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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

HASSAN ROBERTS,  
Petitioner,  
vs.  
ISIDRO BACA, et al.,  
Respondents.

Case No. 3:14-cv-00053-RCJ-VPC  
**ORDER**

Before the court are the petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (#2), respondents' answer (#7), and petitioner's reply (#13). The court finds that petition is not entitled to relief, and the court denies the petition.

On June 18, 2008, petitioner was a passenger on a Greyhound bus, which was heading eastward on Interstate 80. The bus stopped at the Greyhound station in Reno for refueling and cleaning. The passengers, including petitioner, were required to leave the bus while it was being refueled and cleaned.

Reno police officers were at the station to interdict drugs. Officers and a drug sniffing dog entered the bus. Officer Joseph Lever immediately smelled marijuana. Ex. 32, at 76 (#9). The dog went to the back of the bus and alerted officers to a backpack sitting on the floor. *Id.* at 78 (#9). Lever picked up the backpack. An attached luggage tag had the name "Marvin Davis" on it. *Id.* at 81 (#9). Lever went into the bus station, asking out loud for the person who owned the backpack. Nobody responded. Then Lever went outside the bus station, where people would smoke, and did the same. Nobody responded. Lever then went to the boarding doors and waited with the

1 backpack. Id. at 82 (#9). A few minutes later petitioner approached Lever and said that the  
2 backpack was his.<sup>1</sup> Id. at 84 (#9).

3 Lever asked if he could search the backpack. Petitioner agreed. Ex. 32, at 85 (#9). Lever  
4 found inside the backpack a bottle of baby powder and a bottle of foot powder. Lever opened each  
5 bottle. Plastic bags containing marijuana and MDMA (ecstasy) pills were inside the bottles. Id. at  
6 87-89 (#9). Lever detained petitioner.

7 Lever also found inside the backpack a Greyhound bus ticket with the name “Marvin Davis,”  
8 paperwork with petitioner’s actual name, and photographs of petitioner. Ex. 32, at 94-96 (#9).  
9 Petitioner noted that he had two suitcases in the luggage compartment of the bus. He pointed them  
10 out, and Officer Andy Carter retrieved them. Attached to both suitcases were luggage tags with the  
11 name “Marvin Davis.” Id. at 54 (#9). Lever did not learn from petitioner that his actual name is  
12 Hassan Roberts after Lever had detained petitioner, but while they were still at the bus station. Id. at  
13 97 (#9).

14 Lever left at the bus station the backpack, the suitcases, and those contents not taken into  
15 evidence. He said that he and Carter had an informal practice of police officers was to leave luggage  
16 that was not necessary as evidence at the bus station. If the arrested person was released from jail on  
17 bail, then he could simply collect the luggage at the bus station and continue with his journey,  
18 without going through the lengthy process of having the luggage released from the evidence locker.  
19 Ex. 32, at 109 (#9).

20 At the police station, the powder bottles were photographed. Lever’s partner then discarded  
21 the bottles. The detectives decided that the case against petitioner was clear, the bottles were  
22 unlikely to have any fingerprint evidence because their exteriors were covered in powder, and they  
23 were a mess. Ex. 32, at 118-20 (#9).

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26 <sup>1</sup>Petitioner now argues that he did not claim that the backpack was his, but at trial he neither  
27 questioned the officers’ recollection that he claimed the bag nor put forth evidence of his own to  
28 contradict the officers. He also never has denied that he consented to the search of the backpack.  
His defense at trial was that “Marvin Davis” was a real person whom the police did not find because  
of their flawed investigation.

1           Petitioner filed a pre-trial motion regarding the loss of the backpack and the powder bottles.  
2 Ex. 15 (#8). At first it was a motion to suppress, then it became a motion to dismiss, and in the end  
3 it became a motion to instruct the jury that the evidence that the police failed to preserve was  
4 presumed to be favorable to the defense. The trial court denied the motion, ruling that petitioner had  
5 not shown that the police had acted in bad faith or with gross negligence. Ex. 28 (#8).

6           Petitioner went to trial. The jury found petitioner guilty of the following counts:

- 7           I.        Trafficking in a controlled substance;
- 8           II.       Possession of a controlled substance for the purpose of sale;
- 9           III.       Possession of a controlled substance for the purpose of sale;
- 10          IV.       Possession of a controlled substance; and
- 11          V.        Possession of a controlled substance.

12 Ex. 36 (#9). The trial court convicted and sentenced petitioner accordingly. Ex. 41 (#9).

13           Petitioner appealed. The state acknowledged that the convictions for counts II and IV  
14 merged into the conviction for count I, and that the convictions for count V merged into the  
15 conviction for count III. The Nevada Supreme Court rejected all of petitioner's arguments. The  
16 Nevada Supreme Court agreed with the state on merger of counts, and it remanded for entry of a  
17 corrected judgment of conviction. Ex. 58 (#10). Ultimately, petitioner was convicted of the  
18 following counts:

- 19           I.        Trafficking in a controlled substance; and
- 20           III.       Possession of a controlled substance for the purpose of sale.

21 Ex. 60 (#10).

22           Petitioner then filed a post-conviction habeas corpus petition in the state district court. Ex.  
23 61 (#10). The state district court appointed counsel, who filed a supplement. Ex. 63 (#10). The  
24 state district court held an evidentiary hearing. Ex. 64 (#10). The state district court denied the  
25 petition. Ex. 65 (#10). Petitioner appealed. The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed. Ex. 72 (#10).  
26 The Nevada Supreme Court then denied petitioner's requests for rehearing and en banc  
27 reconsideration. Ex. 75 (#10), Ex. 83 (#10).

28           Petitioner then commenced this action.

1 Congress has limited the circumstances in which a federal court can grant relief to a petitioner  
2 who is in custody pursuant to a judgment of conviction of a state court.

3 An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the  
4 judgment of a State court shall not be granted with respect to any claim that was adjudicated  
on the merits in State court proceedings unless the adjudication of the claim—

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

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

8 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). “By its terms § 2254(d) bars relitigation of any claim ‘adjudicated on the  
9 merits’ in state court, subject only to the exceptions in §§ 2254(d)(1) and (d)(2).” Harrington v.  
10 Richter, 562 U.S. 86, 98 (2011).

11 Federal habeas relief may not be granted for claims subject to § 2254(d) unless it is shown  
12 that the earlier state court’s decision “was contrary to” federal law then clearly established in  
the holdings of this Court, § 2254(d)(1); Williams v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 412 (2000); or  
13 that it “involved an unreasonable application of” such law, § 2254(d)(1); or that it “was based  
on an unreasonable determination of the facts” in light of the record before the state court,  
14 § 2254(d)(2).

15 Richter, 562 U.S. at 100. “For purposes of § 2254(d)(1), ‘an unreasonable application of federal law  
16 is different from an incorrect application of federal law.’” Id. (citation omitted). “A state court’s  
17 determination that a claim lacks merit precludes federal habeas relief so long as ‘fairminded jurists  
18 could disagree’ on the correctness of the state court’s decision.” Id. (citation omitted).

19 [E]valuating whether a rule application was unreasonable requires considering the rule’s  
20 specificity. The more general the rule, the more leeway courts have in reaching outcomes in  
case-by-case determinations.

21 Yarborough v. Alvarado, 541 U.S. 652, 664 (2004).

22 Under § 2254(d), a habeas court must determine what arguments or theories supported or, as  
23 here, could have supported, the state court’s decision; and then it must ask whether it is  
possible fairminded jurists could disagree that those arguments or theories are inconsistent  
24 with the holding in a prior decision of this Court.

25 Richter, 562 U.S. at 102.

26 As a condition for obtaining habeas corpus from a federal court, a state prisoner must show  
27 that the state court’s ruling on the claim being presented in federal court was so lacking in  
justification that there was an error well understood and comprehended in existing law  
28 beyond any possibility for fairminded disagreement.

1 Id. at 103.

2 Ground 1 is a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. A petitioner claiming ineffective  
3 assistance of counsel must demonstrate (1) that the defense attorney’s representation “fell below an  
4 objective standard of reasonableness,” Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 688 (1984), and (2)  
5 that the attorney’s deficient performance prejudiced the defendant such that “there is a reasonable  
6 probability that, but for counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been  
7 different,” id. at 694. “[T]here is no reason for a court deciding an ineffective assistance claim to  
8 approach the inquiry in the same order or even to address both components of the inquiry if the  
9 defendant makes an insufficient showing on one.” Id. at 697.

10 Establishing that a state court’s application of Strickland was unreasonable under § 2254(d)  
11 is all the more difficult. The standards created by Strickland and § 2254(d) are both “highly  
12 deferential,” . . . and when the two apply in tandem, review is “doubly” so . . . . The  
13 Strickland standard is a general one, so the range of reasonable applications is substantial.  
14 Federal habeas courts must guard against the danger of equating unreasonableness under  
15 Strickland with unreasonableness under § 2254(d). When § 2254(d) applies, the question is  
16 not whether counsel’s actions were reasonable. The question is whether there is any  
17 reasonable argument that counsel satisfied Strickland’s deferential standard.

18 Harrington v. Richter, 131 S. Ct. 770, 788 (2011) (citations omitted).

19 Petitioner argues that counsel provided ineffective assistance because he did not file a motion  
20 to suppress the evidence obtained from the backpack.<sup>2</sup> On this issue, the Nevada Supreme Court  
21 held:

22 Roberts submits that an illegal search occurred when police officers used a drug-sniffing dog  
23 to smell his luggage because they did not have individualized suspicion that he was  
24 committing a crime prior to the canine “sniff.” The district court denied Roberts’ claim that  
25 counsel was ineffective for failing to move to suppress the evidence on this ground because it  
26 concluded that the drug dog’s sniff did not constitute a search. We agree. Roberts’ luggage  
27 was sniffed in a public place, which does not “constitute a ‘search’ within the meaning of the  
28 Fourth Amendment” because the intrusion is minimal and does not violate a reasonable  
expectation of privacy. See United States v. Place, 462 U.S. 696, 707 (1983); United States  
v. Beale, 736 F.2d 1289, 1292 (9th Cir. 1984); cf. Florida v. Jardines, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_,  
133 S. Ct. 1409, 1417 (2013) (distinguishing dogs’ sniffs in public places from those within  
the curtilage of one’s home). Because the Fourth Amendment was not implicated, see

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<sup>2</sup>This is not a claim of a Fourth Amendment violation. Such a claim would be barred by  
Stone v. Powell, 428 U.S. 465 (1976), because petitioner was given a full and fair opportunity to  
litigate the claim in state court. A claim that counsel was ineffective because counsel did not litigate  
the claim is separate from the underlying Fourth Amendment claim, and it can be raised in a federal  
habeas corpus petition. Kimmelman v. Morrison, 477 U.S. 365, 374 (1986).

1 Maryland v. Macon, 472 U.S. 463, 468-69 (1985), police officers required no suspicion  
2 before allowing the dog to sniff his luggage. We conclude that the district court did not err  
by denying Roberts' claim . . . .

3 Ex. 72, at 1-2 (#10). The Nevada Supreme Court accurately summarized the cases cited in the  
4 passage quoted above. Petitioner's counsel testified at the evidentiary hearing in state district court.  
5 Petitioner had made statements after he was taken into custody, and counsel moved to suppress  
6 those statements because the police did not give petitioner the required warnings.<sup>3</sup> Also, as noted  
7 above, counsel filed a motion regarding the failure to preserve petitioner's backpack and the bottles  
8 in which the police found the drugs. He did not move to suppress the evidence based upon an illegal  
9 search. He had researched the issue and learned of the line of cases noting that sniffs by drug-  
10 detecting dogs on buses and in trains were not searches within the meaning of the Fourth  
11 Amendment. He did not want to file a meritless motion solely for the sake of filing a motion. Ex.  
12 64, at 16-20 (#10). See also Ex. 10 (motion to suppress statements) (#8), Ex. 15 (motion to  
13 suppress based upon discarded baby powder bottle) (#8). In other words, counsel did file motions to  
14 suppress when he thought that the topics were substantial. Based upon the state of the law and  
15 counsel's testimony, the Nevada Supreme Court reasonably determined that petitioner's counsel did  
16 not provide ineffective assistance because he did not file a motion to suppress evidence recovered  
17 from petitioner's backpack. Ground 1 is without merit.

18 Reasonable jurists would not find the court's conclusion to be debatable or wrong. The law  
19 on the underlying issue simply is not in petitioner's favor. The court will not issue a certificate of  
20 appealability on this ground.

21 Ground 2(1) is a claim that the trial court committed constitutional error when it admitted  
22 prior-bad-act evidence of a traffic stop in California where petitioner was found in possession of 25-  
23 30 ecstasy pills. On this issue, the Nevada Supreme Court held:

24 First, Roberts asserts that the district court erred when it admitted evidence of his prior arrest  
25 for possession of ecstasy. Before evidence of the arrest was admitted, the district court held  
26 a Petrocelli [FN1] hearing, where a police officer testified that he stopped a vehicle in which  
27 Roberts was a passenger and found 25-30 ecstasy pills in a bag secured to his underwear. As  
the instant charges also accused Roberts of possession of ecstasy, the district court admitted

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28 <sup>3</sup>Petitioner does not challenge the admissibility of those statements in this petition.

1 the prior act evidence to show appellant's intent and absence of mistake, further concluding  
2 that this prior act was relevant, proved by clear and convincing evidence, and not unduly  
3 prejudicial. See Tavares v. State, 117 Nev. 725, 731, 30 P.3d 1128, 1131 (2001), holding  
4 clarified by McClellan v. State, 124 Nev. 263, 268, 182 P.3d 106, 110 (2008). Additionally,  
5 the district court provided proper limiting instructions contemporaneously with the admission  
6 of the prior act and at the close of evidence. See id. at 733, 30 P.3d 1128, 30 P.3d at 1133.  
7 As Roberts argued that the backpack—in which the ecstasy and marijuana at issue in this  
8 case were found—belonged to someone else, we conclude that the district court did not  
9 abuse its discretion in admitting the challenged evidence for the limited purpose of proving  
10 absence of mistake or intent. See Braunstein v. State, 118 Nev. 68, 72, 40 P.3d 413, 416  
11 (2002); see also Mayer v. State, 86 Nev. 466, 468, 470 P.2d 420, 422 (1970) (noting that  
12 prior possession of narcotics is relevant to show intent to sell narcotics).

[FN1: Petrocelli v. State, 101 Nev. 46, 692 P.2d 503 (1985), modified by Sonner v. State,  
112 Nev. 1328, 1333-34, 930 P.2d 707, 711-12 (1996) and superseded in part by statute as  
13 stated in Thomas v. State, 120 Nev. 37, 44-45, 83 P.3d 818, 823 (2004).]

14 Ex. 58, at 1-2 (#10). An error in state evidence law does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment  
15 unless the error is so great that it renders the proceedings fundamentally unfair. See Estelle v.  
16 McGuire, 502 U.S. 62, 70 (1991). However, McGuire specifically reserved comment on the  
17 question whether admission evidence of other illegal acts to prove propensity to commit a crime  
18 could violate the constitution. Id. at 70, 74-75. See also Alberni v. McDaniel, 458 F.3d 860, 864  
19 (9th Cir. 2006). The Nevada Supreme Court's decision cannot be contrary to, or an unreasonable  
20 application of clearly-established federal law as determined by the Supreme Court of the United  
21 States because no such clearly-established federal law exists on this issue. Alberni, 458 F.3d at 867.  
22 See also Carey v. Musladin, 549 U.S. 70, 77 (2006). Ground 2(1) is without merit.

23 Reasonable jurists would not find this conclusion to be debatable or wrong, and the court will  
24 not issue a certificate of appealability for ground 2(1).

25 Ground 2(2) is a claim that the trial court committed constitutional error when it admitted  
26 prior-bad-act evidence of petitioner's gang activity. On this issue, the Nevada Supreme Court held:

27 Second, Roberts argues that the district court failed to correct a prejudicial error when the  
28 State highlighted a reference to gang activity during a police officer's testimony. We  
conclude that any error was harmless considering the officer's clarification on  
cross-examination that Roberts' apprehension was not part of a gang-related action and the  
weight of inculpatory evidence-including Roberts' admission of ownership of the backpack.  
See King v. State, 116 Nev. 349, 356, 998 P.2d 1172, 1176 (2000).

Ex. 58, at 2 (#10). “Although the [Supreme] Court has been clear that a writ should be issued when  
constitutional errors have rendered the trial fundamentally unfair, . . . it has not yet made a clear

1 ruling that admission of irrelevant or overtly prejudicial evidence constitutes a due process violation  
2 sufficient to warrant issuance of the writ.” Holley v. Yarborough, 568 F.3d 1091, 1101 (9th Cir.  
3 2009) (citation omitted). In the absence of such a decision by the Supreme Court of the United  
4 States on the matter, the Nevada Supreme Court’s decision was not contrary to, or an unreasonable  
5 application of, clearly established federal law. Musladin, 549 U.S. at 77. Ground 2(2) is without  
6 merit.

7 Reasonable jurists would not find this conclusion to be debatable or wrong, and the court will  
8 not issue a certificate of appealability for ground 2(2).

9 In ground 2(3), petitioner claims that the trial court erred in refusing to find that the police  
10 acted in bad faith in failing to preserve the backpack and powder bottles, thus losing fingerprint and  
11 DNA evidence that would have been favorable to petitioner. Petitioner also claims that the trial  
12 court erred in refusing petitioner’s request for an instruction presuming that the lost evidence would  
13 have been favorable to the defense. On this issue, the Nevada Supreme Court held:

14 Third, Roberts claims error in the district court’s refusal to instruct the jury that he was  
15 entitled to an inference that evidence the police did not collect, or disposed of, would have  
16 been favorable to him. We discern no error. The ecstasy and marijuana that Roberts was  
17 convicted of trafficking were found in two powder containers, which, in turn, were  
18 discovered in a backpack. Police left the backpack at the bus depot and disposed of the  
19 powder bottles at the police station. Roberts argues that both might have revealed  
exculpatory fingerprints or DNA evidence. Roberts, however, has failed to demonstrate that  
the police disposed of the powder bottles in bad faith, see State v. Hall, 105 Nev. 7, 9, 768  
P.2d 349, 350 (1989), or that he was prejudiced by their disposal beyond a “hoped-for  
conclusion from examination of the [missing] evidence,” Boggs v. State, 95 Nev. 911, 913,  
604 P.2d 107, 108 (1979).

20 Ex. 58, at 2-3 (#10). “[U]nless a criminal defendant can show bad faith on the part of the police,  
21 failure to preserve potentially useful evidence does not constitute a denial of due process of law.”  
22 Arizona v. Youngblood, 488 U.S. 51, 58 (1988). Lever testified at the trial-court hearing on the  
23 motion regarding this evidence. Lever felt that the case against petitioner was clear once petitioner  
24 said that the backpack was his and the drugs were found. Lever left the backpack and the contents  
25 that were not seized as evidence at the bus station because of an informal practice to make such  
26 luggage easy to retrieve for defendants who can bail out of jail and continue on their journeys.<sup>4</sup> Ex.

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>4</sup>The practice was changed due to this case.

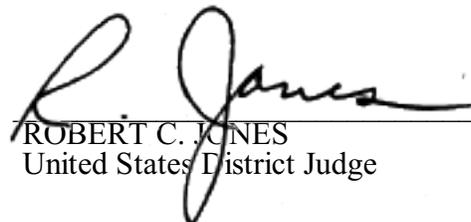
1 25, at 22-23 (#8). Lever and his partner decided to throw out the powder bottles because the  
2 powder all over their exteriors made it unlikely to retrieve any fingerprints, because they possessed  
3 the plastic bags in which the drugs were kept inside the bottles,<sup>5</sup> and because the bottles generally  
4 were messy. Ex. 25, at 20-21 (#8). In argument on the motion to suppress, petitioner conceded that  
5 the police did not act in bad faith, but he argued that the police did act with gross negligence. Ex.  
6 25, at 58-60 (#8). Even without that concession, the state courts reasonably could have concluded  
7 that there was no bad faith, based upon the detective's testimony. Ground 2(3) is without merit.

8 Reasonable jurists would not find the court's conclusions to be debatable or wrong, and the  
9 court will not issue a certificate of appealability for ground 2(3).

10 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28  
11 U.S.C. § 2254 (#2) is **DENIED**. The clerk of the court shall enter judgment accordingly and close  
12 this action.

13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

14 DATED: This 21<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2016.

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17 ROBERT C. JONES  
18 United States District Judge  
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24 <sup>5</sup>The criminalist assigned to this case testified at trial that when she had received the request  
25 to test the plastic bags for fingerprints, she herself already had handled the plastic bags repeatedly  
26 with bare hands. Ex. 38, at 46 (#9). She further testified that her laboratory could recover  
fingerprints from plastic packaging in only 10% of tests, and recover valuable fingerprints 15% of  
that 10%, or in 1.5% of all tests. *Id.* at 46-47 (#9).

27 Petitioner contested these arguments a trial. His expert witness testified that it was possible  
28 to retrieve fingerprints from plastic bottles covered in powder. *Id.* at 70 (#9). He also testified that  
not only was it possible to retrieve fingerprints from a plastic bag, he himself had done it many times.  
*Id.* at 71-72 (#9).