

## **INDEX OF APPENDICES**

**Appendix A:** Opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit entered July 27, 2020.

**Appendix B:** Order Granting Certificate of Appealability entered September 20, 2018.

**Appendix C:** Order Approving and Adopting Report and Recommendation entered January 23, 2017.

**Appendix D:** Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate entered December 21, 2017.

**Appendix E:** Opinion of the Michigan Court of Appeals entered September 11, 2012.

**Appendix F:** Order of the Michigan Supreme Court denying the application for leave to appeal the September 11, 2012 judgment of the Court of Appeals entered April 1, 2013.

## APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLICATION  
Pursuant to Sixth Circuit I.O.P. 32.1(b)

File Name: 20a0228p.06

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS**

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

DOUGLAS HARRIE STEWART,

*Petitioner-Appellant,*

v.

O’BELL “TOM” WINN, Warden,

*Respondent-Appellee.*

No. 18-1204

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Michigan at Grand Rapids.  
No. 1:14-cv-00586—Robert J. Jonker, District Judge.

Decided and Filed: July 27, 2020

Before: STRANCH, READLER, and MURPHY, Circuit Judges.

**COUNSEL**

**ON BRIEF:** Kelly Ann Kulka, Roula Allouch, GRAYDON HEAD & RITCHEY LLP, Cincinnati, Ohio, for Appellant. John S. Pallas, Rebecca A. Berels, OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ATTORNEY GENERAL, Lansing, Michigan, for Appellee. Douglas Harrie Stewart, Freeland, Michigan, pro se.

MURPHY, J., delivered the opinion of the court in which READLER, J., joined. STRANCH, J. (pp. 11–14), delivered a separate dissenting opinion.

**OPINION**

MURPHY, Circuit Judge. A Michigan jury convicted Douglas Harrie Stewart of the premeditated murder of his estranged wife, Venus Stewart. At trial Stewart’s accomplice testified that Stewart persuaded him to help in the murder by claiming that Venus was harming

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 2

the couple's children and that, if she ended up killing them, Stewart would go on a "rampage" and "go after her family and the lawyers and prosecutors and jury[.]" Stewart moved for a mistrial based on his accomplice's testimony about what he had said, arguing that its inflammatory nature prejudiced him in the eyes of the jury. A state appellate court rejected Stewart's due-process challenge to the accomplice's testimony. This case asks: Was the state court's decision contrary to or an unreasonable application of clearly established Supreme Court precedent under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1)? We answer no and affirm the denial of habeas relief.

## I

Venus Stewart vanished on the morning of April 26, 2010. Venus's mother last saw her around 6:00 a.m. while leaving for work from their Michigan home. About two hours later, Venus's father was awakened by Venus's two young daughters playing in the home unsupervised. Venus's phone, keys, and purse were still in the home. Venus was not. No one saw her alive again.

An investigation quickly led the police to Stewart, Venus's estranged husband. Recently separated, the couple had what Venus's mother described as a "volatile" relationship. At the time of Venus's disappearance, Stewart was living in Virginia and Venus and their two daughters were living with Venus's parents in Michigan. When a Michigan police officer arrived at her parent's home, he encountered Venus's panicked mother saying "[h]e took her, he took her, he took her." In the backyard, police found the discarded packaging to an "Ozark Trail" tarp from Walmart. They identified Stewart's fingerprint on this packaging. They also later found a receipt from an Ohio Walmart on the floor of Stewart's truck. Video at this Walmart showed Stewart purchasing the tarp and a shovel on the evening before Venus's disappearance. A Walmart employee even recalled seeing Stewart in this store because of his "odd" outfit: Hawaiian-flowered swim trunks with an unmatching shirt.

The state charged Stewart with first-degree premeditated murder and conspiracy to commit murder. The evidence at his trial showed that he had concocted an elaborate scheme to travel to Michigan and kill Venus. A man named Ricky Spencer, Stewart's accomplice, was a key witness. Spencer was (according to his father) an "impressionable" 20-year-old living in



No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 3

Delaware. He befriended Stewart in 2008 while playing X-Box Live, a video-game system that connects gamers over the internet. The pair did not meet in person until April 2010, the month of Venus's murder, when Spencer visited Stewart's Virginia apartment.

Spencer gave detailed testimony describing the murder plan. Spencer would stay at Stewart's apartment—using Stewart's credit card and key fob and wearing Stewart's clothes—to make it appear as though Stewart had never left Virginia. In the meantime, Stewart would drive to Michigan. He would avoid toll roads, pay in cash at gas stations, and communicate with Spencer using prepaid cell phones. Spencer also conveyed that Stewart planned to choke Venus and bury her at a preplanned spot. Stewart's first attempt to execute this plan failed when an Ohio trooper pulled him over while en route to Michigan. His second attempt succeeded. According to Spencer, at around 8:20 a.m. on April 26, Stewart called him to say that he had lured Venus out of her parents' home and killed her.

Why would Spencer participate in this murder? He testified that, during their initial meeting, Stewart convinced him that Venus had been abusing the couple's two daughters. (Trial testimony showed that Venus was, in fact, a loving mother.) Spencer initially rebuffed Stewart's requests for help, but Stewart eventually convinced him that the children were at risk. Spencer recounted for the jury:

He was telling me like, 'I talked to my dad already about this, and, you know, my wife is physically and mentally hurting my kids. And, you know, if I wasn't – like if I wasn't a hundred-percent sure that my kids were going to be injured or, you know, killed by my wife, and if I don't do anything and I find out one day that they're injured or, you know, or dead, that I would go on a rampage.'

And it wouldn't be like rampage like meaning like killing people, and it wouldn't be a, you know, just an instant thing. He'd plan it out and go after her family and the lawyers and prosecutors and jury until like they stopped and figured out what – what was going on.

Allegedly convinced that Stewart's children were in danger, Spencer agreed to help Stewart create this false alibi.

Stewart did not immediately object to Spencer's "rampage" testimony, but he moved for a mistrial soon thereafter on the ground that the jurors might have understood Spencer's testimony as suggesting that Stewart was threatening them. The trial court denied this motion.

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 4

The court interpreted Stewart's statements to Spencer to mean "that if something were to happen to his children by his wife that he would then go on a rampage against the Prosecutor and the jury that dealt with that issue, not in this case." In any event, the trial court added that the statement was offered not for its truth, but to provide context for how Stewart convinced Spencer to join the conspiracy. The court offered to instruct the jury to disregard the statement "if there's any confusion in that." Stewart's counsel never requested this kind of limiting instruction concerning Spencer's testimony.

After 12 days of evidence and three hours of deliberation, the jury convicted Stewart on both counts. He received a life sentence without the possibility of parole.

On appeal Stewart argued that the trial court should have granted a mistrial. With a lone citation to the Fourteenth Amendment, he invoked his due-process right to a "fair trial." The Michigan Court of Appeals rejected his argument based on state rules and authorities. *People v. Stewart*, 2012 WL 3966300, at \*2 (Mich. Ct. App. Sept. 11, 2012) (per curiam). It agreed with the trial court that "[n]o reasonable person could construe [Stewart's] statement to Spencer about going on a rampage as a threat against [Stewart's] jury." *Id.* It thus found that the statement was not unduly prejudicial because any "danger that the jury would unfairly infer a threat directed at them was slight or nonexistent." *Id.* The testimony also "provided the context for highly relevant evidence of motive for murder." *Id.*

After the Michigan Supreme Court declined review, Stewart filed a federal habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Stewart's petition alleged in perfunctory fashion that he had been denied a fair trial "after the jury heard inflammatory testimony" about the threatened rampage. A magistrate judge recommended that the district court deny relief. The judge "indulgently addressed" this claim even though Stewart presented no supporting arguments, and rejected it on its merits. The district court adopted the judge's recommendation. We granted a certificate of appealability to consider this claim.

## II

The parties agree on two points. They agree that the state appellate court decided Stewart's due-process claim "on the merits," so Stewart must meet the standards in the

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 5

Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA), 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). See *Johnson v. Williams*, 568 U.S. 289, 298–301 (2013). They also agree that this case presents a legal question for § 2254(d)(1), not a factual question for § 2254(d)(2). Stewart thus must show that the state court’s decision was “contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1).

Before a habeas petitioner can show that a state decision was “contrary to” or an “unreasonable application of” an asserted principle, the petitioner must identify the Supreme Court decision that “clearly established” the principle. This “‘clearly established’ language” requires a petitioner to rely “only on ‘the holdings, as opposed to the dicta, of [the Supreme] Court’s decisions.’” *Atkins v. Crowell*, 945 F.3d 476, 477 (6th Cir. 2019) (quoting *White v. Woodall*, 572 U.S. 415, 419 (2014)). When identifying what a Supreme Court decision actually holds, the Supreme Court has told us not to frame the decision “at too high a level of generality.” *Woods v. Donald*, 575 U.S. 312, 318 (2015) (per curiam). Take the Court’s Confrontation Clause caselaw as an example. See *Nevada v. Jackson*, 569 U.S. 505, 511–12 (2013) (per curiam). The Court’s decisions holding that the Confrontation Clause regulates state “restrictions on a defendant’s ability to *cross-examine* witnesses” do not also clearly establish that the clause “entitles a criminal defendant to introduce *extrinsic evidence*” to impeach witnesses. *Id.* And petitioners cannot turn the cross-examination holding into an extrinsic-evidence holding merely by arguing that the Court’s decisions create “a broad right to present ‘evidence bearing on [a witness’s] credibility.’” *Id.* at 512 (citation omitted). Such an overly broad reading of the Court’s holdings would allow federal courts to “transform even the most imaginative extension of existing case law into ‘clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court.’” *Id.* (citation omitted).

Spencer’s claim fails because he has not identified a Supreme Court holding that clearly establishes his asserted legal rule. He argues that the admission of certain evidence—Spencer’s testimony that Stewart told him that he would “go on a rampage” and go after the “jury” if Venus were to harm his daughters—violated due process because it was irrelevant and inflammatory. Yet Stewart identifies no Supreme Court *holding* clearly establishing that the Due Process

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 6

Clause bars this type of prejudicial evidence. To the contrary, the Supreme Court's holdings cut the other way. The Court has said: "The fact that evidence admitted as relevant by a court is shocking to the sensibilities of those in the courtroom cannot, for that reason alone, render its reception a violation of due process." *Lisenba v. California*, 314 U.S. 219, 228–29 (1941). So it has repeatedly rejected claims that prejudicial evidence violated due process. It has, for example, held that a court did not violate due process by admitting evidence of a six-month-old's prior injuries to prove that the defendant killed the child intentionally, not accidentally. *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 67–70 (1991). It has held that a court did not violate due process by admitting proof of a defendant's prior crimes under a state's recidivism law. *Spencer v. Texas*, 385 U.S. 554, 563–69 (1967). And it has held that a court did not violate due process by admitting testimony "relating to an alleged crime that the defendant had previously been acquitted of committing." *Dowling v. United States*, 493 U.S. 342, 343–44, 352–54 (1990). In short, "state and federal statutes and rules," not the Due Process Clause, "ordinarily govern the admissibility of evidence" in criminal trials. *Perry v. New Hampshire*, 565 U.S. 228, 237 (2012).

The lack of a Supreme Court holding forecloses Stewart's habeas claim under our own precedent applying § 2254(d)(1) to this evidentiary context. We have held that a habeas petitioner's challenge to an "evidentiary ruling" cannot satisfy § 2254(d)(1) unless the petitioner identifies "a Supreme Court case establishing a due process right with regard to [the] *specific kind of evidence*" at issue. *Moreland v. Bradshaw*, 699 F.3d 908, 923 (6th Cir. 2012) (emphasis added). Thus, when a petitioner challenged the admission of his prior crimes, we denied relief because "no clearly established Supreme Court precedent . . . holds that a state violates due process by permitting propensity evidence in the form of other bad acts evidence." *Bugh v. Mitchell*, 329 F.3d 496, 512–13 (6th Cir. 2003). We reached the same result when a petitioner argued that an 11-year-old's testimony violated due process because a court had improperly evaluated the child's competency. *Moreland*, 699 F.3d at 923. The petitioner "point[ed] to no clearly established Supreme Court precedent governing how a state competency hearing is to be conducted." *Id.*; see also, e.g., *Maldonado v. Wilson*, 416 F.3d 470, 476 (6th Cir. 2005).

These cases control this one. Like the petitioner in *Moreland*, Stewart identifies no Supreme Court holding barring the "specific kind of evidence" he challenges—his out-of-court



No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 7

statements that allegedly inflamed the jury. 699 F.3d at 923. Because “there is no Supreme Court precedent that the [state] court’s decision could be deemed ‘contrary to,’” Stewart cannot satisfy § 2254(d)(1). *Bugh*, 329 F.3d at 513; *see Jackson v. Houk*, 687 F.3d 723, 737 (6th Cir. 2012).

Stewart’s arguments do not convince us otherwise. He asserts that the state appellate court’s decision was contrary to a slew of decisions: *Estelle, Lisenba, Payne v. Tennessee*, 501 U.S. 808 (1991), *Donnelly v. DeChristoforo*, 416 U.S. 637 (1974), and *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78 (1935). Yet the “holdings” of these decisions do not clearly establish Stewart’s proposed due-process rule. *Woodall*, 572 U.S. at 419. *Donnelly* and *Berger* did not even address the admission of evidence; they addressed prosecutorial misconduct. *Cf. Jackson*, 569 U.S. at 511–12. *Berger* reversed a conviction for that misconduct, but the phrase “due process” is noticeably missing from the opinion. 295 U.S. at 89. The case was “decided on direct review” when the Court could exercise its non-constitutional supervisory power over federal prosecutions. *Henley v. Bell*, 487 F.3d 379, 389 (6th Cir. 2007); *cf. Early v. Packer*, 537 U.S. 3, 10 (2002) (per curiam). And *Donnelly* rejected a due-process challenge to a prosecutor’s closing arguments. 416 U.S. at 641–45; *see also Darden v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 168, 178–83 (1986) (same). A holding rejecting a due-process claim against prosecutorial misconduct does not “clearly establish” a due-process claim against something else—prejudicial evidence.

While *Estelle, Lisenba, and Payne* at least involved evidentiary challenges, their holdings likewise offer Stewart no support. *Estelle*’s holding, as noted, undercuts his claim: “We hold that [the petitioner’s] due process rights were not violated by the admission of the evidence” of a six-month old’s prior injuries. 502 U.S. at 70. So does *Lisenba*’s. There, the prosecution alleged that the defendant attempted to kill his wife with a rattlesnake bite and then drowned her. 314 U.S. at 224. When it brought the rattlesnakes into the courtroom as evidence, the defendant argued that “the sole purpose of the production of the snakes was to prejudice the jury against him and that those in the courtroom, including the jury, were in a panic as a result of the incident.” *Id.* at 228. The Court flatly rejected the due-process claim against this reptilian evidence, noting that the Court did “not sit to review state court action on questions of the propriety of the trial judge’s action in the admission of evidence.” *Id.* Lastly, *Payne*’s holding

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 8

did not concern the Due Process Clause. 501 U.S. at 811. It held that the Eighth Amendment did not categorically bar introduction of “victim impact evidence” at a capital trial’s penalty phase. *Id.* at 827. All told, Stewart fails to identify a single Supreme Court *holding* that clearly establishes his asserted rule of prejudice.

Unable to rely on their holdings, Stewart plucks general statements out from the decisions to argue that due process bars “fundamentally unfair” procedures. When resolving the Eighth Amendment claim, for example, *Payne* noted: “In the event that evidence is introduced that is so unduly prejudicial that it renders the trial fundamentally unfair, the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment provides a mechanism for relief.” 501 U.S. at 825. And when rejecting the prosecutorial-misconduct claim, *Donnelly* used language suggesting that errors rendering a trial fundamentally unfair might violate due process: “[N]ot every trial error or infirmity which might call for application of supervisory powers correspondingly constitutes a ‘failure to observe that fundamental fairness essential to the very concept of justice.’” 416 U.S. at 642 (quoting *Lisenba*, 314 U.S. at 236); *see also, e.g., Estelle*, 502 U.S. at 75. Stewart’s reliance on these snippets to satisfy § 2254(d)(1)’s requirement of “clearly established” law has two problems. Problem One: He relies on the “dicta” rather than the “holdings” in the Supreme Court’s decisions. *Atkins*, 945 F.3d at 477 (quoting *Woodall*, 572 U.S. at 419). Problem Two: He “frame[s] the issue at too high a level of generality.” *Woods*, 575 U.S. at 318; *Lopez v. Smith*, 574 U.S. 1, 6 (2014) (per curiam); *Jackson*, 569 U.S. at 512. Stewart’s reliance on the general rule that the Due Process Clause prohibits “fundamentally unfair” procedures—without a specific Supreme Court holding covering the type of due-process error he asserts—would allow courts to “transform even the most imaginative extension of existing case law into ‘clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court.’” *Jackson*, 569 U.S. at 512 (citation omitted).

Our own AEDPA caselaw also offers Stewart no support for proposing a due-process right at perhaps the highest level of generality (a right to “fundamental fairness”). He mostly cites cases resolving pre-AEDPA habeas claims unencumbered by § 2254(d)(1)’s requirement of “clearly established” law. *See Coleman v. Mitchell*, 244 F.3d 533, 538, 542–43 (6th Cir. 2001); *Byrd v. Collins*, 209 F.3d 486, 515 n.30, 532 (6th Cir. 2000). After AEDPA, we have recognized

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 9

that a federal court may “grant relief in cases where ‘the state’s evidentiary ruling is so fundamentally unfair that it rises to the level of a due-process violation.’” *Moreland*, 699 F.3d at 923 (citation omitted). But we have added an important caveat: To succeed under § 2254(d)(1), a petitioner must identify a Supreme Court case that addresses the “specific kind of evidence” challenged. *Id.*; see *Simmons v. Balcarcel*, 2019 WL 2193321, at \*2 (6th Cir. Apr. 2, 2019) (order); *Carter v. Horton*, 2017 WL 6418076, at \*2 (6th Cir. Dec. 15, 2017) (order); *Collier v. Lafler*, 419 F. App’x 555, 558 (6th Cir. 2011); *Maldonado*, 416 F.3d at 477; *Frazier v. Huffman*, 343 F.3d 780, 790 (6th Cir. 2003); *Bugh*, 329 F.3d at 512–13. Stewart fails to identify such a case.

To be sure, one of our cases held that the admission of unreliable expert testimony violated due process under § 2254(d)(1)’s standards. *Ege v. Yukins*, 485 F.3d 364, 375–78 (6th Cir. 2007). In *Ege*, “critical” expert testimony suggested without foundation “that among the 3.5 million residents of the Detroit metropolitan area, [the habeas petitioner’s] teeth, and *only* [her] teeth, could have made the mark on [the victim’s] cheek.” *Id.* at 376, 378 (citation omitted). *Ege* relied on *Chambers v. Mississippi*, 410 U.S. 284, 294–303 (1973), which held that a court violated due process by refusing to allow a capital defendant to cross-examine a witness and introduce testimony in support of the defendant’s main defense that another person committed the murder. While *Chambers* involved the “improper *exclusion* of certain evidence,” *Ege* reasoned, “its tenets are equally applicable to situations involving a state trial court’s improper *admission* of certain evidence.” 485 F.3d at 375. Yet *Ege* predates the Supreme Court’s recent AEDPA teachings not to frame its “precedents at such a high level of generality.” *Jackson*, 569 U.S. at 512; see *Woodall*, 572 U.S. at 426–27. And this case does not concern expert testimony. So we follow our precedent from both before and after *Ege* requiring a Supreme Court case on the “specific kind of evidence” that a habeas petitioner challenges. *Moreland*, 699 F.3d at 923; *Bugh*, 329 F.3d at 512–13.

Regardless, even under Stewart’s high-level framing, he has not shown that the state court’s decision was contrary to or an unreasonable application of any “fundamental-fairness” mandate. The state appellate court reasonably concluded that Spencer’s testimony about Stewart’s statement was not unduly prejudicial. *Stewart*, 2012 WL 3966300, at \*2. Stewart’s

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 10

statement that he would go on a “rampage” and go after Venus’s “family and the lawyers and prosecutors and jury” was not a threat toward Stewart’s actual jury, but a hypothetical description about what Stewart would do if Venus killed his children (an incident that never occurred). Because “[n]o reasonable person could construe [Stewart’s] statement to Spencer about going on a rampage as a threat against [Stewart’s] jury,” “[t]he danger that the jury would unfairly infer a threat directed at them was slight or nonexistent.” *Id.*

Nor was this isolated statement a “crucial” or “critical” factor in establishing Stewart’s guilt. *Collier*, 419 F. App’x at 559 (quoting *Ege*, 485 F.3d at 375). Spencer’s “rampage” testimony was “but one moment in an extended trial.” *See Donnelly*, 416 U.S. at 645. The prosecutor did not mention it again. And substantial evidence proved Stewart’s guilt. Spencer provided detailed testimony about the conspiracy, and other evidence corroborated his account. Security cameras captured Spencer, with his telltale habit of walking on his toes, parading around Newport News, Virginia, in Stewart’s clothes and car. When Spencer dropped off a payment at the Virginia law firm that represented Stewart (another attempt at establishing an alibi), the receptionist was not fooled; she thought the “person who came into the office claiming to be Doug Stewart” was “a different type of person.” Records from the Ohio Walmart showed that Stewart had purchased a shovel and a tarp on his way to Michigan. And packaging for the same type of tarp was found at the Michigan crime scene with Stewart’s latent fingerprint.

Stewart’s reliance on federal caselaw having run out, he ends by citing state rules or procedures that Spencer’s testimony allegedly violated. Stewart contends, for example, that Spencer’s testimony about what Stewart told him (a classic party admission) qualified as inadmissible hearsay and “bad acts” evidence, and also violated the parties’ pre-trial stipulation. But we would ourselves act contrary to clearly established Supreme Court precedent if we used these state-law arguments as a basis for granting federal habeas relief. The Supreme Court’s cases could not be clearer: “[I]t is not the province of a federal habeas court to reexamine state-court determinations on state-law questions.” *Estelle*, 502 U.S. at 67–68. For the most part, that is all Stewart has asked us to do here.

We affirm.



No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 11

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**DISSENT**

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JANE B. STRANCH, Circuit Judge, dissenting. The Michigan Court of Appeals unreasonably applied clearly established Supreme Court precedent when it reviewed the irrelevant and threatening jury-rampage testimony at issue here. Because that unduly prejudicial testimony irreparably tainted the fairness of Stewart’s trial, I respectfully dissent.

My disagreement with the majority opinion boils down to its conclusion that no Supreme Court holdings clearly establish the due process violation Stewart asserts. It is true that we must not frame a rule “at too high a level of generality,” *Woods v. Donald*, 575 U.S. 312, 318 (2015) (per curiam), but it is equally true that “rules of law may be sufficiently clear for habeas purposes even when they are expressed in terms of a generalized standard rather than as a bright-line rule,” *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 382 (2000). “Where the beginning point is a rule of this general application, a rule designed for the specific purpose of evaluating a myriad of factual contexts, it will be the infrequent case that yields a result so novel that it forges a new rule, one not dictated by precedent.” *Id.* (quoting *Wright v. West*, 505 U.S. 277, 308 (1992) (Kennedy, J., concurring)). One such rule is at issue here—when “evidence is introduced that is so unduly prejudicial that it renders the trial fundamentally unfair, the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment provides a mechanism for relief.” *Payne v. Tennessee*, 501 U.S. 808, 825 (1991). This rule “provides a general standard which calls for some examination of the facts,” and “of course there will be variations from case to case” because we must examine whether the evidence introduced was unduly prejudicial. *Wright*, 505 U.S. at 308–09 (Kennedy, J., concurring).

The acceptance of this evidence-directed rule is shown by the cases the majority opinion cites for its assertion that state and federal statutes and rules, not the Constitution, typically govern the admissibility of evidence. Those cases also contain the clearly established rule that when evidence is so extremely unfair as to violate fundamental conceptions of justice, the due process clause provides a remedy. *See, e.g., Perry v. New Hampshire*, 565 U.S. 228, 237 (2012) (explaining that “when evidence ‘is so extremely unfair that its admission violates fundamental

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 12

conceptions of justice,” the Court has “imposed a constraint tied to the Due Process Clause.” (quoting *Dowling v. United States*, 493 U.S. 342, 352 (1990)); *Bugh v. Mitchell*, 329 F.3d 496, 512 (6th Cir. 2003) (“When an evidentiary ruling is so egregious that it results in a denial of fundamental fairness, it may violate due process and thus warrant habeas relief.”). Rules and statutes do govern the admission of evidence; so does the Constitution.

The majority opinion also points to cases like *Lisenba v. People of State of California*, 314 U.S. 219 (1941), and *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62 (1991), where the Supreme Court applied this general rule but found no due process violation based on its case-by-case examination of the facts. That some habeas petitioners lose when this general rule is applied to particular facts, however, does not prove that there can never be a due process violation when irrelevant inflammatory evidence is so unduly prejudicial as to affect a trial’s fundamental fairness. And that evidence introduced in *Lisenba* and *Estelle* was not sufficiently prejudicial to make those trials fundamentally unfair is proof only of the nature of the rule—it “of necessity requires a case-by-case examination of the evidence.” *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 382 (quoting *Wright*, 505 U.S. at 308 (Kennedy, J., concurring)). In short, this rule governing evidence must be applied to the particular facts and record of a case, including this one.

The rule was applied to the challenged evidence in *Lisenba* and the Court determined that the evidence did not so infuse the trial with unfairness as to deny due process of law. There, the habeas petitioner had allegedly attempted to murder his wife by procuring rattlesnakes to bite and kill her. 314 U.S. at 228. The prosecution introduced the snakes in evidence so they could be identified by a co-conspirator. *Id.* at 226. The petitioner argued that “the sole purpose of the production of the snakes was to prejudice the jury against him and that those in the courtroom, including the jury, were in a panic as a result of the incident.” *Id.* at 228. The prosecution rebutted with a counter-affidavit and statement by the trial judge and with evidence that later in the trial “the snakes were brought into court at the defendant’s request.” *Id.* The Court concluded that the evidence was relevant and “the fact that evidence admitted as *relevant* by a court is shocking to the sensibilities of those in the courtroom cannot, for that reason *alone*, render its reception a violation of due process.” *Id.* at 228–29 (emphasis added).

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 13

It was significant in *Lisenba* that the inflammatory evidence was relevant to the underlying crime. Here the part of Spencer's testimony explaining that Stewart told him he would kill Venus if he learned she had hurt their children is likely probative of Stewart's motive to murder Venus. The testimony that Stewart "would go on a rampage" including undertaking a plan to go "after her family and the lawyers and prosecutors and jury" is not. R. 7-17, 2/28/11 Trial Transcript, PageID 2589. Disregarding the rampage evidence would not impact a jury's understanding of Stewart's motive, which was informed by the testimony that Stewart would kill Venus if he learned she had hurt their children. The rampage testimony's lack of relevance is important because determining whether evidence is "unduly prejudicial," *Payne*, 501 U.S. at 825, necessarily involves balancing its probative and prejudicial effects. It is true, as the Michigan Court of Appeals concluded, "[a]ll relevant evidence is prejudicial to some extent." But that begs the question here—whether it is an unreasonable application of Supreme Court precedent to find that the prejudicial effect of inflammatory, *irrelevant* evidence that threatens the jury is acceptable under the due process clause. Applying the general rule from *Lisenba*, *Estelle*, and elsewhere to this case shows that it is not acceptable.

Even if we assumed that the rampage evidence might have a modicum of relevance, moreover, it was still so unduly prejudicial as to disturb the trial's fundamental fairness under the due process clause. To start, accepting the state court's determination that the jury-rampage testimony was probative of Stewart's motive belies its contrary conclusion that the jury could not have felt threatened by the evidence. If fear that Venus was harming their children motivated Stewart to murder his wife, then according to Spencer's testimony, it would also motivate him to "go on a rampage," and "[h]e'd plan it out and go after her family and the lawyers and prosecutors and jury until like they stopped and figured out what—what was going on." R. 7-17, PageID 2589. Respondent argues that the jury could not have been threatened by this evidence because Stewart would only kill Venus and go on a rampage against a hypothetical jury *if* his children were harmed.

But Stewart was on trial for killing Venus—something he said he would do, according to Spencer, if he learned his children had been harmed. Stewart and Venus, moreover, had both alleged that the other abused their children. That the admitted statement implicated a

No. 18-1204

*Stewart v. Winn*

Page 14

hypothetical jury and was made long before Stewart's jury was empaneled does not mitigate the intimidating nature of the testimony that Stewart's threats included a plan to keep going after a list of people, including the jury. To the contrary, the idea that Stewart would illogically go on a rampage against individuals not responsible in any way for harming his children could lead a reasonable juror to conclude that Stewart was unhinged. It does not take a leap of logic to conclude from his threat to a hypothetical jury, that Stewart could also be a threat to the empaneled jury—a jury that he might have a genuine motive to harm. The state court's conclusion that "[t]he danger that the jury would unfairly infer a threat directed at them was slight or nonexistent" is unsupported by its factual determinations and inconsistent with the Supreme Court's due process jurisprudence.

Because the record testimony shows that a reasonable juror could feel threatened by irrelevant testimony that the Defendant planned to go on a rampage and go after a jury, we cannot know whether the jury reached its verdict based on an impartial view of the evidence or in response to the irrelevant but threatening testimony that Stewart planned a rampage against a group that included the jury. Because "any ground of suspicion that the administration of justice has been interfered with" cannot "be tolerated," *Mattox v. United States*, 146 U.S. 140, 149 (1892), Stewart is entitled to a new trial.

For these reasons, I respectfully dissent.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

No. 18-1204

DOUGLAS HARRIE STEWART,

Petitioner - Appellant,

v.

O'BELL "TOM" WINN, Warden,

Respondent - Appellee.

**FILED**  
Jul 27, 2020  
DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

Before: STRANCH, READLER, and MURPHY, Circuit Judges.

**JUDGMENT**

On Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Michigan at Grand Rapids.

THIS CAUSE was heard on the record from the district court and was submitted on the briefs without oral argument.

IN CONSIDERATION THEREOF, it is ORDERED that the district court's denial of Douglas Harrie Stewart's petition for writ of habeas corpus is AFFIRMED.

**ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT**



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Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

**APPENDIX B**



No. 18-1204

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

DOUGLAS HARRIE STEWART, )  
 )  
 Petitioner-Appellant, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 CATHLEEN STODDARD, Warden, )  
 )  
 Respondent-Appellee. )  
 )  
 )

**FILED**  
Sep 20, 2018  
DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

ORDER

Douglas Harrie Stewart, a pro se Michigan prisoner, appeals the district court’s judgment denying his petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He has applied for a certificate of appealability (COA). *See* Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1).

This case arises from the disappearance of Stewart’s wife, Venus Stewart. Ricky Spencer, whom Stewart met over Xbox Live, agreed to act as Stewart’s alibi while Stewart traveled from Virginia to Michigan to kill Venus. On April 26, 2010, Stewart called Spencer and stated, “Okay, dude, it’s done.” Stewart told Spencer that he had pretended to be a mailman delivering a package and, when Venus came outside, had placed her in a headlock. Authorities were unable to locate Venus’s body. Before his trial, Stewart moved to disqualify the trial judge. A different judge denied the motion, and the Michigan Court of Appeals denied Stewart leave to file an interlocutory appeal. A jury thereafter convicted Stewart of premeditated first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder, and the trial court sentenced him to concurrent terms of life in prison. The Michigan Court of Appeals affirmed, *People v. Stewart*, No. 303879, 2012 WL 3966300 (Mich. Ct. App. Sept. 11, 2012) (per curiam), and the Michigan Supreme Court denied leave to appeal.

No. 18-1204

- 2 -

Stewart then filed this § 2254 petition, arguing that: (1) he was denied due process when an FBI examiner gave unqualified expert testimony; (2) he was denied a fair trial by the denial of his motion to disqualify the trial judge; (3) he was denied a fair trial by the denial of his motion for a mistrial; (4) he was denied due process when the prosecutor vouched for the lead investigator's credibility; and (5) he was denied due process when the trial court supplemented the standard jury instructions for first-degree murder. After the warden filed a response, the magistrate judge entered a report recommending that Stewart's petition be denied on the merits. The district court adopted the report and recommendation over Stewart's objections, denied his petition, and declined to issue a COA.

Stewart now seeks a COA for his first, second, and third grounds for relief. He has forfeited review of his fourth and fifth grounds by failing to argue those grounds in his COA application. *See Jackson v. United States*, 45 F. App'x 382, 385 (6th Cir. 2002); *Elzy v. United States*, 205 F.3d 882, 886 (6th Cir. 2000).

A COA may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *see also Lyons v. Ohio Adult Parole Auth.*, 105 F.3d 1063, 1073 (6th Cir. 1997), *overruled on other grounds by Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320 (1997). "A prisoner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court's resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further." *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003); *see also Buck v. Davis*, 137 S. Ct. 759, 774 (2017).

In his first ground for relief, Stewart argues that he was denied due process when an FBI examiner gave unqualified expert testimony regarding data stored in Spencer's global positioning system (GPS) unit. "[A]s a general matter, 'state-court evidentiary rulings cannot rise to the level of due process violations unless they 'offend[] some principle of justice so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental.'" *Wilson v Sheldon*, 874 F.3d 470, 475-76 (6th Cir. 2017) (second alteration in original) (quoting *Seymour v. Walker*, 224 F.3d 542, 552 (6th Cir. 2000)).



No. 18-1204

- 3 -

The FBI examiner “testified that the data stored in the GPS unit was in binary code, which is not readable by him or others,” and that related exhibits “were a ‘translation’ of the actual data stored inside the GPS unit performed by software programs designed for that purpose.” *Stewart*, 2012 WL 3966300, at \*1. The FBI examiner’s testimony did not, however, “suggest that ‘the examiner’ himself translated or interpreted the data that was stored inside the GPS unit nor that getting the software programs to run required any specialized knowledge or training.” *Id.* Reasonable jurists could not disagree that Stewart failed to make a substantial showing that the admission of this evidence as lay testimony rendered his trial fundamentally unfair. This claim is not adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.

In his second ground for relief, Stewart argues that he was denied a fair trial by the denial of his motion to disqualify, which was premised on alleged ex parte communications between the trial judge and the prosecutor. The warden argued that Stewart procedurally defaulted this claim, but the district court chose to address this claim on the merits, and this court may do so as well. *See Linscott v. Rose*, 436 F.3d 587, 592 (6th Cir. 2006).

In the absence of a showing of actual bias, “most matters relating to judicial disqualification d[o] not rise to a constitutional level.” *Railey v. Webb*, 540 F.3d 393, 400 (6th Cir. 2008) (alteration in original) (quoting *FTC v. Cement Inst.*, 333 U.S. 683, 702 (1948)). According to Stewart’s objections to the magistrate judge’s report and recommendation, “a digital copy of the ex parte communication exists that would allow the Petitioner to prove his claim of bias.” But Stewart failed to produce any such evidence. *See Cullen v. Pinholster*, 563 U.S. 170, 181 (2011) (“The petitioner carries the burden of proof.”). Nor were Stewart’s “bald assertions and conclusory allegations” of bias “sufficient to warrant requiring the state to respond to discovery or to require an evidentiary hearing.” *Stanford v. Parker*, 266 F.3d 442, 460 (6th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Zettlemyer v. Fulcomer*, 923 F.2d 284, 301 (1991)). Because Stewart failed to present evidence of actual bias, he has failed to make a substantial showing that he was denied a fair trial. Reasonable jurists could not debate the district court’s rejection of this claim.

No. 18-1204

- 4 -

In his third ground for relief, Stewart argues that he was denied a fair trial by the trial court's rejection of his motion for a mistrial. Stewart made that motion after Spencer testified that Stewart said that if he found out his wife was harming his children, "he would go on a rampage killing people, including Venus, her family and the lawyers, prosecutors, and the jury." *Stewart*, 2012 WL 3966300, at \*2. To warrant a COA, Stewart must make a substantial showing that Spencer's statement "was potentially so misleading and prejudicial that it deprived [Stewart] of a constitutionally fair trial." *Zuern v. Tate*, 336 F.3d 478, 485 (6th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Donnelly v. DeChristoforo*, 416 U.S. 637, 641-42 (1974)).

The Michigan Court of Appeals noted that "nothing happened to defendant's children, and the statement was made in the furtherance of the alleged conspiracy long before defendant's jury was empaneled." That court therefore concluded that "[n]o reasonable person could construe defendant's statement to Spencer about going on a rampage as a threat against defendant's jury." The state appellate court further noted that, "to the extent the testimony was subject to confusion, the trial court offered to provide the jury a cautionary instruction, which defendant declined." *Stewart*, 2012 WL 3966300, at \*2.

The district court reasoned that the state appellate court's factual findings were entitled to a presumption of correctness and, accordingly, rejected this claim. But the state appellate court's relevant conclusion was arguably a mixed question of law and fact. Although Stewart may ultimately be unsuccessful upon full habeas review, *see Tennard v. Dretke*, 542 U.S. 274, 282 (2004), at the threshold COA stage, reasonable jurists could debate whether a defendant's threat to kill jurors, presented at trial, was so prejudicial as to rise to a constitutional level. Therefore, reasonable jurists could debate the district court's rejection of this claim.

In addition to the claims addressed above, Stewart presents several new grounds for relief in his application for a COA. With the exception of his argument that the trial court should have interviewed the jurors after Spencer's testimony, which is essentially a part of the issue already certified, this court declines to consider these arguments because they were not raised below and

No. 18-1204

- 5 -

no exceptional circumstances merit their consideration for the first time on appeal. *See United States v. Ellison*, 462 F.3d 557, 560 (6th Cir. 2006); *Seymour*, 224 F.3d at 561.

Accordingly, Stewart's application for a COA is **GRANTED** with respect to his third ground for relief and otherwise **DENIED**. The Clerk's Office is directed to issue a briefing schedule on Stewart's claim that he was denied a fair trial by the denial of his motion for a mistrial.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT



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Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

**APPENDIX C**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

DOUGLAS HARRIE STEWART,

Petitioner,

CASE NO. 1:14-CV-586

v.

HON. ROBERT J. JONKER

CATHLEEN STODDARD,

Respondent.

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**ORDER APPROVING AND ADOPTING  
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

The Court has reviewed Magistrate Judge Green’s Report and Recommendation in this matter (ECF No. 9) and Petitioner’s Objections to the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 10). Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, where, as here, a party has objected to portions of a Report and Recommendation, “[t]he district judge . . . has a duty to reject the magistrate judge’s recommendation unless, on de novo reconsideration, he or she finds it justified.” 12 Wright, Miller, & Marcus, Federal Practice and Procedure § 3070.2, at 381 (2 ed. 1997). Specifically, the Rules provide that:

The district judge must determine de novo any part of the magistrate judge’s disposition that has been properly objected to. The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommended disposition; receive further evidence; or return the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.

FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)(3). De novo review in these circumstances requires at least a review of the evidence before the Magistrate Judge. *Hill v. Duriron Co.*, 656 F.2d 1208, 1215 (6th Cir. 1981). The Court has reviewed de novo the claims and evidence presented to the Magistrate Judge; the

Report and Recommendation itself; and Petitioner's objections. The Court finds the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 9) factually sound and legally correct.

The Magistrate Judge recommends denying Petitioner's habeas petition on its merits. In his Objections, Petitioner primarily reiterates and expands arguments he presented in his motion papers. The Report and Recommendation already carefully, thoroughly, and accurately addresses these arguments. Nothing in Petitioner's Objections changes the fundamental analysis. The Court agrees with the Magistrate Judge's conclusion that the habeas petition must be denied, for the very reasons the Report and Recommendation delineates.

Before Petitioner may appeal the Courts' dismissal of his petition, a certificate of appealability must issue. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1). The Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure extend to district judges the authority to issue certificates of appealability. FED. R. APP. P. 22(b); see also *Castro v. United States*, 310 F.3d 900, 901-02 (6th Cir. 2002). Thus the Court must either issue a certificate of appealability indicating which issues satisfy the required showing or provide reasons why such a certificate should not issue. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(3); FED. R. APP. P. 22(b)(1); *In re Certificates of Appealability*, 106 F.3d 1306, 1307 (6th Cir. 1997).

A certificate of appealability may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(3). To make the required "substantial showing," the petitioner must demonstrate that "reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (quoting *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)). The Court does not believe that reasonable jurists would find the Court's assessment of the claim Petitioner raised debatable or wrong.

**ACCORDINGLY, IT IS ORDERED** that the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge (ECF No. 9) is approved and adopted as the opinion of the Court.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 1) is **DENIED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's request for a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

Dated: January 23, 2018

/s/ Robert J. Jonker  
ROBERT J. JONKER  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**APPENDIX D**



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

DOUGLAS HARRIE STEWART,	)	
# 799235,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	Case No. 1:14-cv-586
	)	
v.	)	Honorable Robert J. Jonker
	)	
CATHLEEN STODDARD,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	
_____	)	

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

This is a habeas corpus proceeding brought by a state prisoner pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. On March 11, 2011, a St. Joseph County Circuit Court jury convicted petitioner of premeditated first-degree murder in the killing of Venus Stewart, MICH. COMP. LAWS § 750.316(1)(a), and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder, MICH. COMP. LAWS § 750.157a. On April 18, 2011, the trial court sentenced petitioner to concurrent terms of life imprisonment.

After unsuccessful attempts to overturn his convictions in Michigan's courts, petitioner filed his federal habeas corpus petition. He asks this Court to overturn his convictions on grounds rejected by Michigan's courts:

- I. Petitioner was denied due process and is entitled to a new trial where, following repeated defense objections to discovery violations involving a prosecution expert witness, the parties stipulated that the witness, an FBI electrical engineer and

forensic examiner, would not testify as an expert, after which the witness provided opinion evidence based on his translations of raw data obtained from a vehicle's global positioning system.

- II. Petitioner was denied a fair trial where the Michigan's courts denied a motion to disqualify the trial court judge after the prosecutor engaged in pretrial *ex parte* communication about the case.
- III. Petitioner was denied a fair trial by the trial court's denial of his motion for a mistrial after the jury heard testimony that petitioner had threatened to go on a rampage.
- IV. Petitioner was denied due process based on prosecutorial misconduct when in his rebuttal argument [the prosecutor] vouched for the credibility and testimony of the lead investigator in the case, prompting a motion for mistrial.
- V. Petitioner was denied due process when the court, at the request of the prosecution, supplemented the standard jury instruction on first-degree murder with an instruction that vouched for the prosecution's view of the evidence.

(ECF No. 1 at PageID.6-14; ECF No. 1-1 at PageID.17-18; *see also* Defendant-Appellant's Brief, ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4265-66).

On December 8, 2014, respondent filed her answer to the petition. Respondent argues that the petition should be denied for lack of merit. (Answer at 48-88, ECF No. 6, PageID.387-427). She also argues that petitioner's claim of prosecutorial misconduct in the rebuttal argument<sup>1</sup> is barred by procedural default and that petitioner has not established grounds to overcome that default. (*Id.* at 4, 73-77, PageID.343, 412-16).

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<sup>1</sup> This argument is labeled as Ground IV by petitioner (ECF No. 1-1, PageID.18) and as Ground III by respondent. In order to avoid potential confusion, the numbering provided by petitioner is utilized herein.

Chief District Judge Robert J. Jonker has referred the matter to me for all purposes, including the issuance of a report and recommendation, under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 10 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the District Courts. After review of the state-court record, I conclude petitioner has not established grounds for federal habeas corpus relief.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, I recommend that the petition be denied.

### **Standard of Review**

The Court's review of this petition is governed by the provisions of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214 (AEDPA). See *Penry v. Johnson*, 532 U.S. 782, 792 (2001). AEDPA "dictates a highly deferential standard for evaluating state-court rulings which demands the state court decisions be given the benefit of the doubt." *Bell v. Cone*, 543 U.S. 447, 455 (2005) (citations omitted). "AEDPA requires heightened respect for state court factual and legal determinations." *Lundgren v. Mitchell*, 440 F.3d 754, 762 (6th Cir. 2006). "State-court factual findings [] are presumed correct; the petitioner has the burden of rebutting the presumption by clear and convincing evidence." *Davis v. Ayala*, 135 S. Ct. 2187, 2199-2200 (2015) (citations and internal quotations omitted).

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<sup>2</sup>The Supreme Court has indicated that this Court has discretion to ignore a procedural default and proceed directly to the merits of an apparently defaulted claim, when to do so would be more expeditious than an analysis of the complicated procedural default question. See *Lambrich v. Singletary*, 520 U.S. 518, 525 (1997). In the present case, the grounds raised by petitioner are meritless, so a detailed analysis of the complicated procedural default issues is unnecessary.

If a state court adjudicated the claim, deferential AEDPA standards must be applied. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d); see *Premo v. Moore*, 562 U.S. 115, 121 (2011); *Waddington v. Sarausad*, 555 U.S. 179, 190 (2009); *Holder v. Palmer*, 588 F.3d 328, 341 (6th Cir. 2009) (“[A]ny claim that was adjudicated on the merits in State court proceedings’ is subject to AEDPA deference.”) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)). AEDPA prevents federal habeas “retrials” and ensures that state court convictions are given effect to the extent possible under law. *Bell v. Cone*, 535 U.S. 685, 693-94 (2002). It prohibits “using federal habeas corpus review as a vehicle to second-guess the reasonable decisions of state courts.” *Parker v. Matthews*, 132 S. Ct. 2148, 2149 (2012) (*per curiam*).

The AEDPA standard is difficult to meet “because it was meant to be.” *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 102 (2011). “Section 2254(d) reflects that habeas corpus is a guard against extreme malfunctions in the state criminal justice systems, not a substitute for ordinary error corrections through appeal.” *Id.* at 102-03 (citation and internal quotation omitted); see *Woods v. Donald*, 135 S. Ct. 1372, 1376 (2015). Section 2254(d) states that an application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person who is incarcerated pursuant to a state conviction cannot be granted with respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in state court unless the adjudication “(1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or (2) resulted in a decision that was based upon an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the

State court proceeding.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d); see *White v. Wheeler*, 136 S. Ct. 456, 460 (2015); *Davis v. Ayala*, 135 S. Ct. at 2198; *White v. Woodall*, 134 S. Ct. 1697, 1702 (2014).

The only definitive source of clearly established federal law for purposes of § 2254(d)(1) is the holdings – not dicta – of Supreme Court decisions. *White v. Woodall*, 134 S. Ct. at 1702; see *Woods v. Donald*, 135 S. Ct. at 1377 (“Because none of our cases confront ‘the specific question presented by this case,’ the state court’s decision could not be ‘contrary to’ any holding from this Court.). “[W]here the precise contours of a right remain unclear, state courts enjoy broad discretion in their adjudication of a prisoner’s claims.” *Id.* (quotations and internal citations omitted).

An unreasonable application of the Supreme Court’s holding must be “objectively unreasonable,’ not merely wrong; even ‘clear error’ will not suffice.” *White v. Woodall*, 134 S. Ct. at 1702 (quoting *Lockyer v. Andrade*, 538 U.S. 63, 75-76 (2003)). Rather, “[a]s a condition for obtaining habeas corpus from a federal court, a state prisoner must show 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 beyond any possibility for fairminded disagreement.” *White v. Woodall*, 134 S. Ct. at 1702 (quoting *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. at 103). “[C]ircuit precedent does not constitute ‘clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court,’ ” and “[i]t therefore cannot form the basis for habeas relief under AEDPA.” *Hill v. Curtin*, 792 F.3d 670, 677 (6th Cir.

2015) (quoting *Parker v. Matthews*, 132 S. Ct. at 2155); see *Glebe v. Frost*, 135 S. Ct. 429, 431 (2014) (*per curiam*) (“As we have repeatedly emphasized, [] circuit precedent does not constitute ‘clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court.’”).

“[A] state-court factual determination is not unreasonable merely because the federal habeas court would have reached a different conclusion in the first instance.” *Wood v. Allen*, 558 U.S. 290, 301 (2010). Section 2254 (d)(2) requires that this Court accord the state trial court substantial deference. If reasonable minds reviewing the record might disagree about the finding in question, on habeas review that does not suffice to supersede the trial court's determination. *Brumfield v. Cain*, 135 S. Ct. 2269, 2277 (2015); *Burt v. Titlow*, 134 S. Ct. 10, 15 (2013).

### **Proposed Findings of Fact**

#### **A. Circuit Court Proceedings**

##### **1. Motion to Disqualify**

On September 24, 2010, Circuit Judge Paul Stutesman held a hearing on petitioner's motion to disqualify him. The motion was based on a brief *ex parte* communication the judge had had with the prosecutor two days earlier, immediately after a conference with the attorneys regarding the upcoming trial in which defense counsel participated by telephone. (ECF No. 7-4, PageID.649-82). Judge Stutesman entered his opinion and order denying petitioner's motion. (ECF No. 7-5, PageID.684-88). Judge Stutesman described the substance of the September 22, 2010, conference with the attorneys, including an issue that had arisen regarding the



prosecutor's obligation to identify expert witnesses and to provide a summary of their expected testimony. (*Id.* at PageID.684). During the conference, Judge Stutesman had rejected the prosecutor's assertion that he did not have to provide this information to defense counsel. (*Id.* at PageID.684-85). When the conference had ended, the telephone connection was not severed and the defense attorneys continued to listen in on what was happening in the judge's office where the judge, the court administrator, and the prosecutor were still present. As the court administrator and prosecutor were exiting, the prosecutor made another reference to providing expert witness names. Judge Stutesman responded by stating that the prosecutor needed to follow the court rules. "Prosecutor McDonough then made a statement while exiting, 'Jeff [Schroder] says he isn't going to play dirty pool, but he does' the Court then corrected Mr. McDonough that all Mr. Schroder was doing was protecting his client's interest and providing a good defense in the case, and that he was a good attorney." (*Id.* at PageID.685).

Petitioner filed a motion asking that a judge assigned by the state court administrative office review the motion to disqualify. The state court administrator assigned Paul Hamre, Chief Judge of the Van Buren County Circuit Court. On October 5, 2010, Chief Judge Hamre denied petitioner's motion to disqualify Judge Stutesman. (ECF No. 7-6, PageID.689-90). Chief Judge Hamre found that the Judge Stutesman had not knowingly participated in an *ex parte* communication. He noted that the vast majority of the conversation related to procedural issues, and that

judges are allowed to discuss such issues on an *ex parte* basis. He observed that the trial judge made no remarks regarding the prosecutor's comments concerning defense counsel beyond making positive remarks that the defense attorney was doing his job. (*Id.* at PageID.690). The trial judge's comments were not "material in any way or representative of a bias against the [petitioner] or his attorney." (*Id.*). Reviewing the conversation in its entirety, there was no compelling reason to think that this specific situation would have any bearing on the fairness of the judge and the integrity of the trial. (*Id.*).

Petitioner filed an interlocutory application for leave to appeal to the Michigan Court of Appeals. (ECF No. 7-29, PageID.4027-40). On November 24, 2010, the Michigan Court of Appeals denied the application for leave to appeal "for lack of merit in the grounds presented." (*Id.* at PageID.4024).

## 2. Trial and Sentencing

Petitioner's trial began in February of 2011, and it concluded on March 11, 2011, with the jury's verdict finding him guilty of premeditated first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder. (Trial Transcripts (TT1-TT 13), ECF No. 7-14 through 7-26). The following facts were adduced at trial.

In April 2010, Venus Stewart and her two daughters were living in Colon, Michigan, with Venus's parents, Lawrence ("Larry") Macomb and Therese Macomb. Mrs. Macomb last saw her daughter just before leaving for work at 6:00 a.m. on April



26, 2010. She was at work when she received Mr. Macomb's call advising her that Venus was missing. (TT2, 196-99, ECF No. 7-15, PageID.2333-36).

Police received a 911 phone call, and Trooper Aaron Steensma was the first police officer to arrive at the Macomb residence. Mrs. Macomb was crying, hysterical, and she kept repeating, "He took her, he took her, he took her." Mr. Macomb advised Trooper Steensma that his daughter, Venus Stewart, had been having problems with petitioner, her ex-husband. (TT1, 138-40, ECF No. 7-14, PageID.2003-05). Mr. Macomb testified that his daughter had been married to petitioner for about eight years. She and petitioner moved to Virginia in 2009. Venus moved back into her parents' home in Michigan in February 2010. (TT2, 196, PageID.2333). The last time Mr. Macomb had seen Venus had been about 9:00 p.m. on the night of April 25th. Around 7:45 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. on the morning of April 26th, he woke to the sound of his dog barking out in its pen. He told the dog to shut up and went back to bed. About twenty minutes later, his granddaughters were being loud in the front room and awakened him. He looked around and could not find Venus anywhere in the house. When he went outside, he saw a neighbor sitting on her porch and asked if she had seen Venus. When she gave a negative response, Mr. Macomb came home and called 911. (TT2, 147-57, ECF No. 7-15, PageID.2284-2294).

Mr. Macomb pointed out an area near the propane tank where the rocks had been disturbed, and he noted a tarp wrapper near his pontoon boat he had not seen

the day before. (TT2, 159-61, PageID.2296-98). Trooper Steensma put a weight on the tarp wrapper to make sure that it did not blow away. The trooper went inside the residence and saw a purse in the kitchen. Venus Stewart's driver's license and bank card were inside the purse. (TT1, 163-64, 177, ECF No. 7-14, PageID.2028-29, 2042). The only other people at the residence were Mr. and Mrs. Macomb and their two grandchildren. (TT1, 181, PageID. 2046). None of Venus's clothes were missing. Her keys and cell phone were still in the house. (TT2, 163-64, 208-09, ECF No. 7-15, PageID.2300-01, 2345-46). Venus Stewart was thirty-two years old and she was described as being a loving mother to her girls. (TT2, 168-69, 208, PageID.2305-36, 2345; TT3, 36, ECF No. 7-16, PageID.2428; TT4, 117, 144, 154, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2841, 2868, 2878).

Trooper Steensma contacted central dispatch and requested two canine units for possible tracking of a suspect, an aviation unit for support, Trooper Todd Peterson as a crime scene technician to secure potential evidence, and a marine patrol unit from the St. Joseph County Sheriff's Department (there was a river behind the residence). (TT1, 140-63, ECF No. 7-14, PageID.2005-28).

Trooper Peterson collected evidence at the scene. He took photographs and collected the plastic tarp wrapper with a label indicating that it was "Marketed by Wal-Mart Stores, Incorporated" and "Wal-mart.com." (TT1, 192-212, PageID.2057-77). He photographed the area near the propane tank where the gravel appeared to have been disturbed. He photographed and made casts of tire impressions. (TT1,

212-18, ECF No. 7-14, PageID.2077-83; TT2, 17-59, ECF No.7-15, PageID.2154-96). Police never found Venus Stewart.

The key testimony against petitioner was provided by his co-conspirator, Richard “Ricky” Spencer. A forensic examination of petitioner’s laptop computer had revealed that it had been used by someone, with a user name of Douglas Stewart, from 12:07 a.m. to about 5:30 a.m. on April 26, 2010. At about 2:40 a.m., the computer had been used to access a Delaware Technical Community College website. A Delaware Technical Community College e-mail account would have been required to access that account. A MySpace profile for a “Richard25” had also been reviewed, which would have required knowledge of the account name and password.

At about 5:30 a.m., a non-internet file regarding fertility and mortality rates in China had also been accessed. (TT8, 108-21, ECF No. 7-21, PageID.3334-47). Ricky Spencer had used petitioner’s computer to access those materials while he was staying in petitioner’s apartment and pretending to be petitioner. When he was confronted by the police, Ricky Spencer told them he had agreed to be petitioner’s alibi while petitioner went to Michigan to kill Venus Stewart. (TT5, 27-30, 65, 102, 105, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2721-24, 2759, 2826, 2829).

Ricky Spencer lived with his parents in Bear, Delaware. He met petitioner on X-Box live in December 2008. Spencer described X-Box live as a videogame system that allows you to play games with and communicate with people all around the world. Ricky Spencer and petitioner became friends. In June or July 2009,

petitioner moved from Michigan to Virginia. (TT4, 21-25, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2574-78). Ricky Spencer first met petitioner in person in April 2010. Spencer was then twenty years old and on spring break from school. He drove from Delaware to Newport News, Virginia, to meet with petitioner, and he stayed with petitioner for over a week. Petitioner claimed that his wife was physically and mentally hurting their kids. Petitioner eventually indicated that he was planning to kill his wife and that he wanted Spencer to live in his apartment and pretend to be him. Petitioner related that he thought that there was a good chance that he would get away with it. (TT4, 25-39, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2578-92).

During the course of Spencer's testimony, defense counsel moved for a mistrial based on an argument that Spencer had testified that petitioner had threatened the jury. (TT4, 44, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2597). The testimony at issue is the following:

Q What was really important that he had to tell you?

A He was telling me like, "I talked to my dad already about this an, you know, my wife is physically and mentally hurting my kids. And, you know, if I wasn't – like if I wasn't a hundred percent sure that my kids were going to be injured or, you know, killed by my wife, and if I don't do anything and I find out one day that they're injured or, you know, or dead, that I would go on a rampage.

And it wouldn't be like a rampage killing people, it wouldn't be a, you know, just an instant thing. He'd plan it out and go after her family and the lawyers and prosecutors and jury until like they stopped and figured out what – what was going on.

And he was telling me that he was going to kill his wife and. . . .

(TT4, 36, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2589).

Judge Stutesman disagreed with defense counsel's characterization of the above-quoted testimony and denied the motion for a mistrial. The judge interpreted the statement as being such that, if his wife hurt his children, "he would then go on a rampage against the Prosecutor and the jury that dealt with that issue, not in this case." (TT4, 45, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2598). Judge Stutesman indicated that, if there was any confusion, he would explain to the jury that they were to disregard the statement. Further, the judge noted that it was not being offered for the truth of the matter as to what petitioner would do, but rather to provide context to the statements that were being made. (*Id.*).

On April 8, 2010, petitioner once again asked Ricky Spencer to help him kill his wife. Spencer agreed to be petitioner's alibi because he believed petitioner's claims that his wife was putting their children in danger. Petitioner explained to Spencer how he planned to put Venus in a choke hold and choke her to death because it was quick and it left little or no evidence behind. Petitioner demonstrated his proficiency and put Spencer in a choke hold. Spencer could not scream and was out of breath in mere seconds. Petitioner explained that he was going to give Ricky Spencer his cell phone, key fob, and credit card to manufacture an electronic record to make it look like he never left Virginia. Petitioner planned to communicate with Spencer through prepaid cell phones, also referred to as TracFones. Petitioner explained how on his trip to Michigan he would avoid toll roads and pay for gas with

cash. He planned to kill Venus at an early time when her parents were out and the children would be at school. Petitioner even planned out the clothes that he wanted Spencer to wear while he was pretending to be petitioner. (TT4, 58-63, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2611-16).

The security cameras from petitioner's apartment and parking garage supplied numerous photos of petitioner and Ricky Spencer during this period. Spencer testified that he was the skinnier of the two men when they were pictured together. (TT4, 67-88, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2620-41; TT5, 129-35, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2853-59). Ricky Spencer briefly went back home to Delaware. Petitioner called Spencer and asked him to come back to Virginia on Thursday, April 15, 2010. Petitioner had a court hearing in Michigan that Monday in Michigan. Petitioner gave Spencer his credit card, house key, car key, car clicker, two phones (his cell phone and a prepaid TracFone), a piece of paper, shoes, socks, pants, a "hoodie," a hat that had "U.S. Foodservices" on it, and the key fob used to open the parking garage gate and activate the elevator to get from the parking garage to the lobby. (TT4, 94-95, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2647-48). The paper provided Richard Spencer with directions regarding what to do at certain times and directions to a Wendy's restaurant near petitioner's residence. Petitioner knew that this restaurant did not have an outdoor camera and he wanted Ricky Spencer to use his credit card at Wendy's to make it appear as if petitioner was still in Virginia and paying with the card. (*Id.* at 95, PageID.2648).



Petitioner instructed Spencer that they were to communicate through the prepaid TracFones, so that when police did an investigation, petitioner's cell phone would indicate that it had remained in Virginia. The jury saw Wal-Mart video recordings of petitioner purchasing TracFones and phone cards on April 14, 2010. (TT7, 21-29, 40-45, ECF No. 7-20, PageID.3068-76, 3087-92). Petitioner advised Spencer that his car was parked three blocks away from his apartment. Spencer was to park his car and then drive petitioner's car into the parking garage of petitioner's apartment. Petitioner indicated that he was going to take care of business in Michigan and Spencer drove off towards Virginia. (TT4, 95-97, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2648-50).

Spencer changed into the clothes that petitioner provided and purchased a meal at Wendy's using the credit card. The purchase appeared on petitioner's account at Langley Federal Credit Union. Ricky Spencer switched cars, and between 10 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. on April 15, 2010, he parked in the garage of petitioner's apartment building. Petitioner told Spencer where the security cameras were, and Spencer attempted to conceal his true identity by wearing sunglasses, the hoodie, keeping his head down, and holding his hand near his face. Petitioner guided Spencer over the telephone as to how to avoid detection by the security cameras as he made his way through the parking garage, parking garage elevator, lobby, interior elevator, and up to petitioner's apartment. The security camera

photos from the parking garage and apartment were admitted into evidence. (TT4, 97-120, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2650-73; TT6, 53-54, ECF No. 7-19, PageID.2992-93).

Once Ricky Spencer was inside the apartment, petitioner instructed Spencer to use the telephone in the apartment to place a call to petitioner's parents. Spencer followed petitioner's instructions and made it a quick call pretending to be petitioner advising that he was not feeling well and that he would leave for Michigan in the morning after getting a good night's sleep. Spencer testified that he had a very difficult time getting to sleep. Petitioner called him between 4:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. and indicated that the plan to kill Venus was off because he had been pulled over by an Ohio police officer. (TT4, 120-25, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2673-78).

At approximately 4:25 a.m. on the morning of April 16, 2010, Ohio State Police Trooper Jeremy Wheeland pulled over a truck with Virginia license plates registered in the names of Douglas Stewart and Venus Stewart. Petitioner was driving towards Michigan on I-75, about a half-hour north of Dayton, Ohio. Trooper Wheeland's traffic stop of petitioner was recorded and that video recording was played for the jury. Trooper Wheeland identified petitioner as the person he had stopped and the person shown on the recording. (TT4, 6-15, ECF No. 7-17, PageID.2559-68).

Petitioner instructed Ricky Spencer to mail his cell phone, apartment key fob, etc., to petitioner at his parents' address in Michigan. Spencer mailed the items as instructed. He kept the TracFone for future communications. (TT4, 127-36, ECF

No. 7-17, PageID.2680-89). Ricky Spencer used his parents' car for his trips between Delaware and Virginia. (TT3, 105-24, ECF No. 7-16, PageID.2497-2516). His mother found the United States Postal Service receipt that had been generated when Spencer mailed the items from Newport News, Virginia to petitioner in Michigan. (*Id.* at 115-17, PageID.2507-09).

On April 25, 2010, petitioner and Ricky Spencer agreed to try again. Petitioner called Spencer and indicated that they should meet in Bethesda, Maryland. Petitioner gave Spencer a pair of pants, a hoodie, and a hat. He also gave Spencer his car key, car clicker, cell phone, key fob, house key, credit card, and money for gas. Spencer still had the prepaid phone. Spencer briefly gave the prepaid phone to petitioner so that petitioner could enter a code and add additional prepaid minutes. The jury saw the April 25, 2010, Wal-Mart video recording of petitioner purchasing another TracFone and phone cards. Petitioner also provided Spencer an envelope that Spencer, pretending to be petitioner, would drop off at petitioner's lawyer's office. Petitioner and Spencer followed the same pattern on parting. Petitioner indicated that he was headed to Michigan and Spencer headed to Virginia.

Spencer made the purchase at Wendy's and again carried out the switch of vehicles a few blocks from petitioner's Newport News apartment. He changed into the clothes provided. This time he did not have to use the fob to enter the parking garage because the gate was broken. He did not need to use it for the elevator

because a man on the parking garage elevator held the door open for him. Spencer again tried to conceal his face and the security camera photos of Spencer were admitted into evidence.

Petitioner called an instructed Ricky Spencer to call his boss, pretend to be petitioner, and state that he was sick and would not be at work the next day. Spencer followed the instructions. Petitioner called Spencer around 7:00 a.m. on April 26, 2010, and asked him to get the telephone number for Venus's parents off his cell phone. Spencer found the telephone number and relayed it to petitioner. Petitioner instructed Spencer to leave the apartment anywhere from 8 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. If Spencer did not hear from petitioner by noon, the plan had either backfired or petitioner was on the run. Spencer was advised that, if he did not hear from petitioner, he should put the items that petitioner had given him into a plastic bag and leave them in the spot where they had met at the Montgomery Shopping Mall in Bethesda, Maryland. Spencer left the apartment on the morning of April 26, 2010, as instructed. His testimony was supported by the security camera photographs. (TT5, 9-39, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2703-33; TT7, 32-40, ECF No. 7-20, PageID.3079-87).

The night transportation supervisor at U.S. Food Services, who had received the phone call on the night of April 25, 2010, indicating that petitioner was sick and would not be at work the next day, testified that the caller did not sound like

petitioner. The caller seemed agitated and hurried. (TT5, 184-87, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2908-11).

Video surveillance recorded on April 25, 2010, at the Wal-Mart in Van Wert, Ohio showed petitioner entering the store around 6:30 p.m. and leaving the store around 6:45 p.m. Petitioner purchased a shovel, an “Ozark Trail” 8 foot by 10 foot tarp, gloves and a cap. The plastic tarp wrapper found outside Venus’s parents’ home was of a type specifically manufactured for Wal-Mart and sold at Wal-Mart stores. (TT7, 78-143, 150-62, ECF No. 7-20, PageID.3125-90, 3197-3209). A latent fingerprint from petitioner’s left little finger was found on that plastic tarp wrapper. (TT10, 122-99, ECF No. 7-23, PageID.3627-3704).

A Wal-Mart receipt was found on the floor of petitioner’s truck. (TT10, 77-82, ECF No. 7-23, PageID.3582-87). A Wal-Mart employee working in asset protection recognized petitioner from his visit to the store on April 25, 2010. The employee had been looking for shoplifters. Petitioner’s outfit had drawn attention. Petitioner was wearing a pair of shorts with big Hawaiian flowers that looked like swim trunks, but the shirt that he was wearing did not match the rest of the outfit. The employee walked past petitioner several times, and on one occasion noted that petitioner was carrying gloves. (TT7, 144-49, ECF No. 7-20, PageID.3191-96). Another employee testified that, on April 25, 2010, petitioner had approached her and asked where the tarps were. She helped petitioner find a tarp in the sporting goods section. (*Id.* at 149-51, PageID.3196-98). A third Wal-Mart employee also identified petitioner in

court and testified that petitioner had been the man in the store on April 25, 2010, wearing the shorts with big blue flowers. (*Id.* at 152-60, PageID.3199-3207). A fourth Wal-Mart employee who worked in the store's garden center identified petitioner in court and testified that on April 25, 2010, petitioner had asked her about where he could find lime, a shovel, and duct tape. (*Id.* at 161-66, PageID.3208-13).

On the morning of April 26, 2010, around 8:30 a.m., petitioner called Ricky Spencer and said, "Okay, dude, it's done." Spencer asked what had happened. Petitioner explained that he had called Venus's parents' house and said that he was the mailman and that he had a package for Venus. He had needed someone to open the front gate. Petitioner was fully covered in dark clothes, and when Venus was close enough, he jumped out. She only screamed once and tried putting up a fight. He was able to put her in a headlock. A drop of blood came from Venus's nose. Petitioner advised Spencer that he would call back later because he planned to bury Venus's body.

When petitioner called back, he had not yet disposed of Venus's body because there were people around the original location he had planned to use. Petitioner instructed Spencer to go to his lawyer's office and drop off the envelope. He was to hand the envelope to a woman with short black hair, tell that woman that he was petitioner, indicate that he was in a hurry, and tell her to mail him a receipt. Spencer followed the instructions and estimated that he was in the law firm's office for "maybe twenty seconds tops."



Spencer continued to pretend to be petitioner by buying a movie ticket and food at Wendy's with petitioner's credit card. At around 4 p.m., Spencer received a call from petitioner indicating that it was time for the two of them to get back together in Bethesda, Maryland. Ricky Spencer gave petitioner back his things in the mall's parking lot. Petitioner related that he had stopped at a rest stop and taken a shower. He took someone's license plate and put it on his truck so that he could drive through the tolls. He threw away his clothes and anything that he had used. Spencer went back home to Delaware.

Petitioner spoke with Spencer afterwards. Petitioner told him that if the police found out that he had helped petitioner in any way, he could be facing the same charges as petitioner. (TT5, 39-51, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2733-45).

The woman at the law firm who had received the envelope from a man claiming to be petitioner on April 26, 2010, testified that she had previously met petitioner three or four times, but could not identify the man that she saw on that date as petitioner. The man that she saw was wearing a large pair of sunglasses and had a hoodie pulled over his face so that you could only see the mouth/jaw region. He was of a slighter build, weighing approximately twenty-five pounds less than petitioner. The man had handed her an envelope marked Doug Stewart and it contained a \$100 bill inside. The man told her to mail him a receipt. (TT5, 195-98, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2919-22).

Another witness at the law firm noted that the man who came in to make a payment on April 27, 2010, was wearing similar attire, but his behavior and appearance were different. He took off his sunglasses, was chatty, and chunkier. The witness did not believe that man who showed up on April 27, 2010, was the same man who had been at the office a day earlier. (TT5, 209-10, ECF No. 7-18, PageID.2933-34).

There was a wealth of electronic evidence supporting Ricky Spencer's testimony. Extensive records generated from the use of the TracFones showed the time, date, and location of the nearest cell tower when each call had been placed. The computer records documented Ricky Spencer's use of petitioner's computer on the morning Venus disappeared. There was also GPS data from Ricky Spencer's Tom Tom device.

Michael Fisher, an FBI electronics and forensic examiner, testified on the eighth day of petitioner's trial. (TT8, 69-86, ECF No. 7-21, PageID.3294-3212). Mr. Fisher testified that he had used a software program to download data from Ricky Spencer's Tom Tom. The software took the information from binary code to an easily readable format. Defense counsel objected and sought to have the evidence excluded. Judge Stutesman overruled the objection. Mr. Fisher had not provided expert testimony. Fisher had not manipulated the data. The software took the data contained on the device and put it into a form that can be used, much like the ability to print out a digital photo. (*Id.* at 75-76, 84, PageID.3300-01, 3310).

In addition to petitioner's fingerprint on the tarp wrapper found at the scene where Venus disappeared, police found tire tracks consistent with having been made by petitioner's truck. The mixture of DNA found on a pair of sunglasses recovered by the police was consistent with DNA provided by Ricky Spencer and petitioner. (TT 8, 134-50, 207, PageID.3360-76, 3433).

Detective Sergeant Michael Scott testified regarding the extensive investigation that police conducted in an attempt to find Venus Stewart. Police found no evidence suggesting that Venus was still alive. (TT12, 5-16, ECF No. 7-25, PageID.3896-3907).

On March 10, 2011, the attorneys delivered their closing arguments. (TT12, 44-89, ECF No. 7-25, PageID.3935-80). A few sentences into the prosecutor's closing argument, petitioner's attorney made an objection that the prosecutor was "personally vouching for the evidence." Judge Stutesman responded by reminding the jurors that the attorneys' arguments were not evidence. (*Id.* at 44-45, PageID.3935-36). The prosecutor's closing summarized the evidence that would support a decision finding that the prosecution had carried its burden as to each element of the crimes charged. He asked the jury to return a verdict finding petitioner guilty of first-degree premeditated murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree premeditated murder. (*Id.* at 44-58, PageID.3935-49). Petitioner's attorney's closing included argument that the prosecution had not submitted

sufficient evidence that Venus Stewart was dead. (*Id.* at 60-61, 78, PageID.3951-52, 3969).

The prosecutor's rebuttal emphasized the absence of any evidence that Venus Stewart was still alive. He noted that witnesses had described Venus as a doting mother who would never leave her children. Venus disappeared without taking any personal belongings. (*Id.* at 80, PageID.3971). The prosecutor reminded the jury of the evidence that they had heard about the extensive police investigation into Venus's disappearance. He noted: "You heard from Detective Scott this morning, who was in charge of this case. He said there has been no evidence to make him believe that Venus Stewart is alive." (*Id.* at 85, PageID.3976).

Judge Stutesman denied petitioner's motion for a mistrial, which motion was based on purported vouching for Detective Scott during rebuttal argument. The prosecutor had not vouched for the credibility of this witness, but merely indicated that Detective Scott had testified that he could find no evidence showing that Venus Stewart was alive. (*Id.* at 92-97, PageID.3983-88).

Judge Stutesman delivered jury instructions. (TT12, 29-44, ECF No. 7-25, PageID.3920-35). Petitioner's objection to the instruction regarding absence of a body was overruled. Petitioner's attorney had agreed that the instruction that Venus Stewart's body did not need to be recovered if the evidence convinced the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that she was dead was a correct statement of Michigan law. But he argued that the instruction somehow asked the jury to focus on the one

piece of evidence that was missing and that it was okay to disregard the absence of evidence regarding Venus Stewart's body. Judge Stutesman found that the instruction was appropriate in this case because it drew jurors' attention, yet again, to the requirement that the jury base its verdict on the evidence presented and that each element must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. (*Id.* at 23-25, PageID.3914-16).

On March 11, 2011, the jury returned its verdict finding petitioner guilty of first-degree premeditated murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder. (TT13, 4-7, ECF No. 7-26, PageID.4000-03).

On April 18, 2011, Judge Stutesman conducted a hearing and sentenced petitioner to concurrent terms of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. (Sentencing Transcript, ECF No. 7-27).

### **B. Subsequent Proceedings**

Petitioner's appellate counsel raised the issues now raised in the habeas corpus petition. (ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4265-66). On September 11, 2012, the Michigan Court of Appeals rejected petitioner's arguments for lack of merit and affirmed his convictions. (ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4252-56).

Petitioner sought leave to appeal in Michigan's highest court. On April 1, 2013, the Michigan Supreme Court denied petitioner's application for leave to appeal because it was not persuaded that the questions presented should be reviewed by the court. *People v. Stewart*, 828 N.W.2d 52 (Mich. 2013).

On May 30, 2014, petitioner filed his habeas corpus petition. (ECF No. 1).

### Discussion

#### **I Testimony of Michael Fisher**

In Ground I, petitioner argues that the trial court's decision allowing Michael Fisher's testimony violated his due process rights. (ECF No. 1 at PageID.6; ECF No. 1-1, PageID.19-24; *see also* Defendant-Appellant's Brief at 14-26, ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4280-92).

It is well-established that this Court may not grant habeas relief on the basis of error in the application of state rules of evidence. *See Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62 (1991). An inquiry whether evidence was properly admitted or improperly excluded under state law "is no part of the federal court's habeas review of a state conviction [for] it is not the province of a federal habeas court to re-examine state-court determinations on state-law questions." *Id.* at 67-68.

Rather, "[i]n conducting habeas review, a federal court is limited to deciding whether a conviction violated the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." *Id.* at 68. State-court evidentiary rulings cannot rise to the level of due process violations unless they offend some principle of justice so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental. *Seymour v. Walker*, 224 F.3d 542, 552 (6th Cir. 2000) (quotation omitted); *accord Coleman v. Mitchell*, 268 F.3d 417, 439 (6th Cir. 2001); *Bugh v. Mitchell*, 329 F.3d 496, 512 (6th Cir. 2003). Petitioner cannot meet this difficult standard.



The Michigan Court of Appeals rejected petitioner's claim that the admission of Michael Fisher's testimony violated his due process rights for lack of merit (ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4252-53) and that decision is entitled to AEDPA deference. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). Michael Fisher testified that he obtained data from Ricky Spencer's Tom Tom GPS unit and that he used software to translate the data into a readable format. His "translations" were admitted into evidence as exhibits 174 and 175. Pursuant to the prosecutor's stipulation, Mr. Fisher was not qualified as an expert witness. Thus, the issue was whether Mr. Fisher provided expert testimony. The Michigan Court of Appeals noted that the distinction between lay and expert testimony was that "lay testimony result[s] from a process of reasoning familiar in everyday life" and expert testimony results from "a process which can be mastered only by specialists in the field." (ECF No. 7-31 at PageID.4253). Expert testimony concerns matters that are not within the knowledge of a lay person.

Mr. Fisher testified that the data stored in the GPS unit was in binary code, which is not readable by him or others, and that exhibits 174 and 175 were a "translation" of the actual data stored inside the GPS unit performed by software programs designed for that purpose. The Michigan Court of Appeals concluded:

Fisher's testimony [did] not suggest that Fisher himself translated or interpreted the data that was stored inside the GPS unit nor that getting the software programs to run required any specialized knowledge or training. Thus, the trial court did not err in allowing him to offer lay testimony. Defense counsel still had the opportunity to cross-examine Fisher on his apparent lack of knowledge as to how the software actually worked and, could perhaps have challenged admission of the results of the software process as unreliable and lacking in foundation, but elected

not to do so. Therefore admission of exhibits 174 and 175 into evidence was not error.

(*Id.*).

The Michigan Court of Appeals noted that, even if it had concluded that Mr. Fisher provided expert testimony, the error was harmless given that Ricky Spencer's testimony was corroborated by "numerous witnesses, including that of Spencer's parents, an Ohio state trooper, employees of the law firm of Wilson & Wilson, a computer forensic examiner, as well as [petitioner's] bank records and the telephone records of three TracFones[.]" (*Id.*).

Petitioner has not addressed, much less carried his burden under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). I find that Ground I does not provide a basis for habeas corpus relief.

## **II. Motion to Disqualify**

In Ground II, petitioner argues that he was denied a fair trial where the court denied a motion to disqualify Judge Stutesman after the prosecutor engaged in a pretrial *ex parte* communication about the case. (ECF No. 1 at PageID.7; ECF No. 1-1, at PageID.25-26; *see also* Defendant-Appellant's Brief at 27-31, ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4293-97).

[D]ue process demands that the judge be unbiased. *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955) ("A fair trial in a fair tribunal is a basic requirement of due process. Fairness of course requires an absence of actual bias in the trial of cases."). Furthermore, a judge can and should be disqualified for "bias, [ ] a likelihood of bias[,] or [even] an appearance of bias." *See Ungar v. Sarafite*, 376 U.S. 575, 588 (1964);

*see also Murchison*, 349 U.S. at 136 (“[O]ur system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness.”); *accord Anderson v. Sheppard*, 856 F.2d 741, 746 (6th Cir. 1988) (opining that due process “require[s] not only an absence of actual bias, but an absence of even the appearance of judicial bias”).

Nevertheless, not all appearances of bias are of constitutional significance; indeed, “most matters relating to judicial disqualification d[o] not rise to a constitutional level.” *Fed. Trade Comm’n v. Cement Inst.*, 333 U.S. 683, 702 (1948) (citing *Tumey v. Ohio*, 273 U.S. 510, 523 (1927)) (“All questions of judicial qualification may not involve constitutional validity.”); *see also Bracy v. Gramley*, 520 U.S. 899, 904 (1997) (“Of course, most questions concerning a judge’s qualifications to hear a case are not constitutional ones, because the Due Process Clause ... establishes a constitutional floor, not a uniform standard. Instead, these questions are, in most cases, answered by common law, statute, or the professional standards of the bench and bar.”) (citation omitted).

In only three types of cases has the Supreme Court actually held that something less than actual bias violates constitutional due process: (1) those cases in which the judge “has a direct, personal, substantial pecuniary interest in reaching a [particular] conclusion,” *Tumey*, 273 U.S. at 523 (subsequently expanded to include even indirect pecuniary interest); and (2) certain contempt cases, such as those in which the “judge becomes personally embroiled with the contemnor,” *Murchison*, 349 U.S. at 141 (subsequently clarified to involve cases in which the judge suffers a severe

personal insult or attack from the contemnor); and (3) when, “based on objective and reasonable perceptions, ... a person with a personal stake in a particular case had a significant and disproportionate influence in placing the judge on the case by raising funds or directing the judge’s election campaign when the case was pending or imminent,” *Caperton v A.T. Massey Coal Co.*, 556 U.S. 868, 884 (2009).

The Michigan Court of Appeals denied petitioner’s interlocutory application leave to appeal “for lack of merit in the grounds presented” (ECF No. 7-29 at PageID.4024) and, given the absence of any change in the law or the facts, it declined to revisit the issue when petitioner raised the issue again on direct appeal. (ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4253-54). The decision of the Court of Appeals rejecting Ground II for lack of merit is entitled to AEDPA deference. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

Petitioner has not addressed, much less carried his burden under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). I find that Ground II does not provide a basis for habeas corpus relief.

### **III. Motion for Mistrial**

In Ground III, petitioner states that he was deprived of a fair trial when the trial court denied his motion for a mistrial based on Ricky Spencer’s testimony that petitioner indicated that he would go on a rampage.<sup>3</sup> (ECF No. 1 at PageID.9; ECF

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<sup>3</sup> The document that plaintiff labeled as an attachment to his petition (ECF No. 1-1, PageID.15-31) contains no argument regarding Ground III. It is indulgently addressed herein because the issue was listed in the attachment (*Id.* at PageID.18) and the petition itself provides a clear indication that Ground III is the third issue that petitioner raised on direct appeal (ECF No. 1 at PageID.9).

No. 1-1 at PageID.18; *see also* Defendant-Appellant's Brief at 32-34, ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4298-4300).

The Michigan Court of Appeals found "no merit" in petitioner's argument that Spencer's testimony about petitioner's statement that he was going on a rampage was not relevant and unfairly prejudicial and therefore should not have been admitted. (ECF No. 7-31 at PageID.4254). The Court of Appeals found that the danger that the jury would unfairly infer a threat directed at them was "slight or nonexistent." (*Id.*). Moreover, to the extent that the testimony was subject to confusion, the trial court offered to provide a cautionary instruction, which [petitioner] declined." (*Id.*). There was "no danger that the jury would give undue or preemptive weight to [petitioner's] statement." (*Id.*).

The trial court's decision denying petitioner's motion for a mistrial was not an abuse of discretion. (*Id.*). The factual findings of the Michigan Court of Appeals are entitled to a presumption of correctness under 28 U.S.C. §2254(e)(1) and petitioner had the burden of rebutting the presumption by clear and convincing evidence. Petitioner did not address or carry his burden.

Further, petitioner has not addressed, much less carried, his burden under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). I find that Ground III does not provide a basis for habeas corpus relief.

#### IV. Prosecutorial Misconduct

Ground IV is petitioner's argument that he was denied due process based on prosecutorial misconduct when in his rebuttal argument the prosecutor purportedly vouched for the credibility and testimony of the lead investigator in the case, prompting a motion for mistrial. (ECF No. 1 at PageID.9; ECF No. 1-1 at PageID.27-29; *see also* Defendant-Appellant's Brief at 35-38, ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4301-04).

The scope of review in a habeas action regarding allegations of prosecutorial misconduct is narrow. "Petitioner's burden on habeas review is quite a substantial one." *Byrd v. Collins*, 209 F.3d 486, 529 (6th Cir. 2000). This court does "not possess supervisory powers over state court trials." *Id.* "It is the responsibility of the state courts to police their prosecutors; [this court has] no such authority." *Id.* "Therefore, on habeas review, our standard is limited to 'the narrow one of due process.'" *Id.* (quoting *Darden v. Wainwright*, 477 U.S. 168, 181 (1986)); *see Slagle v. Bagley*, 457 F.3d 501, 516 (6th Cir. 2006) (" '[T]he appropriate standard of review for ...a claim [of prosecutorial misconduct] on a [petition for a] writ of habeas corpus is the narrow one of due process, and not the broad exercise of supervisory power.' ") (quoting *Darden*, 477 U.S. at 181). To be grounds for habeas corpus relief, the alleged misconduct must have "so infected the trial with unfairness as to make the resulting conviction a denial of due process." *Darden*, 477 U.S. at 181; *see Parker v. Matthews*, 567 U.S. 37, 45 (2012); *Wogenstahl v. Mitchell*, 668 F.3d 307, 328 (6th Cir. 2012).



Because the Michigan Court of Appeals rejected petitioner's claims for lack of merit, petitioner faces a significant additional hurdle. He must demonstrate either that the decision of the state court "was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States" or that it "was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

The federal courts have generally recognized two types of objectionable vouching. See *Johnson v. Bell*, 525 F.3d 466, 482 (6th Cir. 2008); *Brown v. McKee*, 231 F. App'x 469, 478 (6th Cir. 2007) (citing *United States v. Francis*, 170 F.3d 546, 550 (6th Cir. 1999)); but see *Wogenstahl v. Mitchell*, 668 F.3d at 328 (treating the two aspects of vouching as part of a single standard). The first type impermissibly places the government's prestige behind the witness to bolster the witness's credibility. *Francis*, 170 F.3d at 550. In the second type of impermissible vouching, also known as bolstering, the prosecutor invites the jury to believe that there is other evidence, known to the prosecutor but not introduced into evidence, justifying the prosecutor's belief in the defendant's guilt. *Id.* at 551. Neither type is at issue here.

Moreover, the Supreme Court has never recognized "vouching" as a constitutional-level claim. "There is no 'clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States' against 'vouching.'" *Vance*

*v. Berghuis*, No. 1:09-cv-137, 2013 WL 3161326, at \*23 (W.D. Mich. June 20, 2013) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1) and citing *Parker v. Matthews*, 567 U.S. at 47-48).

The Michigan Court of Appeals found no prosecutorial misconduct. Petitioner was not deprived of a fair trial. The prosecutor was free to argue the evidence and the reasonable inferences that arose from it. “The prosecutor’s argument was merely a restatement of Detective Scott’s testimony that there was no evidence to suggest that Venus was alive.” (ECF No. 7-31 at PageID.4255). The Michigan Court of Appeals’ decision easily withstands habeas corpus review under applicable standards. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

## **V. Jury Instructions**

Ground V is petitioner’s argument that he was denied due process when the court, at the request of the prosecution, supplemented the standard jury instruction on first-degree murder with an instruction that vouched for the prosecution’s view of the evidence. (ECF No. 1 at PageID.10; ECF No. 1-1 at PageID.30; *see also* Defendant-Appellant’s Brief at 39-41, ECF No. 7-31, PageID.4305-07).

There is no general federal right to a properly instructed jury. With few exceptions, the substance of jury instructions are a matter of state law. *See Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 70-72 (1991). Consequently, a federal court may grant habeas corpus relief based on errors in state jury instructions only in “extraordinary cases.” *Daniels v. Lafler*, 501 F.3d 735, 741 (6th Cir. 2007) (citing *Lewis v. Jeffers*, 497 U.S. 764, 780 (1990)). A habeas court may not grant relief on the basis of an

allegedly erroneous instruction on evidence merely because it disagrees with the instruction. The only question in habeas corpus is “whether the ailing instruction by itself so infected the entire trial that the resulting conviction violates due process.” *Estelle*, 502 U.S. at 72 (quoting *Cupp v. Naughten*, 414 U.S. 141, 147 (1973)); accord *Waddington v. Sarausad*, 555 U.S. 179, 191 (2009).

“It must be established not merely that the instruction is undesirable, erroneous, or even ‘universally condemned,’ but that it violated some constitutional right.” *Estelle*, 502 U.S. at 72 (quotations and citation omitted). “It is well established that the instruction ‘may not be judged in artificial isolation,’ but must be considered in the context of the instructions as a whole and the trial record.” *Id.* (quoting *Cupp v. Naughten*, 414 U.S. at 147).

Petitioner “concede[d], the supplemental instruction was an accurate statement of the law. A victim’s body is not always necessary to establish the corpus delicti of homicide.” (ECF No. 7-31 at PageID.4255). Petitioner offered no argument that the supplemental instruction did not apply to the facts of the case. (*Id.*). The Michigan Court of Appeals rejected petitioner’s argument that the supplemental instruction encouraged the jury to disregard the fact that the prosecutor failed to present proof of Venus Stewart’s death:

The supplemental instruction drew the jury’s attention to the fact that Venus’s body was not found; however, the supplemental instruction did not lessen the prosecutor’s burden of proof or encourage the jury to disregard the lack of a body. The supplemental instruction, while stating that Venus’s body need not be recovered, reiterated that the prosecutor was required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Venus

was dead. Thus, when the instructions for first-degree premeditated murder are read in the entirety, the instructions required the jury to find beyond a reasonable doubt that Venus was dead, regardless of whether her body was recovered, and that she died as a result of an act of defendant. Because the supplemental instruction accurately stated the law, was applied, and did not lessen the prosecutor's burden of proving that Venus was dead as a result of an act of defendant, we conclude there was no instructional error.

(ECF No. 7-31 at PageID.4254-56).

Petitioner has not addressed, much less carried his burden under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). I find that Ground V does not provide a basis for habeas corpus relief.

## **VI. Certificate of Appealability**

Even though I have concluded that petitioner's habeas petition should be denied, under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2), the Court must also determine whether a certificate of appealability should be granted. A certificate should issue if petitioner has demonstrated a "substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals has disapproved issuance of blanket denials of a certificate of appealability. *Murphy v. Ohio*, 263 F.3d 466 (6th Cir. 2001). Rather, the district court must "engage in a reasoned assessment of each claim" to determine whether a certificate is warranted. *Id.* at 467.

I have examined each of petitioner's claims under the standards set forth by the Supreme Court in *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473 (2000). Under *Slack*, to warrant a grant of the certificate, "[t]he petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." *Id.* "A petitioner satisfies this standard by demonstrating

that ... jurists could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003). In applying this standard, the Court may not conduct a full merits review, but must limit its examination to a threshold inquiry into the underlying merit of Petitioner's claims. *Id.*

I find that reasonable jurists could not conclude that this Court's denial of petitioner's claims would be debatable or wrong. Accordingly, I recommend that a certificate of appealability should be denied.

### **Recommended Disposition**

For the foregoing reasons, I recommend that the habeas corpus petition be denied on its merits. I further recommend that a certificate of appealability be denied.

Dated: December 21, 2017

/s/ Phillip J. Green  
PHILLIP J. GREEN  
United States Magistrate Judge

### **NOTICE TO PARTIES**

ANY OBJECTIONS to this Report and Recommendation must be filed and served within fourteen days of service of this notice on you. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). All objections and responses to objections are governed by W.D. MICH. LCIVR 72.3(b). Failure to file timely and specific objections may constitute a waiver of any further right of appeal. See *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *Keeling v. Warden, Lebanon Corr. Inst.*, 673 F.3d 452, 458 (6th Cir. 2012); *United States v. Branch*, 537 F.3d 582, 587 (6th Cir. 2008). General objections do not suffice. See *McClanahan v. Comm'r of Social Security*, 474 F.3d 830, 837 (6th Cir. 2006); *Frontier Ins. Co. v. Blaty*, 454 F.3d 590, 596-97 (6th Cir. 2006).

**APPENDIX E**



**STATE OF MICHIGAN**  
**COURT OF APPEALS**

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PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v

DOUGLAS HARRIE STEWART,

Defendant-Appellant.

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UNPUBLISHED  
September 11, 2012

No. 303879  
St. Joseph Circuit Court  
LC No. 10-016574-FC

Before: MARKEY, P.J., and SHAPIRO and RONAYNE KRAUSE, JJ.

PER CURIAM.

Following a jury trial, defendant was convicted of premeditated first-degree murder, MCL 750.316(1)(a), and conspiracy to commit first-degree premeditated murder, MCL 750.157a. The trial court sentenced defendant to concurrent terms of life in prison. Defendant appeals by right. We affirm.

This case involves the disappearance of Venus Stewart, defendant's wife. In April 2010, Venus, along with the couple's two daughters, lived with Venus's parents in Colon, Michigan. Defendant lived in Newport News, Virginia. Ricky Spencer, who met defendant over X-Box Live, testified that when he visited defendant in April 2010, defendant indicated that there was a good chance that he could get away with killing Venus. Defendant asked Spencer to be his alibi, i.e., to live in his apartment and pretend to be him. Spencer pretended to be defendant on April 15 and 16, 2010. According to Spencer, during the morning of April 16, defendant called him and said the plan was off because he had been pulled over by a police officer in Ohio. Spencer then pretended to be defendant on April 25 and 26, 2010. Spencer testified that he received a telephone call from defendant around 8:30 a.m. on April 26, and defendant told him, "Okay, dude, it's done." Defendant explained to Spencer that he pretended to be a mailman delivering a package and that when Venus came outside to open the front gate, he placed Venus in a headlock. Venus's body has not been found.

On appeal, defendant argues that he was denied due process because Michael Fisher provided expert testimony after the prosecutor stipulated that he would not. Fisher, an FBI electronics and forensic examiner, testified he obtained data from Spencer's global positioning system (GPS) unit and translated the data into a readable format. Fisher's "translations" were admitted into evidence as exhibits 174 and 175. We review a trial court's evidentiary decisions for an abuse of discretion. *People v Unger*, 278 Mich App 210, 216; 749 NW2d 272 (2008). An

abuse of discretion occurs when the trial court's decision falls outside the range of reasonable and principled outcomes. *Id.* at 217.

Pursuant to the prosecutor's stipulation, Fisher was not qualified as an expert witness. Thus, the issue is whether Fisher provided expert testimony. The distinction between lay and expert testimony is that lay testimony "result[s] from a process of reasoning familiar in everyday life" and expert testimony results from "a process which can be mastered only by specialists in the field." *Donlin v Philips Lighting North America Corp*, 581 F3d 73, 81 (CA 3, 2009) (citations omitted). Expert testimony concerns matters that are not within the knowledge of a lay person. *People v Ray*, 191 Mich App 706, 708; 479 NW2d 1 (1991).

Fisher testified that the data stored in the GPS unit was in binary code, which is not readable by him or others, and that exhibits 174 and 175 were a "translation" of the actual data stored inside the GPS unit performed by software programs designed for that purpose. But, Fisher's testimony does not suggest that Fisher himself translated or interpreted the data that was stored inside the GPS unit nor that getting the software programs to run required any specialized knowledge or training. Thus, the trial court did not err in allowing him to offer lay testimony. Defense counsel still had the opportunity to cross-examine Fisher on his apparent lack of knowledge as to how the software actually worked and, could perhaps have challenged admission of the results of the software process as unreliable and lacking in foundation, but elected not to do so. Therefore admission of exhibits 174 and 175 into evidence was not error. *Unger*, 278 Mich App at 216.<sup>1</sup>

Defendant also argues that he was denied a fair trial when his motion to disqualify the trial judge was denied. According to defendant, the trial judge engaged in an improper ex parte communication with the prosecutor. After defendant's motion to disqualify was denied, defendant moved this Court for leave to appeal the order, and we denied leave "for lack of merit in the grounds presented." *People v Stewart*, unpublished order of the Court of Appeals, entered November 24, 2010 (Docket No. 300783). While the application for leave was brought on an interlocutory basis, the issue was one for which the record was fully developed and where the court understood that the issue had to be conclusively determined before trial and thus properly issued an order on the merits. There has been no change in the law, and there are no facts that were not known when we denied the application. Accordingly, the prior decision constitutes the

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<sup>1</sup> Even if we were to conclude that Fisher provided expert testimony and the trial court abused its discretion in admitting exhibits 174 and 175, the error would not require reversal of defendant's convictions. Exhibits 174 and 175 were not the only evidence that corroborated Spencer's testimony. The testimony of numerous witnesses, including that of Spencer's parents, an Ohio state trooper, employees of the law firm of Wilson & Wilson, a computer forensic examiner, and the night transportation supervisor for defendant's employer, as well as defendant's bank records and the telephone records of three TracFones corroborated Spencer's testimony. Based on all the evidence that corroborated Spencer's testimony, it does not affirmatively appear that it is more probable than not that any error in the admission of exhibits 174 and 175 was outcome determinative. *People v Whittaker*, 465 Mich 422, 426-427; 635 NW2d 687 (2001).

law of the case and we will not exercise our discretion to revisit the question. *Grace v Grace*, 253 Mich App 357, 363; 655 NW2d 595 (2002).

Next, defendant claims that the trial court erred in denying his motion for a mistrial after Spencer testified without objection that defendant said he would go on a rampage and cause harm to jurors if Venus injured their children. We review a trial court's decision on a motion for mistrial for an abuse of discretion. *People v Schaw*, 288 Mich App 231, 236; 791 NW2d 743 (2010). A trial court should grant a mistrial only when an irregularity occurs that is so prejudicial that it impairs the defendant's right to a fair trial and can be cured in no other way. *Id.*; *People v Horn*, 279 Mich App 31, 36; 755 NW2d 212 (2008).

Defendant moved the trial court for a mistrial on the ground that Spencer testified that defendant threatened the jury; however, as the trial court stated in denying defendant's motion for mistrial, defendant's statement to Spencer was not a threat to his jury. Spencer testified that defendant said that he believed his wife Venus was harming his children and that if defendant did nothing and then learned his children were in fact harmed, he would go on a rampage killing people, including Venus, her family and the lawyers, prosecutors, and jury. But nothing happened to defendant's children, and the statement was made in the furtherance of the alleged conspiracy long before defendant's jury was empanelled. No reasonable person could construe defendant's statement to Spencer about going on a rampage as a threat against defendant's jury.

In addition, we find no merit to defendant's argument that Spencer's testimony about defendant's statement of going on a rampage was not relevant and unfairly prejudicial and therefore should not have been admitted under MRE 403. All relevant evidence is prejudicial to some extent. *People v Murphy (On Remand)*, 282 Mich App 571, 582; 766 NW2d 303 (2009). Here, the testimony provided the context for highly relevant evidence of motive for murder. See *Unger*, 278 Mich App at 223 ("evidence of motive in a prosecution for murder is always relevant"). Evidence is unfairly prejudicial only when a danger exists that marginally probative evidence will be given undue or preemptive weight by the jury. *People v Crawford*, 458 Mich 376, 398; 582 NW2d 785 (1998). The danger that the jury would unfairly infer a threat directed at them was slight or nonexistent. Moreover, to the extent the testimony was subject to confusion, the trial court offered to provide the jury a cautionary instruction, which defendant declined. Curative instructions cure most trial errors because jurors are presumed to follow the court's instructions. *People v Bauder*, 269 Mich App 174, 190; 712 NW2d 506 (2005). We conclude there is no danger that the jury would give undue or preemptive weight to defendant's statement. Accordingly, the trial court's decision to deny defendant's motion for mistrial was not an abuse of discretion. *Schaw*, 288 Mich App at 236; *Horn*, 279 Mich App at 36.

Defendant claims that he was denied due process when the prosecutor vouched for the credibility of the lead investigator, Michael Scott, during closing arguments. To preserve a claim of prosecutorial misconduct for appellate review, a defendant must make a contemporaneous objection and request a curative instruction. *People v Callon*, 256 Mich App 312, 329, 662 NW2d 501 (2003). Because defendant did not object and request a curative instruction when the prosecutor allegedly vouched for Scott's credibility, defendant's claim of prosecutorial misconduct is unpreserved. We review unpreserved claims of prosecutorial misconduct for plain error affecting the defendant's substantial rights. *Id.*

The test for prosecutorial misconduct is whether the defendant was denied a fair and impartial trial. *People v Dobek*, 274 Mich App 58, 63; 732 NW2d 546 (2007). A prosecutor may not vouch for the credibility of a witness by implying that he has some special knowledge of the witness's truthfulness. *People v Thomas*, 260 Mich App 450, 455; 678 NW2d 631 (2004). But the prosecutor is free to argue the evidence and the reasonable inferences that arise from it. *People v Seals*, 285 Mich App 1, 22; 776 NW2d 314 (2009).

In rebuttal argument, the prosecutor argued that Scott "said there has been no evidence to make him believe that Venus Stewart is alive." The prosecutor's argument was merely a restatement of Scott's testimony that there was no evidence to suggest that Venus was alive. Because a prosecutor may argue the evidence, the prosecutor's argument was proper. There was no prosecutorial misconduct.

Finally, defendant argues that the trial court erred when it supplemented the standard jury instructions on first-degree premeditated murder with the instruction that Venus's body need not be recovered if the evidence convinced the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that Venus was dead. We review de novo claims of instructional error. *Dobek*, 274 Mich App at 82. A trial court's determination whether an instruction is applicable to the facts of the case is reviewed for an abuse of discretion. *Id.* We review jury instructions in their entirety to determine whether error occurred. *People v Milton*, 257 Mich App 467, 475; 668 NW2d 387 (2003).

A trial court must instruct the jury on the applicable law. *Dobek*, 274 Mich App at 82. Therefore, the instructions must include all the elements of the charged offenses and any material issues, defenses, and theories that are supported by the evidence. *Id.* "[I]t is well established that trial courts are not required to use the Michigan Criminal Jury Instructions, which do not have the official sanction of the Michigan Supreme Court." *People v McFall*, 224 Mich App 403, 414; 569 NW2d 828 (1997). It follows that a trial court may provide the jury with supplemental instructions that fairly and accurately apply the law to material issues in the case and the theories of the parties that are supported by the evidence. *Dobek*, 274 Mich App at 82.

As defendant concedes, the supplemental instruction was an accurate statement of the law. See *People v Fisher*, 193 Mich App 284, 287; 483 NW2d 452 (1992), where this Court stated that a victim's body is not always necessary to establish the corpus delicti of homicide. Defendant also makes no argument that the supplemental instruction did not apply to the facts of the case. Rather, defendant claims that the fact that Venus's body was never found was an important consideration for the jury in determining whether a murder occurred and whether he committed the murder. The supplemental instruction, he argues, encouraged the jury to disregard the fact that the prosecutor failed to present proof of Venus's death. We disagree.

The supplemental instruction drew the jury's attention to the fact that Venus's body was not found; however, the supplemental instruction did not lessen the prosecutor's burden of proof or encourage the jury to disregard the lack of a body. The supplemental instruction, while stating that Venus's body need not be recovered, reiterated that the prosecutor was required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Venus was dead. Thus, when the instructions for first-degree premeditated murder are read in the entirety, the instructions required the jury to find beyond a reasonable doubt that Venus was dead, regardless of whether her body was recovered, and that she died as a result of an act of defendant. Because the supplemental instruction accurately

stated the law, was applied, and did not lessen the prosecutor's burden of proving that Venus was dead as a result of an act of defendant, we conclude there was no instructional error.

We affirm.

/s/ Jane E. Markey

/s/ Douglas B. Shapiro

/s/ Amy Ronayne Krause

**APPENDIX F**



# Order

**Michigan Supreme Court  
Lansing, Michigan**

April 1, 2013

Robert P. Young, Jr.,  
Chief Justice

146129

Michael F. Cavanagh  
Stephen J. Markman  
Mary Beth Kelly  
Brian K. Zahra  
Bridget M. McCormack  
David F. Viviano,  
Justices

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
Plaintiff-Appellee,

v

SC: 146129  
COA: 303879  
St. Joseph CC: 10-016574-FC

DOUGLAS HARRIE STEWART,  
Defendant-Appellant.

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On order of the Court, the application for leave to appeal the September 11, 2012 judgment of the Court of Appeals is considered, and it is DENIED, because we are not persuaded that the questions presented should be reviewed by this Court.



s0325

I, Corbin R. Davis, Clerk of the Michigan Supreme Court, certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the order entered at the direction of the Court.

April 1, 2013

*Corbin R. Davis*

Clerk