

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JERRY ALAN RICHARDSON,  
Petitioner,  
v.  
W. L. MONTGOMERY,  
Respondent.

Case No. [16-cv-05639-WHO](#) (PR)

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

**INTRODUCTION**

Petitioner Jerry Alan Richardson seeks federal habeas relief from his state convictions on grounds that the prosecutor committed misconduct and defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance. He lists a number of reasons for his claims but none has merit. His petition for habeas relief is DENIED.

**BACKGROUND**

Richardson was convicted on charges arising from the kidnapping of Anthony Patino. At roughly 3:30am on July 18, 2011 in San Jose, Patino parked his sister’s boyfriend’s Toyota Corolla. (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-6, *People v. Richardson*, No. H039069, 2015 WL 1932666 (Cal. Ct. App. Apr. 29, 2015) (unpublished)) at 101.)<sup>1</sup> As he walked to

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<sup>1</sup> The pages cited are those generated by the Court’s electronic filing system.

1 his house, he was confronted by a masked gunman, who forced Patino back into the car  
2 and directed him to drive. (*Id.*) Another car, Patino’s stepfather’s Isuzu trooper, which  
3 had been parked nearby, followed. (*Id.*) Eventually, the gunman ordered Patino to stop  
4 and step out of the car. (*Id.* at 101-102.) He then robbed Patino of his belongings,  
5 blindfolded him, drove him to a shed and locked him inside. (*Id.* at 102.)

6 As daylight broke, the gunman returned. He put Patino, still blindfolded, in the  
7 backseat of the Corolla and then drove. (*Id.*) During the drive, Patino heard the gunman  
8 talk to someone by telephone or to someone who was in the car. (*Id.* at 103.) After the car  
9 stopped, Patino heard a woman ask, “Who’s that?” (*Id.*) The gunman said, “Some kid. I  
10 had to take him.” (*Id.*) She reprimanded the gunman as “stupid” for taking Patino. (*Id.*)  
11 The gunman told her to follow him. (*Id.*) When the car stopped again, Patino was dropped  
12 off and instructed to count to one hundred before removing the blindfold. (*Id.*) When he  
13 took it off, he saw that he was in a Lowe’s parking lot, which he thought was not far from  
14 the shed. (*Id.*) The Corolla was there with the keys in it. Patino drove to his house and  
15 called the police, who soon located the Isuzu. (*Id.*)

16 The police investigation led to Richardson’s friend John Reed, in whose apartment  
17 the police found items taken from the Isuzu. (*Id.* at 105.) Tools for stealing cars,  
18 including keys shaped to fit a Toyota’s locks, were also found there. (Respondent’s Opp.  
19 to Mot. for Discovery, Dkt. No. 16 at 2.) Reed’s cell phone records showed that there  
20 were four calls to or from Richardson’s phone to Reed’s on July 19, the day after the  
21 kidnapping. (*Id.*) One July 19 text message from Richardson was sent at 10:30am, that is,  
22 after the police found the Isuzu. (*Id.*) It read, “Cops got trooper. Where you at? j.  
23 phone.”<sup>2</sup> (*Id.*) There were also 21 calls or texts between the two phones on July 20. (*Id.*)

24 A search of the Isuzu yielded a DNA sample to which Richardson was a “possible  
25 contributor” and a fingerprint that matched one of Richardson’s that was on file with the

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27 <sup>2</sup> The text was sent at 10:38pm PST on July 19. Because the records were generated in  
28 Texas, they show the text was sent at 12:38am CST on July 20, that is, two hours ahead of  
PST. (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 267.)

1 police. (*Id.*) At trial, the prosecutor contended Reed was the lookout while Richardson  
2 broke into and drove the Isuzu. (*Id.* at 3.)

3 A Santa Clara Superior Court jury found Richardson guilty of kidnapping during a  
4 carjacking, second degree robbery, and vehicle theft. (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-6 at 2.)  
5 Richardson admitted to the truth of various sentencing enhancement allegations.  
6 Consequent to the convictions and admissions, he was sentenced to a total term of 44 years  
7 and eight months to life in state prison.<sup>3</sup>

8 Richardson’s attempts to overturn his convictions in state court were unsuccessful.  
9 This federal habeas petition followed. Along with the petition, Richardson filed a  
10 discovery motion (Dkt. No. 3), which was denied (Dkt. No. 24).

### 11 STANDARD OF REVIEW

12 Under the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”),  
13 this Court may entertain a petition for writ of habeas corpus “in behalf of a person in  
14 custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody  
15 in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C.  
16 § 2254(a). The petition may not be granted with respect to any claim that was adjudicated  
17 on the merits in state court unless the state court’s adjudication of the claim: “(1) resulted  
18 in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly  
19 established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or  
20 (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in  
21 light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

22 “Under the ‘contrary to’ clause, a federal habeas court may grant the writ if the state  
23 court arrives at a conclusion opposite to that reached by [the Supreme] Court on a question  
24 of law or if the state court decides a case differently than [the] Court has on a set of  
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26 <sup>3</sup> Richardson was sentenced to 19 years to life to run consecutively to a term of 15 years  
27 and eight months to run consecutively to another term of ten years. This last term was  
28 imposed as punishment for three other crimes to which Richardson had pleaded no contest.  
These other crimes are not related to the convictions at issue in this habeas petition. (Ans.,  
Dkt. 15-1 at 1.)

1 materially indistinguishable facts.” *Williams (Terry) v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 412–13  
2 (2000).

3 “Under the ‘unreasonable application’ clause, a federal habeas court may grant the  
4 writ if the state court identifies the correct governing legal principle from [the] Court’s  
5 decisions but unreasonably applies that principle to the facts of the prisoner’s case.” *Id.* at  
6 413. “[A] federal habeas court may not issue the writ simply because that court concludes  
7 in its independent judgment that the relevant state court decision applied clearly  
8 established federal law erroneously or incorrectly. Rather, that application must also be  
9 unreasonable.” *Id.* at 411. A federal habeas court making the “unreasonable application”  
10 inquiry should ask whether the state court’s application of clearly established federal law  
11 was “objectively unreasonable.” *Id.* at 409.

12 When presented with a state court decision that is unaccompanied by a rationale for  
13 its conclusions, a federal court must conduct an independent review of the record to  
14 determine whether the state court decision is objectively reasonable. *See Delgado v.*  
15 *Lewis*, 223 F.3d 976, 982 (9th Cir. 2000). This “[i]ndependent review is not a *de novo*  
16 review of the constitutional issue, but rather, the only method by which [a federal court]  
17 can determine whether a silent state court decision is objectively unreasonable.” *See*  
18 *Himes v. Thompson*, 336 F.3d 848, 853 (9th Cir. 2003). “[W]here a state court’s decision  
19 is unaccompanied by an explanation, the habeas petitioner’s burden still must be met by  
20 showing there was no reasonable basis for the state court to deny relief.” *See Harrington*  
21 *v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 98 (2011).

## 22 DISCUSSION

23 Richardson claims (I) the prosecutor committed misconduct; and (II) defense  
24 counsel rendered ineffective assistance.

### 25 I. Prosecutorial Misconduct

26 Richardson claims the prosecutor committed misconduct by failing to (i) present  
27 Reed’s pretrial statement; (ii) conduct an investigation into the Toyota Corolla;  
28 (iii) retrieve data from his cell phone; and (iv) disclose the statements of four persons

1 found with Reed when police came to arrest him. Undercutting these assertions, defense  
2 counsel admitted at trial that she was in receipt of all discovery materials. (Ans., Dkt. No.  
3 15-5 at 9.) Richardson also claims that the prosecutor (v) knowingly used false evidence  
4 in violation of due process; (vi) committed misconduct during closing argument; and (vii)  
5 committed misconduct by giving his personal opinion about Richardson’s guilt.

6 **i. Reed’s Pretrial Statement**

7 Richardson claims the prosecutor committed misconduct by failing to present to the  
8 jury a pretrial statement Reed made to Detective Gular.<sup>4</sup> (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 25-28.)

9 The record shows that Reed’s statement was made available to the defense.  
10 Richardson’s attorney opposed the admission of the statement unless Reed testified. The  
11 prosecutor agreed, and because Reed was not called to testify, the statement was never  
12 presented to the jury. (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 45-46.)

13 This claim, like all others in the petition, was not raised on direct appeal, but rather  
14 only on collateral review to the state appellate and supreme courts, which summarily  
15 denied it and the others. When presented with a state court decision that is unaccompanied  
16 by a rationale for its conclusions, a federal court must conduct an independent review of  
17 the record to determine whether the state court decision is objectively unreasonable. *See*  
18 *Delgado*, 223 F.3d at 982. This review is not de novo. “[W]here a state court’s decision is  
19 unaccompanied by an explanation, the habeas petitioner’s burden still must be met by  
20 showing there was no reasonable basis for the state court to deny relief.” *Richter*, 562 U.S.  
21 at 98.

22 The Court construes this as a *Brady* claim. Under *Brady*, the prosecution must  
23 disclose material evidence “favorable to an accused.” *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 87  
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25 <sup>4</sup> The statement was not favorable to Richardson. In it, Reed admits that he acted as  
26 lookout while Richardson broke into and drove the Isuzu; Reed thought Patino had seen  
27 them breaking into the car; the pair took Patino to the shed and locked him in there; only  
28 he and Richardson were involved; the woman became involved only “at the end”; and that  
Richardson was the one who “kept pushing [the kidnapping] and kept forcing the issue:  
“[Richardson told me] [t]o tie the kid up and throw him in the truck.” (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at  
87-91, 96-98, 101-102, 104-105.)

1 (1963). In order to establish a *Brady* violation, petitioner must show that: (1) the evidence  
2 at issue was favorable to the accused, either because it is exculpatory or impeaching;  
3 (2) the evidence had been suppressed by the prosecution, either willfully or inadvertently;  
4 and (3) prejudice ensued. *Banks v. Dretke*, 540 U.S. 668, 691 (2004).

5 Nothing like a *Brady* violation occurred here. The evidence was disclosed to the  
6 defense; the evidence was not favorable; and there has been no showing of prejudice.

7 Richardson counters that the statement was exculpatory because it contradicted  
8 Patino’s version of events. While it is true that the accounts varied, the anomalies are  
9 insufficient to conclude that the statement was exculpatory. Reed repeatedly implicated  
10 Richardson, and even pointed to him as the instigator of the kidnapping.

11 Richardson also misunderstands the prosecutor’s duty regarding favorable evidence.  
12 The prosecutor is obliged to disclose to *the defense* evidence that is material and favorable.  
13 He is not obliged to present such evidence to the jury. Even if the statement was  
14 exculpatory, the evidence was disclosed to the defense, which chose to make no use of it.

15 Upon an independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection  
16 of this claim was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The  
17 claim is DENIED.

18 **ii. Toyota Corolla**

19 Richardson claims the prosecutor failed to disclose the results of an investigation of  
20 the Toyota Corolla. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 28.) This claim fails. No such report exists, as I  
21 determined in the order denying petitioner’s motion for discovery. (Order Denying  
22 Motion for Discovery, Dkt. No. 24 at 4.) Further, such a report cannot be generated now.  
23 (*Id.*) The crime occurred roughly six years ago, and there “is no reason to believe physical  
24 evidence from the Corolla was preserved.” (*Id.*)

25 These facts doom Richardson’s claim that the prosecutor withheld exculpatory  
26 evidence. A prosecutor cannot withhold non-existent evidence. No one knows what such  
27 a report would have said or not said, let alone whether such evidence was exculpatory.

28 The state superior court thought that a forensic report from the Corolla would be

1 irrelevant:

2 [P]etitioner has failed to raise a prima facie basis for relief. Petitioner's  
3 prints and DNA were found on the stolen car, an Isuzu Rodeo. There is no  
4 showing that examining a Toyota Corolla was relevant to ruling out  
5 Petitioner as a suspect or that any other investigation would have resulted in  
6 a different result.

6 (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 (State Superior Court's Habeas Denial) at 10.)

7 Indeed, the prosecutor pointedly admitted at trial that there was no evidence linking  
8 Richardson to the Corolla:

9 The most important thing that Detective Gular told you was what he didn't  
10 tell you. You heard no evidence from Detective Gular that Mr. Richardson's  
11 DNA or fingerprint were on the Toyota Corolla. You heard no evidence that  
12 Mr. Richardson was ever in the Toyota Corolla.

12 (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 270-271.)

13 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
14 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court's rejection of this claim  
15 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
16 DENIED.

17 **iii. Cell Phone Data**

18 At trial, the prosecutor alleged Richardson obtained a new phone after the crimes  
19 were committed. Richardson disputes the prosecutor's allegation. In fact, he believes the  
20 prosecutor withheld the internal data from his Metro PCS cell phone because such data  
21 would have contradicted the prosecutor's allegations. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 31.)

22 This claim fails because no such report exists, as I determined in the order regarding  
23 discovery. (Order Denying Mot. for Discovery, Dkt. No. 24 at 5.) Because the report does  
24 not exist, Richardson cannot show the prosecutor withheld it. Further, Richardson's Metro  
25 PCS cell phone records show that he activated his cell phone account on July 19, 2011, one  
26 day after Patino was kidnapped, which is consonant with the prosecutor's assertions at  
27 trial. (*Id.*) There were no other records. (*Id.*)

28

1           This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
2 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
3 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
4 DENIED.

5           **iv. Disclosure of Statements from Persons in Reed’s Apartment**

6           In his motion for discovery, Richardson asked for “full” discovery of “the complete  
7 police report” regarding the arrest of Reed. (Dkt. No. 3 at 3.) He contends that there were  
8 four other persons with Reed at the time of his arrest. (*Id.*) He believes that police must  
9 have taken statements from these persons, statements that may be important. (*Id.*) “It is  
10 highly probable that these individuals made direct statements that refute the prosecution’s  
11 theory, and it is highly probable that these four individual[s] had relevant information in  
12 their statements as to the actual events of July 18, 2011, that remove petitioner as a  
13 suspect.” (*Id.*) He reiterates this claim in his petition. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 28-29.)

14           This claim fails because Richardson has not shown that any statements were taken,  
15 or that any such statements (if they existed) were favorable to him. In fact, defense  
16 counsel admitted she was in receipt of all discovery materials. (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 7.)  
17 Because his claim is based on speculation that such evidence existed, Richardson has not  
18 shown that the prosecution withheld evidence.

19           As with the above claims, this claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme  
20 court. Upon an independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection  
21 of this claim was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The  
22 claim is DENIED.

23           **v. Use of False Evidence**

24           Richardson claims that the prosecutor knowingly used false evidence by  
25 (i) withholding Reed’s statement from the jury; (ii) failing to challenge the cell phone  
26 records; and (iii) failing to obtain a report from the Toyota Corolla. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at  
27 39.)

28           The prosecution’s knowing use of false evidence constitutes a violation of due

1 process. *Napue v. Illinois*, 360 U.S. 264, 269 (1959). To establish a due process violation  
2 based on the government’s use of false evidence, petitioner must show that “(1) the  
3 testimony (or evidence) was actually false, (2) the prosecution knew or should have known  
4 that the testimony was actually false, and (3) the false testimony was material.” *United*  
5 *States v. Zuno-Arce*, 339 F.3d 886, 889 (9th Cir. 2003).

6 This claim cannot succeed because no false evidence was presented. Failing to  
7 present evidence (Reed’s statement) is, quite obviously, not the same as presenting false  
8 evidence. Defense counsel had Reed’s statement and decided against presenting it to the  
9 jury. This claim also assumes that the cell phone records were inaccurate, yet Richardson  
10 has made no showing that there is any reason for the prosecutor to have made that  
11 assumption. Finally, failing to obtain a report on the Toyota Corolla is not the same as  
12 presenting false evidence.

13 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
14 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
15 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
16 DENIED.

17 **vi. Closing Argument**

18 Richardson claims the prosecutor committed misconduct during closing argument  
19 by (a) arguing that petitioner used a different cell phone after the crimes were committed;  
20 (b) arguing that his defense attorney conceded that petitioner was guilty of stealing the  
21 Isuzu; (c) arguing that petitioner’s text to Reed was an admission of guilt; and (d) offering  
22 his opinion that Richardson was guilty.

23 A defendant’s due process rights are violated when a prosecutor’s conduct “so  
24 infected the trial with unfairness as to make the resulting conviction a denial of due  
25 process.” *Darden v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 168, 181 (1986) (internal quotation marks  
26 omitted). Under *Darden*, the first issue is whether the prosecutor’s conduct was improper;  
27 if so, the next question is whether such conduct infected the trial with unfairness. *Tan v.*  
28 *Runnels*, 413 F.3d 1101, 1112 (9th Cir. 2005). It is “the fairness of the trial, not the

1 culpability of the prosecutor” that is the touchstone of the due process analysis. *Smith v.*  
2 *Phillips*, 455 U.S. 209, 219 (1982).

3 **a. Cell Phone**

4 In his closing argument, the prosecutor contended that Richardson used a different  
5 cell phone after the crimes were committed. (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 545.) He based this  
6 contention on the facts that Richardson’s cell phone records show that his phone was not  
7 active until July 19 (the day after Patino was kidnapped), and that his text to Reed after the  
8 crime was signed “j. phone,” as if Richardson knew that Reed would not recognize the  
9 number from which the text was sent.<sup>5</sup> (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 34.)

10 Habeas relief is not warranted here. The prosecutor’s assertion that Richardson  
11 used a new cell phone starting on July 19 was a reasonable inference based on permissibly  
12 admitted evidence. The cell phone records show Richardson’s phone activated on that  
13 date, and signed his first text to Reed on that phone “j. phone.” From those facts one can  
14 reasonably infer that Richardson was using a new phone. Presenting such arguments  
15 cannot plausibly be thought misconduct.

16 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
17 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
18 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
19 DENIED.

20 **b. Comment on Defense Counsel’s Statement**

21 Richardson claims the prosecutor committed misconduct by stating that defense  
22 counsel admitted in her opening statement that Richardson was guilty of stealing the Isuzu.  
23 It appears there were two times when the prosecutor made such comments:

24  
25 [O]bviously, the easiest charge to prove I believe is Count 3, which was the  
26 theft of [the] Isuzu. Defense counsel, Ms. Burneikis, has admitted that in

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>5</sup> Richardson also contends the prosecutor lied or misrepresented the testimony of  
Detective Gular. A review of the prosecutor’s comments and Gular’s testimony shows no  
support for this assertion.

1 — in her opening statement — that he’s guilty of taking — of that theft of  
the vehicle.

2 . . . .

3 First decide whether he’s guilty of theft of a vehicle; that is, the Isuzu,  
4 Count 3. I believe that he’s — [in] opening statement counsel’s admitted  
that. And that was his initial intent — to steal that Isuzu. So that’s given.

5  
6 (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 533-534, 540.)

7 In her closing argument, defense counsel responded to the prosecutor’s comments  
8 on three occasions:

9 Let me be very clear, ladies and gentleman. The district attorney told you  
10 twice in his closing argument that I told you in my opening that Mr.  
Richardson stole the car. That’s not what I told you. I told you Mr.  
11 Richardson used and drove a car that was not his own without the consent  
of the owner. [¶] We don’t know who took the car from the driveway. We  
12 know Mr. Richardson drove it. I told you that. We don’t have any  
evidence to prove he was the one who took it.

13 . . . .

14  
15 [Petitioner’s use of ‘j. phone’ meant only that] Mr. Richardson was driving  
16 a stolen vehicle and he was worried because the police found it. . . [It]  
[t]ells you he’s worried that the cops now found the car that he’s driving  
17 around that he knew was stolen. [¶] So why is he worried about this? Did  
he get it from Mr. Reed? Did he get it from the person who actually took it  
18 on the 18th? We don’t know. [¶] This does not prove Mr. Richardson is  
the person who took the Isuzu. Doesn’t tell us who’s responsible for the  
19 kidnapping and carjacking.

20 . . . .

21  
22 In the beginning of this case, I told you what you were going to hear is  
evidence that was going to prove what Mr. Richardson is guilty of. I told  
23 you that he drove a vehicle that was not his without the permission of the  
owner. That has been proven to you. I told you that his fingerprints and his  
24 DNA were going to be found in the Isuzu. That has been proven to you.

25  
26 (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 551, 553, 555-556.)

27 Richardson alleges the prosecutor’s statement was a “lie” because counsel “merely  
28 stated that [p]etitioner had possession of [the Isuzu] because John Reed gave it to

1 [p]etitioner to sell, and divide the money.” (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 34.)

2 Under California law, theft of a vehicle occurs when a person

3 *drives or takes a vehicle not his or her own, without the consent of the*  
4 *owner thereof*, and with intent either to permanently or temporarily deprive  
5 the owner thereof of his or her title to or possession of the vehicle, whether  
with or without intent to steal the vehicle.

6 California Penal Code § 10851(a) (emphasis added).

7 Habeas relief is not warranted here. The prosecutor spoke the truth — defense  
8 counsel, certainly unintentionally, admitted that Richardson was guilty of car theft, as  
9 defined by statute. “I told you Mr. Richardson used and drove a car that was not his own  
10 without the consent of the owner.” While defense counsel did not say “My client is guilty  
11 of vehicle theft under Penal Code section 10851(a),” her admissions were, more or less,  
12 the equivalent of such a statement. (The statute does not require, contrary to what defense  
13 counsel stated, that he was the one who took or stole the car. Driving itself is sufficient to  
14 meet the requirements of the statute.) The prosecutor’s gloss gave a broader meaning to  
15 the comments than defense counsel intended that they have, but it was not untrue. Under  
16 those facts, I cannot say that the state court’s rejection of Richardson’s misconduct claim  
17 was objectively unreasonable. This claim is DENIED.

18 **c. Text Message**

19 Richardson claims the prosecutor committed misconduct with his “constant  
20 statements to the jury during closing argument[] that the text [“Cops got trooper. Where  
21 you at? j. phone.”] is an absolute admission of guilt.” (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 35.) This,  
22 according to Richardson, was misconduct. He argues that the trial court admitted the text  
23 message only as evidence that Richardson and Reed had communicated with each other.  
24 The text then was not admitted for the truth the matter asserted, that is, that the police had  
25 found the Isuzu.

26 The record does not support his argument. Though the trial court at first admitted  
27 the text merely as evidence that the two had communicated, it ended up admitting the text  
28

1 as an admission of a party opponent, an exception to the hearsay rule.<sup>6</sup>

2 Also, the trial court’s hearsay ruling is irrelevant. It matters little if the prosecutor  
3 had used the text for the truth of the matter — that in fact the police had found the trooper.  
4 What matters are the inferences one can draw from the text: it was sent to Reed from  
5 Richardson’s phone; it showed an awareness that the Isuzu was of interest to the police;  
6 and it tied Richardson and Reed to the Isuzu.

7 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
8 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
9 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
10 DENIED.

11 **d. Personal Opinion**

12 Richardson claims the prosecutor committed misconduct by giving his personal  
13 opinion that petitioner was guilty. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 36-37.) He bases his claim on the  
14 following statements by the prosecutor:

15 I believe the facts show that he is guilty because he was the person driving;  
16 . . . .

17 And I would submit to you [the lesser included offense instructions] won’t  
18 apply under the facts of this case;  
19 . . . .

20 I think it will be pretty clear they — they don’t apply. You can disregard  
21 these lesser-included offenses that — that you’ll get in your packet, and I’m  
22 not going to talk about them anymore;  
23 . . . .

24 I will argue that he’s guilty as an aider and abettor of the gunman and by  
stealing the Isuzu as a part of this kidnapping and robbery.  
(Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 532, 533, and 537.)

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>6</sup> Richardson may be confused by the use of “admission.” In the hearsay context,  
28 “admission” means “any statement or assertion made by a party to a case and offered  
against that party.” BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY 50 (Bryan A. Garner ed., 8th ed.,  
2004.) It applies to “any statement,” not only to confessions of guilt.

1           A prosecutor may not express his personal opinion of the defendant’s guilt. *United*  
2 *States v. Moreland*, 622 F.3d 1147, 1161 (9th Cir. 2010) (citing *United States v. McKoy*,  
3 771 F.2d 1207, 1211 (9th Cir. 1985). He may, however, make reasonable inferences based  
4 on the evidence. In a case that addressed prosecutorial vouching, the Supreme Court cited  
5 with approval the guidelines contained in the ABA’s Standards for Criminal Justice: “In  
6 appearing in his professional capacity before a tribunal, a lawyer shall not . . . [a]ssert his  
7 personal opinion as to the justness of a cause, as to the credibility of a witness, as to the  
8 culpability of a civil litigant, or as to the guilt or innocence of an accused; *but he may*  
9 *argue, on his analysis of the evidence, for any position or conclusion with respect to*  
10 *matters stated herein.*” *United States v. Young*, 470 U.S. 1, 7 n.3, 11-12 (1985) (emphasis  
11 added).

12           There was no prosecutorial misconduct here. The prosecutor was not giving his  
13 personal opinion, but rather made the reasonable comment that “the facts” presented to the  
14 jury showed guilt. This certainly falls within his freedom to argue “on his analysis of the  
15 evidence . . . any position or conclusion.”

16           As with the above claims, this claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme  
17 court. Upon an independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection  
18 of this claim was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The  
19 claim is DENIED.

20       **II. Assistance of Counsel**

21           Richardson claims defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to  
22 (i) review the discovery materials; (ii) put Reed’s statement into evidence or call him as a  
23 witness; (iii) compel discovery of a forensic report from the Toyota Corolla; (iv) compel  
24 discovery of the witness statements from the persons found in Reed’s apartment; (v) have  
25 these same persons provide physical evidence; (vi) obtain internal records from  
26 petitioner’s cell phone; (vii) present expert testimony from someone at the San Jose  
27 Regional Auto Theft Task Force; (viii) determine who called Reed from the Corolla; and  
28 (ix) present a defense.

1           In order to prevail on a claim of ineffectiveness of counsel, a petitioner must  
2 establish that (1) counsel’s performance was deficient, i.e., that it fell below an “objective  
3 standard of reasonableness” under prevailing professional norms, *Strickland v.*  
4 *Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687-688 (1984), and (2) he was prejudiced by counsel’s  
5 deficient performance, i.e., that “there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s  
6 unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” *Id.* at 694.  
7 Where the defendant is challenging his conviction, the appropriate question is “whether  
8 there is a reasonable probability that, absent the errors, the factfinder would have had a  
9 reasonable doubt respecting guilt.” *Id.* at 695. “The likelihood of a different result must  
10 be substantial, not just conceivable.” *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 112 (citing  
11 *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 693).

12           The standards of 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d) and *Strickland* are “highly deferential . . . and  
13 when the two apply in tandem, review is doubly so.” *Richter*, 562 U.S. at 105 (quotation  
14 marks and citations omitted). “The question [under § 2254(d)] is not whether counsel’s  
15 actions were reasonable. The question is whether there is any reasonable argument that  
16 counsel satisfied *Strickland*’s deferential standard.” *Id.*

17                           **i.       Review of Discovery Materials**

18           Richardson claims defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to  
19 review Reed’s and Patino’s statements to police and at various court proceedings. Had she  
20 reviewed Reed’s statement, she would have found it full of contradictions, and therefore  
21 useful for the jury to hear it. Had she been familiar with Patino’s statements, she would  
22 have discovered that he was never able to identify anyone involved in the crimes and that  
23 he had admitted that he had never been threatened. Such facts would have been beneficial  
24 to the defense, had they been presented to the jury, according to petitioner. (Pet., Dkt. No.  
25 8 at 43.)

26           Habeas relief is not warranted here. First, counsel was familiar with Reed’s  
27 statement, as evidenced by her opposition to the prosecution’s attempt to have the  
28 statement admitted. This opposition was a reasonable tactical decision. In the statement,

1 Reed repeatedly implicated Richardson, and even pointed to him as the instigator of the  
2 kidnapping. While the statement may also have contradicted Patino’s version of events,  
3 counsel likely thought admission of the statement would have been more damaging than  
4 helpful. Because this was a reasonable tactical decision, the state court’s rejection of the  
5 claim was reasonable.

6 Second, Richardson fails to show how counsel’s performance was deficient in  
7 handling the Patino evidence, or that her performance resulted in prejudice. A review of  
8 her trial examination of Patino indicates that she was adequately familiar with the witness  
9 and the evidence he presented.

10 Also, Patino, through his trial testimony, provided the jury with the same facts  
11 Richardson wishes counsel had given to the jury. He even admitted at trial that he did not  
12 recognize Richardson, who was sitting at the defense table. (Ans., Dkt. No. 15-5 at 146.)  
13 How counsel’s performance was lacking in this regard is unclear. The rejection of this  
14 claim by the state was reasonable.

15 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
16 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
17 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
18 DENIED.

19 **ii. Reed’s Statement Into Evidence**

20 Richardson claims counsel should have moved to admit Reed’s statement at trial  
21 and have called him as a witness. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 43.) As noted several times in this  
22 order, counsel made a reasonable tactical decision to avoid presenting Reed’s statement.  
23 Because his statement would have been used had he testified, she likely decided against  
24 calling him as a witness for this very reason, and out of fear that his testimony would  
25 provide further inculpatory evidence.

26 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
27 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
28 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is

1 DENIED.

2 **iii. Forensic Report from the Toyota Corolla**

3 Richardson claims counsel should have moved for discovery of a forensic report of  
4 the Toyota Corolla. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 45.) Because there was no such report to be  
5 discovered, counsel cannot have been ineffective in failing to move for discovery of it.

6 The Court also construes the claim to mean that defense counsel should have moved  
7 for a forensic study of the Corolla and the subsequent forensic report. Even when so  
8 construed, the claim lacks merit. There is no evidence that Richardson had anything to do  
9 with the Corolla. The prosecutor's case was based on his supposition that Reed drove the  
10 Corolla and Richardson the Isuzu.<sup>7</sup> How counsel was ineffective in any way on this issue  
11 is unclear.

12 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
13 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court's rejection of this claim  
14 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
15 DENIED.

16 **iv., v. Third Parties**

17 Richardson claims defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to  
18 obtain statements and physical evidence from the persons found at Reed's apartment when  
19 he was arrested. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 46.) As noted above, and in the order denying  
20 petitioner's motion for discovery, Richardson offers nothing other than speculation that  
21 these witnesses had any connection to the Patino kidnapping, or that they could have  
22 offered any evidence helpful to the defense. Without some reason to believe counsel  
23 should have investigated these persons, Richardson's claim that counsel rendered  
24 ineffective assistance is without basis. Rather than offering speculation, a federal habeas  
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26 <sup>7</sup> Richardson alleges that a forensic report "could have been used to refute the fact that the  
27 [p]rosecutor infers [*sic*] to the jury that [p]etitioner was in the Toyota Corolla." (Pet., Dkt.  
28 No. 15-5 at 26.) The record does not support this assertion. Richardson cites nothing  
showing that the prosecutor led the jury to believe he was in the Corolla. The prosecutor  
explicitly stated that there is no evidence Richardson was in the Corolla. (Ans., Dkt. No.  
15-5 at 270-271.)

1 petition “is expected to state facts that point to a real possibility of constitutional error.”  
2 *Mayle v. Felix*, 545 U.S. 644, 655 (2005) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

3 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
4 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
5 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
6 DENIED.

7 **vi. Cell Phone Report**

8 Richardson claims defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance when she failed  
9 to obtain records from his cell phone. Such records, he contends, would have refuted the  
10 prosecution’s assertion that petitioner “destroyed his previous cell to cover up his  
11 involvement” in the crimes. (Pet., Doc. 8 at 46-47.)

12 This claim lacks merit. As discussed in this and my prior order, there was no  
13 evidence of any cell phone activity before July 19. Richardson offers only speculation that  
14 such records existed and that such records, if extant, would show what he believes they  
15 would show. Counsel’s performance cannot plausibly be thought deficient or prejudicial  
16 for failing to investigate mere speculation. Her decision not to investigate was reasonable  
17 also because she knew that Metro PCS, Richardson’s carrier, stated that it had no records  
18 for petitioner prior to July 19.

19 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
20 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
21 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
22 DENIED.

23 **vii. Expert Witness**

24 Richardson claims defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance for failing to call  
25 an expert witness from the San Jose Regional Auto Theft Task Force. He contends that  
26 such a witness would have testified that “individuals steal cars every day in San Jose, give  
27 them to a middle man, and the middle man sells the stolen vehicle to a chop shop, takes a  
28 percentage of the money and gives the rest of the money to the original individual that

1 stole the car.” (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 47.) Such testimony would explain why his DNA and  
2 fingerprint were on the Isuzu and his reason for sending Reed that text message (“Cops got  
3 trooper. Where you at? j. phone.”). Through that message, Richardson “was merely  
4 informing Mr. Reed that the vehicle he gave to [p]etitioner to sell[ ] was recovered by the  
5 cops.” (*Id.*)

6 This claim lacks merit. First, “[s]peculation about what an expert could have said is  
7 not enough to establish prejudice.” *Grisby v. Blodgett*, 130 F.3d 365, 373 (9th Cir. 1997).  
8 Second, the defense counsel presented was the one Richardson wanted, that he was guilty  
9 of driving a stolen car, but not of stealing it or of kidnapping Patino. Third, it was not  
10 necessary to call an expert witness. That cars are stolen and sold for parts is a commonly  
11 known fact. Counsel’s failure to call an expert witness to explain such everyday  
12 knowledge cannot plausibly be thought deficient or prejudicial.

13 This claim was summarily rejected by the state supreme court. Upon an  
14 independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s rejection of this claim  
15 was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA deference. The claim is  
16 DENIED.

17 **viii. Evidence Regarding Reed’s Call**

18 Richardson claims defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to  
19 obtain the telephone number of the person Reed called while he drove the Corolla. Had  
20 she obtained such evidence, she could have shown that Reed called someone other than  
21 petitioner. (Pet., Dkt. No. 8 at 47.)

22 This claim lacks merit. Even if such evidence had been obtained and even if it  
23 established that Reed did not call Richardson from the Corolla, it would not have erased or  
24 undermined the evidence of guilt presented at trial. Richardson’s DNA and fingerprint  
25 were found on the Isuzu, and he sent an incriminating text to Reed.

26 As with all of the above claims, this claim was summarily rejected by the state  
27 supreme court. Upon an independent review of the record, I conclude that the state court’s  
28 rejection of this claim was not objectively unreasonable and is entitled to AEDPA

1 deference. The claim is DENIED.

2 **ix. Presenting a Defense**

3 Richardson claims defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to  
4 present a defense. However, all the instances he cites are repetitions of the ineffective  
5 assistance claims discussed above.<sup>8</sup> Because these claims have been addressed already, the  
6 instant claim is DENIED.

7 **CONCLUSION**

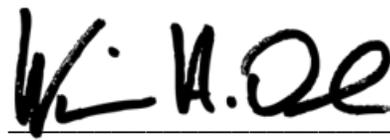
8 The state court's adjudication of Richardson's claims did not result in decisions that  
9 were contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal  
10 law, nor did they result in decisions that were based on an unreasonable determination of  
11 the facts in light of the evidence presented in the state court proceeding. Accordingly, the  
12 petition is DENIED.

13 A certificate of appealability will not issue. Reasonable jurists would not "find the  
14 district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." *Slack v.*  
15 *McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Richardson may seek a certificate of appealability  
16 from the Ninth Circuit.

17 The Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of respondent and close the file.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 **Dated:** December 4, 2017



20 WILLIAM H. ORRICK  
21 United States District Judge  
22  
23  
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25 <sup>8</sup> Richardson's conclusory allegations that counsel failed to call witnesses, raise an  
26 affirmative defense, and present evidence are insufficient to state a claim for relief. He  
27 must state what witnesses, what defenses, and what evidence should have been presented.  
28 A federal habeas petition "is expected to state facts that point to a real possibility of  
constitutional error." *Felix*, 545 U.S. at 655. When Richardson has presented specific  
instances, I have addressed them.