

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

FILED

NOV 6 2018

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NEXIS RENE GOMEZ,

Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

CONNIE GIPSON, Warden, Warden,

Respondent-Appellee.

No. 18-15251

D.C. No. 3:13-cv-00963-WHA
Northern District of California,
San Francisco

ORDER

Before: TROTT and WARDLAW, Circuit Judges.

The petition for rehearing is construed as a motion for reconsideration
(Docket Entry No. 10) and is denied. *See* 9th Cir. R. 27-10.

No further filings will be entertained in this closed case.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

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SEP 25 2018

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NEXIS RENE GOMEZ,

Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

CONNIE GIPSON, Warden, Warden,

Respondent-Appellee.

No. 18-15251

D.C. No. 3:13-cv-00963-WHA
Northern District of California,
San Francisco

ORDER

Before: GRABER and M. SMITH, Circuit Judges.

The request for a certificate of appealability (Docket Entry No. 8) is denied because appellant has not shown “that (1) jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court abused its discretion in denying the Rule 60(b) motion and, (2) jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the underlying section [2254 petition] states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right.” *United States v. Winkles*, 795 F.3d 1134, 1143 (9th Cir. 2015), *cert. denied*, 136 S. Ct. 2462 (2016); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); *Lynch v. Blodgett*, 999 F.2d 401, 403 (9th Cir. 1993) (order).

Any pending motions are denied as moot.

DENIED.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FILED

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MAR 2 2018

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NEXIS RENE GOMEZ,

Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

CONNIE GIPSON, Warden, Warden,

Respondent-Appellee.

No. 18-15251

D.C. No. 3:13-cv-00963-WHA
Northern District of California,
San Francisco

ORDER

Before: Peter L. Shaw, Appellate Commissioner.

The district court has not issued or declined to issue a certificate of appealability in this appeal, which appears to arise from the denial of petitioner's motion for relief from judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) in habeas corpus proceedings under 28 U.S.C § 2254. *See Lynch v. Blodgett*, 999 F.2d 401, 403 (9th Cir. 1993) (certificate of probable cause to appeal necessary to appeal denial of post-judgment motion for relief under Rule 60(b)); *United States v. Winkles*, 795 F.3d 1134, 1143 (9th Cir. 2015), *cert. denied*, 136 S. Ct. 2462 (2016). Accordingly, this case is remanded to the district court for the limited purpose of granting or denying a certificate of appealability at the court's earliest convenience. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b); *United States v. Asrar*, 116 F.3d 1268, 1270 (9th Cir. 1997).

If the district court issues a certificate of appealability, the court should specify which issue or issues meet the required showing. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(3); *Asrar*, 116 F.3d at 1270. Under *Asrar*, if the district court declines to issue a certificate, the court should state its reasons why a certificate of appealability should not be granted; and the clerk of the district court shall forward to this court the record with the order denying the certificate. *See Asrar*, 116 F.3d at 1270.

Because the district court has not yet granted or denied a certificate of appealability, appellant's motion for an extension of time to file a request for certificate of appealability in this court (Docket Entry No. 2) is denied as premature. If the district court denies a certificate of appealability, appellant may file a request for certificate of appealability in this court within 35 days after entry of the district court's order. *See* 9th Cir. R. 22-1(d).

The Clerk shall send a copy of this order to the district court.

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5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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8 NEXIS RENE GOMEZ,
9 Petitioner,

No. C 13-0963 WHA

**ORDER DENYING CERTIFICATE
OF APPEALABILITY**

10 v.

11 CONNIE GIPSON, Warden,
12 Respondent.
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14
15 Petitioner, a California prisoner proceeding *pro se*, filed a petition for a writ of habeas
16 corpus challenging his conviction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254. On July 23, 2014, the petition
17 was denied on its merits. Petitioner appealed, but the United States Court of Appeals denied a
18 certificate of appealability on April 27, 2015. On August 22, 2017, petitioner filed a motion to
19 reopen the judgment under Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which motion he
20 amended on December 1, 2017. On January 29, 2018, the motion was denied. Petitioner filed a
21 notice of appeal from the denial of his motion under Rule 60(b), and our court of appeals has
22 remanded the case for a determination whether a certificate of appealability should issue. Having
23 reviewed the motion, the amended motion, the order denying the motion, the notice of appeal,
24 and the other records in the file, no reasonable jurist would find that relief from judgment should
25 be granted under Rule 60(b). Accordingly a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

26 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

27 Dated: March 5, 2018.



28 WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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10 NEXIS RENE GOMEZ,

No. C 13-0963 WHA

11 Petitioner,

**ORDER DENYING MOTIONS FOR
RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT**

12 v.

(ECF Nos. 25, 26)

13 CONNIE GIPSON, Warden,

14 Respondent.
15 _____
16 /

17 Petitioner, a California prisoner proceeding *pro se*, filed a petition for a writ of habeas
18 corpus challenging his conviction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254. On July 23, 2014, the petition
19 was denied on its merits. Petitioner appealed, but the United States Court of Appeals denied a
20 certificate of appealability on April 27, 2015. On August 22, 2017, petitioner filed a motion to
21 reopen the judgment under Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which motion he
22 amended on December 1, 2017.

23 Petitioner seeks relief under Rule 60(b)(2), which provides for relief from judgment on
24 the basis of newly discovered evidence that by due diligence could not have been discovered
25 before the court's decision, or Rule 60(b)(6), which provides for relief based upon extraordinary
26 grounds for relief. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b); *School Dist. 1J v. ACandS Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263
27 (9th Cir.1993); *Twentieth Century - Fox Film Corp. v. Dunnahoo*, 637 F.2d 1338, 1341 (9th
28 Cir. 1981).

Petitioner's motion is based upon x-rays taken of his leg in Nevada on April 5, 2005,

1 which he claims is newly discovered evidence that his attorney should have discovered in
2 investigating his crime and that shows he did not commit the sexual assaults of which he was
3 convicted. The motion fails, however.

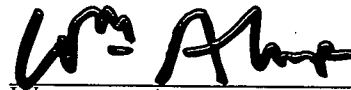
4 To begin with, petitioner has not shown that with due diligence he could not have
5 discovered the x-rays before the instant petition was denied. The x-rays were taken on April 15,
6 2005, long before the trial occurred in 2010. Petitioner obviously knew that x-rays were taken,
7 as he was present for them, and he does not explain why he did not tell counsel about them or
8 why he did not try to obtain them from the medical clinic before his trial. Petitioner simply states
9 that in 2014 he learned that his relatives in Nicaragua had copies of the x-rays, and that it was
10 difficult to obtain them by mail. Even if that were true, due diligence is not established. There is
11 no explanation of what diligence was expended in trying to obtain the x-rays from the hospital
12 where they were taken before his trial in 2010 or before the denial of the instant petition in 2014.
13 As a result, petitioner has not submitted evidence that by due diligence could not have been
14 discovered before the court's decision, as is required to obtain relief under Rule 60(b)(2).

15 Even if the x-rays could not have been obtained earlier with due diligence, they are not
16 grounds for reopening the denial of the instant petition. Petitioner claimed in his petition that
17 counsel was ineffective because, among other things, he did not do an adequate pretrial
18 investigation. The claim was denied in part because petitioner had not shown prejudice from this
19 alleged error, i.e. he had not shown what evidence a better pre-trial investigation would have
20 uncovered that would have a reasonable probability of leading to a different outcome at trial.
21 The proffered x-rays do not amount to such evidence. Petitioner was convicted of sexually
22 assaulting a minor under the age of 14 in San Jose, California on six occasions. This conviction
23 was based upon the victim's testimony and upon a video recording by petitioner of her assaulting
24 him. The x-rays simply show only that petitioner was in Nevada on one date — April 15, 2005.
25 The victim was 11 on that date, but petitioner could have easily traveled to San Jose before or
26 after the x-rays, and committed the crimes, in accordance with the victim's testimony and the
27 video recording. As a result, the proffered evidence, does not preclude or undermine the
28 evidence against petitioner, does not create a reasonable probability of a different outcome, does

1 not establish prejudice from counsel's representation, and does not establish that petitioner is
2 entitled to relief from the judgment under Rule 60(b)(2) or 60(b)(6). Accordingly, the motions
3 for relief from judgment are **DENIED**.

4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

5 Dated: January 29, 2018.



6 WILLIAM ALSUP
7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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ORIGINAL
FILED

JUL 23 2014

RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NEXIS RENE GOMEZ,

No. C 13-0963 WHA

Petitioner,

JUDGMENT

v.

CONNIE GIPSON, Warden,

Respondent.

Pursuant to the order denying the petition, judgment is entered in favor of respondent and against petitioner.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 22, 2014.



WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

ORIGINAL
FILED

JUL 23 2014

RICHARD W. WIEKING
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NEXIS RENE GOMEZ,

No. C 13-0963 WHA

Petitioner,

**ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND
CERTIFICATE OF
APPEALABILITY**

v.

CONNIE GIPSON, Warden,

Respondent.

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner, a California prisoner proceeding *pro se*, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus challenging his conviction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254. Respondent was ordered to show cause why the writ should not be granted based upon petitioner's claims. Respondent has filed an answer and a memorandum of points and authorities in support of it, and petitioner filed a traverse. For the reasons set forth below, the petition is **DENIED**.

STATEMENT

The victim ("L.") gave the following testimony at petitioner's trial: petitioner lived with her and her family when she was nine years old (Reporter's Transcript ("RT") Exh. 1, Vol. 1, 5-8). He grabbed her by the waist, sat her on top of him, and moved her up and down on his lap while they both remained clothed (RT Exh. 2, Vol. 3, 162-64). Thereafter, petitioner touched her in the same way once or twice a week (*id.* at 165). When L. was 11 or 12 years old, petitioner began rubbing his penis between her vaginal lips and continued to do so twice a week

Appendix "B"

(*id.* at 166-70, 210-12). Around that time, petitioner also orally copulated her once or twice a week and inserted his fingers into her vagina (*id.* at 212, 239). On one occasion, petitioner inserted his penis into her vagina and injured her (*id.* at 233-34). Petitioner also made a video of him having sex with her prior to her 13th birthday (*id.* at 215-22). Petitioner repeatedly threatened to show the video to her friends and family if she refused to visit petitioner at his apartment (*ibid.*). After making the video, petitioner again put his penis inside her vagina causing her to bleed (*id.* at 234).

L. testified that the last time petitioner sexually molested her was on May 16, 2009 when she was 14 years old (*id.* at 231-42). Petitioner pushed her down onto his bed, threatened her, put his finger in her vagina, put his mouth on her vagina, put his penis between her vaginal lips and covered her face with a pillow after she screamed when he tried to do more (*ibid.*). Petitioner let her go after she started crying (*ibid.*). Later on the same day, she and petitioner attended a birthday party at her family apartment (*ibid.*). During the party, she was sitting with a male friend and petitioner told her that he did not want to see her with the boy (*ibid.*). Petitioner later pushed her against a tree, shook her and told her that he did not want her to have any male friends or talk to anyone (*ibid.*). After this incident, she went to her mother and for the first time revealed that petitioner had been abusing her (*ibid.*). On May 17, 2009, her mother reported the abuse to the police (*ibid.*).

On May 18, 2009, L. made a pretext phone call to petitioner at the police station which was recorded and later played for the jury (*ibid.*). During this call, she told petitioner that she had told her father "everything" except that the abuse had begun when she was nine (*ibid.*). Petitioner responded to this by thanking L. for not telling her father, stating "I have to thank you ... he would have killed me" (*ibid.*). L. also asked petitioner whether he still had the video he had threatened her with and petitioner responded "[y]es ... I swear I won't blackmail you that way again ... with a video" (*ibid.*).

On May 21, 2009, petitioner was arrested at his apartment complex (*ibid.*). In petitioner's apartment, police found a laptop computer which contained a video of petitioner removing L.'s clothes and engaged in sexual activity with her when she was about 12 years old

1 (*ibid.*).

2 At trial, defense counsel argued that although there was a video of petitioner having sex
3 with L., there was no evidence in the video that petitioner used force against L., and further
4 argued that there was insufficient evidence in the record to prove beyond a reasonable doubt all
5 of the other charges against petitioner (RT Exh. 2, Vol. 6, 456-62, 465-68). During oral
6 arguments, defense counsel presented to the jury each element of the various charged offenses
7 and pointed out the missing element of each charged offense (*ibid.*). Defense counsel also
8 called petitioner's roommate as a witness to testify about the nature of L.'s relationship with
9 petitioner (*id.* at 464-65).

10 On July 15, 2010, a jury convicted petitioner of: six counts of aggravated sexual assault
11 on a child under the age of 14 and 10 or more years younger than the defendant; six counts of
12 forcible lewd and lascivious conduct upon a child under the age of 14; forcible sexual
13 penetration; forcible oral copulation; and possession of obscene matter depicting sexual matter
14 involving a person under the age of 18 (*id.* at 1). On December 3, 2010, the trial court
15 sentenced petitioner to an indeterminate term of 90 years to life consecutive to a determinate
16 term of 50 years in state prison (*ibid.*). Petitioner appealed his conviction to the California
17 Court of Appeals which affirmed (*ibid.*). Petitioner then filed a petition for review in the
18 California Supreme Court which was summarily denied (*ibid.*).

19 Petitioner's initial petition for writ of habeas corpus was denied by the Santa Clara
20 Superior Court, and his next petition was summarily denied by the California Supreme Court
21 (*ibid.*). On March 23, 2013, petitioner filed the instant petition claiming that: 1) his state
22 conviction violated Section¹ 654 of the California Penal Code and his right to due process; and
23 2) his counsel provided ineffective assistance at trial.

24 ANALYSIS

25 I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

26 A district court may not grant a petition challenging a state conviction or sentence on the
27 basis of a claim that was reviewed on the merits in state court unless the state court's
28

¹ All statutes are from the California Penal Code unless otherwise indicated.

1 adjudication of the claim: “(1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an
 2 unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme
 3 Court of the United States; or (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable
 4 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.” 28
 5 U.S.C. 2254(d). Under 28 U.S.C. 2254(d)(2), a state court decision “based on a factual
 6 determination will not be overturned on factual grounds unless objectively unreasonable in light
 7 of the evidence presented in the state-court proceeding.” *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322,
 8 340 (2003).

9 II. PETITIONER’S CLAIMS

10 1. Violation of Section 654 and Petitioner’s Right to Due Process

11 Petitioner claims that the trial court violated his federal right to due process by imposing
 12 multiple sentences for the same offense in violation of California Penal Code Section 654.

13 Section 654(a) provides:

14 An act or omission that is punishable in different ways by different provisions of law
 15 shall be punished under the provision that provides for the longest potential term of
 16 imprisonment, but in no case shall the act or omission be punished under more than one
 provision. An acquittal or conviction and sentence under any one bars a prosecution for
 the same act or omission under any other.

17 Petitioner claims that all of his crimes were part of the same offense because all counts involved
 18 the same victim and were “connected by a common scheme or plan” (Pet. Exh. A at 2-3).

19 A violation of state law, in this case Section 654, is not a valid basis for federal habeas
 20 relief. *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 67-68 (1991). However, in limited circumstances, the
 21 misapplication of a state sentencing law may violate federal due process. *Richmond v. Lewis*,
 22 506 U.S. 40, 50 (1992). Under such circumstances, the constitutional question “is whether [the
 23 alleged error] is so arbitrary or capricious as to constitute an independent due process”
 24 violation. *Ibid.* “Absent a showing of fundamental unfairness, a state court’s misapplication of
 25 its own sentencing laws does not justify federal habeas relief.” *Christian v. Rhode*, 41 F.3d 461,
 26 469 (9th Cir. 1994).

27 Petitioner’s due process claim fails because he has failed to show any misapplication of
 28 state law. In *People v. Perez*, 23 Cal. 3d 545, 553 (Cal. 1979), the California Supreme Court

1 held that multiple, separate crimes are not considered a single course of conduct under Section
 2 654 and may be punished separately. Thus, Section 654 does not preclude separate punishment
 3 for multiple sex offenses which, although closely linked in time, are separate and distinct. *See*
 4 *id.* In petitioner's state petition for writ of habeas corpus, the Santa Clara Superior Court
 5 rejected petitioner's claim of sentencing error under Section 654 stating:

6 [T]he record unequivocally establishes that the vast majority of counts are not connected
 7 in time, and in fact span more than 6 years in their commission. Each charged offense
 8 represented a separate and distinct sexual assault upon victim 'L.' and none are subject
 9 to the limitation of Penal Code Section 654.

10 (Pet. Exh. B at 2-3). The evidence in the record provides ample evidence that the state court's
 11 sentencing procedure in this case was based on findings that petitioner committed multiple
 12 "separate and distinct sexual assault[s]" against L. on separate occasions (*ibid.*). The evidence
 13 shows that when L. was nine years old, petitioner grabbed her by the waist, sat her on top of
 14 him, and moved her up and down on his lap while they both remained clothed (RT Exh. 2, Vol.
 15 3, 162-64). Petitioner touched her in this manner once or twice a week (*id.* at 165). When L.
 16 was 11 or 12 years old, petitioner began removing L.'s clothes and rubbing his penis between
 17 her vaginal lips once or twice a week (*id.* at 166-70, 210-12). Around that time, petitioner also
 18 orally copulated L.'s vagina once or twice a week and inserted his fingers into her vagina (*id.* at
 19 212, 239). On two separate occasions, petitioner inserted his penis into L.'s vagina hurting her
 20 (*id.* at 233-34). The final time petitioner molested L. when she was 14, he pushed her onto his
 21 bed, threatened her, put his finger in her vagina, put his mouth on her vagina, and covered her
 22 face with a pillow after she screamed when he tried to do more (*id.* at 231-42).

23 This summary of events demonstrates that the trial court acted in conformity with
 24 Section 654 when it sentenced petitioner to consecutive terms for his various crimes against the
 25 victim. Accordingly, petitioner's claim that his due process rights were violated based upon a
 26 misapplication of Section 654 fails.

27 **2. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel**

28 Petitioner claims that trial counsel provided ineffective assistance by: 1) failing to argue
 to the jury that there was insufficient evidence that he sexually molested L. on any occasion
 other than when it was recorded on video; 2) improperly advising him to go to trial on the

charges rather than accept a plea bargain for a 19-year sentence; 3) failing to objecting to his sentence as violating Section 654; 4) failing to conduct a pre-trial investigation, locate alibi witnesses, or introduce expert testimony; and 5) refusing to request a jury instruction on the concept of corpus delicti pursuant to the model instruction CALJIC No. 2.72.

A. Standard of Review

Under *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 686 (1984), the claim of ineffective assistance of counsel must be evaluated using two-prongs. Under the first prong, “the defendant must show that counsel’s representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness.” *Id.* at 688. When assessing performance of defense counsel under this first prong, the reviewing court must be “highly deferential” and must not second-guess defense counsel’s trial strategy. *Id.* at 689. Thus, the relevant inquiry is not what defense counsel could have done but rather whether the choices made by defense counsel were reasonable. *See Babbitt v. Calderon*, 151 F.3d 1170, 1173 (9th Cir. 1998). There is a “wide range of reasonable professional conduct,” and a “strong presumption” that counsel’s conduct fell within that range. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689. Under the second prong of the *Strickland* test, petitioner bears the highly demanding” and “heavy burden” of establishing actual prejudice. *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 394 (2000). Defendant has the burden of showing through “affirmative” proof that there was a “reasonable probability that but for counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result ... would have been different.” *Id.* at 694. A reasonable probability is defined under *Strickland* as “a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome.” *Id.* If the absence of prejudice is clear, a court should dispose of the ineffectiveness claim without inquiring into the performance prong. *Id.* at 692.

1. Defense Counsel’s Allegedly Deficient Arguments

Petitioner first argues that defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to: 1) challenge the prosecutor’s argument on the grounds that he relied solely upon confiscated video to prove all of the alleged sexual assaults; and 2) argue that only the sexual assault captured on the video could be proven beyond a reasonable doubt (Pet. at 4). Neither of these arguments has merit.

1 While the prosecutor cited the video recording as evidence, it was far from the sole
 2 evidence used to prove that petitioner had committed the alleged sexual assaults. The
 3 prosecutor recounted to the jury all of the counts in chronological order and explained how
 4 petitioner had molested L. from age nine until age fourteen on multiple occasions and in
 5 multiple ways (RT Exh. 2, Vol. 6, 431-50). He cited not only the confiscated video but also
 6 L.'s extensive testimony, her credibility, and the admissions by petitioner during the recorded
 7 pretext phone call (*ibid.*). Thus, petitioner's assertion that the prosecution relied solely on the
 8 video as evidentiary support for the multiple charges against petitioner is incorrect; counsel
 9 cannot be faulted for failing to object to an argument that the prosecutor did not make.

11 Second, defense counsel did in fact argue that all of the charges against petitioner could
 12 not be proven beyond a reasonable doubt based upon the evidence presented (RT Exh. 2, Vol. 6,
 13 456-62, 465-68). During oral arguments, defense counsel presented to the jury each element of
 14 the various charged offenses and pointed out the missing elements (*ibid.*). Defense counsel also
 15 emphasized the lack of physical evidence in the record supporting the charges (*ibid.*).
 16 Accordingly, the record contradicts petitioner's claim that defense counsel did not argue that the
 17 alleged sexual assaults not recorded on video could not be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

18 **2. Alleged Failure of Defense Counsel to Provide Effective Plea** 19 **Bargaining Advice**

20 Next petitioner claims that his counsel rendered ineffective assistance by advising him
 21 to proceed to trial rather than accept a plea offer for a 19-year sentence (Pet. at 4). To prove
 22 ineffective assistance of counsel at the plea bargaining stage, the analysis under *Strickland* is
 23 based on "counsel's judgement and perspective when the plea was negotiated, offered and
 24 entered" not on a post-adjudication assessment of the case. *Premo v. Moore*, 131 S. Ct. 733,
 25 742 (2011). To prove prejudice under the second-prong of *Strickland* in the context of a
 26 rejected plea offer "a defendant must show that but for the ineffective assistance of counsel
 27 there is a reasonable probability that the plea offer would have been presented to the court (i.e.,
 28 that the defendant would have accepted the plea and the prosecution would not have withdrawn
 it in light of intervening circumstances), that the court would have accepted its terms, and that

1 the conviction or sentence, or both, under the offer's terms would have been less severe than
2 under the judgement and sentence that in fact were imposed." *Lafler v. Cooper*, 132 S.Ct. 1376,
3 1385 (2012).

4 In his filings, petitioner has simply made an unsubstantiated accusation against defense
5 counsel that she wanted "this Nicaraguan immigrant [] to go to trial where she would make sure
6 [petitioner] received the maximum sentence" (Pet. at 6A). The record does not show that the
7 prosecutor offered petitioner a plea deal for a 19-year sentence, let alone that defense counsel
8 advised him not to take the offer (*See* Exh. 2, Vol. 1-7, 1-507). Moreover, even if such an offer
9 was made and that counsel advised petitioner against taking such a deal, petitioner has not
10 explained why such advice would have been unreasonable under the circumstances that existed
11 at the time of the alleged offer. .

12 Petitioner has also failed to meet the burden of establishing actual prejudice as required
13 under the second prong of *Strickland*. *See Williams*, 529 U.S. at 394. Petitioner has not
14 provided evidence that: 1) he would have accepted the plea offer in the absence of counsel's
15 advice; 2) that the offer was still open when he would have accepted it; or 3) that the trial court
16 would have accepted a lenient 19-year sentence given the nature of his crimes and the length of
17 the sentence petitioner ultimately received.

18 Accordingly, petitioner has not shown that defense counsel rendered ineffective
19 assistance with respect to the alleged plea offer.

20 3. Alleged Failure of Defense Counsel to Object to Petitioner's 21 Sentence on Section 654 Grounds

22 Petitioner next claims that defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by not
23 objecting to his sentence as a violation of Section 654 (Pet. at 5). As previously explained,
24 however, the sentence did not violate Section 654. It does not prohibit multiple punishments for
25 separate and distinct sexual offenses, and in fact a state court is required to impose consecutive
26 sentences for sexual offenses involving the same victim on separate occasions. *See* Cal. Penal
27 Code Section 667.6(d) (West). The record contains ample evidence proving that petitioner
28 committed separate and distinct sexual assaults against L. over a six-year period. Accordingly,
petitioner has not shown that counsel could have made a valid objection to his sentence based

on Section 654.

4. Alleged Failure to Conduct Pre-Trial Investigation, Locate Alibi Witnesses, and Introduce Expert Testimony

Petitioner also claims that counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to: 1) conduct a pre-trial investigation; 2) locate alibi witnesses; and 3) introduce expert testimony (Pet. at 5). However, petitioner has failed to support these allegations with the specific facts and evidence necessary to warrant habeas relief. *See James v. Borg*, 24 F.3d 20, 26 (9th Cir. 1994).

Petitioner does not explain what favorable evidence a greater investigation would have uncovered, which alibi witnesses defense counsel should have located or how these witnesses would have supported his case, or what expert testimony could have been used to help his defense. Absent specification of the favorable evidence, additional alibi witnesses, or missing expert testimony that he could have used in his defense, petitioner's claim is simply conclusory. He has not shown why counsel's performance was unreasonable or how a different result could have occurred but for counsel's errors. *See, e.g., Matylinsky v. Budge*, 577 F.3d 1083, 1096-1097 (9th Cir. 2009) (in the absence of a declaration by the witnesses demonstrating what they would have said at trial, a petitioner cannot meet his burden to affirmatively show prejudice from the failure to call the witnesses); *Grisby v. Blodgett*, 130 F.3d 365, 372 (9th Cir. 1997) ("speculation about what an expert could have said is not enough to establish prejudice"). Accordingly, petitioner has not proven that defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance on these grounds.

5. Corpus Delicti Instruction

Finally, petitioner alleges that defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance by not requesting that the trial court instruct the jury with corpus delicti instructions under CALJIC No. 2.72 (Pet. at 6). CALJIC No. 2.72 provides that:

No person may be convicted of a criminal offense unless there is some proof of each element of the crime independent of any [confession or admission] made by [him or her] outside of [the] trial.

Cal. Jury Instr. Crim. 2.72. Contrary to petitioner's allegation, the record shows that the trial court did in fact provide the jury with the corpus delicti instructions (RT Exh. 2, Vol. 6, 408-

09). Accordingly, petitioner has not proven that defense counsel rendered ineffective assistance on these grounds and habeas relief is not warranted.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for writ of habeas corpus is **DENIED**.

A certificate of appealability will not be issued. *See* 28 U.S.C. Section 2253(c). This is not a case in which “reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

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

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 22, 2014.



WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE