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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GREGORY EUGENE BISEL,
Petitioner,

v.

RAY FISHER, JR., Warden, and SCOTT
KERNAN, Secretary, California
Department of Corrections and
Rehabilitation

Respondent.

Case No. 1:17-cv-00013-SKO HC

**ORDER GRANTING PETITIONER'S
MOTION FOR STAY AND ABEYANCE**

(Docs. 2 and 12)

Petitioner Gregory Eugene Bisel is a state prisoner who seeks to proceed with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. On December 16, 2016, Petitioner filed the petition, setting forth two fully exhausted claims, and moved for an order of stay and abeyance pending resolution of his unexhausted claims of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel in California state courts. Because the petition did not specifically set forth the unexhausted claims for which petitioner sought an order of stay and abeyance, on January 13, 2017, the Court directed Petitioner to file a supplemental declaration listing the claims for which he seeks a stay pending exhaustion. In compliance with the Court's order, Petitioner filed the supplemental declaration on January 24, 2017.

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PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

In Fresno County (California) Superior Court, a jury convicted Petitioner of two counts of annoying or molesting a minor child following a prior felony conviction, contrary to California Penal Code § 647.6(c)(2). The court sentenced Petitioner to a prison term of 15 years and 8 months.

Petitioner pursued a direct appeal, alleging constitutional claims relating to the late discovery of a recorded police interview with the victim and denial of Petitioner’s right to represent himself (*Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806 (1975)). The California Court of Appeal affirmed Petitioner’s conviction on August 10, 2016. The California Supreme Court denied the petition for review on October 19, 2016.

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DISCUSSION

A federal district court may not address a petition for writ of habeas corpus unless the petitioner has exhausted state remedies with respect to each claim raised. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 515 (1982). A petition is fully exhausted when the highest state court has had a full and fair opportunity to consider all claims before the petitioner presents them to the federal court. *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 276 (1971). "[P]etitioners who come to federal courts with 'mixed' petitions run the risk of forever losing their opportunity for federal review of the unexhausted claims. *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269, 275 (2005).

Federal district courts should stay mixed petitions only in limited circumstances. *Id.* at 277. A district court may stay a mixed petition if (1) the petitioner demonstrates good cause for failing to have first exhausted all claims in state court; (2) the claims potentially have merit; and (3) petitioner has not been dilatory in pursuing the litigation. *Id.* at 277-78. In the alternative, a court may stay a mixed petition if (1) the petitioner amends his petition to delete any unexhausted claims; (2) the court stays and holds in abeyance the amended, fully exhausted petition, allowing the petitioner to

1 proceed to exhaust the deleted claims in state court; and (3) petitioner later amends his petition and
2 reattaches the newly exhausted claims to the original petition. *Kelly v. Small*, 315 F.3d 1063, 1070-
3 71 (9th Cir. 2003). The *Kelly* procedure is riskier than the *Rhines* procedure since it does not protect
4 the petitioner's unexhausted claims from expiring during the stay. *King v. Ryan*, 564 F.3d 1133,
5 1135 (9th Cir. 2009).

6 Despite the risk of the unexhausted claims becoming time-barred in the course of the *Kelly*
7 procedure, a petitioner may elect to use that alternative since it does not require him to demonstrate
8 good cause as *Rhines* does. *King*, 564 F.3d at 1140. Petitioner requests that the Court issue an
9 order of stay and abeyance under *Rhines*. Since the Court concludes that Petitioner has
10 demonstrated good cause in this case, it will analyze Petitioner's motion using the *Rhines*
11 alternative.
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13 *Rhines* does not define what constitutes good cause for failure to exhaust, and the Ninth
14 Circuit has provided no clear guidance beyond holding that the test is less stringent than an
15 "extraordinary circumstances" standard. *Jackson v. Roe*, 425 F.3d 654, 661-62 (9th Cir. 2005). If
16 the claims are not "plainly meritless," and if the delays are not intentional or attributable to abusive
17 tactics, however, the *Rhines* court opined that a district court would abuse its discretion in denying
18 a stay. 544 U.S. at 278.
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20 Nothing in the record suggests that Petitioner has intentionally or maliciously failed to
21 pursue his potentially meritorious claims. Accordingly, the Court finds good cause for the
22 unexhausted claims and will grant stay and abeyance under *Rhines*.
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24 CONCLUSION AND ORDER

25 The Court hereby ORDERS as follows:

26 1. The Court GRANTS Petitioner's motion for stay and abeyance pursuant to *Rhines v.*
27 *Weber*, 544 U.S. 269, 275 (1995), to permit exhaustion of the five unexhausted claims detailed in
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1 Petitioner's supplemental declaration (Doc. 12).

2 2. Petitioner is DIRECTED to file a status report within thirty (30) days of the date of
3 this Order advising the Court of the status of the state court proceedings.

4 3. Petitioner shall file an additional status report every ninety (90) days thereafter.

5 4. Within thirty (30) days after the California Supreme Court issues a final order
6 resolving the unexhausted claims, Petitioner shall file a motion to lift the stay and an amended
7 habeas petition setting forth all exhausted claims. The Court shall then screen the petition pursuant
8 to the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.
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10 5. If Petitioner fails to comply with this Order, the Court will vacate the stay, *nunc pro*
11 *tunc* to the date of this Order, and dismiss the petition without prejudice for failure to exhaust all
12 claims but with leave to file an amended petition. *See Anthony v. Cambra*, 236 F.3d 568, 574 (9th
13 Cir. 2000). Such dismissal may render the petition untimely in light of the one-year statute of
14 limitations under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act ("AEDPA").
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17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 Dated: January 29, 2017

/s/ Sheila K. Olerto
19 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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