

[PUBLISH]

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

\_\_\_\_\_  
No. 07-14956  
Non-Argument Calendar

FILED U.S. COURT OF APPEALS ELEVENTH CIRCUIT October 24, 2007 THOMAS K. KAHN CLERK
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D. C. Docket No. 07-00295-CV-MEF-WC

DANIEL LEE SIEBERT,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

versus

RICHARD ALLEN, Commissioner,  
Alabama Department of Corrections,  
individually and in his official  
capacity,  
GRANTT CULLIVER, Warden, Holman  
Correctional Facility, in his  
individual and official capacity,

Defendants-Appellees.

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Middle District of Alabama

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**(October 24, 2007)**

Before TJOFLAT, BARKETT and WILSON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Daniel L. Siebert appeals the district court's denial of his Emergency Motion for Preliminary Injunction to Stay Execution and moves this Court for a stay of execution. We reverse and grant the motion to stay.

Siebert filed a § 1983 suit in the Middle District of Alabama challenging the constitutionality of Alabama's lethal injection protocol.<sup>1</sup> The district judge dismissed Siebert's general challenge to Alabama's lethal injection protocol, finding that it was untimely. However, in regard to Siebert's personal claims based on his recently diagnosed terminal illness, the district court denied the Motion to Dismiss.

Siebert's initial complaint and his Amended Complaint challenged the constitutionality of the lethal injection protocol that Alabama has had in place since 2002 – the same protocol used in every other state that administers the death penalty. Alabama has announced that the State has somewhat modified its procedure, and Siebert will be the first to be executed in accordance with these

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<sup>1</sup> Siebert generally alleged that the State's improper use of anesthesia as a precursor to execution unnecessarily risks infliction of severe pain and suffering. After receiving a recent diagnosis that he was suffering from pancreatic cancer and hepatitis C, however, Siebert filed an Amended Complaint that encompassed the allegations of his first complaint, and added claims that painful complications were likely to arise from the treatment or non-treatment of his recently diagnosed illnesses.

minor changes. Apparently, the change “to the lethal injection protocol has to do with the addition of a check of the condemned inmate for consciousness after injection of anesthesia and before the injections of other chemicals used in the execution.” Court Order, Oct. 17, 2007 at 4.<sup>2</sup>

The Supreme Court is presently considering the constitutionality of the challenged lethal injection protocol in Baze v. Rees, No. 07-5439, 2007 WL 2850507 (U.S. Oct. 3, 2007). Accordingly, we REVERSE the district court’s denial of Siebert’s Emergency Motion for a Preliminary Injunction and we STAY his execution pending the Supreme Court’s resolution of Baze v. Rees, after which the district court shall reconsider its decision in light of any guidance provided in the Supreme Court’s disposition of that case.

**REVERSED.**

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<sup>2</sup> As the district court noted, for a variety of reasons unclear to this Court, the “State of Alabama keeps the specifics of its lethal injection protocol secret.” Id. at 2. The district court judge ordered that the State disclose to the court the details of the lethal injection protocol to be followed in Siebert’s execution. Id. at 4. In compliance with that order, the protocol has been filed with the court under seal.

TJOFLAT, Circuit Judge, specially concurring:

I concur in the court's judgment. Although I agree with the majority's result, it is not because of the pendency of Baze v. Rees, but because it was an abuse of discretion for the district court to refuse to enjoin the Commissioner from carrying out Siebert's execution pending the court's final disposition of his claim that Alabama's three-drug method of execution, as applied to him, would deny his right under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments not to be subjected to cruel and unusual punishment.

On October 3, 2007, the district court granted the Commissioner's motion to dismiss Siebert's § 1983 claim to the extent that it mounted a general challenge to the constitutionality of Alabama's lethal injection protocol, finding that Siebert had delayed unnecessarily in bringing that claim. However, the court denied the Commissioner's motion to dismiss Siebert's § 1983 claim that, as applied to him specifically, the three-drug execution method would constitute cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Constitution. Because the factual predicate for that claim – namely, Siebert's diagnosis of hepatitis C and pancreatic cancer – was not in place until late May 2007, the court concluded that Siebert did not unreasonably delay in bringing his claim. Noting that dismissal was also not warranted on

statute-of-limitations grounds, the court held that this claim “survive[s] and will be litigated.” A scheduling conference was accordingly set for October 10, 2007.

On October 9, Siebert moved the district court to enjoin his execution, which is set for October 25, 2007. The court acknowledged that the motion was timely, yet concluded on the basis of the “speculative” and “unsupported” allegations in Siebert’s opening brief and initial evidentiary submissions – which primarily consisted of a letter from a doctor that was attached to Siebert’s reply to the Commissioner’s opposition brief – that Siebert had not satisfied the requisites for a preliminary injunction. Specifically, the court held that all that Siebert’s proffered evidence established – for purposes of a preliminary injunction – was a general challenge to the three-drug protocol, not an as-applied challenge. Thus, he had not demonstrated a substantial likelihood that he would eventually prevail on the merits. Whether Siebert could ultimately prevail on his as-applied challenge would have to await further proceedings, perhaps a trial on the merits.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The discussion in the district court’s order of the legal analysis applicable to a motion for a preliminary injunction indicates that the court did not consider the question of whether it should enjoin Siebert’s execution under the All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), which provides that the courts may “issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions.” The purpose of the Act is to allow courts “to protect the jurisdiction they already have, derived from some other source.” Klay v. United Healthgroup, Inc., 376 F.3d 1092, 1099–1100 (11th Cir. 2004); id. at 1102 (“Regarding pending proceedings, a court may enjoin any conduct which, left unchecked, would have . . . the practical effect of diminishing the court’s power to bring the litigation to a natural conclusion.”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

This not a case to which applies the “strong equitable presumption against the grant of a stay where a claim could have been brought at such a time as to allow consideration of the merits without requiring entry of a stay.” Nelson v. Campbell, 541 U.S. 637, 650, 124 S. Ct. 2117, 2126, 158 L. Ed. 2d 924 (2004). Although the State possesses a “strong interest in enforcing its criminal judgments without undue interference from the federal courts,” Hill v. McDonough, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 126 S. Ct. 2096, 2104, 165 L. Ed. 2d 44 (2006), it was an abuse of discretion for the district court to refuse to enjoin the execution based solely on its opinion that Siebert’s briefs and his proffer of evidence, at the preliminary injunction stage, were deficient. The court effectively recognized that the claim alleges facts that, if true, establish a right to relief, as evidenced by its refusal to dismiss Siebert’s as-applied § 1983 claim. Combined with the court’s finding of timeliness, this recognition necessitated the grant of a postponement of the execution to enable the court to exercise its jurisdiction and to permit discovery, an evidentiary hearing, and a decision on the merits of Siebert’s constitutional claim. In this respect, this case is analogous to a pre-1996 habeas corpus proceeding in which the district court or court of appeals has issued the petitioner a certificate of probable cause to appeal. In such circumstances, the “petitioner must then be afforded an opportunity to address the merits, and the court of appeals is obligated to decide

the merits of the appeal.” Barefoot v. Estelle, 463 U.S. 880, 893, 103 S. Ct. 3383, 3395, 77 L. Ed. 2d 1090 (1983)). Accordingly, “where necessary to prevent the case from becoming moot by the petitioner’s execution,” the courts “should grant a stay of execution pending disposition of an appeal when a condemned prisoner obtains a certificate of probable cause on his initial habeas appeal.” Id.

Accordingly, I conclude that the balance of the equities here dictates that the State’s interest in timely enforcement of a death sentence must yield to further consideration of the merits of Siebert’s claim that the three-drug protocol, as applied, would violate his constitutional rights.