1 2 3 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 DISTRICT OF NEVADA Case No.: 3:15-cv-00254-RCJ-CBC 7 FERNANDO GALLEGOS, 8 Petitioner ORDER 9 ν. 10 ISIDRO BACA, et al., 11 Respondents 12 13 On February 9, 2018, the court granted respondents' motion to dismiss this 28 U.S.C. § 14 2254 habeas corpus petition in part (ECF No. 55). The court dismissed grounds 3 and 4(b) and 15 concluded that ground 4(c) was unexhausted. Petitioner Fernando Gallegos has filed a motion 16 for reconsideration, which respondents opposed (ECF Nos. 56, 58). As discussed below, the 17 motion for reconsideration is denied. 18 A federal district court has the inherent authority to reconsider an interlocutory order. Los 19 Angeles v. Santa Monica Baykeeper, 254 F.3d 882, 887 (9th Cir. 2001); Fed. R. Civ. P. 59; Local 20 Rule 59-1(a). Reconsideration of prior court rulings is generally reserved for instances in which 21 the court changes its position (1) based on the discovery of new evidence; (2) due to a 22 subsequent change in the law; or (3) to correct a clear legal error. See McDowell v. Calderon, 23 197 F.3d 1253, 1255-56 (9th Cir. 1999); Local Rule 59-1(a).

## Ground 3

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Gallegos claimed that his appellate counsel rendered ineffective assistance in violation of 3 his Sixth Amendment rights when counsel failed to argue that law enforcement violated Gallegos' Fifth Amendment right to remain silent by conducting a custodial interrogation of Gallegos without reading him his Miranda rights (ECF No. 42, pp. 28-30). Contrary to Gallegos' assertion in his motion for reconsideration, he does state in his third-amended petition that he did not present this claim to the highest state court (see ECF No. 42, pp. 29-30). In that 8 petition, Gallegos urged that he would be able to overcome procedural default of federal ground 9 3 pursuant to Martinez v. Ryan 566 U.S. 1 (2012). However, Gallegos later acknowledged in his opposition to the motion to dismiss that the subsequent United States Supreme Court decision in Davila v. Davis declined to expand the "narrow" Martinez exception to claims of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel. 137 S.Ct. 2058, 2065 (June 26, 2017). Martinez cannot provide a basis to overcome default of federal ground 3. Gallegos's motion fails to demonstrate a clear 14 legal error and is not based on the discovery of new evidence or a subsequent change in the law. See McDowell, 197 F.3d at 1255-56. The court denies reconsideration of federal ground 3.

## Ground 4 (c)

The court concluded that the portion of ground 4(c) that claims that trial counsel was 18 ineffective for failing to investigate the prosecution's witnesses (Hobbs, Taylor, Burgess, and 19 Owens) was unexhausted. Gallegos now re-argues that this ground is exhausted. The statecourt record shows that this ground is not exhausted, however. See, exh. 5.1 Gallegos then informs the court that, if it is still of the view that the ground is unexhausted, he wishes the court 22 to dismiss the claim with prejudice (ECF No. 56, p. 8). Accordingly, in the interests of judicial

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ECF No. 12-5.

efficiency, the court grants reconsideration of ground 4(c). Ground 4(c) is dismissed with 2 prejudice. 3 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that petitioner's motion for reconsideration of the court's order on motion to dismiss (ECF No. 56) is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part as 5 follows: Ground 4(c) is **DISMISSED** with prejudice. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that respondents have 45 days from the date of this order to file an answer to petitioner's remaining grounds for relief. The answer shall contain all substantive and procedural arguments as to all surviving grounds of the petition and shall comply 10 with Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Proceedings in the United States District Courts under 28 11 U.S.C. §2254. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner has 30 days following service of 12 13 respondents' answer in which to file a reply. 14 Dated: February 19, 2019 15 16 17 United States District Judge 18 19 20 21 22

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