

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

CHRISTOPHER TIRADO,

Petitioner,

v.

STEVEN JOHNSON, et al.,

Respondents.

Civ. No. 16-7810 (JMV)

OPINION & ORDER

VAZQUEZ, District Judge:

This matter comes before the Court by way of Petitioner’s Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (hereinafter “Petition”). (D.E. 10.) The Court has reviewed the parties’ submissions and concludes that Petitioner has failed to exhaust many of his claims in state court.

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (“AEDPA”) prohibits district courts from granting habeas relief under § 2254 unless the petitioner has “exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A). In order to exhaust state remedies, a petitioner must “‘fairly present’ all federal claims to the highest state court before bringing them in federal court.” *Stevens v. Delaware Corr. Ctr.*, 295 F.3d 361, 369 (3d Cir. 2002) (quoting *Whitney v. Horn*, 280 F.3d 240, 250 (3d Cir. 2002)). A claim is “fairly presented” when a petitioner presents the claim at all available levels of the state judicial system. *See Anderson v. Harless*, 459 U.S. 4, 7 (1982); *Rolan v. Coleman*, 680 F.3d 311, 317 (3d Cir. 2012). A petitioner fails to exhaust if he “has the right under the law of the State to raise, by any available procedure, the question presented.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(c); *Stevens*, 295 F.3d at 369. This requirement ensures that state

courts “have ‘an initial opportunity to pass upon and correct alleged violations of prisoners’ federal rights.” *United States v. Bendolph*, 409 F.3d 155, 173 (3d Cir. 2005) (quoting *Duckworth v. Serrano*, 454 U.S. 1, 3 (1981)). Moreover, the exhaustion doctrine is a “total” exhaustion rule. As explained in *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269, 273 (2005), district courts may not adjudicate mixed petitions. Stated differently, “a district court must dismiss habeas petitions containing both unexhausted and exhausted claims.” *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 522 (1982).

The instant Petition is a mixed petition, containing both exhausted and unexhausted claims. Petitioner exhausted eleven claims in his direct appeals which correspond to Grounds One through Eleven. (*Compare* D.E. 10, at 8–23, *with* D.E. 13-1, at 2–5 (counseled direct appellate brief), *and* D.E. 13-4 (counseled petition for certification).) Additionally, Petitioner exhausted one claim in his PCR appeals, which corresponds to Ground Thirteen. (*Compare* D.E. 10, at 27, *with* D.E. 12-5, at 2 (counseled PCR appellate brief), *and* D.E. 13-8, at 1 (counseled PCR petition for certification).)

Petitioner did not, however, raise Ground Twelve or Grounds Fourteen through Thirty-Eight in his direct or PCR appeals. (*Compare* D.E. 10, at 25–26, 29–38, *with* D.E. 13-1, at 2–5 (counseled direct appellate brief), *and* D.E. 13-4 (counseled petition for certification), *and* D.E. 12-5, at 2 (counseled PCR appellate brief), *and* D.E. 13-8, at 1 (counseled PCR petition for certification).) Petitioner does not appear to have filed any *pro se* briefs in his direct or PCR appeals. (*See* D.E. 13-3, at 3–6 (listing issues before the Appellate Division on direct appeal); D.E. 13-7 (listing single claim before the Appellate Division on PCR appeal).) Consequently, Petitioner has failed to exhaust Ground Twelve and Grounds Fourteen.

Because a district court may not adjudicate mixed petitions, it instead has four options when presented with such a petition: “(1) stay the petition pending the outcome of state

proceedings; (2) allow the petitioner to delete the unexhausted claims and proceed on the exhausted claims; (3) dismiss the petition without prejudice as unexhausted; or (4) deny the unexhausted claims on the merits under 28 U.S.C. 2254(b)(2).” *Barr v. Warden of N.J. State Prison*, No. 15-5797, 2016 WL 589675, at *4 (D.N.J. Feb. 11, 2016); *see also Mahoney v. Bostel*, 366 F. App’x 368, 371 (3d Cir. 2010).

The Court recognizes that if it were to dismiss the Petition without prejudice, there is a chance that the state courts could dismiss any additional PCR claims or appeals as untimely. Additionally, if the filings are untimely, it would not toll the AEDPA statute of limitations. *Morris v. Horn*, 187 F.3d 333, 338 (3d Cir. 1999). The instant Petition also did toll the limitations period. *See Duncan v. Walker*, 533 U.S. 167, 181–82 (2001).

For these reasons, the Court shall provide Petitioner with an opportunity to: (1) file a letter stating that he wishes to dismiss his unexhausted claims and proceed only on his exhausted claims, or (2) file a motion to stay these proceedings while he pursues his unexhausted claims in state court. *Britton v. Lanigan*, No. 17-3701, 2019 WL 928415, at *1 (D.N.J. Feb. 26, 2019). If Petitioner fails to file any such motion or letter, the Court may dismiss the Petition as a mixed petition.¹

¹ The Court declines to use option four, denying the twenty-six unexhausted claims on the merits under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2), because these claims appear to be procedurally defaulted. Indeed, it appears that Petitioner’s PCR court found that the claims that correspond with Grounds Twenty-Two through Twenty-Nine are procedurally barred. (*Compare* D.E. 10, at 40–52, *with* D.E. 12-5, at 111–33.)

“The procedural default doctrine is an important corollary to the exhaustion requirement, which requires state prisoners to exhaust available state remedies before presenting a claim to a federal habeas court.” *See, e.g., Fowlkes v. Att’y Gen. of New Jersey*, No. 21-7734, 2021 WL 4129489, at *2 (D.N.J. Sept. 10, 2021) (citing *Davila v. Davis*, 137 S. Ct. 2058, 2064 (2017)). Among other scenarios, the procedural default doctrine bars federal habeas claims when a prisoner fails to exhaust and “the court to which the petitioner would be required to present his claims in order to meet the exhaustion requirement would now find the claims procedurally barred.” *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 735 n.1 (1991).

For the foregoing reasons, and for good cause shown,

IT IS, on this 10 day of December 2021,

ORDERED that within forty-five (45) days from the date of this Order, Petitioner shall file:

(a) A written submission stating that he wants to dismiss his unexhausted claims and proceed with the remainder of his § 2254 Petition as filed;

OR

(b) A motion to stay the *entire* Petition, so he can pursue the unexhausted claims in state court. To merit such a stay, he must establish in his submission: (i) that he has good cause for his failure to raise the additional claims before; (ii) that the additional claims

This procedural bar applies only when the state rule is “independent of the federal question [presented] and adequate to support the judgment.” *Leyva v. Williams*, 504 F.3d 357, 365–66 (3d Cir. 2007); *McCandless v. Vaughn*, 172 F.3d 255, 260 (3d Cir. 1999). Federal courts may not consider the merits of procedurally defaulted claims unless: (1) the petitioner establishes “cause” to excuse the default and actual “prejudice” as a result of the alleged violation of federal law; or (2) the prisoner demonstrates that failure to consider the claim will result in a fundamental “miscarriage of justice.” *Leyva*, 504 F.3d at 366; *see also Coleman*, 501 U.S. at 750.

Procedural default is an affirmative defense and the “state ordinarily is required to assert a procedural default in its answer if it intends to rely on that defense.” *Szuchon v. Lehman*, 273 F.3d 299, 321 (3d Cir. 2001). Under certain circumstances, however, a district court may raise the issue *sua sponte*. *See, e.g., Sweger v. Chesney*, 294 F.3d 506, 521 (3d Cir. 2002) (“with respect to the *sua sponte* consideration of nonexhaustion . . . the values of comity, federalism, judicial efficiency, and the “ends of justice” must be weighed in determining whether to consider the default”).

In this case, the State raises the affirmative defense of procedural default, (D.E. 13, at 64), and it may now be too late for Petitioner to present his unexhausted claims to each level of the state courts. While the Court believes that it is unlikely that the state courts would consider the merits of these claims at this juncture, in the absence of additional rulings from those courts, this Court is unable to definitively conclude that all of these claims are procedurally barred at this time. *Mathis v. Att’y Gen. of New Jersey*, 732 F. App’x 138, 142 (3d Cir. 2018) (quoting *Toulson v. Beyer*, 987 F.2d 984, 989 (3d Cir. 1993)) (“ ‘[W]e will not presume how the state courts would rule on’ procedural default and, rather than dismissing with prejudice on that ground, will merely ‘dismiss[] . . . without prejudice for failure to exhaust state remedies.’ ”). As discussed above, it appears that the PCR court has only decided a procedural bar on eight of the twenty-six unexhausted grounds.


have factual and legal merit; and (iii) that he is not engaging in intentional dilatory litigation tactics.

If Petitioner seeks a stay under option (b), but the Court denies that motion, the Court will assume that he wishes to choose option (a) as an alternate option unless he states otherwise; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATE this matter, pending receipt of Petitioner's submission; and it is further

ORDERED that if Petitioner does not file a submission within forty-five (45) days, the Court may dismiss the Petition without prejudice as a mixed petition; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall serve a copy of this Opinion and Order upon Petitioner by regular mail.


JOHN MICHAEL VAZQUEZ
United States District Judge