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

CHERRI LYNN FRAZIER,

Petitioner,

No. CIV S-97-2196 LKK CHS P

vs.

TINA FARMON,

Respondent.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner Cherri Frazier is a state prisoner proceeding with counsel on a second amended petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

Frazier attacks her March 16, 1994 conviction in the Solano County Superior Court, case number C35712, for conspiracy to commit first degree murder.

II. ISSUES

Petitioner's May 14, 2009, second amended petition raises three issues as follow, verbatim:

- A. Violation of Due Process under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment and the right to a jury verdict by failure to instruct the jury on conspiracy to commit a lesser offense;

- 1
- 2 B. Violation of Due Process under the Fifth and Fourteenth
- 3 Amendment and the right to a jury verdict by failure to instruct the
- 4 jury on the requested lesser related offense instruction on
- 5 Accessory After the Fact; and
- 6
- 7 C. The accumulation of error rendered her conviction fundamentally
- 8 unfair and a violation of her rights to Due Process under the Fifth
- 9 and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

10

11 Upon careful consideration of the record and the applicable law, the

12 undersigned will recommend this petition for habeas corpus relief be denied.

13

14 III. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

15

16 A. Facts¹

17

18

19 ¹ This statement of facts is taken from the July 1, 1996 opinion by the California Court of Appeal for the First Appellate District (hereinafter Opinion), lodged with respondent's answer as Exhibit L, Part 1. The murder of Hop Summar resulted in the prosecution of multiple defendants, in separate trials, one of which involved two different juries. Frazier was tried along with Sue Hamby and Robert Fenenbock in front of a common jury. This statement of facts from the California Court of Appeal is drawn from only the facts presented at Frazier's trial and presented to the jury that determined Frazier's guilt, unlike the statement of facts from the California Court of Appeal opinion concerning Bond and MacCarlie, where that court consolidated the appeals of Bond, MacCarlie, Adcock and Lockley, resulting in a single statement of facts that not only referenced the testimony heard by the Bond jury and the MacCarlie/Dodds jury, but also the testimony heard by the Adcock/Lockley jury. That is why the California Court of Appeal statement of facts may be relied upon here, but not in the Bond (99-cv-2150) and MacCarlie (00-cv-1830) Findings and Recommendations.

20

21 Frazier argues however that because the prosecution's theory regarding the homicide was false, and because this theory "permeates the lower court opinion . . . it is not possible to rely solely upon the facts" as summarized in the July 1, 1996 opinion. Second Amended Petition at 8. Frazier instead draws facts from the opinion, her trial, the trials of other defendants, and from "evidence unmentioned in these lower court opinions . . ." *Id.*

22

23 On federal habeas review, "a determination of a factual issue made by a State court shall be presumed to be correct" unless rebutted by the petitioner by clear and convincing evidence. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1). See also *Schriro v. Landrigan*, 550 U.S. 465, 473-74 (2007) ("AEDPA also requires federal habeas courts to presume the correctness of state courts' factual findings unless applicants rebut this presumption with 'clear and convincing evidence.'") (citing Section 2254(e) (1)); *Pollard v. Galaza*, 290 F.3d 1030, 1033, 1035 (9th Cir. 2002) (statutory presumption of correctness applies to findings by both trial courts and appellate courts); *Dubria v. Smith*, 224 F.3d 995, 1000 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*).

24

25 "Clear and convincing evidence" within the meaning of § 2254(e) "requires greater proof than preponderance of the evidence" and must produce "an abiding conviction" that the factual contentions being advanced are "highly probable." *Cooper v. Brown*, 510 F.3d 870, 919 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Sophanthavong v. Palmateer*, 378 F.3d 859, 866 (9th Cir. 2004)). Here, Frazier has not presented

26 evidence that would permit the presumption of correctness that has attached to the State court's factual

1 The events occurred in Hawkins Bar, a small hamlet located
2 on Highway 299 in Trinity County. Hawkins Bar consists of a
3 general store, a set of BP gasoline pumps adjoining the
4 store, and a bar (Simon Legree's) located across the
5 highway from the store. Next to the store was a trailer park.
6 It was here that Barbara Adcock lived with Bernard "Bird"
7 MacCarlie and her three children from a prior marriage.

8 Below the highway, along the river, was a United States
9 Forest Service campground accessible by a service road. In
10 September and October 1991 a group of people were
11 camped in the campground. They were described by local
12 residents as drunk and violent, especially wild and out of
13 control. Some of the campers had been there several
14 weeks; some were drifters. One couple had come to get
15 married at the Harvest Moon Festival on October 5.
16 Defendant Cherri Frazier was there to attend the wedding.
17 Some of the local residents-including Adcock, MacCarlie and
18 defendants Fenenbock and Hamby-spent time at the
19 campground.

20 *The Prosecution's Case*

21 It was the prosecution's theory that Hop Summar was killed
22 by a mob from Hawkins Bar seeking to avenge an alleged
23 act of child molestation upon Barbara Adcock's daughter.

24 *The Victim*

25 Hop Summar was a pathetic figure. Crippled from numerous
26 childhood orthopedic surgeries, he walked with a limp (hence
the nickname, "Hop"). Though he was in his 30's, he was
physically frail, wore a colostomy bag, and had a rather
meek disposition. He lived on SSI (Supplemental Security
Income) and drank to excess nearly every day. He seldom
bathed and was distinctive for his offensive body odor.

Hop had known Bird MacCarlie for several years, and he
often lived with Bird in the trailer Bird shared with Barbara
Adcock and her children. Sometimes Hop looked after
Adcock's children while Adcock was partying at the
campground.

The Molestation Accusations

On September 30, 1991, Barbara Adcock reported to the
Trinity County Sheriff's Department that Hop Summar had
molested her five-year-old daughter Rachelle H. (Ultimately
neither the sheriff nor the county's Child Protective Services

findings to be set aside.

1 found any evidence that Rachelle had been molested.)
2 Adcock and Bird MacCarlie then proceeded to spread the
3 accusations among the denizens of Hawkins Bar.

4 *Solicitation of Mike Sutton*

5 Defendant Cherri Frazier arrived at the Hawkins Bar
6 campground on September 30. She was there to attend the
7 wedding of Leafe and Michelle Dodds. Frazier had camped
8 at Hawkins Bar earlier that summer.

9 Almost immediately upon her arrival, Frazier encountered
10 Barbara Adcock, who told her of the molestation of Rachelle.
11 That same day, or the following day, Frazier gave a ride to
12 Mike Sutton, a drifter also camping at Hawkins Bar. During
13 the ride Sutton noticed a blue-handled knife on the
14 dashboard. Frazier said, "I'm going to go and cut off Hop's
15 balls." Frazier asked Sutton to come with her, but he
16 refused. She then told him to "stay out of it."

17 In that same ride, Frazier told Bert Jones (another transient
18 camped at Hawkins Bar) that she needed to do something
19 about Hop's molestation of Barbara Adcock's daughter; that
20 she would drag Hop into the woods herself and kill him if she
21 had to.

22 On the evening of October 1, Mike Sutton was in the
23 campground and heard Bird MacCarlie, Barbara Adcock and
24 "Redbeard" Bob Bond discussing how to kill Hop. Barbara
25 Adcock was sitting at a picnic table with defendants Cherri
26 Frazier and Sue Hamby. Barbara and Cherri asked Sutton if
he wanted to be in on it, as they weren't getting any help
from the others. He declined. As he walked away from the
group of women, Sutton heard the women discussing that
defendant Sue Hamby was to keep Hop at her house so that
Barbara Adcock could find him once she rounded up help to
hurt him. Later that night, Sue Hamby apologized to Mike
Sutton for being so forward in the conversation.

The Assaults Upon Hop

On October 1, Hop went into Arcata and withdrew \$600 in
cash from his bank account. About 5:30 in the evening, he
returned to Hawkins Bar, having hitched a ride. The driver
dropped him at the BP pumps. As Hop tried to enter the
trailer where he resided with MacCarlie and Adcock, a group
approached him and began to call him a rapist and a child
molester. Included in the group were MacCarlie, Adcock,
defendant Fenenbock, defendant Frazier and others. As the
crowd egged her on, a woman named April May Gault
chased Hop, caught up with him when he stumbled, and

1 beat him.

2 The attendant at the BP pumps did not see the beating, but
3 he saw Hop just afterward. His face was cut and bleeding.
Hop told him April May had hit him with a beer can.

4 Sometime later, Hop was assaulted again. About 6:00 he
5 went into Simon Legree's, the town bar. The bartender and
6 patrons observed that Hop's face was cut and bleeding.
Hop told the bartender that Harry Darr had struck him in the
7 face with a pistol because he had refused to get into Darr's
8 truck.

9 Indeed, just beforehand, Harry Darr had come into Maeolla
10 Berry's trailer in the trailer park. When he left, he jumped
11 into his truck and rode across the highway. Maeolla Berry
12 could see a gun in the truck. Hop Summar was standing
13 across the street. Maeolla Berry did not see Darr get out of
14 his truck, but she heard Hop yelling for help, and she saw
15 Darr drive off as patrons of the bar came out to help.

16 *Defendant Hamby's Role*

17 Defendant Sue Hamby lived in a trailer east of Hawkins Bar.
18 Her friend, Michael "Scarecrow" Roanhouse, lived in a
19 second trailer on Hamby's property. She gave him food in
20 exchange for repairwork on the property. Hamby was
21 engaged to marry Tex Lockley.

22 On the morning of October 1, Barbara Adcock and her
23 children appeared at Hamby's trailer. Adcock told Hamby
24 her accusations against Hop Summar. After Adcock left,
25 Hamby told Scarecrow Roanhouse, but Scarecrow said he
26 didn't believe Adcock's story.

That afternoon, Hamby went to Maeolla Berry's trailer and
asked for her advice. Hamby told Maeolla Berry that she was
supposed to keep Hop in her trailer and let Barbara Adcock
know so that Adcock could call the police. Berry advised
Hamby to call the police herself.

After their conversation, Berry drove Hamby to the
campground so Hamby could retrieve her truck. On the way
Hamby telephoned Hop to tell him to stay where he was, at
Simon Legree's, and she would pick him up. Later that
evening, Hamby and Scarecrow Roanhouse came into
Simon Legree's. Hop was dozing on his bar stool, with his
purple backpack at his side. When he awoke, Hamby got
him into her truck and drove him to her trailer. He slept on
her couch. The next morning, Hamby left her trailer and
went to the campground. According to her testimony,

1 Hamby told Scarecrow to keep an eye on Hop in case the
2 police arrived.

3 *The Confrontation with Hop*

4 Hop did not stay in Hamby's trailer. About 6:15 or 6:30 p.m.
5 Tex Lockley and Scarecrow Roanhouse were driving in
6 Lockley's red flatbed truck from the general store down to
7 the campground when they saw Hop on the access road.
8 They stopped and gave him a ride in the back. Hop was
9 carrying his purple backpack.^{FN}

10 FN. Tex Lockley's truckbed was bloodied from
11 the carcass of a wounded pit bull dog.

12 As the truck approached the campground, however, a group
13 angrily came toward the truck, shouting, "Get him out of
14 here." Barbara Adcock shook a baseball bat, yelling, "Get
15 the fuck on out of here." Tex Lockley shifted quickly into
16 reverse and backed the truck up the hill to the highway.

17 Scarecrow Roanhouse testified that as the truck reached the
18 top of the hill and the passengers got out, defendant
19 Fenenbock and Redbeard Bob Bond walked toward the
20 truck. The two men walked up to Hop and struck him in the
21 face. Redbeard Bob hit him in the mouth; defendant
22 Fenenbock hit Hop in the eye. They accused Hop of being a
23 child molester, and Hop replied, "Not guilty. Not guilty."

24 At this point Steven Thayer was walking up the access road
25 and passed the red truck. As he did so, he saw Bird
26 MacCarlie and Leafe Dodds drive up in Barbara Adcock's
white Ranchero.^{FN2} They, too, talked to Hop, and Hop
replied that he hadn't done anything. Hop asked, "What are
you going to do? Kill me here? Throw me in the bushes or
something?" Bird MacCarlie replied, "Yeah, something like
that." Steven Thayer testified that when last he saw Hop,
Hop was seated inside the Ranchero between Redbeard
Bob Bond and Bird MacCarlie. The Ranchero pulled out
onto the highway and headed east. The red truck followed.

FN. Meanwhile, Mike Sutton was in the
campground and saw Bird MacCarlie leave in
the white Ranchero with Randy H. part way
under some blankets in the back. Defendant
Fenenbock was not in the campground. He
showed up later that evening, along with Bird
MacCarlie, Redbeard Bob Bond, and Tex
Lockley.

1 *The Murder*

2 Barbara Adcock's son, Randy H., Jr., then age 9, was
3 sleeping on a mattress in the back of the white Rancho.
4 He testified that after stopping at the top of the hill the
5 Rancho drove to a place where the men started stabbing
6 Hop. The men included Bird MacCarlie, defendant
7 Fenenbock, Redbeard Bob Bond and Leafe Dodds.
8 Afterwards the men dragged Hop to another spot.

9 Four days later, on October 6, Hop Summar's body was
10 discovered at a logging site. The body was covered with
11 branches and dirt. A piece of rope was found nearby and
12 there were ligature marks on Hop's arms, suggesting he had
13 been tied and dragged. Two logs found nearby were
14 bloodied with Hop's blood. A bloody knife was found 50 to
15 75 feet away. The blood was Hop Summar's. The knife was
16 the same one used by Bird MacCarlie earlier on October 2 to
17 stab Bert Jones. Faint tire marks consistent with Tex
18 Lockley's red truck (but not the Rancho) were found in the
19 roadway at the end of the drag marks.

20 Hop Summar died of multiple stab wounds and bludgeoning.
21 His genitals showed signs of severe trauma from a blunt
22 instrument. Numerous bones in his face were fractured. His
23 left ear had been cut off while he was still alive. He had
24 been stabbed 18 times in the skull, 13 times in the chest.
25 His left eye had been cut out. His arm and leg had been
26 stabbed, bringing the total stab wounds to over 70.

The Stabbing of Bert Jones

 Earlier on the day of the murder, on October 2, Bert Jones, a
 drifter staying in the campground, got into an altercation with
 Michelle Dodds. Defendant Cherri Frazier intervened by
 pushing Jones and demanding that he leave. Barbara
 Adcock came at Jones with a baseball bat. Jones retreated
 to his camp about a quarter of a mile from the main
 campground to pack up and leave.

 That evening, Bird MacCarlie and Tattoo Ernie Knapp having
 heard about Jones's run-in with Michelle Dodds, drove in the
 Rancho to Jones's campsite. Bird MacCarlie jumped out
 of the car and immediately began stabbing Jones. Bird
 MacCarlie forced Jones and his camp-mate, Steven Thayer,
 into the Rancho, and they drove back to the main
 campground. When Jones got out of the car, Bird MacCarlie
 put a knife to his ear and threatened to cut it off. Harry Darr
 eventually intervened and told Jones to leave. Throughout
 the assault upon Jones, Barbara Adcock castigated Jones
 for defending Hop.^{FN}

1
2 FN. A couple of days earlier, when accusations
3 were circulating about Hop's molestation, Bert
4 Jones had expressed his view to the group at
the campground that he didn't believe Hop was
guilty. After that, Bert Jones felt unwelcome at
the campground, shunned by the others.

5 Bert Jones and Steven Thayer separately walked up the
6 access road to Hawkins Bar. (It was on this walk that
7 Thayer observed the confrontation between the men in the
8 white Ranchero and Hop Summar.) At the general store
9 Jones showed his stab wound to some people, and one man
10 drove them to the nearest hospital in Willow Creek. There
11 Jones called 911.

12 Jones told the responding sheriff's deputy that a man named
13 "Hopalong" was going to be killed or injured. As a result of
14 Jones's report, sheriff's deputies descended upon the
15 campground to investigate. They did not find Hop's body. (It
16 was not discovered until October 6, by a local resident
17 searching for wood.) But they did uncover some
18 incriminating pieces of evidence.

19 *The Investigation*

20 When various officers (from Humboldt and Trinity County
21 Sheriff's Departments, the California Highway Patrol, the
22 Department of Forestry) arrived in Hawkins Bar, the white
23 Ranchero was parked at the top of the access road with Bird
24 MacCarlie in the front seat.

25 Sergeant Kartchner, the investigating officer, first checked
26 several places he thought he might find Hop-Sue Hamby's
trailer, Bird MacCarlie's trailer, and adjoining trailers. In the
trailer occupied by Ron Ammon and Ila Olson he found
Redbeard Bob Bond and defendant Fenenbock, both drunk
and disheveled. Neither had seen Hop, they said.

Sergeant Kartchner headed for the campground. On the
way, he passed the white Ranchero with Bird MacCarlie at
the wheel. Sergeant Kartchner stopped to talk to MacCarlie,
and within a few minutes Randy H. popped up from beneath
some blankets in the back of the truck; he then sank back
down again.

A trail of blood drops led from underneath the Ranchero to a
larger area of blood near some beads and scalp hair. The
officers asked MacCarlie to move the Ranchero so they
could get a better look, but MacCarlie told them the truck
was inoperable. The officers pushed the vehicle forward.

1 Bird MacCarlie had a fresh cut on his index finger. He wore
2 a knife sheath, but the sheath was empty. He was barefoot
3 and wearing a clean Hard Rock Cafe T-shirt. MacCarlie was
4 eventually placed under arrest that night.

5 Down in the campground, Sergeant Kartchner interviewed
6 several people. Tex Lockley had a bloody knife and was
7 arrested. Deputy Rist was assigned to stand by defendant
8 Sue Hamby while she was waiting to be questioned. The
9 deputy observed and seized a large buck knife in her back
10 pocket. Human blood was later detected on the knife.

11 Mike Sutton told Sergeant Kartchner that night that he knew
12 nothing. Later, however, he provided much of the
13 incriminating evidence against defendants.

14 *The Aftermath*

15 Mike Sutton testified that on the night of October 2, Tex
16 Lockley returned to the campsite and said to Barbara
17 Adcock, "It's done." Defendant Cherri Frazier replied,
18 "Good." Barbara Adcock told them both to "shut up."

19 Defendant Fenenbock lived in a trailer on the property of Sid
20 Smith. Redbeard Bob Bond and defendant Fenenbock were
21 dropped off at the Smith residence about 8 p.m. that night by
22 Bird MacCarlie driving the white Ranchero.^{FN} Fenenbock
23 told Patsy Brown, Sid Smith's wife, "You don't have to worry
24 about that child molester anymore. We took care of him."
25 Patsy Brown later told Sergeant Kartchner that two women
26 were in the back seat of the Ranchero, and she heard Cherri
Frazier's voice.

FN. This evidence-from Patsy Brown and from
a neighbor of Sid Smith's-corroborates the
testimony of Randy H., who said that after the
killing Bird drove to Sid Smith's and dropped off
Redbeard Bob and defendant Fenenbock.

The next day, October 3, defendant Fenenbock, Redbeard
Bob Bond, and Barbara Adcock arrived at the home of Sue
Mendes in Willow Creek. Fenenbock gloated that the "cops
didn't even check [his] hands for blood." When Sue Mendes
commented that she hoped Hop's body was not in locations
where she hunted for mushrooms with her children, both
Fenenbock and Redbeard Bob told her not to worry about it.

The Back Pack

On the morning of October 3, Mike Sutton saw defendant
Sue Hamby rummaging through the back of Tex Lockley's

1 red truck. She pulled out a backpack, which she said was
2 Hop's.

3 Scarecrow Roanhouse also saw Hamby with the backpack.
4 He saw her open it, search through it, then wipe the outside
5 with a wet cloth. She asked Scarecrow to burn it, but he
6 refused. According to Scarecrow, Mike Sutton suggested
7 cutting it into pieces.

8 That afternoon, Hamby approached Deputy Litts in the
9 campground and told him she wanted to turn over Hop's
10 backpack. He picked it up from her house that evening.
11 Hamby told him Hop had given it to her the day before. The
12 backpack was stained with Hop's blood.

13 *The Physical Evidence*

14 Although the white Ranchero was observed near a pool of
15 blood on the night of October 2, Sergeant Kartchner did not
16 notice anything of evidentiary value, and the car was not
17 seized until late October. By then there were no traces of
18 blood.

19 Tex Lockley's red truck, however, was seized after a sheriff's
20 deputy noticed blood on it. Blood splatters were found inside
21 the truck, as if numerous blows had been struck there. And
22 blood stains were found several places on the exterior of the
23 truck. There was also blood on the driver's seat, smeared
24 as if someone sat in it. And there were blood stains on the
25 seat of Tex Lockley's pants. Rope was also found in the
26 back of the truck.

A shovel found in the red truck had a mixture of blood
matching Hop's blood and Bird MacCarlie's blood. Bird
MacCarlie had a fresh cut on his finger when he was
arrested on October 2. The prosecutor theorized that Bird
cut himself burying Hop.

Defendant Fenenbock was arrested the following day, on
October 3, on an outstanding warrant. He had a bloody
knife which was seized by police. The blood could not be
proven to be human.

A \$20 bill and a \$100 bill in the police inventory were found
to be stained with Hop's blood. Bird MacCarlie had \$525.59
when he was arrested. Defendant Fenenbock had \$32.96.
(The booking procedures used by the Trinity County Sheriff's
Department do not isolate particular bills taken from
prisoners.)

1 *Fenenbock's Defense*

2 Defendant Fenenbock testified that he first heard of the
3 molestation allegations on the morning of October 2. He
4 heard Barbara Adcock tell the group about the molestation,
5 and when someone asked, "What are you going to do about
6 Hop?" Barbara Adcock said the police were looking for him
7 and if anything happened to him, she and Bird would be the
8 first ones the police would come to.

9 Fenenbock admitted confronting Hop that afternoon with
10 Redbeard Bob Bond at the top of the access road. He
11 claimed that he tried to calm Redbeard Bob down and
12 restrained him from hitting Hop. Fenenbock admitted
13 punching Hop once, but only after Hop swung his backpack
14 at him.

15 Fenenbock saw the white Ranchero drive up with Bird
16 MacCarlie driving and Leafe Dodds and Harry Darr in the
17 back seat. There was also a yellow Toyota truck with
18 someone in the driver's seat.^{FN} Fenenbock, however, left the
19 scene and went back down to the campground. Redbeard
20 Bob Bond and Harry Darr came with him. Later, Bird
21 MacCarlie returned to the campground and gave defendant
22 Fenenbock and Redbeard Bob Bond a ride back to
23 Fenenbock's trailer on Sid Smith's property.

24 FN. Tattoo Ernie Knapp had a yellow pickup
25 truck.

26 Trena Knapp, wife of Tattoo Ernie Knapp, testified that after
the confrontation with Bert Jones she saw Bird MacCarlie
drive the white Ranchero out of the campground with
Redbeard Bob Bond and Leafe Dodds, but it returned five
minutes later. After dinner, about 8:30, Bird MacCarlie,
Redbeard Bob Bond, and defendant Fenenbock left in the
Ranchero with Randy H. asleep in the back.

Frazier's Defense

Defendant Frazier testified that she gave a ride to Mike
Sutton on September 30, but she did not discuss the
molestation accusations with Sutton or threaten Hop. In fact,
she did not know about the molestation at that time. She
gave Mike Sutton and Bert Jones a ride again on October 1,
but there was no conversation about Hop.

Frazier was at the picnic table when Barbara Adcock
complained that the authorities weren't going to do anything.
But Frazier denied discussing how to kill Hop or asking Mike
Sutton or Bert Jones if they wanted to be involved.

1 When Hop came into the campground in Tex Lockley's truck,
2 Frazier took Rachelle H. and the two boys into the bathroom
3 at Barbara Adcock's request. She heard Redbeard Bob
4 Bond yell that Hop was at the top of the hill. And she saw
5 Bird MacCarlie, Redbeard Bob Bond, Leafe Dodds and
6 Randy H. leave the campground in the Ranchero.

7 Frazier and Michelle Dodds then drove into Willow Creek to
8 buy some tequila. They passed Bert Jones and Steven
9 Thayer hitchhiking on the highway. Frazier testified that she
10 drank too much tequila and passed out for about three
11 hours. When she awoke, she saw Bird MacCarlie,
12 Redbeard Bob Bond, defendant Fenenbock and others in
13 the campground. Bird MacCarlie was wearing no shirt and
14 his hair was wet. He said he had stabbed Hop.

15 The next day Frazier asked Barbara Adcock what happened
16 to Hop, and Barbara Adcock traced her finger across her
17 throat. Frazier also heard Barbara Adcock and Sue Hamby
18 discussing where the body was located, whether the police
19 would ever find the body.

20 A few days later, Frazier was riding in the Ranchero with
21 Barbara Adcock when Adcock asked Frazier to look around
22 and see if there was any blood on the door or dashboard.
23 Frazier didn't see any.

24 *Hamby's Defense*

25 Defendant Sue Hamby testified that she and Hop were
26 friends. He showed up at her house on September 29 and
joined her and Scarecrow Roanhouse for a barbecue. Hop
spent the night on her couch. The next day she dropped him
off near the trailer park.

On October 1, Barbara Adcock arrived at Hamby's trailer and
told Hamby that Hop had molested Rachelle. Barbara
Adcock said she had told the police Hop was staying at
Hamby's house and the police were on their way. Hamby
replied that Adcock was misinformed; that she (Hamby) did
not know where Hop was. Adcock asked Hamby not to tell
Hop that the police were coming for him.

That night Hamby went into Simon Legree's bar to use the
phone. Hop was there, passed out at the bar. Hop's face
had been beaten. Hop told Hamby he had been called a
rapist, and he asked Hamby if he could stay at her house for
the night. Hop got into the back of her truck, and she drove
him to her house. He slept on her couch. When Hamby left
the next morning, Hop was still asleep on her couch. She
never saw him again.

1 Hamby went to the campground to see why Hop had been
2 beaten. When she got there, Barbara Adcock complained
3 that the police weren't going to do anything about the
4 molestation of her daughter.

5 Hamby disputed the testimony of Mike Sutton. Hamby
6 denied asking Barbara Adcock or others whether she should
7 keep Hop at her place. When Barbara Adcock asked
8 Hamby where Hop was, Hamby lied and said she did not
9 know. Later, Michelle Dodds asked Hamby if she was going
10 to keep Hop at her place until Hop could be dealt with.
11 Hamby replied that she was not keeping Hop at her house;
12 that she did not know where Hop was. Hamby denied
13 apologizing to Mike Sutton for soliciting his help.

14 Hamby left the campground, and when she returned the
15 confrontation with Bert Jones had just concluded. Barbara
16 Adcock was yelling and screaming, and she yelled at Hamby
17 that she was "going to kick [her] ass." Hamby did not see
18 Hop come down into the campground. She was in the
19 bathroom, but she heard Barbara Adcock shout "Get him out
20 of here." When Hamby emerged from the bathroom, Cherri
21 Frazier was entering with the [] children.

22 Hamby heard but did not see the Ranchero leave the
23 campground. Hamby herself left the campground with
24 Scarecrow and Trena Knapp to get a grill for the barbecue.

25 On October 3, the day after Hop disappeared, Hamby was in
26 the campground talking with Barbara Adcock, and Hamby
told Adcock, "They are not going to find anybody ... with a
helicopter." What she meant was that a helicopter would be
useless for finding Hop in the forest.

Hamby denied taking Hop's backpack from Tex Lockley's
truck. She denied wiping blood or fingerprints off Hop's
backpack. What Scarecrow Roanhouse saw her cleaning
was dirt (Scarecrow's footprints) from her own purse.
Hamby did turn in Hop's backpack to Deputy Litts-the
backpack Hop had left in her trailer.

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Opinion at 2-14.

B. State Court Proceedings

Nine persons, Robert Bond, Bernard MacCarlie, Leafe Dodds, Robert
Fenenbock, Ernest Knapp, Anthony Lockley, Barbara Adcock, Cherri Frazier, and Sue
Hamby were charged in December of 1991 and October of 1992 with various crimes

1 relating primarily to the death of Gary Hop Summar. There were extensive and
2 voluminous pretrial proceedings. Ultimately all charges as to Ernest Knapp were
3 dismissed. The remaining eight persons were tried in three separate cases in two
4 different counties. Frazier was tried together with Hamby and Fenenbock in front of a
5 common jury. With the exception of Dodds, all were convicted of various offenses, and
6 the post-trial proceedings were eventually concluded.

7 C. Federal Court Proceedings

8 Frazier's federal habeas corpus proceeding has been pending for a
9 decade, consumed by the vast state record, the five related federal cases pending in
10 this Court, and overwhelming procedural issues. On September 9, 2005, Magistrate
11 Judge Dale A. Drozd held a hearing, resulting in a lengthy report and recommendation
12 resolving complex procedural matters, particularly the respondent's motion to dismiss,
13 involving circuitous issues concerning the timeliness of multiple claims. Judge Drozd's
14 comprehensive report of September 11, 2006, was adopted by Senior United States
15 District Judge Lawrence K. Karlton on July 6, 2007.

16 On March 16, 2009, the Court having resolved the labyrinthine procedural
17 questions, Frazier was given time to file a second amended petition raising the three
18 claims remaining in the case. Respondent's answer was filed on July 14, 2009, and
19 Frazier filed her traverse on August 13, 2009. This matter is therefore now ready for
20 resolution.

21 //

22 IV. APPLICABLE STANDARD OF HABEAS CORPUS REVIEW

23 An application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody under a
24 judgment of a state court can be granted only for violations of the Constitution or laws of
25 the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a).

26 //

1 Federal habeas corpus relief is not available for any claim decided on the
2 merits in state court proceedings unless the state court's adjudication of the claim:

3 (1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an
4 unreasonable application of, clearly established federal law,
as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or

5 (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an
6 unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the
evidence presented in the State court proceeding.

7 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

8 Although "AEDPA does not require a federal habeas court to adopt any
9 one methodology," Lockyer v. Andrade, 538 U.S. 63, 71 (2003), there are certain
10 principles which guide its application.

11 First, the "contrary to" and "unreasonable application" clauses are
12 different. As the Supreme Court has explained:

13 A federal habeas court may issue the writ under the
14 "contrary to" clause if the state court applies a rule different
15 from the governing law set forth in our cases, or if it decides
16 a case differently than we have done on a set of materially
17 indistinguishable facts. The court may grant relief under the
18 "unreasonable application" clause if the state court correctly
19 identifies the governing legal principle from our decisions but
unreasonably applies it to the facts of the particular case.
The focus of the latter inquiry is on whether the state court's
application of clearly established federal law is objectively
unreasonable, and we stressed in Williams [v. Taylor], 529
U.S. 362 (2000)] that an unreasonable application is different
from an incorrect one.

20 Bell v. Cone, 535 U.S. 685, 694 (2002). It is the habeas petitioner's burden to show the
21 state court's decision was either contrary to or an unreasonable application of federal
22 law. Woodford v. Visciotti, 537 U.S. 19, 123 S. Ct. 357, 360 (2002). It is appropriate to
23 look to lower court decisions to determine what law has been "clearly established" by
24 the Supreme Court and the reasonableness of a particular application of that law. See
25 Duhaime v. Ducharme, 200 F.3d 597, 598 (9th Cir. 2000).

26 ////

1 Second, the court looks to the last reasoned state court decision as the
2 basis for the state court judgment. Avila v. Galaza, 297 F.3d 911, 918 (9th Cir. 2002).
3 So long as the state court adjudicated petitioner’s claims on the merits, its decision is
4 entitled to deference, no matter how brief. Lockyer, 538 U.S. at 76; Downs v. Hoyt, 232
5 F.3d 1031, 1035 (9th Cir. 2000).

6 Third, in determining whether a state court decision is entitled to deference, it is
7 not necessary for the state court to cite or even be aware of the controlling federal
8 authorities “so long as neither the reasoning nor the result of the state-court decision
9 contradicts them.” Early v. Packer, 537 U.S. 3, 8 (2003). Moreover, a state court
10 opinion need not contain “a formulary statement” of federal law, so long as the fair
11 import of its conclusion is consonant with federal law. Id.

12 V. DISCUSSION OF PETITIONER’S CLAIMS

13 A. Lesser Included Instruction

14 1) Description of Claim

15 Frazier argues that, based on the testimony of Michael Sutton and Bert
16 Jones, the trial court had a sua sponte obligation under California law to instruct the jury
17 on lesser included target offenses. Second Amended Petition at 27. Frazier argues
18 that it “was a denial of her federal and state constitutional rights to due process for the
19 trial court not to instruct on the lesser included offenses of conspiracy to assault or
20 batter Hop . . .” Id. at 27-28. It was also, she argues, a “violation of federal due
21 process for the court not to instruct on the lesser included offense of conspiracy to
22 commit voluntary manslaughter.” Id. at 28.

23 2) State Court Opinion

24 While Frazier did not specifically raise this claim to the California Court of
25 Appeal, she joined in with all issues raised by her co-appellants, Hamby and
26 Fenenbock, in her Appellants Opening Brief. Answer, Exhibit P at 40. The California

1 Court of Appeal rejected this claim [as raised by co-defendant Hamby and adopted by
2 Frazier], stating:

3 We agree with the Attorney General that the record does not
4 indicate that instructions on lesser target offenses were
5 requested below. However, the Attorney General
6 acknowledges that the trial court has a sua sponte obligation
7 to instruct on lesser included target offenses if there is
8 evidence from which the jury could find a conspiracy to
9 commit a lesser offense. Under Penal Code section 182, the
jury must determine which felony the defendants conspired
to commit. The jury cannot perform that task unless it is
instructed on the elements of the offense the defendants are
charged with conspiring to commit and any lesser offenses
which the jury could reasonably find to be the true objects of
the conspiracy.

10 Defendant Hamby argues in her brief that instructions should
11 have been given on conspiracy to commit second degree
12 murder. She reasons as follows: The jury could have found
13 that the conspiracy into which she entered was a conspiracy
14 to hurt Hop Summar-to punish him, yes, but not to kill him.
15 Because coconspirators are liable for the reasonably
foreseeable consequences of the planned offense and
because death was a reasonably foreseeable consequence
of the plan to inflict physical harm, the jury could have found
a conspiracy to commit second degree murder.

16 Hamby's reasoning is faulty. The principle that conspirators
17 are liable for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of
the planned offense would render Hamby liable for the
18 *substantive* offense of second degree murder, not for
conspiracy to commit second degree murder. The offense of
19 conspiracy requires not only the intent to conspire, but also
the specific intent to commit the planned offense. Under
20 Hamby's theory, the conspirators had no specific intent to
kill; thus, they could not be convicted of conspiracy to
murder.

21 The more logical argument underlying Hamby's theory is that
22 the jury should have been instructed on conspiracy to
commit offenses other than murder, e.g., assault, battery, or
23 mayhem. We requested supplemental briefing on whether
assault, battery, and mayhem qualify as offenses necessarily
24 included within the charged target offense of murder. We
conclude they do not.^{FN}

25 FN. Because no instructions were requested,
26 we do not decide here whether the offenses of
assault, battery, or mayhem would qualify as

1 lesser *related* target offenses to justify
2 instructions upon request.

3 An offense is necessarily included in the charged offense if
4 (1) under the statutory definition of the charged offense the
5 charged offense cannot be committed without committing the
6 lesser offense, or (2) the charging allegations of the
7 accusatory pleading include language describing the offense
8 in such a way that if the charged offense was committed as
9 specified, the lesser offense was necessarily committed.

10 Here, the parties concede that neither assault, nor battery,
11 nor mayhem qualify as offenses included within the statutory
12 definition of murder. However, defendants Hamby and
13 Frazier argue in their supplemental briefs that the offenses
14 qualify as lesser included target offenses by virtue of
15 language in the information describing the overt acts.^{FN} We
16 are not persuaded.

17 FN. Specifically, the third amended information
18 charged that defendants “did conspire together
19 to murder Gary L. ‘Hop’ Summar and thereafter
20 in furtherance of said conspiracy ... did commit
21 the following overt acts: ... [¶] [A] number of
22 conspirators talked in the Hawkins Bar
23 Campground of what was to be done to
24 suspected child molester Gary L. ‘Hop’
25 Summar.... [¶] [Bird] MacCarlie went around to
26 different individuals asking if they were ‘in on it
or not.’ ... [¶] [Redbeard Bob] Bond called Gary
L. ‘Hop’ Summar a child molester and hit
him.... [¶] [Defendant] Fenenbock called Gary
L. ‘Hop’ Summar a child molester and hit
him.... [¶] [A] conspirator bound Gary L. ‘Hop’
Summar’s arms.... [¶] [A] conspirator cut off
one of Gary L. ‘Hop’ Summar’s ears.... [¶] [A]
conspirator gouged out one of Gary L. ‘Hop’
Summar’s eyes.... [¶] [A] conspirator broke
bones in Gary L. ‘Hop’ Summar’s face.... [¶] [A]
conspirator broke one of Gary L. ‘Hop’
Summar’s ribs.... [¶] [A] conspirator hit Gary L.
‘Hop’ Summar in the testicles.... [¶]
[C]onspirators repeatedly stabbed Gary L.
‘Hop’ Summar with knives.”

27 In People v. Marshall (1957) 48 Cal.2d 394, 405, the
28 Supreme Court first authorized using the language of the
29 accusatory pleading as a yardstick for measuring what
30 offenses qualify as “necessarily included” offenses for
31 purposes of deciding whether the defendant could properly
32 be convicted of a lesser offense. The Supreme Court

1 reasoned that when the charging allegations reveal all the
2 elements of a lesser offense, the defendant is fairly put on
3 notice that he should be prepared to defend against a
4 showing that he committed the lesser offense. (*Id.* at pp.
5 399, 405 [defendant charged with robbery of an automobile
6 could be convicted of lesser offense of auto theft].)

7 Here, in the context of deciding whether the trial court was
8 obligated to instruct *sua sponte* on lesser included offenses,
9 we conclude that allegations of overt acts committed in
10 furtherance of the alleged conspiracy do not provide notice
11 of lesser included target offenses.

12 For the crime of conspiracy, the criminal act is the
13 agreement. The agreement is not punishable unless some
14 overt act was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.^{FN}
15 But the overt act itself need not be committed by the
16 defendant, and it need not be a criminal offense. “To render
17 him guilty it is not necessary that a conspirator perform some
18 act which is in itself unlawful in carrying out the criminal
19 conspiracy. If there is a conspiracy to commit murder by
20 means of poison sent through the mail, a conspirator may
21 not escape responsibility because he only agreed to and did
22 purchase the postage stamps with which the poison is sent
23 to the victim, an act entirely lawful in itself, but punishable if
24 done under an agreement among the conspirators and in
25 carrying out the unlawful purpose of the conspiracy.” It is the
26 agreement, not the overt act in furtherance of the
agreement, which constitutes the offense.

FN. The prosecution must plead and prove, in
addition to a criminal agreement, an overt act
(Pen.Code, §§ 182, subd. (b), 184), and due
process principles require that overt acts be
pleaded with particularity to give the defendant
notice of the prosecution's theory. We need
not reach the question whether the overt act is
an actual element of the conspiracy. The
Attorney General relies upon cases holding
that the jury need not unanimously agree upon
the same overt acts. Yet, the case law is in
conflict on this point. Other cases have held
that the overt act is an element of the crime of
conspiracy and jury unanimity is required.

Because overt acts need not be criminal offenses or even
acts committed by the defendant, the description of the overt
acts in the accusatory pleading does not provide notice of
lesser offenses necessarily committed by the defendant.^{FN}
Moreover, inasmuch as overt acts may be lawful acts, the
overt acts do not necessarily reveal the criminal objective of

1 the conspiracy. For example, in the hypothetical posed by
2 the Corica court, an alleged overt act of purchasing postage
3 stamps provides no notice of even the charged target
offense of murder, much less of a necessarily included target
offense.^{FN}

4 FN. Indeed, in the present case some of the
5 alleged overt acts were allegedly committed by
6 Bird McCarlie or persons other than
7 defendants Hamby or Frazier, and some acts
were themselves lawful, e.g., talking about
what was to be done with Hop, calling Hop a
child molester.

8 FN. We reject the Attorney General's argument
9 that allegations of overt acts are analogous to
10 enhancement allegations, which the Supreme
11 Court has held are not part of the accusatory
12 pleading for the purpose of defining lesser
13 included offenses. (People v. Wolcott (1983)
14 34 Cal.3d 92, 100-101 [assault with deadly
15 weapon held not a lesser included offense
16 under a charge of robbery with enhancement
17 for use of a firearm].) In Wolcott, the Supreme
18 Court reasoned that (1) because an
19 enhancement allegation becomes relevant only
20 if the defendant is convicted of the substantive
21 crime, a defendant may not be adequately
22 notified, to satisfy principles of due process,
23 that he must controvert the enhancement
24 allegation to protect against a conviction for a
25 lesser offense; and (2) because the jury
26 determines the truth of an enhancement
allegation only after it determines guilt on the
charged or a lesser offense, this procedure
would become muddled if evidence of the
enhancement must be considered in
determining guilt of a lesser offense. Neither of
these considerations applies to overt acts of a
conspiracy.

21 In our view, it is the description of the agreement within the
22 accusatory pleading, not the description of the overt acts,
23 which must be examined to determine whether a lesser
24 offense was necessarily the target of the conspiracy. Here,
25 the information alleged only that defendants conspired to
26 murder Hop Summar. There is nothing in this terse
description of the agreement to indicate an agreement with a
lesser objective. We therefore we [sic] hold that the trial
court was not required to instruct the jury sua sponte on
conspiracy to commit assault, battery, or mayhem as lesser

1 offenses included within the charged offense of conspiracy
2 to commit murder.^{FN}

3 FN. The argument of Hamby and Frazier that
4 the agreement was not, as alleged, to murder,
5 but merely to assault, batter, or maim, is in
6 essence an argument that there was more than
7 one conspiracy: a conspiracy to assault, batter,
8 or maim (of which Hamby and Frazier were a
9 part) and a separate conspiracy to murder (of
10 which Fenenbock and the other killers were a
11 part). However plausible this argument might
12 have been at trial, it was not made. No
13 instructions were requested, and the trial court
14 had no sua sponte duty to instruct upon this
15 theory.

16 ////

17 Opinion at 19-23 (emphasis in original) (citations omitted).

18 3) Applicable Law And Discussion

19 Frazier argues that “she was denied due process by the lower court’s
20 failure to instruct on lesser included defenses as mandated by California law.” Traverse
21 at 2, FN 1. Federal courts however are bound by a state appellate court’s determination
22 that an instruction was not warranted under state law. See Bradshaw v. Richey, 546
23 U.S. 74,76 (2005) (per curiam) (noting that the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that
24 “a state court’s interpretation of state law, including one announced on direct appeal of
25 the challenged conviction, binds a federal court sitting in habeas corpus.”); Murtishaw v.
26 Woodford, 255 F.3d 926, 956 (9th Cir. 2001) (deference must be given to a state
supreme court’s interpretation of state law governing a jury instruction), cert. denied, 535
U.S. 935 (2002).

27 Thus, “[n]ormally jury instructions in State trials are matters of State law.”
28 Hallowell v. Keve, 555 F.2d 103, 106 (3rd Cir. 1977) (citation omitted); see also Williams
29 v. Calderon, 52 F.3d 1465, 1480-81 (9th Cir. 1995), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 1124 (1996).
30 An instructional error “does not alone raise a ground cognizable in a federal habeas
31 proceeding.” Dunckhurst v. Deeds, 859 F.2d 110, 114 (9th Cir. 1988) (citation omitted);

1 see also Van Pilon v. Reed, 799 F.2d 1332, 1342 (9th Cir. 1986) (claims that merely
2 challenge correctness of jury instructions under state law cannot reasonably be
3 construed to allege a deprivation of federal rights) (citation omitted). A claim that a state
4 court violated a federal habeas petitioner's due process rights by omitting a jury
5 instruction requires a showing that the error so infected the entire trial that the resulting
6 conviction violated due process. Henderson v. Kibbe, 431 U.S. 145, 155 (1977);
7 Menendez v. Terhune, 422 F.3d 1012, 1029 (9th Cir. 2005); see also Estelle, 502 U.S. at
8 72 (discussing due process standard). In cases in which a petitioner alleges that the
9 failure to give an instruction violated due process, her burden is "especially heavy,"
10 because "[a]n omission, or an incomplete instruction, is less likely to be prejudicial than a
11 misstatement of the law." Henderson, 431 U.S. at 155. Frazier fails to meet this heavy
12 burden.

13 First, there is no clearly established federal law that requires a state trial
14 court to give a lesser included offense instruction as would entitle Frazier to relief. See
15 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d) (1); Beck v. Alabama, 447 U.S. 625, 638 & n. 7 (1980) (holding that
16 failure to instruct on lesser included offense in a *capital* case is constitutional error if
17 there was evidence to support the instruction but expressly reserving "whether the Due
18 Process Clause would require the giving of such instructions in a non-capital case");
19 Solis v. Garcia, 219 F.3d 922, 929 (9th Cir. 2000) (per curiam) (in non-capital case,
20 failure of state court to instruct on lesser included offense does not alone present a
21 federal constitutional question cognizable in a federal habeas corpus proceeding), cert.
22 denied, 534 U.S. 839; Windham v. Merkle, 163 F.3d 1092, 1106 (9th Cir. 1998) (failure
23 of state trial court to instruct on lesser included offenses in non-capital case does not
24 present federal constitutional question), cert. denied, 541 U.S. 950 (2004). Accordingly,
25 to the extent Frazier's argument is solely predicated upon the trial court's failure to give a
26 lesser included offense instruction, this claim is not cognizable on federal habeas review

1 and should be denied on that basis.

2 Second, although “the defendant’s right to adequate jury instructions on his
3 or her theory of the case might, in some cases, constitute an exception to the [foregoing]
4 general rule,” Solis, 219 F.3d at 929, Frazier’s was not such a case. See Clark v. Brown,
5 450 F.3d 898, 904 (9th Cir. 2006) (state court’s jury instructions violate due process if
6 they deny the criminal defendant “a meaningful opportunity to present a complete
7 defense”), cert. denied by Ayers v. Clark, 549 U.S. 1027 (2006) (quoting California v.
8 Trombetta, 467 U.S. 479, 485 (1984)).

9 While Frazier devotes the majority of her argument to pointing out evidence
10 presented by the prosecution that she argues supported the trial court’s obligation to
11 instruct the jury on lesser included target offenses, she does not cite specific examples
12 of her testimony or argument that supported these instructions. Nor does she dispute
13 the State court’s determination that “the record does not indicate that instructions on
14 lesser target offenses were requested below.” Opinion at 19. Frazier appears to be
15 arguing that she was entitled to instructions which she did not request, on a defense
16 theory that she did not argue.

17 Frazier however argues that her theory of defense was that she
18 participated in a conspiracy to assault and batter Hop Summar.² Traverse at 9. Frazier
19 argues that this theory was supported by her testimony, which established that she was
20 sympathetic to Adcock and her statements about Hop and the molestation accusations,
21 and by the fact that Frazier did not come forward to assist law enforcement. Id.

22 On direct examination however Frazier testified that the first time Adcock
23 raised the molestation allegations, Frazier was going to tell Adcock that she “didn’t
24

25 ² This argument does not appear in Frazier’s second amended petition, or in the
26 section of her traverse related to this claim, but instead in the section of her traverse
discussing her claim concerning the lesser related jury instruction issue.

1 believe” the allegations against Hop, but “changed” her mind after Adcock “started to get
2 mad.” Reporter’s Transcripts (“RT”) at 3790. On cross-examination, Frazier elaborated:

3 Q. And can you - - can you describe that conversation
4 that created that fear in your mind? What was it that
she said?

5 A. Well, it was on the 30th the first conversation or
6 statement that she made when she told me that, um,
Rachelle had been molested.

7 Q. Okay.

8 A. And - -

9 Q. Is that at the picnic table?

10 A. Yes, we were sitting at the picnic table.

11 Q. She starts to tell you this then - -

12 A. Yes. And in my mind I was thinking “Well, you know, I
13 didn’t think that Hop would do something like that from
14 what I had seen of him.” And I started to state the fact,
you know, I told her, “Well, I don’t believe that, you
know, that Hop would - -” and she kind of got upset.
Then she got mad.

15 /////

16 RT at 3850-51.

17 With respect to an involvement in a conspiracy to assault and batter Hop,
18 Frazier testified:

19 Q. Okay. At any point did you ever tell Michael Sutton
20 that you wanted Hop dead?

21 A. No, I did not.

22 Q. Okay. Did you threaten to cut Michael Sutton with
23 your - - did you threaten to cut Gary Summar with your
knife in Michael Sutton’s presence?

24 A. No, I did not.

25 Q. Did you ever threaten to cut Gary Summar?

26 A. No, I did not.

1 Q. Did you ask Michael Sutton at any point to become
2 involved in the death of Gary Summar?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Did you ask Robert Jones at any point to become
5 involved in the death of Gary Summar?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Did you tell Robert Jones you wanted Mr. Summar
8 dead?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did you tell Mr. Jones that you were going to cut him
11 yourself?

12 A. No, I did not.

13 Q. Did you ever ask anyone for help using eye signals?

14 A. No, I did not.

15 Id. at 3832. On cross-examination Frazier denied remembering saying “Good” in
16 response to Tex Lockley’s statement, “It’s been done.” Id. at 3864. She recounted how
17 she stopped April May Gault from assaulting Hop and testified that at no time did she
18 agree that Hop was a child molester or that he “needed to be punished other than by law
19 enforcement.” Id. at 3857, 3861. With respect to Frazier’s failure to come forward and
20 assist the police, Frazier testified that she did not call the police after learning Hop had
21 been killed because she “didn’t want to end up like Mr. Summar.” Id. at 3831.

22 Frazier’s testimony was consistent with her counsel’s closing arguments
23 which attacked the prosecution’s investigation and the credibility of Jones and Sutton.
24 Id. at 4851-74. Those arguments in no way addressed or supported a theory that Frazier
25 participated in a conspiracy to assault and batter Hop. Id.

26 The only theory apparent from Frazier’s testimony and closing arguments
was that she did not say the words attributed to her by Sutton and Jones and that she
was not part of any conspiracy to harm Hop. Frazier did not request a jury instruction on

1 a lesser included offense and she did not present a theory of the case that involved a
2 lesser included offense. The trial judge's decision therefore did not deny Frazier her
3 right to an adequate jury instruction on her theory of the case.

4 Finally, while Frazier's argument cites California law, and alleged facts she
5 argues supported the instruction, she has not made a showing as to how the alleged
6 failure to instruct had a substantial and injurious effect on the jury's verdict. Frazier
7 appears to be arguing that had the jury been instructed on lesser included offenses, the
8 jury would have found her guilty of a lesser included offense, if at all, and not guilty of
9 conspiracy to commit murder. That argument is purely speculative.

10 The reality is that based on the evidence presented the jury found beyond
11 a reasonable doubt that Frazier was guilty of conspiracy to commit murder. Nothing in
12 Frazier's argument establishes beyond pure speculation that had the jury been instructed
13 on a lesser included offense, it would have altered the verdict. Therefore, even
14 assuming that Frazier had established that the trial court constitutionally erred in failing
15 to give the instruction, and she did not, any such error was harmless. See Brecht, 507
16 U.S. at 637-38; see also Clark, 450 F.3d at 905 (habeas petitioner must show that the
17 alleged instructional error had substantial and injurious effect or influence in determining
18 jury's verdict).

19 The state court's rejection of this claim was neither contrary to, nor an
20 unreasonable application of, clearly established constitutional law and Frazier is not
21 entitled to relief on this claim.

22 B. Lesser Related Jury Instruction

23 1) Description of Claim

24 Frazier argues that evidence presented at the trial supported an instruction
25 on the lesser related offense of being an accessory after the fact and that such a finding
26 would have been "entirely consistent with the defense theory." Traverse at 9. Frazier

1 upon the instructions before the commencement of
2 argument.^{FN} However, any error is harmless if there was no
3 hindrance to counsel's ability to argue the case. The
4 Sanchez case is readily distinguishable. There, the trial court
5 changed its mind in the presence of the jury in the midst of
6 defense counsel's closing argument, requiring counsel to
7 make abrupt changes in his argument and destroying
8 defense counsel's credibility with the jury.

9 FN. Penal Code section 1093.5 provides: "In
10 any criminal case which is being tried before the
11 court with a jury, all requests for instructions on
12 points of law must be made to the court and all
13 proposed instructions must be delivered to the
14 court before commencement of argument.
15 Before the commencement of the argument, the
16 court, on request of counsel, must : (1) decide
17 whether to give, refuse, or modify the proposed
18 instructions; (2) decide which instructions shall
19 be given in addition to those proposed, if any;
20 and (3) advise counsel of all instructions to be
21 given. However, if, during the argument, issues
22 are raised which have not been covered by
23 instructions given or refused, the court may, on
24 request of counsel, give additional instructions
25 on the subject matter thereof."

26 Here, in contrast, the jury did not know that the theory of
accessory had been withdrawn. Nor were defense counsel
hindered in their ability to argue the case. Neither defendant
relied upon the theory of being an accessory in closing
arguments. Counsel did not mention the offense, nor did
either counsel focus on the evidentiary
basis for the crime of being an accessory. We can see no
prejudice from the trial court's belated decision to withdraw
the instruction.

////

Opinion at 24-27 (citations omitted).

3) Applicable Law And Discussion

Frazier argues that the California Court of Appeal opinion did not discuss
the evidence presented by the prosecution that supported an accessory after the fact
instruction under California law. Traverse at 9-10. Federal courts however are bound by
a state appellate court's determination that an instruction was not warranted under state
law. See Bradshaw v. Richey, 546 U.S. 74,76 (2005) (per curiam) (noting that the

1 Supreme Court has repeatedly held that “a state court’s interpretation of state law,
2 including one announced on direct appeal of the challenged conviction, binds a federal
3 court sitting in habeas corpus.”); Murtishaw v. Woodford, 255 F.3d 926, 956 (9th Cir.
4 2001) (deference must be given to a state supreme court’s interpretation of state law
5 governing a jury instruction), cert. denied, 535 U.S. 935 (2002).

6 To the extent that Frazier is arguing that the trial court violated her
7 constitutional right to an instruction on accessory after the fact, there is no constitutional
8 right to an instruction based on lesser related offenses that are not lesser included
9 offenses under state law. Hopkins v. Reeves, 524 U.S. 88, 96-98 (1998) (“Almost all
10 States ... provide instructions only on those offenses that have been deemed to
11 constitute lesser included offenses of the charged crime. We have never suggested that
12 the Constitution requires anything more.”) (citations omitted). Frazier does not argue
13 that being an accessory after the fact to conspiracy is a lesser included offense of
14 conspiracy, and under California law being an accessory after the fact to murder is not a
15 lesser included offense of murder.³ People v. Majors, 18 Cal.4th 385, 408 (1998);
16 People v. Preston, 9 Cal.3d 308, 319-320 (1973).

17 To the extent Frazier is arguing that the trial court’s decision adversely
18 impacted her defense, the Supreme Court has held that a denial of an opportunity to
19 make a closing argument violates a criminal defendant’s constitutional rights. Herring v.
20 New York, 422 U.S. 853, 862 (1975) (holding that statute authorizing trial judge in non-
21 jury criminal case to refuse to hear defense closing argument violated the Sixth
22 Amendment); see also United States v. Mack, 362 F.3d 597, 602 (9th Cir. 2004) (“It can
23 hardly be doubted that a defendant has a right to a closing argument.”). Further, the
24

25 ³ In fact Frazier argues that she was entitled to the instruction under California
26 law because she was “entitled to instructions on lesser offenses which were not
necessarily included in the charge” and that “[a]ccessory after the fact was not included
in the jury’s charge.” Traverse at 10.

1 “[f]ailure to instruct on the defense theory of the case is reversible error if the theory is
2 legally sound and evidence in the case makes it applicable.” Beardslee v. Woodford, 358
3 F.3d 560, 577 (9th Cir. 2004) (as amended); see also Bradley v. Duncan, 315 F.3d 1091,
4 1098 (9th Cir. 2002) (“[T]he right to present a defense would be empty if it did not entail
5 the further right to an instruction that allowed the jury to consider the defense.”) (internal
6 quotation marks omitted); Conde v. Henry, 198 F.3d 734, 739 (9th Cir. 2000) (as
7 amended) (“It is well established that a criminal defendant is entitled to adequate
8 instructions on the defense theory of the case.”). A habeas petitioner must show however
9 that the alleged trial error “had substantial and injurious effect or influence in determining
10 the jury’s verdict.” Brecht, 507 U.S. at 637 (citation omitted); see also Beardslee, 358
11 F.3d at 578.

12 It is undisputed that Frazier’s counsel presented a closing argument.
13 Moreover Frazier does not argue that, by initially agreeing to issue the instruction and
14 then reversing that decision after closing arguments had already been completed, the trial
15 court prevented her counsel from “adequately representing” her. Instead Frazier argues
16 that if her counsel had made an accessory after the fact argument, only to have the trial
17 court ultimately refuse to instruct the jury on that issue, it would have eliminated the
18 defense’s credibility with the jury. Traverse at 10. That argument however ignores the
19 obvious fact that when given the opportunity Frazier’s counsel did not present an
20 accessory argument, and that it was only after that opportunity had passed that the trial
21 judge decided not to issue the instruction, specifically because an accessory argument
22 was not made.

23 Nevertheless, even if Frazier were to argue that the trial judge’s decision
24 somehow impaired her representation, that argument would fail. It was only after
25 Frazier’s counsel and counsel for Frazier’s co-defendant completed closing arguments
26 that the trial judge announced that he “would not be giving the instructions on lesser

1 related offense and accessory after the fact.” RT at 4974. Indeed it was Frazier’s
2 counsel’s closing arguments that caused the judge to reconsider the issue, and to
3 conduct further research, because the trial judge, “really expected [Frazier’s counsel] to
4 be arguing an accessory after the fact theory in some form.” Id. When the trial judge
5 “didn’t hear anything about it” that caused him “to ponder and reflect.” Id.

6 That reflection led to further research and the conclusion that under
7 California law the judge should not issue the instruction. Id. Deciding not to issue the
8 instruction after Frazier failed to present an accessory argument in no way prevented
9 Frazier from presenting her theory of the case. Further, not issuing the instruction did not
10 negatively impact the jury’s verdict, because the jury heard no argument on the matter
11 and was totally unaware of the issue.

12 Neither Frazier’s closing argument nor the jury’s verdict was impacted by
13 the trial court’s decision to not issue the instruction. Therefore, even if the trial court’s
14 decision was an error, which it was not, Frazier’s claim would still fail because she cannot
15 show that the decision had a substantial and injurious effect on the jury’s verdict.

16 The state court’s rejection of this claim was neither contrary to, nor an
17 unreasonable application of, clearly established constitutional law and Frazier is not
18 entitled to relief on this claim.

19 C. Cumulative Error

20 1) Description of Claim

21 Frazier argues that the trial court’s failure to give instructions on the lesser
22 included and lesser related offenses, discussed herein, were cumulative error that
23 “rendered her conviction for conspiracy to commit first degree murder fundamentally
24 unfair and a denial of federal due process.” Second Amended Petition at 30; Traverse at
25 12.

26 /////

1 2) Applicable Law And Discussion⁴

2 In cases where there are a number of trial errors, the court may look at “the
3 overall effect of all the errors in the context of the evidence introduced at trial against the
4 defendant.” United States v. Frederick, 78 F.3d 1370, 1381 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting
5 United States v. Wallace, 848 F.2d 1464, 1476 (9th Cir. 1988)). “In other words, ‘errors
6 that might not be so prejudicial as to amount to a deprivation of due process when
7 considered alone, may cumulatively produce a trial setting that is fundamentally unfair.’ ”
8 Alcala v. Woodford, 334 F.3d 862, 883 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting Thomas v. Hubbard, 273
9 F.3d 1164, 1180 (9th Cir. 2001)).

10 However, “where there is no single constitutional error existing, nothing can
11 accumulate to the level of a constitutional violation.” Fuller v. Roe, 182 F.3d 699, 704 (9th
12 Cir. 1999), overruled on other grounds by Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473 (2000). Here,
13 there was no single error committed and therefore there was no cumulative error. Frazier
14 thus is not entitled to relief on this claim.

15 VI. CONCLUSION

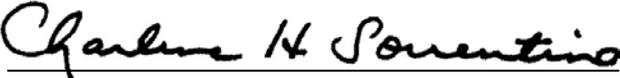
16 Accordingly, IT IS RECOMMENDED that petitioner’s petition for a writ of
17 habeas corpus be denied.

18 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States
19 District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).
20 Within twenty-one days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any
21 party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a
22 document should be captioned “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Findings and
23 Recommendations.” Any reply to the objections shall be served and filed within seven
24 days after service of the objections. Failure to file objections within the specified time
25

26 ⁴ There is no opinion by the state court as to this claim.

1 may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Turner v. Duncan, 158 F.3d 449,
2 455 (9th Cir. 1998); Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991). In any objections he
3 elects to file petitioner may address whether a certificate of appealability should issue in
4 the event he elects to file an appeal from the judgment in this case. See Rule 11, Federal
5 Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases (the district court must issue or deny a certificate of
6 appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant).

7 DATED: May 20, 2010

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9 CHARLENE H. SORRENTINO
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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