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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
6 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

7 ANTHONY BAILEY,

8 *Petitioner,*

9 vs.

10 DOUGLAS C. GILLESPIE, *et al.*,

11 *Respondents.*  
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2:10-cv-00047-RCJ-PAL

ORDER

14 This habeas action comes before the Court for a decision on the merits of the double  
15 jeopardy claim presented. The Court does not reach the merits of any other claims in the  
16 petition because the case otherwise does not present extraordinary circumstances warranting  
17 the intervention of a federal district court in a pending state criminal proceeding.

18 ***Background***

19 On February 28, 2009, petitioner Anthony Bailey was arrested for, *inter alia*, alleged  
20 offenses occurring that date involving a girlfriend, Crystal Washington, who was the mother  
21 of his child.

22 On or about March 1, 2009, Bailey was charged by a criminal complaint filed in the  
23 justice court by the Clark County District Attorney with two counts of sexual assault, three  
24 counts of possession (or sale or transfer) of false identifying documents, one count of  
25 coercion, and one count of burglary. According to the complaint, the two sexual assault  
26 charges were based upon allegations that Bailey, on original Count 1, placed his penis into  
27 the genital opening of Washington against her will and, on original Count 2, placed his penis  
28 on or in the mouth of Washington against her will. The coercion charge was based upon

1 allegations that Bailey threatened Washington to keep her from calling for help. The burglary  
2 charge was based upon allegations that Bailey entered the dwelling with the intent to commit  
3 sexual assault and/or coercion.<sup>1</sup>

4 On or about March 6, 2009, Bailey also was charged by a complaint filed in the North  
5 Las Vegas municipal court by the City Attorney with a misdemeanor of battery domestic  
6 violence based upon allegations that Bailey committed an act of force or violence upon  
7 Washington, with whom he had had a dating relationship and a child, "by hitting her on the  
8 inner thigh with a black remote control that he was holding in his hand."<sup>2</sup>

9 Crystal Washington testified, *inter alia*, as follows at the preliminary hearing held on  
10 March 25, 2009, and April 6, 2009. In February 2009, she left her home, where she lived  
11 without Bailey, and she went to stay with her sister in an effort to get away from Bailey. He  
12 continued causing problems at her sister's home, and her sister called Bailey to take  
13 Washington back to her home. Once there, Bailey insisted on going inside against her will.  
14 Inside her residence, he verbally abused her, and he then hit her on her leg with a television  
15 remote control. Subsequently, over the course of the evening and/or morning, he had her  
16 engage in sexual activities against her will, including having her insert her finger into his  
17 anus, engaging in sexual intercourse, inserting a "sex toy" into her anus, engaging in anal  
18 intercourse, and having her perform fellatio on him.<sup>3</sup>

19 Prior to the continuation of the preliminary hearing on April 6, 2009, the Clark County  
20 District Attorney filed an amended complaint adding two additional counts of sexual assault.  
21 Amended Count 1 alleged that Bailey caused Washington to insert her finger into his anal

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23 <sup>1</sup>#19, Ex. 2.

24 <sup>2</sup>#19, Ex. 1 (last document in exhibit).

25 <sup>3</sup>#19, Ex. 4, at 6-33; Ex. 5, at 7-75. The Court makes no credibility findings or other factual findings  
26 regarding the truth or falsity of evidence or statements of fact in the state court. The Court summarizes  
27 same solely as background to the issues presented in this case, and it does not summarize all such  
28 material. No statement of fact made in describing statements, testimony or other evidence in the state court  
constitutes a finding by this Court. Washington's testimony is relevant on the double jeopardy claim as  
background to show the alleged factual basis for the various charges brought against Bailey. The credibility  
and veracity of Washington's testimony is for the trier of fact to weigh at trial.

1 opening against her will. Amended Count 2 carried forward the allegations of original Count  
2 1 alleging sexual assault through engaging in sexual intercourse against Washington's will.  
3 Amended Count 3 alleged that Bailey placed his penis into the anal opening of Washington  
4 against her will. Amended Count 4 carried forward the allegations of original Count 2 alleging  
5 sexual assault via fellatio against her will. The remaining original charges of possession of  
6 false identifying documents, coercion, and burglary were carried forward in Amended Counts  
7 5 through 9.<sup>4</sup>

8 After the testimony presented on April 6, 2009, the District Attorney added another  
9 charge of sexual assault based upon allegations that Bailey placed a "sex toy" into the anal  
10 opening of Washington against her will. The prosecutor also alleged weapon enhancements  
11 on each of the five sexual assault counts based upon testimony by Washington that Bailey  
12 used a knife in the commission of the sexual assaults.<sup>5</sup>

13 On or about July 9, 2009, Bailey entered a *nolo contendere* plea in the North Las  
14 Vegas municipal court on the misdemeanor complaint in that court. This Court will assume,  
15 *arguendo*, that Bailey entered a plea to a charge of battery domestic violence, no priors,  
16 although the respondents maintain that he entered a plea to simple battery.<sup>6</sup>

17 Thereafter, in or around September 2009, Bailey, who was represented at that time  
18 by counsel in the state district court, filed a *pro se* original petition for a writ of mandamus in  
19 the Supreme Court of Nevada together with a motion to proceed *pro se* in that court. The  
20 petition included allegations that further prosecution in the state district court was barred by  
21 double jeopardy because Bailey had entered a plea to an allegedly lesser included offense  
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25 <sup>4</sup>#19, Ex. 3.

26 <sup>5</sup>#19, Ex. 5, at 97-98; Ex. 6.

27 <sup>6</sup>#19, Ex. 1. The exhibit supports both readings. The difference, in the final analysis, is not  
28 material.

1 in the municipal court.<sup>7</sup>

2 On October 28, 2009, the Supreme Court of Nevada denied Bailey's petition. The  
3 state high court stated, *inter alia*, that "[w]e have considered the documents before this court,  
4 and we conclude that this court's intervention in this matter is not warranted."<sup>8</sup>

5 In the meantime, on October 20, 2009, Bailey's counsel filed a motion to dismiss  
6 contending that double jeopardy barred further prosecution of the charges in the district court  
7 following upon the plea to the misdemeanor charge in the municipal court. Following briefing  
8 and argument, the state district court denied the motion, concluding that the misdemeanor  
9 charge was not a lesser included offense.<sup>9</sup>

10 It does not appear, on the showing made, that the double jeopardy issue thereafter  
11 was pursued – with regard to the counseled motion to dismiss as opposed to the earlier *pro*  
12 *se* mandamus petition – in an appeal or petition in the Supreme Court of Nevada.

13 Trial currently is set in the state district court for June 7, 2010, according to the last  
14 statement in the federal record in this regard.<sup>10</sup>

### 15 **Discussion**

16 Under the abstention doctrine grounded in *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 91 S.Ct.  
17 746, 27 L.Ed.2d 669 (1971), federal courts refrain from interfering with pending state criminal  
18 proceedings absent extraordinary circumstances. See generally Comment, *Federal Injunctive*  
19 *Relief Against Pending State Civil Proceedings: Younger Days Are Here Again*, 44 La.L.Rev.  
20 967, 970-71 (1984). However, a claim that a pending state prosecution violates the Double  
21 Jeopardy Clause presents circumstances allowing for federal review while the state  
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23 <sup>7</sup>#1, Ex. B, at electronic docketing pages 14-21. Respondents maintain that petitioner did not seek  
24 extraordinary relief on the double jeopardy issue. It appears that he sought to do so in the mandamus  
25 petition, assuming that petitioner's file copy is accurate. See *id.*, at electronic docketing pages 16, 18, 19 &  
20. Respondents did not file a copy of the record from the mandamus proceedings.

26 <sup>8</sup>#2, Ex. C.

27 <sup>9</sup>#19-2, Exhs. 7-10; Ex. 11, at 2-3.

28 <sup>10</sup>#17, at 2.

1 proceedings are ongoing, if the claim is exhausted. *See, e.g., Mannes v. Gillespie*, 967 F.2d  
2 1310, 1312 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992). It would appear on the showing made that petitioner exhausted  
3 the double jeopardy claim in his *pro se* original petition in the state supreme court. It further  
4 appears that petitioner is in custody for purposes of federal habeas jurisdiction, as, *inter alia*,  
5 he is in physical pretrial detention awaiting trial on the felony charges. *See also Justices of*  
6 *Boston Municipal Court v. Lydon*, 466 U.S. 294, 300-02, 104 S.Ct. 1805, 1809-10, 80 L.Ed.2d  
7 311 (1984)(a defendant who has been released on bail or on his own recognizance pending  
8 trial or appeal is in custody for purposes of federal habeas jurisdiction).<sup>11</sup>

9 As a pretrial detainee, petitioner is not currently in custody pursuant to a conviction.  
10 His petition thus arises under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 rather than 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The Court  
11 therefore reviews the double jeopardy claim *de novo* rather than under the standard of review  
12 that would apply under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA) on a  
13 Section 2254 petition. *See, e.g., Stow v. Murashige*, 389 F.3d 880, 888 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004).

14 Turning to the substantive law, the Double Jeopardy Clause places few, if any, limits  
15 on the power of the federal and state legislatures to define offenses. *See, e.g., Sanabria v.*  
16 *United States*, 437 U.S. 54, 69-70, 98 S.Ct. 2170, 2181-82, 57 L.Ed.2d 43 (1978). But once  
17 the federal or state legislature has defined a statutory offense by determining the “allowable  
18 unit of prosecution,” that legislative determination as to the scope of the offense then dictates  
19 the scope of protection provided by the Double Jeopardy Clause. *Id.* That is, once the  
20 allowable unit of prosecution has been defined by the legislature, the Double Jeopardy then  
21 bars a subsequent prosecution for that same offense following an acquittal, bars a  
22 subsequent prosecution for the same offense following a prior conviction, and bars multiple  
23 consecutive punishments for the same offense where the legislature did not intend multiple  
24 punishments. *See, e.g., id.; Jones v. Thomas*, 491 U.S. 376, 380-82, 109 S.Ct. 2522, 2525-

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27 <sup>11</sup>It appears that petitioner has served the time imposed on the misdemeanor charge. He likely  
28 would be in custody for purposes of federal jurisdiction even if he instead were serving time on that charge  
when the petition was filed. *See Wilson v. Belleque*, 554 F.3d 816, 821-24 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.), *cert. denied*, 130 S.Ct.  
75 (2009).

1 26, 105 L.Ed.2d 322 (1989); *Ohio v. Johnson*, 467 U.S. 493, 497-500, 104 S.Ct. 2536, 2540-  
2 41, 81 L.Ed.2d 425 (1984).

3 When a single act or transaction violates two separate statutes, the *Blockburger* "same  
4 evidence" test is used to determine the allowable unit of prosecution, *i.e.*, whether the  
5 offenses constitute the "same offense" for double jeopardy purposes. Under the *Blockburger*  
6 "same evidence" test, "the test to be applied to determine whether there are two offenses or  
7 only one is whether each provision requires proof of an additional fact that the other does  
8 not." *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299, 304, 52 S.Ct. 180, 182 76 L.Ed. 306  
9 (1932)(a prosecution for a single morphine sale to a single purchaser for failure to sell the  
10 drug in the original stamped package in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 692 and for failure to sell the  
11 drug pursuant to a written order in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 696 did not result in prosecution  
12 for the same offense because each statute required proof of a fact that the other did not).<sup>12</sup>

13 In the present case, the Court is not persuaded that the sexual assault charges are  
14 barred by double jeopardy based upon petitioner's argument that he was convicted of a  
15 lesser included offense when he entered a plea on the battery charge.

16 The battery charge is based upon a different criminal act than the five sexual assault  
17 charges. The six charges all involve the same victim, and the charges all occurred while  
18 Bailey was in Washington's residence during the evening and morning hours of February 27-  
19 28, 2009. The battery charge, however, was based upon Bailey allegedly striking  
20 Washington in the leg with a television remote control. The sexual assault charges, in  
21 contrast, were based upon sexual acts allegedly engaged in against Washington's will, none  
22 of which involved use of the remote. Bailey was not charged with any sexual assault based  
23 upon his striking Washington in the leg with the television remote control.

24 Accordingly, now that the Court has a more complete record, it is clear that the double

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26 <sup>12</sup>The *Blockburger* test, however, is only a rule of statutory construction to aid in determining the  
27 legislative intent as to the allowable unit of prosecution when a single act violates two statutes. *See, e.g.*,  
28 *Garrett v. United States*, 471 U.S. 773, 778-79, 105 S.Ct. 2407, 2411-12, 85 L.Ed.2d 764 (1985). The  
*Blockburger* rule of construction thus must yield to a plainly expressed contrary intent by the legislature  
regarding the allowable unit of prosecution. *Id.*

1 jeopardy claim does not even make it out of the starting gate. The battery and the sexual  
2 assault charges are based upon different criminal acts, albeit committed against the same  
3 victim over the course of several hours. The charges are not based upon a single criminal  
4 act giving rise to multiple charges. That is, the same act that gave rise to the battery charge  
5 – hitting Washington with the remote – did not also give rise to the five different sexual  
6 assault charges, which allegedly were committed while Bailey had a knife or access to a  
7 knife.

8 The *Blockburger* double jeopardy analysis is addressed to the situation where “*the*  
9 *same act or transaction* constitutes a violation of two distinct statutory provisions.” 284 U.S.  
10 at 304, 52 S.Ct. at 182 (emphasis added). Here, hitting Washington in the leg with the  
11 television remote control did not constitute a violation of the sexual assault statute as well as  
12 the battery statutes. There thus is no double jeopardy violation.

13 The Court accordingly holds, on *de novo* review, that petitioner has not established  
14 that his plea to the battery charge bars continued prosecution on the pending sexual assault  
15 charges.

16 The Court otherwise is not persuaded as to the remaining felony charges – to the  
17 extent that petitioner challenges prosecution also on these charges on double jeopardy  
18 grounds – that double jeopardy bars prosecution on these charges. The remaining felony  
19 charges are based upon different facts and elements. None of the charges constitute the  
20 same offense as battery under the *Blockburger* test.

21 As to the remaining claims in the petition based upon grounds other than double  
22 jeopardy, the Court is not persuaded that the case presents extraordinary circumstances  
23 warranting federal intervention in a pending state criminal proceeding. Petitioner has  
24 avenues both in the original criminal prosecution and in state post-conviction proceedings  
25 to raise claims of constitutional error as to the actions of the state court and/or, as applicable,  
26 counsel.

27 The petition therefore will be denied, with prejudice on the merits as to the double  
28 jeopardy claim and without prejudice on the basis of abstention as to the remaining claims.

1                   **Consideration of Possible Issuance of a Certificate of Appealability**

2                   Under Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the district court must  
3                   issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the  
4                   applicant. A district court order granting or denying a certificate of appealability does not  
5                   eliminate the requirement that the petitioner must file a timely notice of appeal in order to  
6                   appeal the court's judgment. A motion to reconsider the order regarding a certificate of  
7                   appealability does not extend the time to appeal.<sup>13</sup>

8                   As to the claims rejected by the district court on the merits, under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c),  
9                   a petitioner must make a "substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right" in order  
10                  to obtain a certificate of appealability. *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84, 120 S.Ct.  
11                  1595, 1603-04, 146 L.Ed.2d 542 (2000); *Hiivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d 1098, 1104 (9th Cir.  
12                  1999). To satisfy this standard, the petitioner "must demonstrate that reasonable jurists  
13                  would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claim debatable or wrong."  
14                  *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484, 120 S.Ct. at 1604.

15                  As to claims rejected on procedural grounds without reaching the underlying  
16                  constitutional claims, the petitioner must show, in order to obtain a certificate of appealability:  
17                  (1) that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition stated a valid claim of  
18                  a denial of a constitutional right; and (2) that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether  
19                  the district court was correct in its procedural ruling. *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484, 120 S.Ct. at  
20                  1604. While both showings must be made to obtain a certificate of appealability, "a court  
21                  may find that it can dispose of the application in a fair and prompt manner if it proceeds first  
22                  to resolve the issue whose answer is more apparent from the record and arguments." 529  
23                  U.S. at 485, 120 S.Ct. at 1604. Where a plain procedural bar is properly invoked, an appeal  
24                  is not warranted. 529 U.S. at 484, 120 S.Ct. at 1604.

25                  In the present case, jurists of reason would not find the rejection of petitioner's double  
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27                  <sup>13</sup>A certificate of appealability is required in this procedural context. See *Wilson*, 554 F.3d at 824-  
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1 jeopardy claim to be debatable or wrong. The battery or battery domestic violence charge  
2 to which he entered a plea is not based upon the same criminal act as the sexual assault  
3 charges. The battery charge is based upon striking the victim in the leg with a television  
4 remote control. The sexual assault charges instead are based upon multiple allegedly  
5 nonconsensual sexual acts performed later the same evening and/or morning.

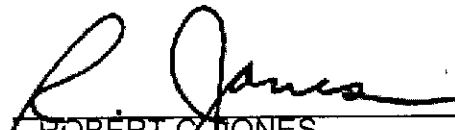
6 Jurists of reason further would not find debatable or wrong the Court's conclusion, as  
7 to the remaining claims, that the case otherwise does not present extraordinary  
8 circumstances warranting federal court intervention in a pending state criminal proceeding.

9 IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is DENIED  
10 and that this action shall be DISMISSED with prejudice on the merits on the double jeopardy  
11 claim and without prejudice on the basis of abstention as to all other claims presented.

12 IT FURTHER IS ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is DENIED.

13 The Clerk of Court shall enter final judgment accordingly in favor of respondents and  
14 against petitioner.

15 DATED: This 9<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2010.

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18 ROBERT C. JONES  
19 United States District Judge  
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