignment. The relevant facts
5 are as follows. At the end of the arraignment, petitioner stated he wanted to exercise his
6 “right to freedom of speech.” (Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 1 at 387.) After the court instructed him that
7 he could discuss any motions with his attorney, petitioner responded that he wanted to make
8 a “995” motion.³ (*Id.* at 388.) Defense counsel informed petitioner that a 995 motion cannot
9 be filed until after a preliminary hearing, she was not going to be his attorney beyond the
10 arraignment, and another public defender would be appointed to represent him. (*Id.*) The
11 hearing ended, and as the bailiff was about to escort petitioner to the holding cell, petitioner
12 said, “I’m going to have a *Marsden* hearing,”⁴ to which the bailiff responded, “Let’s go.”
13 (*Id.* at 389)

14 When a defendant voices a seemingly substantial complaint about counsel, the trial
15 judge should make a thorough inquiry into the reasons for the defendant’s dissatisfaction.
16 *King v. Rowland*, 977 F.2d 1354, 1357 (9th Cir. 1992). Under this standard, petitioner’s
17 claim is without merit. Even if one construes “I’m going to have a *Marsden* hearing” as a
18 request to change counsel, because such request was made after the hearing concluded (*see*
19 Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 1 at 388–89), petitioner failed to make a proper and timely request. Also,
20 petitioner has not shown the failure to hold a hearing made any difference as he was to
21 receive new counsel after the arraignment. On such a record, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

23 ³ Under California Penal Code section 995, an indictment or information must be set aside
24 upon a defendant’s motion if the trial court finds the defendant has been indicted or committed
25 without reasonable or probable cause. The scope of the motion is limited to errors present in the
preliminary hearing record only; it cannot be based upon matters outside the preliminary hearing
record. *Currie v. Superior Court*, 230 Cal. App. 3d 83, 90–91 (1991).

26 ⁴ *People v. Marsden*, 2 Cal. 3d 118 (1970), requires a trial court to permit a criminal
27 defendant requesting substitution of counsel to specify the reasons for his request and generally
28 to hold a hearing.

1 **VIII. Revocation of Self-Representation Status**

2 The trial court revoked petitioner’s self-representation status during his motion to set
3 aside the information pursuant to California Penal Code section 995. (Ans., Ex. 1, Vol. 1 at
4 341.) Petitioner claims this violated his right to self-representation.

5 “[A] trial judge may terminate self-representation by a defendant who deliberately
6 engages in serious and obstructionist misconduct.” *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806, 834
7 n.46 (1975).⁵ “The right of self-representation is not a license to abuse the dignity of the
8 courtroom.” *Id.*

9 Petitioner’s disruptive behavior gave the trial court reasonable cause to revoke
10 petitioner’s *pro se* status:

11 Even a cursory review of the file would reflect a pattern by [petitioner] to
12 personally demean the attorneys appointed to represent him, or any of the
judges before whom he appears.

13 When a judge rules contrary to his wishes, he has immediately sought to
14 challenge the judge for cause, accuse a judge of perjury, racism, claim that the
judge is in conspiracy with the prosecutor’s office. He has hurled or written in
15 numerous documents filed with the court that denigrate any attorney appointed
to represent him, with the possible exception of Ms. Fullerton, who is
16 apparently appointed solely to represent [petitioner] in the 1368 proceedings.
He has sought to disqualify Judge Hiramoto, Cram, Flinn, O’Malley, and
17 yesterday sought to file an oral 170.1 [motion] against this judge based upon
his displeasure with my ruling on [his] Penal Code 859 issue.

18 In my presence he has displayed inability or unwillingness to follow my
19 admonitions, to slow down his speech, to stay focused on the task at hand, and
most importantly to not continue to argue a point that has been ruled upon.
20 This court has observed that when [petitioner] is not satisfied with a ruling he
expresses himself both verbally and physically in a manner that no judge would
21 tolerate from an attorney. My patience has been severely tested.

22 (Ans., Ex. 1, Vol. 1 at 328–29.) Under such a principle and on such a record, the trial court’s
23 revocation of petitioner’s self-representation status did not violate petitioner’s rights, and
24 petitioner is not entitled to relief under AEDPA. Petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

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26 ⁵ Although *Faretta* speaks only to petitioner’s right to represent himself at trial, if *Faretta*
27 permits a trial judge to terminate self-representation at trial, it is reasonable to assume that he
may permissibly terminate self-representation at a preliminary hearing.

1 **IX. Recusal**

2 Petitioner claims his defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to
3 move to recuse the trial judge, Mary Ann O’Malley, on the grounds of bias. Petitioner had
4 moved earlier to recuse the judge’s husband, another judge, and subsequently moved to
5 recuse Mary Ann O’Malley on grounds that she would be biased against petitioner in
6 consequence. (*See Ans., Ex. 1, Vol. 2 at 428–30.*) Mary Ann O’Malley filed a sworn
7 response to petitioner’s disqualification motion, averring that she harbored no bias or
8 animosity toward petitioner. (*Id., Ex. 3, Vol. 3 at 823–24.*)

9 Petitioner’s claim is without merit. The record demonstrates petitioner’s defense
10 counsel was in fact willing to consider filing the recusal motion on petitioner’s behalf, but at
11 the time petitioner was uncooperative, refused to communicate with his attorney, and
12 attempted to file the motion himself without giving defense counsel any advance notice to
13 review the documents with petitioner. (*Id., Ex. 1, Vol. 1 at 421–23.*) At the next proceeding,
14 the trial court ordered that petitioner talk to his attorney first if he felt there was a motion that
15 his attorney should raise. (*Id., Ex. 1, Vol. 2 at 429.*) Instead of following the court’s orders,
16 however, petitioner again attempted to draft the recusal motion himself and moved to change
17 counsel immediately thereafter. (*Id. at 429–31.*) Thus, defense counsel was never given an
18 adequate opportunity to determine the merits of filing such a motion. In any event, it would
19 have been reasonable to assume that any such motion would be denied, as evidenced by
20 Mary Ann O’Malley’s sworn response. It is both reasonable and not prejudicial for defense
21 counsel to forgo a meritless objection. *See Juan H. v. Allen*, 408 F.3d 1262, 1273 (9th Cir.
22 2005). Accordingly, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

23 **X. Defective Information**

24 Just before the preliminary hearing, the trial court granted the prosecution’s motion to
25 amend the information to give the correct name of the victim listed in one of the charges.
26 (*Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 1 at 17–21.*) Petitioner claims the trial court violated his rights by failing
27 to re-arraign him on the amended information, thereby rendering his preliminary hearing and
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1 the resulting information invalid.

2 It is clearly established federal law that a criminal defendant has a Sixth Amendment
3 right to be informed of any charges against him, and that a charging document, such as an
4 information, is the means by which such notice is provided. *Gault v. Lewis*, 489 F.3d 993,
5 1004 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *Cole v. Arkansas*, 333 U.S. 196, 201 (1948)). An information is
6 not constitutionally defective if it states “the elements of an offense charged with sufficient
7 clarity to apprise a defendant of what to defend against.” *Miller v. Stagner*, 757 F.2d 988,
8 994 (9th Cir.) (quoting *Russell v. United States*, 369 U.S. 749, 763–64 (1962)), *as amended*
9 *by* 768 F.2d 1090 (9th Cir. 1985).

10 Petitioner’s claim is without merit. First, he has not shown he has a clearly
11 established federal right to be re-arraigned on an amended information, especially when the
12 information was amended to correct a typographical error. Second, the record shows,
13 contrary to petitioner’s assertion, the information complied with constitutional requirements
14 by stating with sufficient clarity the nature and elements of the charges. Petitioner makes no
15 allegation, much less a showing, that the information failed to give him fair notice of the
16 charges. Accordingly, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

17 **XI. Counsel at Preliminary Hearing**

18 Petitioner claims he was denied his right to counsel at his preliminary hearing.
19 Petitioner does not dispute that he waived his right to counsel and was properly granted the
20 right to self-representation pursuant to *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806 (1975). Instead,
21 petitioner claims the trial court should have re-informed him of his right to counsel after it
22 granted, just before the preliminary hearing, the prosecution’s motion to amend the
23 information to reflect the correct name of the victim of one of the listed charges.

24 Petitioner’s claim lacks merit. Once the right to the assistance of counsel has been
25 competently waived, it does not follow that a new waiver must be obtained at every
26 subsequent proceeding “unless intervening events substantially change the circumstances
27 existing at the time of the initial [*Faretta*] colloquy.” *United States v. Hantzis*, 625 F.3d 575,
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1 580–81 (9th Cir. 2010.) “The essential inquiry is whether circumstances have sufficiently
2 changed since the date of the *Faretta* inquiry that the defendant can no longer be considered
3 to have knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel.” *Id.* at 581. The only
4 change in circumstances that petitioner asserts is the trial court’s grant of the prosecution’s
5 motion to amend the information. As this Court stated above, the information was amended
6 only to correct a typographical error, and in any event it properly stated the nature and
7 elements of the charges in compliance with constitutional requirements. The amended
8 information would not have altered petitioner’s understanding of the charges against him,
9 and thus it does not constitute a change in circumstances sufficient to warrant a new *Faretta*
10 inquiry.

11 Petitioner’s further claim that the court erred in denying his request for reappointment
12 of counsel is also without merit. There is no clearly established Supreme Court precedent
13 that a defendant who waived counsel and changes his mind has an absolute right to
14 reappointment of counsel under the Sixth Amendment. *See John-Charles v. California*, 646
15 F.3d 1243, 1249 (9th Cir. 2011). Moreover, a state court’s conclusion that counsel need not
16 be reappointed is a reasonable application of the general standard set forth in *Faretta*. *See id.*
17 at 1249–51. Because the state trial court found it was unwarranted to appoint counsel for a
18 preliminary hearing when the proceeding was nearing its end (Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 1 at 203–04),
19 this Court’s inquiry is at an end. Accordingly, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

20 **XII. False Evidence**

21 Petitioner claims the prosecutor presented false evidence that the front window of the
22 Eguizabal house was broken. As support, petitioner points to conflicting evidence from a
23 police report written by Officer Virgil Thomas which noted “no sign of forced entry was
24 found” and had as an attachment a supplement to the report with a box for “no
25 force/key/unlocked” checked with an “X.”

26 When a prosecutor obtains a conviction by the use of testimony which he knows or
27 should know is perjured, such conviction must be set aside if there is any reasonable
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1 likelihood that the testimony could have affected the judgment of the jury. *United States v.*
2 *Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97, 103 (1976). To prevail on such a claim, a petitioner must show that
3 “(1) the testimony (or evidence) was actually false, (2) the prosecution knew or should have
4 known that the testimony was actually false, and (3) that the false testimony was material.”
5 *United States v. Zuno-Arce*, 339 F.3d 886, 889 (9th Cir. 2003).

6 Petitioner’s claim fails for two reasons. First, he has not shown that the evidence
7 presented at trial was actually false. At trial, Officer Thomas clarified what he wrote in his
8 police report by explaining he meant he did not see any tool marks that would have
9 suggested the use of force, not that no one entered the house through the window. (Ans., Ex.
10 1, Vol. 3 at 740–42, 751–55.) He also testified he recalled seeing a broken pane of glass
11 from the window. (*Id.* at 740.) At best, the evidence supports an inference that Officer
12 Thomas’s testimony was inconsistent with his police report rather than false. This is an
13 insufficient showing. Second, petitioner does not set out any factual basis for attributing any
14 knowing presentation of perjury to the government. The prosecution was not in a position to
15 evaluate whether the report or the testimony was more accurate and properly left that
16 determination for the jury. Thus, there is no basis for petitioner’s claim even if Officer
17 Thomas lied. Accordingly, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

18 **XIII. Right to Speedy Trial**

19 Petitioner claims his Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial was violated because his
20 preliminary hearing was not timely held under California law. Petitioner’s claim is facially
21 insufficient. Although a criminal defendant has a constitutional right to a speedy trial,
22 *Klopper v. North Carolina*, 386 U.S. 213, 223 (1967), there is no federal constitutional right
23 to a preliminary hearing, *Ramirez v. Arizona*, 437 F.2d 119, 119 (9th Cir. 1971). Because
24 petitioner fails to allege a federal constitutional violation, this claim is DENIED.

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1 **XIV. Jury Poll**

2 Petitioner claims his conviction for first degree burglary should be reduced to second
3 degree burglary because the trial court did not poll the jury on the degree of the crime of
4 which petitioner was convicted. The right to poll the jury, though one of long-standing in
5 federal and most state courts. *see Virgin Islands v. Hercules*, 875 F.2d 414, 417 (3d Cir.
6 1989), is not, however, a binding constitutional right, *id.* Thus, the state trial court was only
7 bound by California Penal Code section 1163, which requires the court to poll the jurors
8 individually at the request of either party. The denial of a state-created procedural right such
9 as this may present a cognizable due process claim on federal habeas corpus review if it
10 resulted in a “deprivation of a substantive right protected by the Constitution.” *Bonin v.*
11 *Calderon*, 59 F.3d 815, 842 (9th Cir. 1995). Petitioner does not present such a claim here
12 because, as discussed above, the right to poll the jury is not one protected by the
13 Constitution. Because petitioner fails to allege a federal constitutional violation, this claim is
14 DENIED.

15 **XV. Ineffective Assistance of Trial and Appellate Counsel**

16 Petitioner claims both trial and appellate counsel rendered ineffective assistance. His
17 full claim is as follows:

18 Supporting Facts: The petitioner was entitled to an attorney who was
19 reasonably familiar with applicable legal issues and rules of law involved in the
20 particular case, the attorney has an obligation to adequately research the law
involved, trial counsel and appeal counsel were not perpared [sic] in
petitioner’s Trial or Appeal.

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22 Apart from a “constitutional error of the first magnitude” by the total absence of
23 counsel at a critical stage of a trial or proceeding, a petitioner cannot be granted habeas
24 corpus relief without pointing to specific errors made by counsel that undermined confidence
25 in the outcome. *See United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648, 659 & n.26 (1984). Petitioner’s
26 conclusory statement that his various counsel did not adequately research the applicable law
27 is insufficient to state a claim for federal habeas relief. Petitioner fails to specify, let alone
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1 elaborate on, any evidence to support his claim, and the record provided by petitioner
2 similarly is bare of any relevant evidence. Failure to identify such information is a failure to
3 show that trial counsel's performance was deficient, or that the alleged deficiency resulted in
4 prejudice, the necessary showing to sustain an ineffective assistance claim. *See Gallego v.*
5 *McDaniel*, 124 F.3d 1065, 1077 (9th Cir. 1997). Accordingly, petitioner's claim is DENIED.
6 To the extent petitioner is reiterating the previously denied claim that his trial counsel
7 rendered ineffective assistance by failing to move to recuse the trial judge on bias grounds
8 (Supp. Pet. at 11), it is also DENIED.

9 **XVI. Failure to Recuse**

10 Petitioner claims the trial judge committed constitutional error when she ordered that
11 petitioner's recusal motion made pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 170.1 be
12 stricken. Specifically, petitioner contends the judge should not have struck his motion as
13 untimely.

14 Due Process guarantees a criminal defendant the right to a fair and impartial judge.
15 *See In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955). A federal habeas court reviews a state trial
16 judge's refusal to recuse herself under the abuse of discretion standard used by federal
17 appellate courts to review a district judge's refusal to recuse herself. *See Poland v. Stewart*,
18 117 F.3d 1094, 1103 (9th Cir. 1997). "An abuse of discretion is 'a plain error, discretion
19 exercised to an end not justified by the evidence, a judgment that is clearly against the logic
20 and effect of the facts as are found.'" *Id.* (quoting *International Jensen v. Metrosound USA,*
21 *Inc.*, 4 F.3d 819, 822 (9th Cir. 1993) (quotation and citation omitted)).

22 Petitioner's claim is without merit. First, untimeliness was not the only grounds upon
23 which the trial court relied to refuse to file his motion. Aside from grounds of untimeliness,
24 the court also struck the motion because petitioner attempted to file it himself despite the
25 court's finding that he was represented by counsel who had not filed the motion against the
26 court. (Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 3 at 823.) A review of the record confirms petitioner was
27 represented by defense counsel, Anthony Ashe, and that petitioner attempted to file the
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1 recusal motion without the help of his attorney. (*See id.*, Ex. 1, Vol. 2 at 428–31, 461.) As a
2 party has no constitutional right to conduct his case while represented by counsel, *O’Reilly v.*
3 *New York Times Co.*, 692 F.2d 863, 868 (2nd Cir. 1982) (citing *United States v. Mitchell*, 137
4 F.2d 1006, 1010 (2d Cir. 1943)), the court did not abuse its discretion in rejecting petitioner’s
5 motion on this ground. Second, petitioner fails to show how the judge’s conduct “rendered
6 the trial so fundamentally unfair as to violate federal due process under the United States
7 Constitution.” *Duckett v. Godinez*, 67 F.3d 734, 740 (9th Cir. 1995), *cert. denied*, 517 U.S.
8 1158 (1996). Here, the trial judge filed a sworn statement that she did not have any
9 prejudice, bias, or animosity toward petitioner. (Ans., Ex. 3, Vol. 3 at 823–24.) Petitioner
10 has not pointed to any evidence to rebut the trial judge’s statement of impartiality, nor has he
11 provided any other reason why the judge’s failure to recuse herself rendered the trial
12 fundamentally unfair. Accordingly, petitioner’s claim is DENIED.

13 **XVII. Upper-term Sentence**

14 Petitioner claims the imposition of the aggravated, or upper, term sentence on the first
15 degree burglary conviction violated his Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial under
16 *Cunningham v. California*, 549 U.S. 270 (2007). Petitioner claims only that the trial court
17 should not have imposed the upper term of six years. He does *not* challenge the trial court’s
18 use of Three Strikes to double the sentence or the imposition of the additional 17 years for
19 the prior conviction and prison term enhancements.

20 The Sixth Amendment requires that “[o]ther than the fact of a prior conviction, any
21 fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be
22 submitted to a jury, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530
23 U.S. 466, 490 (2000). The Supreme Court later clarified “the ‘statutory maximum’ for
24 *Apprendi* purposes is the maximum sentence a judge may impose *solely on the basis of the*
25 *facts reflected in the jury verdict or admitted by the defendant.* . . . In other words, the
26 relevant ‘statutory maximum’ is not the maximum sentence a judge may impose after finding
27 additional facts, but the maximum he may impose *without* any additional facts.” *Blakely v.*

1 *Washington*, 542 U.S. 296, 303–04 (2004). This means “the middle term prescribed in
2 California’s statutes, not the upper term, is the relevant statutory maximum.” *Cunningham*,
3 549 U.S. at 288. In *Cunningham*, the Supreme Court, citing *Apprendi* and *Blakely*, held
4 California’s Determinate Sentencing Law violates the Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial
5 to the extent it “authorizes the judge, not the jury, to find the facts permitting an upper term
6 sentence” beyond the middle term. *Id.* at 293.

7 The state appellate court rejected petitioner’s claim as follows:

8 [T]he right to jury trial and the requirement of proof beyond a reasonable doubt
9 do not apply to the aggravating fact of a prior conviction. . . . The latter
10 exception was recognized in *Almendarez-Torres v. United States* (1998) 523
11 U.S. 224, and has been construed broadly to apply to all factors based on a
12 defendant’s recidivism. (See *People v. Black* (2007) 41 Cal.4th 799, 818-819.)
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14 Here, one of the aggravating factors on which the trial court relied was within
15 the *Almendarez-Torres* exception, i.e., that [petitioner’s] prior convictions were
16 numerous. The trial court’s finding on that point is amply supported. The
17 record in this case indicates [petitioner] had a nearly 30-year criminal history
18 that included convictions for assault, burglary, and robbery. Indeed, the *jurors*
19 in this case found [petitioner] had suffered five prior criminal convictions. By
20 any measure, [petitioner’s] prior convictions were numerous.

21 (Ans., Ex. 10 at 7–8.) There is no constitutional error. The exception to *Apprendi* and
22 *Cunningham* — that a prior conviction need not be pleaded in an indictment or proved to a
23 jury beyond a reasonable doubt — applies. *Butler v. Curry*, 528 F.3d 624, 643–44 (9th Cir.
24 2008) (citing *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 481, and *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S.
25 224, 247 (1988)) (“[O]ur obligation to apply the *Almendarez-Torres* exception [remains]
26 unless and until it is rejected by the Supreme Court.”). Here, the trial court properly imposed
27 the upper-term sentence based on petitioner’s “long history” of criminal activity. (Ans., Ex.
28 1, Vol. 4 at 1013.) Indeed, the information alleged, and the jury found true, petitioner
suffered five prior convictions. (*Id.*, Ex. 3, Vol. 1 at 214–15, Vol. 3 at 1033–34.) The state
appellate court’s conclusion that petitioner’s prior convictions fell within the *Apprendi* and
Almendarez-Torres exception was not an objectively unreasonable application of “clearly
established federal law” within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1).

1 The fact that the trial court also found other aggravating factors that should have been
2 found by a jury — including the vulnerability of the victims and the sophistication of the
3 offense committed — does not alter this conclusion. (*See id.*, Ex. 1, Vol. 4 at 1013.)
4 “[U]nder California law, only one aggravating factor is necessary to set the upper term as the
5 maximum sentence.” *Butler*, 528 F.3d at 643. Thus, in California, “if at least one of the
6 aggravating factors on which the judge relied in sentencing [petitioner] was established in a
7 manner consistent with the Sixth Amendment, [petitioner’s] sentence does not violate the
8 Constitution.” *Id.* at 642–43. As it was within the trial court’s discretion to sentence
9 petitioner to the upper term based solely on his prior convictions, petitioner’s sentence is
10 constitutional irrespective of “[a]ny additional factfinding” with respect to additional
11 aggravating circumstances. *See id.* at 643. For the foregoing reasons, petitioner’s claim is
12 DENIED.

13 CONCLUSION

14 The state court’s adjudication of the claim did not result in a decision that was
15 contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law, nor
16 did it result in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in
17 light of the evidence presented in the state court proceeding. Accordingly, the petition is
18 DENIED.

19 A certificate of appealability will not issue. Reasonable jurists would not “find the
20 district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” *Slack v.*
21 *McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Petitioner may seek a certificate of appealability from
22 the Court of Appeals.

23 Petitioner’s motion that the petition be considered in two parts (Docket No. 30) is
24 DENIED as unnecessary as his two filings were considered as a single petition. Petitioner’s
25 motion for the appointment of counsel (Docket No. 29) is also DENIED. There is no right
26 to counsel in habeas corpus actions. *See Knaubert v. Goldsmith*, 791 F.2d 722, 728 (9th Cir.
27 1986). However, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B) authorizes a district court to appoint counsel
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1 to represent a habeas petitioner whenever “the court determines that the interests of justice so
2 require” and such person is financially unable to obtain representation. The decision to
3 appoint counsel is within the discretion of the district court, *see Chaney v. Lewis*, 801 F.2d
4 1191, 1196 (9th Cir. 1986), and should be granted only when exceptional circumstances are
5 present. *See generally* 1 J. Liebman & R. Hertz, *Federal Habeas Corpus Practice and*
6 *Procedure* § 12.3b at 383–86 (2d ed. 1994). Petitioner has not shown that there are
7 exceptional circumstances warranting appointment of counsel.

8 This order terminates Docket Nos. 29 & 30. The Clerk shall terminate the pending
9 motions, enter judgment in favor of respondent, and close the file.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11 DATED: May 16, 2012


RICHARD SEEBORG
United States District Judge

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