merits, notwithstanding the failure of the applicant to exhaust the remedies available in the courts of the State").

Rhines, 544 U.S. at 277. The Court went on to state that, "[I]t likely would be an abuse of discretion for a district court to deny a stay and to dismiss a mixed petition if the petitioner had good cause for his failure to exhaust, his unexhausted claims are potentially meritorious, and there is no indication that the petitioner engaged in intentionally dilatory litigation tactics." *Id.* at 278. The Ninth Circuit has held that the application of an "extraordinary circumstances" standard does not comport with the "good cause" standard prescribed by *Rhines*. *Jackson v. Roe*, 425 F.3d 654, 661-62 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). The Court may stay a petition containing both exhausted and unexhausted claims if: (1) the habeas petitioner has good cause; (2) the unexhausted claims are potentially meritorious; and (3) petitioner has not engaged in dilatory litigation tactics. *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 277; *see also Wooten v. Kirkland*, 540 F.3d 1019, 1023-24 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008).

Petitioner acknowledges that two of his current federal claims are unexhausted (Dkt. #14, pp. 7-9). Respondents have not opposed the motion to stay the federal proceedings until the Nevada Supreme Court adjudicates his state postconviction claims. Petitioner has demonstrated good cause under *Rhines* for the failure to exhaust all grounds of the federal petition prior to filing it. Specifically, petitioner alleges that he pursued the two unexhausted postconviction claims in state court when he learned of the bases for the claims. Accordingly, a stay and abeyance of this federal habeas corpus proceeding is appropriate. Further, the grounds of the federal petition that petitioner seeks to exhaust in state court are not "plainly meritless" under the second prong of the *Rhines* test. Currently, the court has no indication that petitioner engaged in dilatory litigation tactics. This court thus concludes that petitioner has satisfied the criteria for a stay and abeyance under *Rhines*. Petitioner's motion for a stay and abeyance of this federal habeas corpus proceeding is granted.

Petitioner's motion for leave and extension of time to file a second amended petition (Dkt. #15) is denied as moot. Petitioner, through counsel, will need to file a motion to re-open the case after his state postconviction proceedings have concluded. Further, petitioner shall file a motion to file a second amended petition and attach a proposed second amended petition. Such second amended petition shall

clearly and concisely set forth the factual basis for his claims, as well as demonstrate that the petition is timely and that his claims are exhausted.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that petitioner's motion for issuance of stay and abeyance (Dkt. #14) of this federal habeas corpus proceeding is **GRANTED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner's motion for leave to file a second amended petition (Dkt. #15) is **DENIED** as moot.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this action is **STAYED** pending final resolution of petitioner's postconviction habeas petition.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the grant of a stay is conditioned upon petitioner returning to federal court with a motion to reopen the case within **forty-five** (45) **days** of the issuance of the remittitur by the Supreme Court of Nevada, at the conclusion of the state court proceedings on the postconviction habeas petition.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk SHALL ADMINISTRATIVELY CLOSE this action, until such time as the court grants a motion to reopen the matter.

Dated: April 13, 2105.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE