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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MICHAEL LEON WILLIAMS, )  
 )  
Petitioner, )  
 )  
v. )  
 )  
RENEE BAKER et al., )  
 )  
Respondents. )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

3:13-cv-334-RCJ-WGC  
**ORDER**

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*. The following motions are before the Court: a motion to dismiss (ECF No. 18), a motion for order to extend prison copy work limit (ECF No. 10), a motion for order directing respondents to produce copies of the certified judgement (ECF No. 11), motions to extend time (ECF No. 15, 22), and an *ex parte* motion for three different orders (ECF No. 26).

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY<sup>1</sup>**

On January 23, 2007, Petitioner filed a motion for a *Faretta*<sup>2</sup> hearing. (Exhibit 17). On July 26, 2007, the state trial court canvassed Petitioner and granted Petitioner’s request to represent himself. (Exhibit 18). In January 2009, Petitioner represented himself in a four day jury trial with the assistance of standby counsel. (Exhibits 54, 55, 56, 57).

The jury found Petitioner guilty of attempted robbery (Count 1), battery with substantial bodily harm (Count 2), and destroying evidence (Count 3). (Exhibit 20). The trial court

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<sup>1</sup> The exhibits referenced in this order are found in the Court’s record at ECF No. 19-1 through 19-9.

<sup>2</sup> *Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806 (1975).

1 sentenced Petitioner to 10 years to life for both attempted robbery and battery with substantial  
2 bodily harm, to run consecutively, and to one year for destroying evidence, to run concurrently.  
3 (*Id.*). The trial court sentenced Petitioner under the Large Habitual Criminal Statute. (*Id.*).

4 Petitioner, through counsel, filed a timely notice of appeal to the Nevada Supreme  
5 Court. (Exhibit 29). Petitioner sought to remove his court-appointed appellate counsel and  
6 have alternate counsel appointed, but the Nevada Supreme Court denied the motion. (Exhibit  
7 35). Petitioner, through counsel, filed a direct appeal brief on November 17, 2009, and raised  
8 eight claims. (Exhibit 36). On May 28, 2010, the Nevada Supreme Court held that Petitioner's  
9 arguments lacked merit and affirmed the judgment of the trial court. (Exhibit 37). On July 9,  
10 2010, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a remittitur. (Exhibit 38). On September 7, 2010,  
11 the Nevada Supreme Court denied as untimely Petitioner's *pro per* requests to supplement  
12 his direct appeal and to file a motion for rehearing. (Exhibit 39).

13 On June 20, 2011, Petitioner, *pro per*, filed a petition for habeas corpus in state district  
14 court and raised 17 claims. (Exhibit 40). On May 20, 2011, Petitioner also filed a "second  
15 supplement" to his state petition.<sup>3</sup> (Exhibit 41). The state district court denied the petition for  
16 habeas corpus. (Exhibit 43).

17 On December 8, 2011, Petitioner, *pro per*, filed a notice of appeal to the Nevada  
18 Supreme Court for the denial of his state petition. (Exhibit 44). On May 1, 2012, Petitioner  
19 filed an opening appellate brief with the Nevada Supreme Court and raised 18 issues  
20 regarding the denial of his state petition. (Exhibit 45). On May 14, 2012, Petitioner filed a  
21 supplemental brief to the Nevada Supreme Court. (Exhibit 46). On May 14, 2013, the Nevada  
22 Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the state district court and issued a remittitur on June  
23 20, 2013. (Exhibits 47, 48).

24 On June 14, 2011, Petitioner, *pro per*, filed a motion for correction of illegal sentence  
25 in state district court. (Exhibit 49). On February 1, 2012, the state district court denied the

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27 <sup>3</sup> Respondents note that there is no "first supplement" in the record and assert that it  
28 is not immediately apparent from the record why Petitioner's "second supplement" was filed  
a month before Petitioner's original state petition. (ECF No. 18 at 4). The "second  
supplement" appears to relate to Petitioner's original state petition. (See Exhibit 41).

1 motion. (Exhibit 50). On February 12, 2013, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the state  
2 district court's denial of the motion and issued a remittitur on March 27, 2013. (Exhibits 51,  
3 52).

4 On June 21, 2013, Petitioner submitted his petition for habeas corpus pursuant to 28  
5 U.S.C. § 2254 to this Court. (ECF No. 7). Petitioner's federal petition alleges 24 grounds for  
6 relief. (*Id.*). Respondents' filed a motion to dismiss based on lack of exhaustion.<sup>4</sup> (ECF No.  
7 18). Petitioner filed an opposition<sup>5</sup> and Respondents' filed a reply. (ECF No. 25, 27).

## 8 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 9 **A. Exhaustion Standard**

10 A federal court will not grant a state prisoner's petition for habeas relief until the prisoner  
11 has exhausted his available state remedies for all claims raised. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509,  
12 522 (1982); 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b). A petitioner must give the state courts a fair opportunity to  
13 act on each of his claims before he presents those claims in a federal habeas petition.  
14 *O'Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 844 (1999); *see also Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364,  
15 365 (1995). A claim remains unexhausted until the petitioner has given the highest available  
16 state court the opportunity to consider the claim through direct appeal or state collateral review  
17 proceedings. *See Casey v. Moore*, 386 F.3d 896, 916 (9th Cir. 2004); *Garrison v. McCarthy*,  
18 653 F.2d 374, 376 (9th Cir. 1981).

19 A habeas petitioner must "present the state courts with the same claim he urges upon  
20 the federal court." *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 276 (1971). To satisfy exhaustion, each  
21 of petitioner's claims must have been previously presented to the Nevada Supreme Court, with  
22 references to a specific constitutional guarantee, as well as a statement of facts that entitle  
23 petitioner to relief. *Koerner v. Grigas*, 328 F.3d 1039, 1046 (9th Cir. 2003). The federal  
24 constitutional implications of a claim, not just issues of state law, must have been raised in the

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26 <sup>4</sup> The Court grants Respondents' motion for an extension of time to file a responsive  
27 pleading. (ECF No. 15).

28 <sup>5</sup> The Court grants Petitioner's motion for an extension of time to file an opposition to  
the motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 22).

1 state court to achieve exhaustion. *Ybarra v. Sumner*, 678 F.Supp. 1480, 1481 (D. Nev. 1988)  
2 (citing *Picard*, 404 U.S. at 276)). To achieve exhaustion, the state court must be “alerted to  
3 the fact that the [prisoner is] asserting claims under the United States Constitution” and given  
4 the opportunity to correct alleged violations of the prisoner’s federal rights. *Duncan v. Henry*,  
5 513 U.S. 364, 365-66 (1995); see *Hiivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d 1098, 1106 (9th Cir. 1999). It is  
6 well settled that 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b) “provides a simple and clear instruction to potential  
7 litigants: before you bring any claims to federal court, be sure that you first have taken each  
8 one to state court.” *Jiminez v. Rice*, 276 F.3d 478, 481 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Rose*, 455 U.S.  
9 at 520).

10 A claim is not exhausted when the petitioner presents to the federal court facts or  
11 evidence which place the claim in a significantly different posture than it was in the state  
12 courts, or where different facts are presented at the federal level to support the same theory.  
13 See *Nevius v. Sumner*, 852 F.2d 463, 470 (9th Cir. 1988); *Pappageorge v. Sumner*, 688 F.2d  
14 1294, 1295 (9th Cir. 1982); *Johnstone v. Wolff*, 582 F.Supp. 455, 458 (D. Nev. 1984).

15 **B. Petition in the Instant Case**

16 Respondents argue that Petitioner’s claims are partially or fully unexhausted. (See ECF  
17 No. 18). The Court addresses each claim in turn.

18 **i. Ground 1**

19 In Ground 1, Petitioner explicitly states that he waives this ground in both his federal  
20 and state petitions. (ECF No. 7 at 3). In response, Respondents clarify that the Court should  
21 dismiss Ground 1 of the federal petition. (ECF No. 18 at 10). The Court dismisses Ground  
22 1 of the federal petition because Petitioner explicitly waives this ground in his federal petition.

23 **ii. Ground 2**

24 In Ground 2, Petitioner alleges that his Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights  
25 to due process and effective assistance of appellate counsel were violated. (ECF No. 7 at 4).

26 Respondents argue that, to the extent that Petitioner is attempting to raise a due  
27 process claim, that portion of the claim is unexhausted. (ECF No. 18 at 10). Respondents  
28 assert that Petitioner’s post-conviction opening appellate brief to the Nevada Supreme Court

1 did not raise any due process claims, but rather only raised ineffective assistance of appellate  
2 counsel claims. (*Id.*). Respondents contend that any claim included in Petitioner’s state  
3 petition but not raised in Petitioner’s post-conviction opening appellate brief is unexhausted.  
4 (*Id.*).

5 In response, Petitioner asserts that his record of appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court  
6 is not limited to only his post-conviction appellate brief. (ECF No. 25 at 3). Instead, Petitioner  
7 argues that his appellate record includes his original state petition which alleges both due  
8 process and ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claims. (*Id.*). Petitioner alleges that  
9 the first 17 claims of his federal petition are exactly the same as the 17 claims in his state  
10 petition. (*Id.*). Petitioner contends that the Nevada Supreme Court did consider his June 20,  
11 2011, state petition because the Nevada Supreme Court included a footnote in its order which  
12 stated that it had reviewed all of the documents that Petitioner had submitted. (*Id.* at 3-4).

13 In reply, Respondents assert that because Petitioner chose to file a post-conviction  
14 opening appellate brief to the Nevada Supreme Court, exhaustion must take place within that  
15 brief. (ECF No. 27 at 2).

16 Ground 2 of Petitioner’s state petition alleges that he “was deprived of constitutional  
17 effective assistance of appellate counsel and the due process of law” under the Fifth, Sixth,  
18 and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. (Exhibit 40 at 8). In his post-conviction  
19 opening appellate brief to the Nevada Supreme Court, Petitioner argued that he was “deprived  
20 of appellate counsel at a critical stage of his direct appeal process” and noted that he was  
21 referring to Ground 2 of his state petition. (Exhibit 45 at 18). Petitioner did not raise the issue  
22 of due process in his post-conviction opening appellate brief for Ground 2. (*See id.* at 18-20).

23 In its post-conviction order, the Nevada Supreme Court held that “[i]n his June 20, 2011,  
24 petition, appellant claimed that he received ineffective assistance of appellate counsel.”  
25 (Exhibit 47 at 1). The Nevada Supreme Court denied all of Plaintiff’s ineffective assistance  
26 of appellate counsel claims and affirmed the state court’s judgment. (*See Exhibit 47*). In a  
27 footnote, the Nevada Supreme Court added, “[w]e have reviewed all documents that appellant  
28 has submitted in proper person to the clerk of this court in this matter, and we conclude that

1 no relief based upon those submissions is warranted. To the extent that appellant has  
2 attempted to present claims or facts in those submissions which were not previously presented  
3 in the proceedings below, we have declined to consider them in the first instance.” (*Id.* at 9  
4 n.4).

5 To exhaust a claim, a petitioner must have presented his “federal, constitutional issue  
6 before the [Nevada Supreme Court] within the four corners of his appellate briefing.” *Castillo*  
7 *v. McFadden*, 399 F.3d 993, 1000 (9th Cir. 2005). The Nevada Supreme Court is not required  
8 to review a petitioner’s lower court pleadings to see if it can discover for itself a federal,  
9 constitutional issue. *Id.*

10 The Court finds that the facts in *Chambers v. McDaniel*, 549 F.3d 1191 (9th Cir. 2008)  
11 are instructive. There, the Ninth Circuit held that the petitioner had not exhausted one of his  
12 due process claims because he “did not invoke one complete round of Nevada’s ‘established  
13 appellate review process.’” *Id.* at 1195. The Ninth Circuit specifically noted that the petitioner  
14 “did raise the issue in his original habeas corpus petition filed in state trial court but, as the  
15 [federal] district court correctly found, he failed to identify the federal nature of the claim when  
16 he appealed the lower court’s decision of denial to the Nevada Supreme Court.” *Id.* In  
17 *Chambers*, the Nevada Supreme Court had included a similar footnote in its order stating that  
18 it had “considered all proper person documents filed or received in this matter, and we  
19 conclude that relief requested is not warranted.” *Id.* at 1196. The Ninth Circuit held that this  
20 footnote only applied to the claims that the petitioner had properly raised and exhausted to the  
21 Nevada Supreme Court. *See id.* at 1195-96.

22 In this case, Petitioner, much like the petitioner in *Chambers*, only presented his due  
23 process claim in Ground 2 in his original state petition filed in state district court. Petitioner did  
24 not raise the due process issue in his post-conviction opening appellate brief to the Nevada  
25 Supreme Court. As such, to the extent that Ground 2 raises a due process claim, that claim  
26 is unexhausted. However, Petitioner’s ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim in  
27 Ground 2 is exhausted.

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1                                   **iii.     Grounds 3 through 17**

2           Respondents argue that the due process claims raised in Grounds 3 through 17 are  
3 unexhausted for the same reasons discussed in Ground 2, i.e. Petitioner only presented his  
4 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claims in his post-conviction opening appellate brief  
5 to the Nevada Supreme Court. (See ECF No. 18 at 10-18). Petitioner argues that his claims  
6 are exhausted for the same reasons discussed in Ground 2, i.e. he presented the claims in  
7 his state petition. (See ECF No. 25 at 8-21).

8           For the same reasons discussed in Ground 2, the Court finds that the due process  
9 claims raised in Grounds 3 through 17 of the federal petition are unexhausted. Petitioner only  
10 raised the issues of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel in his post-conviction opening  
11 appellate brief. (See Exhibit 45). Thus, Petitioner has only exhausted his ineffective  
12 assistance of appellate claims in Grounds 3 through 17.

13                                   **iv.     Ground 18**

14           In Ground 18 of the federal petition, Petitioner alleges that his Fifth, Sixth, and  
15 Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and effective assistance of appellate counsel  
16 were violated. (ECF No. 7 at 65). Specifically, Petitioner alleges that the trial court abused  
17 its discretion because it admitted into evidence recordings of Petitioner's telephone  
18 conversations. (*Id.*). Petitioner asserts that he raised this claim in his direct appeal brief as  
19 well as in Ground 13 of both the federal and state petitions. (*Id.*).

20           In the state and federal petitions, Ground 13 alleges that appellate counsel was  
21 ineffective for failing to federalize Petitioner's direct appeal claim of whether the district court  
22 had committed error by admitting into evidence recordings of Petitioner's telephone  
23 conversations. (Exhibit 40 at 56; ECF No. 7 at 46). In Petitioner's direct appeal brief,  
24 appellate counsel raised the issue of whether the trial court had abused its discretion by  
25 admitting into evidence recordings of Petitioner's telephone conversations. (Exhibit 36 at 10-  
26 18). Appellate counsel federalized this direct appeal claim by citing to *Kotteakos v. United*  
27 *States*, 328 U.S. 750 (1946). (*Id.* at 17).

28           The Court finds that Ground 18 is partially exhausted. The Court finds that Petitioner

1 did raise the substantive issue of whether the trial court had abused its discretion, and  
2 therefore violated due process, by admitting into evidence recordings of Petitioner's telephone  
3 conversation in his direct appeal brief. (See Exhibit 36 at 10). However, Petitioner did not  
4 raise the ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim to the Nevada Supreme Court in his  
5 direct appeal. Additionally, Petitioner did not raise this issue in his post-conviction opening  
6 appellate brief to the Nevada Supreme Court. (See Exhibit 45). As such, Ground 18 is  
7 exhausted with respect to the due process claim but is unexhausted with respect to the  
8 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim.

9 **v. Ground 19**

10 In Ground 19 of the federal petition, Petitioner asserts that his Fifth, Sixth, and  
11 Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and effective assistance of appellate counsel  
12 were violated. (ECF No. 7 at 67). Petitioner argues that the trial court abused its discretion  
13 because it permitted a witness to testify regarding that witness's contact with Petitioner in  
14 prison. (*Id.*). Petitioner asserts that he raised this claim in his direct appeal brief as well as  
15 in Ground 14 of both the federal and state petitions. (*Id.*).

16 In the state and federal petitions, Ground 14 alleges that appellate counsel was  
17 ineffective for failing to federalize the issue of whether the trial court abused its discretion  
18 because it permitted a witness to testify regarding that witness's contact with Petitioner in  
19 prison. (Exhibit 40 at 59; ECF No. 7 at 50). In Petitioner's direct appeal brief, appellate  
20 counsel raised the issue of whether the district court had committed error by allowing a witness  
21 to testify regarding that witness's contact with Petitioner in prison. (Exhibit 36 at 18-23).

22 The Court finds that Petitioner did raise the substantive due process issue of this claim  
23 in his direct appeal brief. (See Exhibit 36 at 18). However, Petitioner did not raise the  
24 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim to the Nevada Supreme Court in his direct  
25 appeal. Petitioner also did not raise this issue in his post-conviction opening appellate brief  
26 to the Nevada Supreme Court. (See Exhibit 45). The Court finds that appellate counsel did  
27 federalize this due process claim on direct appeal. In the direct appeal brief, appellate counsel  
28 cited to *Walker v. Fogliani*, 425 P.2d 794 (Nev. 1967). (Exhibit 36 at 22). This state law case



1 engages in federal constitutional analysis and, thus, is properly federalized. See *Fields v.*  
2 *Waddington*, 401 F.3d 1018, 1021 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding that, in order to alert the state court  
3 that a petitioner’s claims rested on the federal Constitution, “a petitioner must make reference  
4 to provisions of the federal Constitution or must cite either federal or state case law that  
5 engages in a federal constitutional analysis”). As such, Ground 19 is exhausted with respect  
6 to the due process claim but is unexhausted with respect to the ineffective assistance of  
7 appellate counsel claim.

8 **vi. Ground 20**

9 In Ground 20 of the federal petition, Petitioner alleges that his Fifth, Sixth, and  
10 Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and effective assistance of appellate counsel  
11 were violated. (ECF No. 7 at 69). Petitioner argues that “prosecutorial misconduct was  
12 committed when comments were made by the deputy district attorney, Sandra K. DiGiacomo,  
13 when she made comments about [Petitioner’s] post-*Miranda* silence.” (*Id.*). Petitioner asserts  
14 that he raised this claim in his direct appeal brief and seeks to have this claim re-litigated in  
15 this Court. (*Id.*).

16 In Petitioner’s direct appeal brief, appellate counsel raised the issue of whether the  
17 prosecution committed prosecutorial misconduct by commenting on Petitioner’s post-*Miranda*  
18 silence. (Exhibit 36 at 24-26). The Court finds that Plaintiff did raise the substantive issue of  
19 this claim in his direct appeal brief, but did not raise an ineffective assistance of appellate  
20 counsel claim. As such, this claim is exhausted with respect to the due process claim but is  
21 unexhausted with respect to the ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim.

22 **vii. Ground 21**

23 In Ground 21 of the federal petition, Petitioner alleges that his Fifth, Sixth, and  
24 Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and effective assistance of appellate counsel  
25 were violated. (ECF No. 7 at 71). Petitioner argues that the trial court “committed error by  
26 failing to adhere to mandatory procedural safeguards for juror questions.” (*Id.*). Petitioner  
27 alleges that this issue was included in his direct appeal brief and argues that appellate counsel  
28 was ineffective because he failed to federalize this issue on direct appeal. (*Id.*).

1 In Petitioner’s direct appeal brief, appellate counsel raised the issue of whether the trial  
2 court “committed error by failing to adhere to mandatory procedural safeguards for juror  
3 questions.” (Exhibit 36 at 27). The Court finds that appellate counsel did federalize this claim  
4 when he cited to *Knipes v. State*, 192 P.3d 1178 (2008), because that case engages in a  
5 federal constitutional analysis regarding structural error, trial error, and harmless error. See  
6 *Fields*, 401 F.3d at 1021; (see Exhibit 36 at 27). The Court finds that Petitioner did raise the  
7 substantive issue of this claim in his direct appeal brief, but did not raise an ineffective  
8 assistance of appellate counsel claim. As such, this claim is exhausted with respect to the due  
9 process claim but is unexhausted with respect to the ineffective assistance of appellate  
10 counsel claim.

11 **viii. Ground 22**

12 In Ground 22 of the federal petition, Petitioner alleges that his Fifth, Sixth, and  
13 Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and effective assistance of appellate counsel  
14 were violated. (ECF No. 7 at 73). Petitioner argues that the trial court “committed error by  
15 communicating with the jury without [Petitioner’s] presence.” (*Id.*). Petitioner alleges that this  
16 issue is included in his direct appeal brief, his state petition, his federal petition, and in his  
17 post-conviction opening appellate brief. (*Id.*).

18 In Petitioner’s direct appeal brief, appellate counsel raised the issue of whether the trial  
19 court committed error by communicating to the jury without Petitioner’s presence. (Exhibit 36  
20 at 28-29). The Court finds that the direct appeal claim is not federalized. Appellate counsel  
21 did not present any federal constitutional implications of this claim to the Nevada Supreme  
22 Court. (See *id.*). Moreover, the state law cases cited for this claim in the direct appeal do not  
23 engage in any federal constitutional analysis. Additionally, although Petitioner states that he  
24 raised this claim in his post-conviction opening appellate brief, the Court does not find any  
25 such claim in the brief. See *Picard*, 404 U.S. at 276 (holding that a “habeas petitioner must  
26 ‘present the state courts with the same claim he urges upon the federal court’”); (see Exhibit  
27 45). As such, the Court finds that this claim is fully unexhausted as to both the due process  
28 claim and ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim.

1                   **ix.     Ground 23**

2           In Ground 23 of the federal petition, Petitioner alleges that his Fifth, Sixth, and  
3 Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and effective assistance of appellate counsel  
4 were violated. (ECF No. 7 at 75). Petitioner argues that an “accumulation of error deprived  
5 [him] of the right to a fair trial and due process under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments  
6 of the United States Constitution.” (*Id.*). Petitioner alleges that this issue was raised in his  
7 direct appeal brief. (*Id.*).

8           The Court finds that Plaintiff raised the argument that “an accumulation of error  
9 deprived [him] of the right to a fair trial and due process under the Fifth and Fourteenth  
10 Amendments of the United States Constitution” in both is direct appeal brief and post-  
11 conviction opening appellate brief. (See Exhibit 36 at 31; Exhibit 45 at 57). However, the  
12 Court finds that Plaintiff has only raised the due process issue to the Nevada Supreme Court.  
13 (See Exhibit 45 at 57). As such, the Court finds that this claim is exhausted with respect to  
14 the due process claim but unexhausted with respect to the ineffective assistance of appellate  
15 counsel claim.

16                   **x.     Ground 24**

17           In Ground 24 of the federal petition, Petitioner alleges that his Fifth, Sixth, and  
18 Fourteenth Amendment rights of due process were violated because the trial court sentenced  
19 him illegally. (ECF No. 7 at 77). The Court finds that this claim is exhausted. In his original  
20 motion for correction of illegal sentence filed in state district court, Petitioner argued that his  
21 habitual criminal sentence violated due process under the Fourteenth Amendment. (Exhibit  
22 49). Petitioner appealed the denial of this motion to the Nevada Supreme Court. (Exhibit 51).  
23 The Court finds that Petitioner federalized and exhausted this claim.

24                   **xi.     Petitioner’s Options Regrading Unexhausted Claims**

25           A federal court may not entertain a habeas petition unless the petitioner has exhausted  
26 available and adequate state court remedies with respect to all claims in the petition. *Rose*  
27 *v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 510 (1982). A “mixed” petition containing both exhausted and  
28 unexhausted claims is subject to dismissal. *Id.* In the instant case, the Court finds that the

1 following grounds are unexhausted: (a) Grounds 2 through 17 are unexhausted with respect  
2 to the due process claims; (b) Grounds 18 through 21 are unexhausted with respect to the  
3 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claims; (c) Ground 22 is fully unexhausted as to  
4 both the due process claim and ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim; and (d)  
5 Ground 23 is unexhausted with respect to the ineffective assistance of appellate counsel  
6 claim. Because the Court finds that the petition is a “mixed petition,” containing both  
7 exhausted and unexhausted claims, Petitioner has these options:

- 8 1. He may submit a sworn declaration voluntarily abandoning the  
9 unexhausted claims in his federal habeas petition, and proceed only on  
10 the exhausted claims;
- 11 2. He may return to state court to exhaust his unexhausted claims, in which  
12 case his federal habeas petition will be denied without prejudice; or
- 13 3. He may file a motion asking this Court to stay and abey his exhausted  
14 federal habeas claims while he returns to state court to exhaust his  
15 unexhausted claims.

16 See *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 510 (1982); *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269 (2005); *King*  
17 *v. Ryan*, 564 F.3d 1133 (9th Cir. 2009).

18 Petitioner’s failure to choose any of the three options listed above, or seek other  
19 appropriate relief from this Court, will result in his federal habeas petition being dismissed.  
20 Petitioner is advised to familiarize himself with the limitations’ periods for filing federal habeas  
21 petitions contained in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d), as those limitations’ periods may have a direct and  
22 substantial effect on whatever choice he makes regarding his petition.

### 23 **III. MISCELLANEOUS MOTIONS**

#### 24 **A. Motion for Order to Extend Copy Work Limit to \$200 (ECF No. 10)**

25 Petitioner seeks to extend his copy work limit by another \$200. (ECF No. 10). An  
26 inmate has no constitutional right to free photocopying. *Johnson v. Moore*, 948 F.2d 517, 521  
27 (9th Cir. 1991). Pursuant to NDOC administrative regulation 722.01(7)(D), inmates “can only  
28 accrue a maximum of \$100 debt for copy work expenses for all cases, not per case.” In this  
district, courts have found that they can order a prison to provide limited photocopying when  
it is necessary for an inmate to provide copies to the court and other parties. See *Allen v.*

1 *Clark Cnty. Det. Ctr.*, 2:10-CV-00857-RLH, 2011 WL 886343, \*2 (D. Nev. Mar. 11, 2011). In  
2 this case, the Court grants Petitioner's request to extend his copy work account limit by  
3 another \$10.00.

4 **B. Motion for Order Directing Respondents to Produce Copies of the Certified  
5 Judgment (ECF No. 11)**

6 Petitioner seeks an order directing Respondents to produce copies of the certified  
7 judgment of convictions used in the underlying criminal proceedings to support his sentence  
8 as a habitual offender. (ECF No. 11 at 1). "A habeas petitioner does not enjoy the  
9 presumptive entitlement to discovery of a traditional civil litigant." *Rich v. Calderon*, 187 F.3d  
10 1064, 1068 (9th Cir. 1999). "[D]iscovery is available only in the discretion of the court and for  
11 good cause shown." *Id.* The Court denies the motion at this time in light of the exhaustion  
12 issues.

13 **C. Motion for Ex Parte Motion for Orders (ECF No. 26)**

14 In his motion, Petitioner seeks an order directing the Clerk of the Court to make copies  
15 of Petitioner's exhibits for himself and for the Attorney General's Office. (ECF No. 26 at 1).  
16 Petitioner also seeks rulings on his motion to extend prison copy work limit and his motion for  
17 certified judgment of convictions. (*Id.*). The Court denies this motion.

18 **IV. CONCLUSION**

19 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that Petitioner's motion to extend his copy  
20 work account (ECF No. 10) is granted in the amount of \$10.00. The Nevada Department of  
21 Corrections shall extend Plaintiff's prison copy work limit by another \$10.00.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner's motion directing Respondents to produce  
23 copies of the certified judgment (ECF No. 11) is denied.

24 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondents' motion for an extension of time (ECF  
25 No. 15) is granted.

26 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner's motion for an extension of time (ECF No.  
27 22) is granted.

28 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner's motion for *ex parte* motion on orders (ECF

1 No. 26) is denied.

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondents' motion to dismiss the petition for writ  
3 of habeas corpus (ECF No. 18) is granted in part and denied in part, as follows:

- 4 1) Ground 1 is dismissed based on Petitioner's voluntary waiver of the claim.
- 5 2) Grounds 2 through 17 are exhausted with respect to the ineffective assistance  
6 of appellate counsel claims but are unexhausted with respect to the due process  
7 claims.
- 8 3) Grounds 18 through 21 are exhausted with respect to the due process claims  
9 but are unexhausted with respect to the ineffective assistance of appellate  
10 counsel claims.
- 11 4) Ground 22 is fully unexhausted as to both the due process claim and ineffective  
12 assistance of appellate counsel claim.
- 13 5) Ground 23 is exhausted with respect to the due process claim but unexhausted  
14 with respect to the ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim.
- 15 6) Ground 24 is fully exhausted as a due process claim.

16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner shall have **thirty (30) days** to either: **(1)**  
17 inform this Court in a sworn declaration that he wishes to formally and forever abandon the  
18 unexhausted grounds for relief in his federal habeas petition and proceed on the exhausted  
19 grounds; **OR (2)** inform this Court in a sworn declaration that he wishes to dismiss this petition  
20 without prejudice in order to return to state court to exhaust his unexhausted claims; **OR (3)**  
21 file a motion for a stay and abeyance, asking this Court to hold his exhausted claims in  
22 abeyance while he returns to state court to exhaust his unexhausted claims. If Petitioner  
23 chooses to file a motion for a stay and abeyance, or seek other appropriate relief,  
24 Respondents may respond to such motion as provided in Local Rule 7-2.

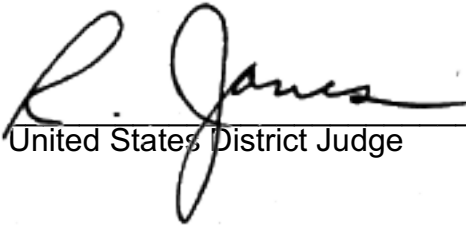
25 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if Petitioner elects to abandon his unexhausted  
26 grounds, Respondents shall have **thirty (30) days** from the date Petitioner serves his  
27 declaration of abandonment in which to file an answer to Petitioner's remaining grounds for  
28 relief. The answer shall contain all substantive and procedural arguments as to all surviving

1 grounds of the petition, and shall comply with Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Proceedings in  
2 the United States District Courts under 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner shall have **thirty (30) days** following service  
4 of Respondents' answer in which to file a reply.

5 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if Petitioner fails to respond to this order within the  
6 time permitted, this case may be dismissed.

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8 Dated: This 25th Day of August, 2014.

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11 United States District Judge  
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