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

<b>TROY D. WILLIAMS,</b>  Petitioner,  <b>v.</b>  <b>EDMUND G. BROWN,</b>  Respondent.
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Case No. 1:15-cv-00465 MJS (HC)

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THE  
PETITION SHOULD NOT BE DISMISSED  
FOR PETITIONER'S FAILURE TO  
EXHAUST STATE REMEDIES**

Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner was convicted on March 12, 2013 of unlawful driving or taking of a motor vehicle. In his petition, Petitioner does not challenge his underlying conviction. Instead, he challenges the calculation of the rate at which he is entitled to accrue good conduct time. (Pet., ECF No. 1.) Petitioner provides copies of some administrative appeals to correctional officials regarding his good time credit calculation claim. However, he provides no documentation regarding his presentation of the claim to the state courts.

Petitioner must show cause as to whether he has exhausted his state remedies in order to proceed with this petition in federal court.

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1 **I. DISCUSSION**

2 Rule 4 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases requires the Court to make a  
3 preliminary review of each petition for writ of habeas corpus. The Court must dismiss a  
4 petition "[i]f it plainly appears from the petition . . . that the petitioner is not entitled to  
5 relief." Rule 4 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases; Hendricks v. Vasquez, 908 F.2d  
6 490 (9th Cir.1990). Otherwise, the Court will order Respondent to respond to the petition.  
7 Rule 5 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases.

8 A petitioner who is in state custody and wishes to collaterally challenge his  
9 conviction by a petition for writ of habeas corpus must exhaust state judicial remedies.  
10 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). The exhaustion doctrine is based on comity to the state court  
11 and gives the state court the initial opportunity to correct the state's alleged constitutional  
12 deprivations. Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991); Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S.  
13 509, 518 (1982); Buffalo v. Sunn, 854 F.2d 1158, 1163 (9th Cir. 1988).

14 A petitioner can satisfy the exhaustion requirement by providing the highest state  
15 court with a full and fair opportunity to consider each claim before presenting it to the  
16 federal court. Duncan v. Henry, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995); Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S.  
17 270, 276 (1971); Johnson v. Zenon, 88 F.3d 828, 829 (9th Cir. 1996). A federal court will  
18 find that the highest state court was given a full and fair opportunity to hear a claim if the  
19 petitioner has presented the highest state court with the claim's factual and legal basis.  
20 Duncan, 513 U.S. at 365 (legal basis); Kenney v. Tamayo-Reyes, 504 U.S. 1, 9 (1992)  
21 (factual basis).

22 Additionally, the petitioner must have specifically told the state court that he was  
23 raising a federal constitutional claim. Duncan, 513 U.S. at 365-66; Lyons v. Crawford,  
24 232 F.3d 666, 669 (9th Cir.2000), amended, 247 F.3d 904 (2001); Hiivala v. Wood, 195  
25 F.3d 1098, 1106 (9th Cir.1999); Keating v. Hood, 133 F.3d 1240, 1241 (9th Cir.1998). In  
26 Duncan, the United States Supreme Court reiterated the rule as follows:

27 In Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 275 . . . (1971), we said that  
28 exhaustion of state remedies requires that petitioners "fairly present"  
federal claims to the state courts in order to give the State the

1 "opportunity to pass upon and correct' alleged violations of the prisoners'  
2 federal rights" (some internal quotation marks omitted). If state courts are  
3 to be given the opportunity to correct alleged violations of prisoners'  
4 federal rights, they must surely be alerted to the fact that the prisoners are  
asserting claims under the United States Constitution. If a habeas  
petitioner wishes to claim that an evidentiary ruling at a state court trial  
denied him the due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth  
Amendment, he must say so, not only in federal court, but in state court.

5 Duncan, 513 U.S. at 365-366. The Ninth Circuit examined the rule further, stating:

6 Our rule is that a state prisoner has not "fairly presented" (and thus  
7 exhausted) his federal claims in state court unless he specifically indicated  
8 to that court that those claims were based on federal law. See Shumway  
9 v. Payne, 223 F.3d 982, 987-88 (9th Cir. 2000). Since the Supreme  
10 Court's decision in Duncan, this court has held that the petitioner must  
11 make the federal basis of the claim explicit either by citing federal law or  
12 the decisions of federal courts, even if the federal basis is "self-evident,"  
Gatlin v. Madding, 189 F.3d 882, 889 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing Anderson v.  
Harless, 459 U.S. 4, 7 . . . (1982), or the underlying claim would be  
decided under state law on the same considerations that would control  
resolution of the claim on federal grounds. Hiivala v. Wood, 195 F3d 1098,  
1106-07 (9th Cir. 1999); Johnson v. Zenon, 88 F.3d 828, 830-31 (9th Cir.  
1996); . . . .

13 In Johnson, we explained that the petitioner must alert the state court to  
14 the fact that the relevant claim is a federal one without regard to how  
15 similar the state and federal standards for reviewing the claim may be or  
how obvious the violation of federal law is.

16 Lyons v. Crawford, 232 F.3d 666, 668-669 (9th Cir. 2000).

17 Upon review of the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus, it appears that  
18 Petitioner has not presented his claims to the highest state court, the California Supreme  
19 Court. Petitioner must inform the Court if, in fact, his claims have been presented to the  
20 California Supreme Court, and if possible, provide the Court with a copy of the petition  
21 filed in the California Supreme Court along with a copy of any ruling made by the  
22 California Supreme Court. Without knowing whether his claim has been presented to the  
23 California Supreme Court, the Court is unable to proceed to the merits of the petition. 28  
U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1).

24 **II. ORDER**

25 Accordingly, Petitioner is ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE why the petition should  
26 not be dismissed for Petitioner's failure to exhaust state remedies. Petitioner is  
27 ORDERED to inform the Court what claims have been presented to the California  
28

1 Supreme Court within thirty (30) days of the date of service of this order.

2 Petitioner is forewarned that failure to follow this order will result in dismissal of  
3 the petition pursuant to Local Rule 110.

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5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated: March 27, 2015

7 */s/ Michael J. Seng*  
8 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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