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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

J.C. LISTER,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	3:12-cv-00456-RCJ-VPC
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	<b>ORDER</b>
JAMES GREG COX, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	
Respondents.	)	
	/	

This is a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in which petitioner, a state prisoner, is proceeding *pro se*. Before the court is respondents’ motion to dismiss (ECF #13). Petitioner filed a response (ECF #18), and respondents replied (ECF #20).

**I. Procedural History and Background**

On July 22, 2010, petitioner J.C. Lister (“petitioner”) was charged in an information with two counts of trafficking in a controlled substance, in violation of NRS 453.3385(2), a category B felony, the first count for methamphetamine and the second count for cocaine (ex. 18).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> All exhibits referenced in this order are exhibits to respondents’ motion to dismiss, ECF #13, and are found at ECF #s 15-16.

1           On August 10, 2010, petitioner pleaded guilty to trafficking a controlled substance (ex.  
2 23). On that day, the guilty plea agreement was filed. In exchange for petitioner’s guilty plea to count  
3 I of the information, the State agreed to dismiss count II. The parties were free to argue at sentencing  
4 (ex. 22).

5           On May 10, 2011, the state district court sentenced petitioner to serve a minimum term  
6 of sixty (60) months to a maximum term of one hundred fifty (150) months in the Nevada State Prison  
7 consecutive to the sentence imposed in federal case no. 3:10-cr-00071-LRH-RAM (ex. 47). The  
8 judgment of conviction was filed on May 18, 2011 (ex. 48).

9           Petitioner appealed and claimed that both the federal and state government initiated  
10 multiple transactions for drugs in multiple jurisdictions which constituted sentencing entrapment and  
11 that such outrageous government conduct violated “fundamental fairness principles” (ex.’s 51, 57 at 1).  
12 Petitioner contended that while he was predisposed to commit the crime, the government’s conduct was  
13 sufficiently outrageous to mandate a concurrent sentence. He also argued that the state district judge  
14 failed to make express findings with respect to sentence entrapment (ex. 57 at 3). The state filed its fast-  
15 track response on August 22, 2011 (ex. 60). On November 18, 2011, the Nevada Supreme Court  
16 affirmed the judgment of conviction (ex. 61). Remittitur issued on December 15, 2011 (ex. 63).

17           Petitioner states that on August 22, 2012, he mailed or handed to a correctional officer  
18 for mailing his federal petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 by a person in  
19 state custody (ECF #7 at 1). Respondents argue that the petition should be dismissed because all  
20 grounds are unexhausted.

## 21 **II. Legal Standard - Exhaustion**

22           A federal court will not grant a state prisoner’s petition for habeas relief until the prisoner  
23 has exhausted his available state remedies for all claims raised. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509 (1982);  
24 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b). A petitioner must give the state courts a fair opportunity to act on each of his  
25 claims before he presents those claims in a federal habeas petition. *O’Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S.  
26 838, 844 (1999); *see also Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995). A claim remains unexhausted

1 until the petitioner has given the highest available state court the opportunity to consider the claim  
2 through direct appeal or state collateral review proceedings. *See Casey v. Moore*, 386 F.3d 896, 916  
3 (9th Cir. 2004); *Garrison v. McCarthy*, 653 F.2d 374, 376 (9th Cir. 1981).

4 A habeas petitioner must “present the state courts with the same claim he urges upon the  
5 federal court.” *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 276 (1971). The federal constitutional implications of  
6 a claim, not just issues of state law, must have been raised in the state court to achieve exhaustion.  
7 *Ybarra v. Sumner*, 678 F. Supp. 1480, 1481 (D. Nev. 1988) (citing *Picard*, 404 U.S. at 276)). To  
8 achieve exhaustion, the state court must be “alerted to the fact that the prisoner [is] asserting claims  
9 under the United States Constitution” and given the opportunity to correct alleged violations of the  
10 prisoner’s federal rights. *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995); *see Hiivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d  
11 1098, 1106 (9th Cir. 1999). It is well settled that 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b) “provides a simple and clear  
12 instruction to potential litigants: before you bring any claims to federal court, be sure that you first have  
13 taken each one to state court.” *Jiminez v. Rice*, 276 F.3d 478, 481 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Rose v.*  
14 *Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 520 (1982)). “[G]eneral appeals to broad constitutional principles, such as due  
15 process, equal protection, and the right to a fair trial, are insufficient to establish exhaustion.” *Hiivala*  
16 *v. Wood*, 195 F.3d 1098, 1106 (9th Cir. 1999) (citations omitted). However, citation to state caselaw  
17 that applies federal constitutional principles will suffice. *Peterson v. Lampert*, 319 F.3d 1153, 1158 (9th  
18 Cir. 2003) (en banc).

19 A claim is not exhausted unless the petitioner has presented to the state court the same  
20 operative facts and legal theory upon which his federal habeas claim is based. *Bland v. California Dept.*  
21 *Of Corrections*, 20 F.3d 1469, 1473 (9th Cir. 1994). The exhaustion requirement is not met when the  
22 petitioner presents to the federal court facts or evidence which place the claim in a significantly different  
23 posture than it was in the state courts, or where different facts are presented at the federal level to  
24 support the same theory. *See Nevius v. Sumner*, 852 F.2d 463, 470 (9th Cir. 1988); *Pappageorge v.*  
25 *Sumner*, 688 F.2d 1294, 1295 (9th Cir. 1982); *Johnstone v. Wolff*, 582 F. Supp. 455, 458 (D. Nev. 1984).

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1 **III. Petition in the Instant Case**

2 **A. Ground 1**

3 In ground 1 of the federal petition, petitioner alleges that federal and state government  
4 agents acted in concert and initiated multiple transactions for drugs in multiple jurisdictions and that  
5 state task force agents used federal ATF funds to purchase the controlled substances involved in the state  
6 case (ECF #7 at 3). He further contends that state task force agents enticed him to travel from Washoe  
7 County to Pershing County in order to find a jurisdiction sympathetic to their mission involving  
8 outrageous government conduct and sentencing entrapment and manipulation. *Id.* Judge Wagner failed  
9 to make findings of facts on this issue and then sentenced petitioner to a term to run consecutive to his  
10 federal sentence. *Id.* Petitioner alleges that these actions violated his Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment  
11 rights to fundamental fairness and due process. *Id.*

12 **B. Ground 2**

13 Petitioner alleges that a federal agent arranged for Nevada agents to entice him to travel  
14 to Pershing County, state agents used federal funds to purchase controlled substances from him, and that  
15 he was the target of a federal/state sting operation (ECF #7 at 5). He contends that this “outrageous  
16 government conduct” resulted in his consecutive sentences. *Id.* He claims violations of his Fifth and  
17 Fourteenth Amendment rights to be free from outrageous conduct and due process. *Id.*

18 **C. Ground 3**

19 Petitioner asserts that his rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment to be free  
20 from sentence entrapment and to due process have been violated because the federal and state agencies  
21 acted in concert with each other to arrange multiple drug transactions in multiple diverse jurisdictions  
22 so as to accomplish their mission of consecutive sentences for petitioner (ECF#7 at 7). He also alleges  
23 that Judge Wagner failed to make factual findings on petitioner’s claims of violations of fundamental  
24 fairness by outrageous government conduct and sentencing entrapment. *Id.*

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1 **IV. Exhaustion of Grounds 1-3**

2 First, the court dismisses grounds 2 and 3 as duplicative of ground 1. Next, respondents  
3 assert that all three grounds (now considered ground 1 by this court) of petitioner’s federal petition are  
4 unexhausted (ECF #13 at 8-11). In his direct appeal, petitioner argued that federal and state agents  
5 initiated multiple transactions for drugs in multiple jurisdictions, which constituted sentencing  
6 entrapment (ex. 57 at 7). He acknowledged that he was predisposed to commit the crime but contended  
7 that such outrageous government conduct violated fundamental fairness principles so as to mandate a  
8 concurrent sentence. *Id.*

9 Petitioner may claim he exhausted state remedies only if his federal claim was “fairly  
10 presented” to the Nevada Supreme Court. *Arrendondo v. Neven*, No. 11-15581, 2014 WL 4056516, at  
11 \*12 (9th Cir. Aug. 18, 2014). A federal claim is not fairly presented unless the petitioner alerts the state  
12 court to his federal claim explicitly or implicitly, such as by “citing in conjunction with the claim . . .  
13 a case deciding such a claim on federal grounds.” *Baldwin v. Reese*, 541 U.S. 27, 32 (2004).  
14 Respondents are correct that petitioner did not explicitly base his claims on direct appeal on the Fifth  
15 or Fourteenth Amendments. However, he relied on two United States Supreme Court cases, *Hampton*  
16 *v. United States*, 425 U.S. 484 (1976) and *U.S. v. Russell*, 411 U.S. 423 (1973), as well as several Ninth  
17 Circuit opinions on entrapment and sentencing entrapment (ex. 57 at 7-8). In *Russell*, the Court  
18 discussed the defense of entrapment and noted that the government’s conduct there violated no  
19 independent constitutional right of the respondent and that entrapment is a non-constitutional defense.  
20 425 U.S. at 430, 432-433. However, the Court also analyzed whether law enforcement’s conduct in that  
21 case was so outrageous as to violate fundamental fairness and shock the universal sense of justice, and  
22 therefore, run afoul of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. *Id.* at 432. The Court  
23 ultimately determined that the conduct at issue did not rise to that level, and in fact, was “scarcely  
24 objectionable.” *Id.* Nevertheless, the Court addressed the federal constitutional due process argument,  
25 and therefore, petitioner’s citation to the case in his direct appeal is sufficient to exhaust his petition. *See*  
26 *Lyons v. Crawford*, 232 F.3d 666, 670 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that a petitioner exhausts state remedies

1 by either referencing specific provisions of the federal constitution or citing federal case law), *amended*  
2 *on other grounds*, 247 F.3d 904 (9th Cir. 2001). Accordingly, the court rejects respondents' contention  
3 that petitioner has failed to exhaust ground 1, and therefore, respondents' motion to dismiss is denied  
4 as to ground 1.

5 **V. Conclusion**

6 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that respondents' motion to dismiss (ECF #13) is  
7 **GRANTED** in part and **DENIED** in part as follows:

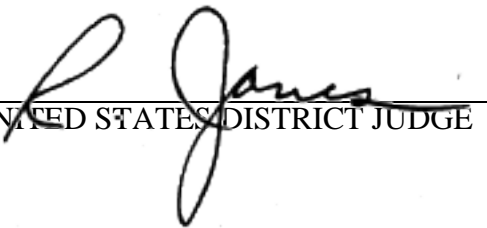
- 8 1. Grounds 2 and 3 are **DISMISSED** as duplicative of ground 1.
- 9 2. Ground 1 is **EXHAUSTED**.

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that respondents shall have **thirty (30) days** from the  
11 date of this order in which to file an answer to petitioner's remaining ground for relief. The answer shall  
12 contain all substantive and procedural arguments as to all surviving grounds of the petition, and shall  
13 comply with Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Proceedings in the United States District Courts under 28  
14 U.S.C. §2254.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner shall have **thirty (30) days** following  
16 service of respondents' answer in which to file a reply.

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Dated this 30th day of September, 2014.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE