

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ANTOINE SIMPSON,

Petitioner,

v.

Case Number 10-12343
Honorable Davis M. Lawson

CINDI CURTIN,

Respondent.

**ORDER GRANTING PETITIONER'S MOTION TO HOLD HABEAS PETITION IN
ABEYANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVELY CLOSING THE CASE**

The petitioner, Antoine Simpson, presently confined at the Oaks Correctional Facility in Manistee, Michigan, has filed a *pro se* application for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The petitioner was convicted of assault with intent to rob while armed, Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.89, first degree home invasion, Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.110a(2), felony-firearm, Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.224BA, and resisting and obstructing a police officer, Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.81d(1). He was sentenced to 15 to 40 years imprisonment for the assault conviction, 10 to 20 years imprisonment for the home invasion, two years imprisonment for the felon-in-possession conviction, and one to two years imprisonment for resisting and obstructing a police officer. The Michigan Court of Appeals affirmed his convictions, and on June 23, 2009, the Michigan Supreme Court denied leave to appeal. The petitioner alleges two violations of his constitutional rights during the state court proceedings. Both claims were raised on direct appeal before both the Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court.

Currently pending before the Court is the petitioner's motion to hold his habeas petition in abeyance. The petitioner is preparing to file a post-conviction motion asserting additional claims

that he later plans to add to his petition before this Court. The petitioner seeks to have the Court stay his habeas petition while he pursues state remedies for these claims.

State prisoners must exhaust available state remedies for their claims before a federal court may grant a writ of habeas corpus. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1); *Baldwin v. Reese*, 541 U.S. 27, 29 (2004). The doctrine of exhaustion of state remedies requires state prisoners to “fairly present” their claims as federal constitutional issues in the state courts before raising those claims in a federal habeas corpus petition. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A) and (c); *O’Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 844 (1999); *McMeans v. Brigano*, 228 F.3d 674, 680-81 (6th Cir. 2000); *Rust v. Zent*, 17 F.3d 155, 160 (6th Cir. 1994). The exhaustion requirement is satisfied if a prisoner invokes one complete round of the state’s established appellate review process, including a petition for discretionary review to a state supreme court. *O’Sullivan*, 526 U.S. at 845. A prisoner “‘fairly presents’ his claim to the state courts by citing a provision of the Constitution, federal decisions using constitutional analysis, or state decisions employing constitutional analysis in similar fact patterns.” *Levine v. Torvik*, 986 F.2d 1506, 1516 (6th Cir. 1993); see also *Prather v. Rees*, 822 F.2d 1418, 1420 (6th Cir. 1987) (holding that “[o]rdinarily, the state courts must have had the opportunity to pass on defendant’s claims of constitutional violations”). A Michigan petitioner must present each ground to both Michigan appellate courts before seeking federal habeas corpus relief. See *Mohn v. Bock*, 208 F. Supp. 2d 796, 800 (E.D. Mich. 2002); see also *Baldwin*, 541 U.S. at 29. The petitioner bears the burden of showing that state court remedies have been exhausted. *Rust*, 17 F.3d at 160.

The petitioner requests the opportunity to return to state court to exhaust new claims before presenting them to this Court. A dismissal of this action at this time would result in a subsequent habeas petition being barred by the one-year statute of limitations set forth in the Antiterrorism and

Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). The petitioner could not raise these new claims in a second petition without permission from the Court of Appeals, which would apply strict standards when determining whether to allow a second or subsequent petition. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2); *Durr v. Cordray*, 602 F.3d 731, 737 (6th Cir. 2010). In light of this dilemma, courts are not precluded from

retain[ing] jurisdiction over a meritorious claim and stay[ing] proceedings pending the complete exhaustion of state remedies. Indeed, there is every reason to do so when AEDPA gives a district court the alternative of simply denying a petition containing unexhausted but nonmeritorious claims, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2) (1994 ed., Supp. V), and when the failure to retain jurisdiction would foreclose federal review of a meritorious claim because of the lapse of AEDPA's 1-year limitations period.

Duncan v. Walker, 533 U.S. 167, 182-83 (2001) (Stevens, J., concurring). A stay and order of abeyance, however, is “available only in limited circumstances,” such as

when the district court determines there was good cause for the petitioner's failure to exhaust his claims first in state court. Moreover, even if a petitioner had good cause for that failure, the district court would abuse its discretion if it were to grant him a stay when his unexhausted claims are plainly meritless. *Cf.* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2) (“An application for a writ of habeas corpus may be denied on the merits, notwithstanding the failure of the applicant to exhaust the remedies available in the courts of the State.”).

. . . . And if a petitioner engages in abusive litigation tactics or intentional delay, the district court should not grant him a stay at all. *See* [*Zarvela v. Artuz*, 254 F.3d 374, 380-81 (2d Cir. 2001)].

Rhines v. Weber, 544 U.S. 269, 277-78 (2005).

The petitioner's new claims are not plainly meritless, and the petitioner does not appear to be engaged in abusive litigation tactics or intentional delay. In addition, the petitioner has shown “good cause” for not raising his new claims on direct appeal by asserting that his attorney failed to do so. The petitioner's motion will therefore be granted.

Accordingly, the petitioner's motion to hold this case in abeyance [dkt # 5] is **GRANTED**.

It is further **ORDERED** that the petition for writ of habeas corpus is **HELD IN ABEYANCE**. The petitioner may file a motion for relief from judgment in the state trial court on or before **October 25, 2010**. If the petitioner fails to file a motion for relief from judgment by that date, the Court will revive the petition for writ of habeas corpus and proceed to adjudicate the existing claims.

If the petitioner files a motion for relief from judgment in the trial court, he shall notify this Court that such papers have been filed. The case shall then be held in abeyance pending the petitioner's exhaustion of the unexhausted issues. The petitioner shall file an amended petition in this Court within **twenty-eight (28) days** after the conclusion of the state court proceedings. If the petitioner files an amended petition, the respondent shall file an answer addressing the allegations in the petition in accordance with Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts within **twenty-one (21) days** thereafter.

If, and when, the petitioner returns to federal court with an amended petition, following exhaustion of state remedies, he shall use the same caption and case number as appears on this order.

It is further **ORDERED** that to avoid administrative difficulties the Clerk of Court **CLOSE** this case for statistical purposes only. Nothing in this order or in the related docket entry shall be considered a dismissal of this matter.

It is further **ORDERED** that upon receipt of a motion to reinstate the habeas petition following exhaustion of state remedies, the Court may order the Clerk to reopen this case for

statistical purposes.

s/David M. Lawson
DAVID M. LAWSON
United States District Judge

Dated: August 23, 2010

PROOF OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing order was served upon each attorney or party of record herein by electronic means or first class U.S. mail on August 23, 2010.

s/Susan K. Pinkowski
SUSAN K. PINKOWSKI