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

RICARDO ROCHA,
Petitioner,

v.

**SUPERIOR COURT COUNTY OF
TULARE,**
Respondent.

Case No. 1:16-cv-01680 MJS (HC)

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION TO
DISMISS PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS FOR FAILURE TO
EXHAUST STATE REMEDIES**

**ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT TO
ASSIGN DISTRICT COURT JUDGE TO THE
PRESENT MATTER**

Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner challenges a conviction from the Tulare County Superior Court. (Pet., ECF No. 1.) In his petition, Petitioner states that he did not seek review of the claims presented in the petition from any state court, including the California Supreme Court.

I. Background

Petitioner is currently in the custody of the California Department of Corrections. On November 4, 2016, Petitioner filed the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus in this Court challenging his conviction from the Tulare County Superior Court. (Pet., ECF No.

1 1.)

2 In his petition, Petitioner stated that he had not sought review of claims in the
3 instant petition from any California courts, including the California Supreme Court. On
4 November 8, 2016, this Court ordered Petitioner to show cause why the petition should
5 not be dismissed for failure to exhaust state remedies. Petitioner was forewarned that
6 failure to comply with the order would result in dismissal of the petition. (Order, ECF No.
7 4.) On November 23, 2016, Petitioner filed a response to the order to show cause. His
8 response presented legal arguments, but no further information regarding exhaustion of
9 his claims in state court.

10 **II. Discussion**

11 **A. Procedural Grounds to Dismiss Petition**

12 Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases allows a district court to
13 dismiss a petition if it “plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the
14 petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court” The Advisory Committee Notes
15 to Rule 5 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases state that “an alleged failure to exhaust
16 state remedies may be raised by the attorney general, thus avoiding the necessity of a
17 formal answer as to that ground.” Based on the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases,
18 the Court will determine whether Petitioner is entitled to relief pursuant to its authority
19 under Rule 4.

20 **B. Exhaustion of State Remedies**

21 A petitioner who is in state custody and wishes to collaterally challenge his
22 conviction by a petition for writ of habeas corpus must exhaust state judicial remedies.
23 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). The exhaustion doctrine is based on comity to the state court
24 and gives the state court the initial opportunity to correct the state's alleged constitutional
25 deprivations. Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991); Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S.
26 509, 518 (1982).

27 A petitioner can satisfy the exhaustion requirement by providing the highest state
28 court with a full and fair opportunity to consider each claim before presenting it to the

1 federal court. Duncan v. Henry, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995); Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S.
2 270, 276 (1971); Johnson v. Zenon, 88 F.3d 828, 829 (9th Cir. 1996). Additionally, the
3 petitioner must have specifically told the state court that he was raising a federal
4 constitutional claim. Duncan, 513 U.S. at 365-66; Lyons v. Crawford, 232 F.3d 666, 669
5 (9th Cir. 2000), amended, 247 F.3d 904 (2001). In Duncan, the United States Supreme
6 Court reiterated the rule as follows:

7 In Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 275 . . . (1971), we said that
8 exhaustion of state remedies requires that petitioners "fairly present[t]"
9 federal claims to the state courts in order to give the State the
10 "opportunity to pass upon and correct alleged violations of the prisoners'
11 federal rights" (some internal quotation marks omitted). If state courts are
12 to be given the opportunity to correct alleged violations of prisoners'
13 federal rights, they must surely be alerted to the fact that the prisoners are
14 asserting claims under the United States Constitution. If a habeas
15 petitioner wishes to claim that an evidentiary ruling at a state court trial
16 denied him the due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth
17 Amendment, he must say so, not only in federal court, but in state court.

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

19 Our rule is that a state prisoner has not "fairly presented" (and thus
20 exhausted) his federal claims in state court *unless he specifically indicated*
21 *to that court that those claims were based on federal law. See Shumway*
22 *v. Payne*, 223 F.3d 982, 987-88 (9th Cir. 2000). Since the Supreme
23 Court's decision in Duncan, this court has held that the *petitioner must*
24 *make the federal basis of the claim explicit either by citing federal law or*
25 *the decisions of federal courts, even if the federal basis is "self-evident,"*
26 Gatlin v. Madding, 189 F.3d 882, 889 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing Anderson v.
27 Harless, 459 U.S. 4, 7 . . . (1982), or the underlying claim would be
28 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);

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

Lyons, 232 F.3d at 668-669 (italics added).

As stated above, Petitioner was informed by the Court that the claims of his
federal petition were unexhausted and was ordered to show cause why the petition
should not be dismissed. Petitioner responded, but did not provide any information
regarding exhaustion of his claims in state court. As Petitioner has not presented

1 evidence that he has exhausted the claims in the instant petition with the California
2 Supreme Court, the petition must be dismissed.

3 **III. Recommendation**

4 Accordingly, it is RECOMMENDED that the petition be DISMISSED without
5 prejudice for failure to exhaust state court remedies. Further, the Court ORDERS the
6 Clerk of Court to assign a District Court Judge to the present matter.

7 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
8 Court Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636
9 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court,
10 Eastern District of California. Within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy, any
11 party may file written objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a
12 document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and
13 Recommendations." Replies to the objections shall be served and filed within fourteen
14 (14) days (plus three (3) days if served by mail) after service of the objections. The Court
15 will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(C). The
16 parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the
17 right to appeal the District Court's order. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th
18 Cir. 2014).

19
20 IT IS SO ORDERED.

21 Dated: December 19, 2016

/s/ Michael J. Seng
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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