

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

TERENCE ALVIN JOHNSON,

Petitioner,

v.

Civil No. 2:09-CV-10395

HONORABLE GERALD E. ROSEN

CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

SHIRLEY HARRY,

Respondent,

**OPINION AND ORDER GRANTING PETITIONER'S MOTION TO HOLD CASE IN
ABEYANCE, STAYING CASE WITH CONDITIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVELY
CLOSING THE CASE.**

Terence Alvin Johnson, ("Petitioner"), presently confined at the Brooks Correctional Facility in Muskegon Heights, Michigan, has filed a *pro se* petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, in which he challenges his conviction for second-degree criminal sexual conduct, M.C.L.A. 750.520c(1), and accosting a child under the age of 16 for immoral purposes, M.C.L.A. 750.145a. Petitioner has now filed a motion to hold the petition in abeyance to permit him to file a post-conviction motion in the state courts to raise additional claims that are not included in the current petition. For the reasons stated below, the Court will hold the petition in abeyance and will stay the proceedings under the terms outlined below in the opinion to permit petitioner to return to the state courts to exhaust his additional claims, failing which the petition shall be dismissed without prejudice. The Court will also administratively close the case.

I. Background

Petitioner was convicted of the above offenses following a jury trial in the

Macomb County Circuit Court. Petitioner's conviction was affirmed on appeal. *People v. Johnson*, No. 270444 (Mich.Ct.App. October 18, 2007); *lv. den.* 480 Mich. 1076, 744 N.W.2d 160 (2008).

On January 29, 2009, petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus, in which he seeks habeas relief on the two grounds which have been exhausted with the Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court on his direct appeal.¹

Petitioner has now filed a motion to hold the habeas petition in abeyance so that he can return to the Macomb County Circuit Court to present new claims in a post-conviction motion for relief from judgment, which have not yet been exhausted with the state courts.

II. Discussion

A federal district court has the authority to abate or dismiss a federal habeas action pending resolution of state post-conviction proceedings. See *Brewer v. Johnson*, 139 F. 3d 491, 493 (5th Cir. 1998). However, in order to stay federal proceedings and hold a habeas petition in abeyance pending resolution of state court proceedings, there must be exceptional or unusual circumstances. See *Sitto v. Bock*, 207 F. Supp. 2d 668, 676 (E.D. Mich. 2002); *Hudson v. Martin*, 68 F. Supp. 2d 798, 800 (E.D. Mich. 1999). Federal district courts are authorized to stay fully exhausted federal habeas petitions pending the exhaustion of other claims. See *Anthony v. Cambra*, 236 F. 3d 568, 575 (9th Cir. 2000); See also *Barnes v. Lafler*, No. 2007 WL 2646583, * 1 (E.D. Mich. September

¹ Under the prison mailbox rule, this Court will assume that petitioner actually filed his habeas petition on January 29, 2009, the date that it was signed and dated, despite the existence of some evidence that it may have been filed later with this Court. See *Brown v. McKee*, 232 F. Supp. 2d 761, 764, n. 1 (E.D. Mich. 2002).

5, 2007); *Tran v. Bell*, 145 F. Supp. 2d 939, 941-42 (W.D. Tenn. 2001); *Hill v. Mitchell*, 30 F. Supp. 2d 997, 1000 (S.D. Ohio 1998).

The Court will grant petitioner's motion to hold the petition in abeyance while he returns to the state courts to exhaust additional claims. In this case, the outright dismissal of the petition, albeit without prejudice, might result in preclusion of consideration of the petitioner's claims in this Court due to the expiration of the one year statute of limitations contained in the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA). See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). A common circumstance calling for abating a habeas petition arises when the original petition was timely filed, as was the case here, but a second, exhausted habeas petition would be time barred by the AEDPA's statute of limitations. See *Hargrove v. Brigano*, 300 F. 3d 717, 720-21 (6th Cir. 2002). The U.S. Supreme Court, in fact, has suggested that a habeas petitioner who is concerned about the possible effects of his state post-conviction filings on the AEDPA's statute of limitations could file a "protective" petition in federal court, as petitioner has apparently done here, and then ask for the petition to be held in abeyance pending the exhaustion of state post-conviction remedies. See *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 416 (2005)(citing *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269 (2005)). A federal court may stay a federal habeas petition and hold further proceedings in abeyance pending resolution of state court post-conviction proceedings, provided there is good cause for failure to exhaust claims and that the unexhausted claims are not "plainly meritless." *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 278.

However, even where a district court determines that a stay is appropriate pending exhaustion of state court remedies, the district court "should place reasonable

time limits on a petitioner's trip to state court and back." *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 278.

Petitioner states in his motion that the new claims he wishes to exhaust in the state courts were not presented as federal constitutional claims in state courts because his appellate attorney was ineffective. On remand from the United States Supreme Court, the federal district court in *Rhines* held that the ineffective assistance of post-conviction counsel constituted "good cause" for a habeas petitioner's failure to exhaust in the state court proceedings, so as to justify holding the petition in abeyance while the petitioner returned to the state courts to exhaust. *Rhines v. Weber*, 408 F. Supp. 844, 848-49 (D.S.D. 2005). This Court has previously held that the alleged ineffective assistance of appellate counsel constituted "good cause" for a habeas petitioner's failure to exhaust in the Michigan courts, so as to justify holding the petition in abeyance pending the exhaustion of additional claims in the state courts. See *Barnes v. Lafler*, No. 2007 WL 2646583, Slip. Op. at * 2 (Rosen, J.). Other judges in this district likewise have held that an appellate attorney's alleged ineffectiveness constitutes "good cause" to justify holding a habeas petition in abeyance pending the petitioner's return to the state courts. See *Taylor v. Prelesnik*, No. 2008 WL 3853300, * 3 (E.D. Mich. August 18, 2008)(Duggan, J.); *Wright v. Trombley*, No. 2007 WL 4181316, *2-3 (E.D.Mich. November 27, 2007)(Edmunds,J.); *Lanton v. Lafler*, No. 2007 WL 2780552, * 2 (E.D. Mich. September 24, 2007)(Steeh, J.); *Hayes v. Prelesnik*, No. 2007 WL 1834749, * 1 (E.D. Mich. June 25, 2007)(Ludington, J.); *Szymanski v. Renico*, No. 2007 WL 1760878, * 2 (E.D. Mich. June 15, 2007)(Lawson, J.); *Chambers v. White*, 2006 WL 276738, * 3 (E.D. Mich. February 2, 2006)(Cohn, J.); *Boyd v. Jones*, 2005 WL 2656639, * 4 (E.D. Mich. October 14, 2005)(Roberts, J.). In addition, petitioner's claims do not appear

plainly meritless. Finally, it does not appear that petitioner engaged in “intentionally dilatory tactics.” *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 278.

However, even where a district court determines that a stay is appropriate pending exhaustion, the district court “should place reasonable time limits on a petitioner’s trip to state court and back.” *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 278. To ensure that there are no delays by petitioner in exhausting state court remedies, this Court imposes time limits within which petitioner must proceed with his state court post-conviction proceedings. See *Palmer v. Carlton*, 276 F. 3d 777, 781 (6th Cir. 2002).

Petitioner’s method of properly exhausting these claims in the state courts would be through filing a motion for relief from judgment with the Macomb County Circuit Court under M.C.R. 6.502. See *Mikko v. Davis*, 342 F. Supp. 2d 643, 646 (E.D. Mich. 2004). A trial court is authorized to appoint counsel for petitioner, seek a response from the prosecutor, expand the record, permit oral argument, and hold an evidentiary hearing. M.C.R. 6.505-6.507, 6.508 (B) and (C). Denial of a motion for relief from judgment is reviewable by the Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court upon the filing of an application for leave to appeal. M.C.R. 6.509; M.C.R. 7.203; M.C.R. 7.302. *Nasr v. Stegall*, 978 F. Supp. 714, 717 (E.D. Mich. 1997). Petitioner is, in fact, required to appeal the denial of his post-conviction motion to the Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court in order to properly exhaust the claims that he would raise in his post-conviction motion. See e.g. *Mohn v. Bock*, 208 F. Supp. 2d 796, 800 (E.D. Mich. 2002).

III. ORDER

Accordingly, for the reasons stated, the Court **GRANTS** Petitioner's motion to

hold the petition in abeyance [Court Dkt. Entry # 5], and **STAYS** this action so that Petitioner can fully exhaust state court remedies as to additional federal claims. The stay is conditioned on Petitioner presenting his unexhausted claims to the state courts within 90 days of the filing date of this order, if he has not already done so. See *Hill v. Anderson*, 300 F.3d 679, 683 (6th Cir. 2002). The stay is further conditioned on Petitioner's return to this Court with an amended petition, using the same caption and case number, within 30 days of exhausting state remedies. See *Palmer v. Carlton*, 276 F.3d 777, 781 (6th Cir.2002). Should Petitioner fail to comply with these conditions, his case may be subject to dismissal.

To avoid administrative difficulties, the Court **ORDERS** the Clerk of Court to **ADMINISTRATIVELY CLOSE THIS CASE** for statistical purposes only. Nothing in this order or in the related docket entry shall be considered a dismissal or disposition of this matter. See *Sitto*, 207 F. Supp. 2d at 677.

s/Gerald E. Rosen
Chief Judge, United States District Court

Dated: March 6, 2009

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was served upon counsel of record on March 6, 2009, by electronic and/or ordinary mail.

s/LaShawn R. Saulsberry
Case Manager