King v. Kenney et al Doc. 9

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

| DONNELL KING, a inmate at the       | ) 8:14CV358  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Nebraska State Penitentiary,        | )            |
|                                     |              |
| Petitioner,                         |              |
| · ·                                 | ) MEMORANDUM |
| v.                                  | ) AND ORDER  |
|                                     | )            |
| MICHAEL KENNEY, Director of the     | )            |
| Nebraska Department of Correctional | )            |
| Services, and JON BRUNING, The      | )            |
| Attorney General of the State of    |              |
| Nebraska, et al.,                   | )            |
|                                     | )            |
| Respondents.                        | )            |
|                                     |              |

The Court has conducted an initial review of the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Filing No. 1) to determine whether the claims made by Petitioner Donnell King ("Petitioner" or "King") are, when liberally construed, potentially cognizable in federal court. Condensed and summarized for clarity, King raised the following claims in his habeas corpus petition:

Claim One: King was denied due process when the state district court

imposed a greater sentence following King's successful appeal of the state district court's earlier sentences. (Filing No. 1 at

ECF 5-11.)

Claim Two: King was denied due process when the Nebraska Supreme

Court held King's new sentence was functionally equivalent to

his original sentence. (Id. at ECF 12-14.)

Claim Three: King was denied due process when the Nebraska Supreme

Court determined his sentence was not imposed in violation of the United States Supreme Court's holding in *North Carolina v.* 

Pearce. (Id. at ECF 15-20.)

Claim Four: King was denied due process when the Nebraska Court of

Appeals determined it did not have jurisdiction over King's

appeal. (Id. at ECF 20-23.)

The Court determines that these claims, when liberally construed, are potentially cognizable in federal court. However, the Court cautions King that no determination has been made regarding the merits of these claims or any defenses to them or whether there are procedural bars that will prevent King from obtaining the relief sought. Accordingly,

## IT IS ORDERED:

- 1. Upon initial review of the habeas corpus petition (Filing No. 1), the Court preliminarily determines that King's claims are potentially cognizable in federal court.
- 2. The Clerk's Office is directed to mail copies of this Memorandum and Order and the habeas corpus petition to Respondents and the Nebraska Attorney General by regular first-class mail.
- 3. By **May 4, 2015**, Respondents must file a motion for summary judgment or state court records in support of an answer. The Clerk's Office is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: **May 4, 2015**: deadline for Respondents to file state court records in support of answer or motion for summary judgment.
- 4. If Respondents elect to file a motion for summary judgment, the following procedures must be followed by Respondents and Petitioner:
  - A. The motion for summary judgment must be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time the motion is filed.
  - B. The motion for summary judgment must be supported by any state court records that are necessary to support the motion. Those

- records must be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment."
- C. Copies of the motion for summary judgment, the designation, including state court records, and Respondents' brief must be served on Petitioner except that Respondents are only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the record that are cited in Respondents' brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner, Petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion must set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of the motion for summary judgment, Petitioner must file and serve a brief in opposition to the motion for summary judgment. Petitioner may not submit other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
- E. No later than 30 days after Petitioner's brief is filed, Respondents must file and serve a reply brief. In the event that Respondents elect not to file a reply brief, they should inform the Court by filing a notice stating that they will not file a reply brief and that the motion is therefore fully submitted for decision.
- F. If the motion for summary judgment is denied, Respondents must file an answer, a designation and a brief that complies with terms of this Order. (See the following paragraph.) The documents must be filed

no later than 30 days after the denial of the motion for summary judgment. Respondents are warned that failure to file an answer, a designation and a brief in a timely fashion may result in the imposition of sanctions, including Petitioner's release.

- 5. If Respondents elect to file an answer, the following procedures must be followed by Respondents and Petitioner:
  - A. By May 4, 2015, Respondents must file <u>all</u> state court records that are relevant to the cognizable claims. See, e.g., Rule 5(c)-(d) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. Those records must be contained in a separate filing entitled: "Designation of State Court Records in Support of Answer."
  - B. No later than 30 days after the relevant state court records are filed, Respondents must file an answer. The answer must be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time the answer is filed. Both the answer and the brief must address all matters germane to the case including, but not limited to, the merits of Petitioner's allegations that have survived initial review, and whether any claim is barred by a failure to exhaust state remedies, a procedural bar, non-retroactivity, a statute of limitations, or because the petition is an unauthorized second or successive petition. See, e.g., Rules 5(b) and 9 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.

- C. Copies of the answer, the designation, and Respondents' brief must be served on Petitioner at the time they are filed with the court except that Respondents are only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the designated record that are cited in Respondents' brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner, Petitioner may file a motion with the Court requesting additional documents. Such motion must set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days after Respondents' brief is filed, Petitioner must file and serve a brief in response. Petitioner must not submit any other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
- E. No later than 30 days after Petitioner's brief is filed, Respondents must file and serve a reply brief. In the event that Respondents elect not to file a reply brief, they should inform the Court by filing a notice stating that they will not file a reply brief and that the merits of the petition are therefore fully submitted for decision.
- F. The Clerk's Office is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: **June 3, 2015**: check for Respondents' answer and separate brief.

6. No discovery shall be undertaken without leave of the Court. See Rule 6 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.

DATED this 18<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2015.

BY THE COURT:

s/Laurie Smith Camp Chief United States District Judge