

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ROBERT THOMAS WRIGHT,
Petitioner,

v.

CIVIL CASE NO. 05-CV-71866-DT
HONORABLE VICTORIA A. ROBERTS

DOUGLAS VASBINDER,
Respondent.

**OPINION AND ORDER SUMMARILY DISMISSING PETITION
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS WITHOUT PREJUDICE**

I. Introduction

This is a habeas case brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner Robert Wright, a state prisoner confined at the G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility in Jackson, Michigan, is challenging the revocation of his parole. In his pleadings, Petitioner states that he has an application for leave to appeal currently pending before the Michigan Supreme Court concerning the parole revocation.

II. Analysis

A prisoner filing a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. §2254 must first exhaust all state remedies. *O'Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 845 (1999) (“state prisoners must give the state courts one full fair opportunity to resolve any constitutional issues by invoking one complete round of the State’s established appellate review process”); *Rust v. Zent*, 17 F.3d 155, 160 (6th Cir. 1994). The burden is on the petitioner to prove exhaustion. *Rust*, 17 F.3d at 160.

Petitioner has not met his burden of showing exhaustion of state court remedies.

Petitioner admits that he has an appeal pending in the Michigan Supreme Court relating to the subject matter of this petition. Petitioner must complete the state court process before seeking habeas relief in this Court. Petitioner expresses concern because his application has been pending in the Michigan Supreme Court for six months. Such a delay, however, is not unduly lengthy and does not warrant this Court's intervention or a waiver of the exhaustion requirement.

Federal habeas law provides that a habeas petitioner is only entitled to relief if he can show that the state court adjudication of his claims 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. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). The state courts must first be given a fair opportunity to rule upon Petitioner's habeas claims before he can present those claims to this Court. Otherwise, the Court cannot apply the standard found at 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

III. Conclusion

For the reasons stated, this Court concludes that Petitioner has not fully exhausted his state court remedies. Accordingly, the habeas petition is **DISMISSED WITHOUT**

PREJUDICE.

SO ORDERED.

s/Victoria A. Roberts
Victoria A. Roberts
United States District Judge

Dated: May 20, 2005

The undersigned certifies that a copy of this document was served on the attorneys of record by electronic means or U.S. Mail on May 20, 2005.

s/Linda Vertriest _____
Deputy Clerk