Harvey v. Kramer

Doc. 6

Order Granting Motion to Stay Habeas Petition; Instructions to Clerk P:\PRO-SE\SJ.Rmw\HC.08\Harvey947stayfull.wpd 2

June 12, 2008. Concurrently, petitioner filed a motion to stay and hold his petition in abeyance.

DISCUSSION

Petitioner has filed a motion to stay his fully exhausted petition in order to raise four unexhausted claims in state court. Specifically, petitioner states that he filed his petition raising one exhausted claim because he understood that a mixed petition would be dismissed. Further, he did not want to violate the one-year statute of limitations deadline under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act ("AEDPA"), so elected to file a fully exhausted petition. However, he wishes to raise four other claims that have not yet been exhausted, so requests a stay of the presently filed petition and subsequent amendment once the new claims are exhausted.

It is well-settled that a district court has the discretion to hold in abeyance a petition containing only exhausted claims. Calderon v. United States Dist. Court (Thomas), 144 F.3d 618, 620 (9th Cir. 1998); Calderon v. United States District Court (Taylor), 134 F.3d 981, 988 (9th Cir. 1998); Greenawalt v. Stewart, 105 F.3d 1268, 1274 (9th Cir. 1997). However, the Ninth Circuit has held that its holding in Taylor in no way granted "district courts carte blanche to stay even fully exhausted habeas petitions." Taylor, 134 F.3d at 988 n.11. Rather, a stay should be granted in exceptional cases only: (1) the claims the petition seeks to pursue must be cognizable under § 2254; (2) there must be a likelihood of prejudice to the petitioner should a stay be denied; and (3) there must be no evidence that the motion for a stay is brought to delay, to vex, or harass, or that the request is an abuse of the writ. See Fetterly v. Paskett, 997 F.2d 1295, 1301-02 (9th Cir. 1993); see also Greenawalt, 105 F.3d at 1274. In addition, a district court cannot stay habeas proceedings indefinitely pending exhaustion in state court as to do so would make this court's compliance with the AEDPA's requirement for prompt resolution of § 2254 petitions impossible.

Here, petitioner's proposed unexhausted claims appear to be potentially cognizable under § 2254. Further, there is a likelihood of prejudice should a stay be denied because the claims may be foreclosed under the AEDPA's statute of limitations. Additionally, the court notes that respondent has yet to file an answer to the petition. Thus, petitioner does not appear to be intentionally delaying this action. Accordingly, petitioner's motion to stay the instant petition

California Supreme Court's final decision on petitioner's claims, as set forth below.

Accordingly, the Court orders as follows:

(docket no. 2) is GRANTED. This action is hereby STAYED until thirty days after the

Accordingly, the Court orders as follows.

- 1. Petitioner's motion for a stay is GRANTED. This action is hereby STAYED while petitioner exhausts his unexhausted claims in the state courts.
- 2. If petitioner wishes to have this court consider any of his unexhausted claims, he must properly present those claims to the California Supreme Court within thirty days of the date this order is filed. Thereafter, within thirty days of the California Supreme Court's decision, he must file an amended petition in this court setting forth his newly exhausted claims in addition to any previously exhausted claims he still wishes to have this Court consider.
- 3. The amended petition must include the caption and civil case number used in this order (No. C-08-2947 RMW (PR)) and the words FIRST AMENDED PETITION on the first page. The amended petition supersedes the original petition, and petitioner may not incorporate material from the prior petition by reference. The amended petition must only include exhausted claims, and it must forth <u>all</u> the claims petitioner wishes this court to consider with sufficient clarity and particularity for respondent to prepare an answer.
- 4. This stay will be lifted, and this matter will proceed, only upon the filing of the above-described amended petition, or a notice that petitioner has decided to abandon his unexhausted claims and wishes to proceed only with the exhausted claims in the original petition. If petitioner does not take any further action, this case will remain stayed and he will not receive any ruling by the court on his petition.

The Clerk shall ADMINISTRATIVELY CLOSE the file pending the stay of this action, and terminate Docket No. 2. This has no legal effect; it is purely a statistical procedure. When petitioner informs the court that exhaustion has been completed the case will be administratively re-opened.

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RONALD M. WHYTE
United States District Judge

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