

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

NICHOLAS STERLING LITTLE,

Petitioner,

v.

RONALD HAYNES,

Respondent.

C20-1071 TSZ

ORDER

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on the Honorable Michelle Peterson’s Report & Recommendation (“R&R”), docket no. 59, recommending the dismissal of the petition for a writ of habeas corpus (“Petition”), docket no. 6, brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 by Petitioner Nicholas Little, who is proceeding pro se. Having reviewed all papers filed in support of, and in opposition to, the R&R, including Petitioner’s objections thereto (docket no. 66), his amended objections thereto (docket no. 81),<sup>1</sup> and the remaining record, the Court enters the following Order.

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<sup>1</sup> The Court treats Petitioner’s motion, docket no. 84, for an order to correct the filing date of certain documents as a motion for an extension. The motion to extend the deadline, docket no. 84, to file amended objections to the R&R (docket no. 81) is GRANTED, and such objections are considered to be timely filed. The motion to extend the deadline, docket no. 84, to file an amended motion for a certificate of appealability, docket no. 82, is DENIED as moot, as the Court has already denied the original motion for a certificate of appealability (docket no. 67) and will not consider any amended motion. See Minute Order (docket no. 73).

1 **Discussion**

2 **1. Failure to Exhaust (First and Fourth Grounds)**

3 Petitioner objects to the R&R's conclusion that the first and fourth grounds for  
4 relief identified in his Petition, docket no. 6, were not fairly presented to the Washington  
5 Supreme Court for exhaustion purposes. *See* R&R (docket no. 59 at 12–13). Petitioner  
6 maintains that his Petition for Review filed in the Washington Supreme Court (“State  
7 Petition”) sufficiently raised the first and fourth grounds for relief, citing *Davis v. Strack*,  
8 270 F.3d 111, 122 (2d Cir. 2001) (concluding that even minimal references to the U.S.  
9 Constitution presents federal constitutional claims to state courts). *See* Am. Objections  
10 (docket no. 81 at 5).

11 The Court adopts the R&R's conclusion that Petitioner failed to fairly present  
12 these grounds for relief to the state courts in order to satisfy the exhaustion requirement.  
13 Petitioner's first ground for relief is based on the state prosecutors' alleged failure to  
14 disclose exculpatory evidence in violation of *Brady v. United States*, 373 U.S. 83, 87  
15 (1963); and Petitioner's fourth ground for relief is based on newly discovered evidence  
16 that allegedly exonerates him. *See* Pet.'s Mem. ISO Petition, Ex. 3 to Petition (docket no.  
17 6-3 at 5–8, 20–34). Although Petitioner's State Petition cited federal authority in support  
18 of the *Brady* claim, it failed to sufficiently identify the factual allegations, or cite to any  
19 portion of the record, giving rise to this claim. *See* State Petition, State Court Record, Ex.  
20 9 (docket no. 29 at 36–37). The State Petition does not raise *any* factual allegations or  
21 legal assertions with respect to the newly discovered evidence claim. *See id.* at 12–77.

1 Nor did the State Petition sufficiently “incorporate by reference” any relevant  
2 arguments made in Petitioner’s statement of additional grounds for review (“SAGR”)—a  
3 900-page document filed by Petitioner, pro se, in a Washington appellate court on direct  
4 review; that document was not attached to the State Petition filed in the Washington  
5 Supreme Court and was not fully considered by the appellate court, as it far exceeded the  
6 50-page limit. *See* SAGR, State Court Record, Ex. 6 (docket nos. 26–28); Division I  
7 Opinion, State Court Record, Ex. 2 (docket no. 25-1 at 49). A petitioner “does not ‘fairly  
8 present’ a claim to a state court if that court must read beyond a petition or a brief (or a  
9 similar document) that does not alert it to the presence of a federal claim.” *Baldwin v.*  
10 *Reese*, 541 U.S. 27, 32 (2004); *cf. Insyxiengmay v. Morgan*, 403 F.3d 657, 669 (9th Cir.  
11 2005) (concluding a claim was “fairly presented” where it was included in the appendix  
12 filed in the state appellate court, along with citations to specific authority and the relevant  
13 parts of the record).

14 Petitioner also argues that his counsel did attach the SAGR to the State Petition,  
15 but the record shows that the SAGR was not included as an appendix to the State  
16 Petition. *See* State Petition, State Court Record, Ex. 9 (docket no. 29 at 12–77). Because  
17 Petitioner does not otherwise challenge the R&R’s failure-to-exhaust conclusions,<sup>2</sup> the  
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20 <sup>2</sup> Petitioner alternatively argues that if this Court finds that his former appellate counsel failed to fairly  
21 present the first and fourth grounds to the Washington Supreme Court, he “hereby make[s] an Ineffective  
22 Assistance of Counsel claim.” Am. Objections (docket no. 81 at 5–6). This argument, raised for the first  
23 time in Petitioner’s objections, lacks any supporting evidence and is not properly before this Court for  
purposes of resolving the Petition.

1 Court adopts the R&R’s conclusions and reasoning that Petitioner failed to exhaust the  
2 first and fourth grounds for relief, and such grounds are DISMISSED with prejudice.

3 **2. Section 2254 Merits Review**

4 **a. Right to Present Defense (Second Ground)**

5 Petitioner objects to the R&R’s conclusion that the exclusion of “other suspect”  
6 evidence violated his constitutional right to present a defense, reasoning that a “a blanket  
7 rule that a defendant may not offer other suspect evidence is the type of arbitrary  
8 expansion of exclusion that should be condemned.” Am. Objections (docket no. 81 at 4).  
9 Petitioner also appears to object on the ground that he was unable to properly impeach or  
10 cross-examine witnesses, although he does not specify which witnesses. *See id.* at 4–5.

11 The R&R concludes that certain other-suspect evidence was reasonably excluded  
12 by the trial court, a decision affirmed by the appellate court, because “the facts presented  
13 by Petitioner did not sufficiently connect the victims’ maternal grandfather [i.e., one of  
14 the other suspects] to the abuse, and at most, only evidenced opportunity on the part of  
15 the . . . grandfather”; the R&R further concludes that the state courts’ decisions were not  
16 contrary to, or did not involve an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal  
17 precedent. *See* R&R (docket no. 59 at 20–21). The Court agrees. There is simply no  
18 indication in the state court record that the trial court excluded other-suspect evidence as  
19 a blanket rule or violated Petitioner’s right to cross-examine or offer evidence to impeach  
20 any witnesses. *See* Division I Opinion, State Court Record, Ex. 2 (docket no. 25-1 at 17–  
21 22). To the contrary, Petitioner cites to a portion of the trial transcript showing that  
22 defense counsel did in fact elicit testimony that a different suspect was named at one  
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1 point during the investigation, and that defense counsel vigorously cross-examined the  
2 minor witness on this point. *See* Sept. 24, 2014, Trial Transcript, State Court Record,  
3 Ex. 29 (docket no. 31 at 376–83) (defense counsel repeatedly questioning a minor  
4 witness about whether she told her mother that the suspect was “Nick” (Petitioner) or  
5 “Doug” (Petitioner’s father)). The Court adopts the R&R’s conclusions with respect to  
6 the second ground for relief, and that ground is DISMISSED with prejudice.

7 **b. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel and Right to Testify (Third  
8 and Fifth Grounds)**

9 Petitioner makes general objections to the R&R’s conclusions with respect to the  
10 third and fifth grounds for relief but does not specify the nature of those objections. *See*  
11 Objections (docket no. 66); Am. Objections (docket no. 81). The R&R correctly  
12 concluded that Petitioner has failed to show that the appellate court’s relevant rulings  
13 were contrary to, or constituted an unreasonable application of, clearly established federal  
14 law. *See* R&R (docket no. 59 at 21–31). The third and fifth grounds for relief are  
15 DISMISSED with prejudice.

16 **Conclusion**

17 For the foregoing reasons, the Court ORDERS:

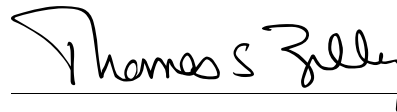
- 18 (1) The R&R, docket no. 59, is ADOPTED;
- 19 (2) The Petition, docket no. 6, and this action, are DISMISSED with prejudice;
- 20 (3) A certificate of appealability is DENIED as to all claims;
- 21 (4) Petitioner’s motion to correct certain filing dates, docket no. 84, is treated  
22 as a motion for an extension and is GRANTED in part, with respect to the amended  
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1 objections to the R&R (docket no. 81), and DENIED in part, as to the amended motion  
2 for a certificate of appealability (docket no. 82); and

3 (5) The Clerk is directed to enter Judgment consistent with this Order and to  
4 send a copy of this Order and the Judgment to Petitioner, proceeding pro se, Judge  
5 Peterson, and all counsel of record.

6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 Dated this 22nd day of July, 2021.

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10 Thomas S. Zilly  
11 United States District Judge  
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