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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

DE'MARIAN CLEMONS,)
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 Petitioner,)
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 vs.)
)
 BRIAN E. WILLIAMS, SR., *et al.*,)
)
 Respondents.)
 /

2:11-cv-01442-PMP-GWF

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*. Before the court is respondents' motion to dismiss (ECF #19). Petitioner has opposed the motion (ECF #22).

Preliminarily, the court turns to two other motions: petitioner's *ex parte* motion for appointment of counsel (ECF #23) and petitioner's motion for summary judgment (ECF #24).

With respect to petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel (ECF #23), there is no constitutional right to appointed counsel for a federal habeas corpus proceeding. *Pennsylvania v. Finley*, 481 U.S. 551, 555 (1987); *Bonin v. Vasquez*, 999 F.2d 425, 428 (9th Cir.1993). The decision to appoint counsel is generally discretionary. *Chaney v. Lewis*, 801 F.2d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir.1986), cert. denied, 481 U.S. 1023 (1987); *Bashor v. Risley*, 730 F.2d 1228, 1234 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 838

1 (1984). However, counsel must be appointed if the complexities of the case are such that denial of
2 counsel would amount to a denial of due process, and where the petitioner is a person of such limited
3 education as to be incapable of fairly presenting his claims. *See Chaney*, 801 F.2d at 1196; *see also*
4 *Hawkins v. Bennett*, 423 F.2d 948 (8th Cir.1970). The court denied an earlier motion for appointment
5 of counsel by petitioner in this case and concluded that the petition on file in this action appears
6 sufficiently clear in presenting the issues that petitioner wishes to raise (ECF #3). The court reiterates
7 that the claims in this case are not especially complex. Therefore, petitioner’s motion for counsel shall
8 be denied.

9 Next, petitioner has filed a motion for summary judgment (ECF #24). Respondents
10 opposed the motion (ECF #26), and petitioner replied (ECF #27). Petitioner argues that respondents
11 failed to respond to his “amended grounds” and that they failed to file a reply brief to his opposition to
12 the motion to dismiss the petition (ECF #24 at 1-2). Petitioner’s arguments are without merit. Pursuant
13 to the court’s order as well as to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Habeas Corpus Cases respondents filed
14 their initial responsive pleading, a motion to dismiss the petition on various bases. Further, while
15 respondents had the option to file a reply to petitioner’s opposition to the motion to dismiss, they are not
16 required to do so. The Local Rules of Civil Practice merely provide the timeline for filing a reply to an
17 opposition to a motion. LR 7-2 ©. While the failure to file an opposition to a motion shall constitute
18 a consent to the granting of that motion (LR 7-2 (d)), the failure to file a reply does not so operate.
19 Accordingly, petitioner’s motion for summary judgment is baseless and is denied.

20 The court now turns to respondents’ motion to dismiss (ECF #19).

21 **I. Procedural History and Background**

22 On April 24, 2009, the Las Vegas Justice Court filed in the Eighth Judicial District Court
23 its bind-over packet which contained the State’s April 7, 2009 Amended Criminal Complaint that
24 charged petitioner with eight felonies and charged his co-defendant with six felonies. Both defendants
25 were charged with 1) two counts of Attempted Murder with Use of a Deadly Weapon; 2) Conspiracy
26 to Commit Murder; 3) Battery with Use of a Deadly Weapon causing Substantial Bodily Harm (“SBH”);

1 4) Discharging a Firearm out of a Motor Vehicle; and 5) Discharging a Firearm at or into a Structure,
2 Vehicle, Aircraft or Watercraft (exhibits to motion to dismiss, ECF #19, ex. 2).¹

3 On April 22, 2009, petitioner and his co-defendant unconditionally waived their
4 preliminary hearings. His co-defendant agreed to plead guilty to two felonies: one count of Battery with
5 Use of a Deadly Weapon with SBH and one count of Discharging a Firearm at or into a Structure; the
6 negotiation was contingent upon petitioner accepting the plea negotiations in this case. Petitioner agreed
7 to plead guilty to three felonies: Battery with Use of a Deadly Weapon with SBH, Discharging a Firearm
8 at or into a Structure, and Possession of a Firearm by an Ex-Felon. The State in petitioner's negotiation
9 agreed that: 1) it would not oppose the ex-felon count running concurrently with the Battery with Use
10 causing SBH and the Discharging Firearm into a Structure, but retained the full right to argue that the
11 Discharging a Firearm count should run consecutively to the Battery with Use causing SBH count; 2)
12 it would not seek habitual criminal treatment; and 3) it would not refer the case to the federal
13 government for prosecution. The negotiation was contingent upon petitioner's co-defendant accepting
14 the negotiations in his case (ex. 1).

15 On April 28, 2009, petitioner was charged by way of an Information with the above three
16 felonies (ex. 3). On April 29, 2009, pursuant to the guilty plea agreement, petitioner pled to the three
17 felonies; the court sentenced him on count 1 Battery with Use of Deadly Weapon with SBH to 35-156
18 months, on count 2 Discharging a Firearm at or into a Structure to 13-60 months to run consecutively
19 to count 1, and on count 3 Possession of a Firearm by an Ex-Felon to 13-60 months to run concurrently
20 with counts 1 and 2, with 143 days credit for time served. On August 7, 2009, the judgment of
21 conviction was entered (ex.'s 4, 5, 7). Petitioner did not appeal the judgment of conviction.

22 On August 5, 2009, petitioner filed a motion for sentence modification (ex. 6), which the
23 State opposed (ex. 8), and the court denied (ex. 13). Petitioner did not appeal. On August 26, 2009,
24 petitioner filed a motion to withdraw plea agreement (ex. 9), which the State opposed (ex. 10), and the
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26 ¹ All exhibits referenced in this order are exhibits to respondents' motion to dismiss, ECF #19,
and are found at ECF #9.

1 court denied (ex. 21). Petitioner did not appeal.

2 On September 8, 2009, petitioner filed a motion for dismissal of charges (ex. 11), which
3 the State opposed (ex. 17). Petitioner withdrew this motion because it was part of a postconviction
4 petition that he had since filed (*see* ex. 29). On September 11, 2009, petitioner filed his second motion
5 for sentence modification (ex. 12), which the State opposed (ex. 14), and the court denied (ex. 18).
6 Petitioner did not appeal. On September 29, 2009, petitioner filed a “motion for appellate reversal” (ex.
7 15). The State opposed the motion (ex. 19), but the record does not reflect a hearing on this motion, nor
8 an order or appeal.

9 On October 1, 2009, almost two months after the judgment of conviction was entered,
10 petitioner filed a motion to separate case asking the court to sever his case from his co-defendant’s (ex.
11 16). The State opposed, and the court denied the motion (ex.’s 22, 25). Petitioner did not appeal. On
12 October 12, 2009, petitioner filed a petition for writ of mandamus in the Nevada Supreme Court (ex. 20).
13 On November 3, 2009, the Nevada Supreme Court declined to exercise original jurisdiction and denied
14 the petition (ex. 26).

15 On October 27, 2009, petitioner filed a “motion to relief from prejudicial joinder” (ex.
16 23), as well as a second motion to withdraw plea agreement (ex. 24). The State opposed both, and the
17 court denied both (ex.’s 31, 32).

18 On December 23, 2009, petitioner filed his first postconviction petition for writ of habeas
19 corpus (ex. 28). On March 17, 2010, petitioner filed his third motion to withdrawal [sic] plea (ex. 34).
20 On September 10, 2010, the Nevada Supreme Court consolidated the appeals and affirmed the dismissal
21 of the postconviction petition and affirmed the denial of the motion to withdraw plea (ex. 44).

22 On September 7, 2010, petitioner filed his second state postconviction petition for writ
23 of habeas corpus (ex. 43). On July 15, 2011, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the state district
24 court’s denial of the petition as untimely filed, successive and an abuse of the writ. Remittitur issued
25 on August 12, 2011.

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1 Petitioner dispatched this federal petition for writ of habeas corpus on September 1, 2011
2 (ECF #4). On March 9, 2012, petitioner filed a motion to amend his petition (ECF #15), which the court
3 granted (ECF #17). Pursuant to the court’s order, petitioner’s supplement to petition for writ of habeas
4 corpus was filed on May 3, 2012 (ECF #18). Respondents argue that the petition should be dismissed
5 because all grounds either fail to state a claim cognizable in federal habeas corpus, are procedurally
6 barred or are unexhausted.

7 **II. Legal Standards**

8 **A. Failure to State a Claim**

9 In federal habeas proceedings, notice pleading is not sufficient. Mere conclusions of
10 violations of federal rights without specifics do not state a basis for federal habeas relief. *Mayle v. Felix*,
11 545 U.S. 644, 655 (2005). Conclusory allegations not supported by specific facts are subject to summary
12 dismissal. *Blackledge v. Allison*, 431 U.S. 63, 74 (1977).

13 **B. Failure to State a Claim Cognizable in Federal Habeas Corpus**

14 A state prisoner is entitled to federal habeas relief only if he is being held in custody in
15 violation of the constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). Unless an issue
16 of federal constitutional or statutory law is implicated by the facts presented, the claim is not cognizable
17 under federal habeas corpus. *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 68 (1991). A petitioner may not
18 transform a state-law issue into a federal one merely by asserting a violation of due process. *Langford*
19 *v. Day*, 110 F.3d 1380, 1381 (9th Cir. 1996). Alleged errors in the interpretation or application of state
20 law do not warrant habeas relief. *Hubbart v. Knapp*, 379 F.3d 773, 779-80 (9th Cir. 2004).

21 **C. Procedural Bar**

22 “Procedural default” refers to the situation where a petitioner in fact presented a claim
23 to the state courts but the state courts disposed of the claim on procedural grounds, instead of on the
24 merits. A federal court will not review a claim for habeas corpus relief if the decision of the state court
25 regarding that claim rested on a state law ground that is independent of the federal question and adequate
26 to support the judgment. *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 730-31 (1991).

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The *Coleman* Court stated the effect of a procedural default, as follows:

In all cases in which a state prisoner has defaulted his federal claims in state court pursuant to an independent and adequate state procedural rule, federal habeas review of the claims is barred unless the prisoner can demonstrate cause for the default and actual prejudice as a result of the alleged violation of federal law, or demonstrate that failure to consider the claims will result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice.

Coleman, 501 U.S. at 750; *see also Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 485 (1986). The procedural default doctrine ensures that the state’s interest in correcting its own mistakes is respected in all federal habeas cases. *See Koerner v. Grigas*, 328 F.3d 1039, 1046 (9th Cir. 2003).

To demonstrate cause for a procedural default, the petitioner must be able to “show that some *objective factor external to the defense* impeded” his efforts to comply with the state procedural rule. *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488 (emphasis added). For cause to exist, the external impediment must have prevented the petitioner from raising the claim. *See McCleskey v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467, 497 (1991).

D. Exhaustion

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

A habeas petitioner must “present the state courts with the same claim he urges upon the federal court.” *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 276 (1971). The federal constitutional implications of a claim, not just issues of state law, must have been raised in the state court to achieve exhaustion. *Ybarra v. Sumner*, 678 F. Supp. 1480, 1481 (D. Nev. 1988) (citing *Picard*, 404 U.S. at 276)). To achieve exhaustion, the state court must be “alerted to the fact that the prisoner [is] asserting claims under the United States Constitution” and given the opportunity to correct alleged violations of the

1 prisoner's federal rights. *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995); see *Hiivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d
2 1098, 1106 (9th Cir. 1999). It is well settled that 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b) "provides a simple and clear
3 instruction to potential litigants: before you bring any claims to federal court, be sure that you first have
4 taken each one to state court." *Jiminez v. Rice*, 276 F.3d 478, 481 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Rose v.*
5 *Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 520 (1982)). "[G]eneral appeals to broad constitutional principles, such as due
6 process, equal protection, and the right to a fair trial, are insufficient to establish exhaustion." *Hiivala*
7 *v. Wood*, 195 F.3d 1098, 1106 (9th Cir. 1999) (citations omitted). However, citation to state caselaw
8 that applies federal constitutional principles will suffice. *Peterson v. Lampert*, 319 F.3d 1153, 1158 (9th
9 Cir. 2003) (en banc).

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

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

18 Petitioner filed his petition and attached a Memorandum in Support of Petition (ECF #4
19 and Memorandum at 11). He also filed what he styled an "amended" petition that set forth one further
20 claim (ECF #18). Accordingly, the court and respondents have construed the "amended" petition as a
21 supplemental petition, setting forth one supplemental ground for relief.

22 **A. Supplemental Ground 1**

23 In supplemental ground 1 of the federal petition, petitioner alleges that his trial counsel
24 violated his Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights to effective assistance of counsel because
25 apparently an indictment was later filed against his counsel on December 21, 2011. Petitioner states that
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1 a criminal indictment was filed against his counsel for “offer [sic] false instrument to be file [sic],
2 forgery, burglary and conspiracy to commit a crime” (ECF #18 at 3).

3 In order to prove ineffective assistance of counsel, petitioner must show that 1) counsel
4 acted deficiently, in that he made errors so serious that his actions were outside the scope of
5 professionally competent assistance, and 2) the deficient performance prejudiced the outcome of the
6 proceeding. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687-90 (1984).

7 Respondents argue that petitioner has failed to specifically outline errors related to the
8 indictment that allegedly occurred at trial or direct appeal and what counsel should have done differently.
9 Further, they assert that petitioner ignores the second prong of *Strickland*, namely, he fails to allege that
10 he suffered any prejudice as a result of his counsel’s deficient performance somehow related to the later
11 indictment (ECF #19 at 16-17).

12 The court agrees that supplemental ground 1 fails to state a claim for which relief may
13 be granted. While certainly troubling in and of itself, petitioner fails to explain at all how his counsel’s
14 subsequent indictment caused or has any relationship to counsel’s rendering ineffective assistance in his
15 case. Mere conclusions of violations of federal rights without specifics do not state a basis for federal
16 habeas relief. *Mayle v. Felix*, 545 U.S. 644, 655 (2005). Further, petitioner fails to allege any prejudice
17 from counsel’s allegedly deficient performance related to the subsequent indictment. Accordingly,
18 supplemental ground 1 is dismissed for failure to state a claim for which relief may be granted.

19 **B. Ground 1**

20 Petitioner alleges that the Nevada Supreme Court miscalculated the one-year time period
21 when it concluded that his second state postconviction petition was untimely filed (ECF #4 at 3, 12-14).
22 Respondents argue that the application of the state statute of limitations to file a state postconviction
23 petition is a question of state law and therefore not cognizable in federal habeas corpus. Alternatively,
24 respondents argue that petitioner has failed to present this claim to any state court, and therefore, it is
25 unexhausted (ECF #19 at 17).
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1 Nevada Revised Statutes (“NRS”) 34.726 provides that “unless there is good cause shown
2 for delay, a petition that challenges the validity of a judgment or sentence must be filed within 1 year
3 after entry of judgment of conviction or, if an appeal has been taken from the judgment, within 1 year
4 after the Supreme Court issues the remittitur.” Respondents are correct that the application of NRS
5 34.726 is a matter of state law and that petitioner has failed to demonstrate what federal law was
6 allegedly violated. Accordingly, ground 1 is dismissed as not cognizable in federal habeas corpus.

7 **C. Ground 2 and Ground 3 of the Memorandum in Support of Petition for Writ**
8 **of Habeas Corpus²**

9 Petitioner asserts that argues that his rights under the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth
10 Amendment to due process, effective assistance of counsel and equal protection have been violated on
11 several bases. Respondents have parsed these grounds into four sub-claims. The court will address the
12 claims as broken down by respondents, except as noted with sub-claims A and B.

13 **Sub-claim A**

14 Petitioner asserts that counsel was ineffective because he failed to adequately investigate
15 that someone else was responsible for the offense, never talked to the state’s witnesses or any other
16 witnesses who were at the crime scene, and that a plethora of discovery showed petitioner was innocent
17 and that he was convicted based on hearsay and his prior convictions (ECF #4, ground 2).

18 Respondents argue that this claim should be dismissed as procedurally barred. They
19 assert that petitioner raised this claim in his second state postconviction petition of September 7, 2010
20 and that the Nevada Supreme Court clearly and expressly invoked NRS 34.726 and NRS 34.810 to
21 affirm the dismissal of his second state petition as untimely, successive and an abuse of the writ.
22 Respondents contend that these state law grounds are independent and adequate state law bases that bar
23 this claim from review in this federal habeas proceeding.

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25 _____
26 ² While the Memorandum in Support ostensibly expands on each ground set forth in the petition,
the grounds presented in the Memorandum do not necessarily correspond, numerically, to the grounds
in the petition.

1 Under Nevada law, a second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or
2 justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that prior determination
3 was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure
4 of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ. Petitioner
5 bears the burden of proving good cause for his failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim
6 again and of proving actual prejudice. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 34.810(2) & (3). The Nevada Supreme Court
7 explicitly relied on this procedural bar when it declined to review the claims of the state habeas petition
8 that correspond to sub-claim A of the federal habeas petition (ex. 63). The Ninth Circuit Court of
9 Appeals has held that, at least in non-capital cases, application of the procedural bar at issue in this case
10 – Nev. Rev. Stat. § 34.810 – is an independent and adequate state ground. *Vang v. Nevada*, 329 F.3d
11 1069, 1073-75 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also Bargas v. Burns*, 179 F.3d 1207, 1210-12 (9th Cir. 1999).

12 Therefore, this court finds that the Nevada Supreme Court’s holding that sub-claim A was
13 procedurally barred under NRS 34.810(2) was an independent and adequate ground for the court’s
14 dismissal of that ground in the second state petition. In his opposition to respondents’ motion to dismiss,
15 petitioner attempts to address cause and prejudice, but presents no arguments regarding why he failed
16 to present this claim in his first state postconviction petition. Accordingly, the court grants respondents’
17 motion to dismiss sub-claim A of grounds 2 and Memorandum ground 3 as procedurally barred.

18 **Sub-claim B**

19 Petitioner argues that counsel was ineffective because he failed to conduct a full
20 “adequate investigation” and was also ineffective because he overlooked a plethora of newly-discovered
21 evidence which included the confession of the co-defendant and exculpatory statements of the witnesses
22 and the victims which showed petitioner was innocent (ECF #4, Memorandum ground 3). The court
23 finds that sub-claim B is duplicative of sub-claim A (and thus is dismissed to that extent as procedurally
24 barred) except where petitioner argues that counsel was ineffective because he overlooked the confession
25 of the co-defendant and exculpatory statements of the witnesses and the victims, which petitioner claims
26 would have shown that he was innocent.

1 Respondents assert that this second part of sub-claim B is unexhausted (ECF #19 at 20).
2 They argue that although petitioner raised in his March 17, 2010 motion to withdrawal [sic] plea (ex.
3 34) an argument regarding a plethora of new evidence, he did not argue that counsel was ineffective
4 because he overlooked this evidence. The court disagrees; petitioner raised this claim of ineffective
5 assistance of counsel in his motion to withdraw guilty plea (ex. 34 at 3).

6 However, next respondents contend that even if he raised this claim in the motion to
7 withdraw guilty plea, that petitioner raised it in a procedurally improper manner (ECF #19 at 20). In its
8 September 10, 2010 order affirming the denial of this motion, the Nevada Supreme Court stated:
9 “Appellant failed to provide specific facts supporting his claims regarding innocence, and notably, the
10 question of guilt or innocence is not generally at issue in a motion to withdraw a guilty plea. *Hargrove*
11 *v. State*, 686 P.2d 222, 226 (Nev. 1984)” (ex. 44).

12 Exhaustion cannot be achieved by a procedurally deficient or improper means. *Castille*
13 *v. Peoples*, 489 U.S. 346, 351 (1989) (raising an issue in a procedurally deficient manner is not “fair
14 presentation” for the purposes of exhaustion). “A state may mandate a particular procedure to be used
15 to the exclusion of other avenues of seeking relief, ‘so long as the right of review is not foreclosed or
16 unduly limited.’” *Turner v. Compo*y, 827 F.2d 526, 528 (9th Cir. 1987). “In such states, presenting an
17 issue to the state’s highest court via a statutorily deviating path will not exhaust state remedies.” *Id.*;
18 *Lindquist v. Gardner*, 770 F.2d 876, 878 (9th Cir. 1985). Nevada state law provides that a state
19 postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus is the proper means to challenge the validity of one’s
20 conviction or sentence. NRS 34.724(2)(b).

21 This court agrees with respondents that the Nevada Supreme Court correctly observed
22 that petitioner’s claims regarding his alleged innocence were not properly procedurally raised in his
23 motion to withdraw guilty plea. *Hargrove v. State*, 686 P.2d at 226; *State v. Second Judicial Dist. Court*,
24 455 P.2d 923, 926 (Nev. 1969); *see also United States v. Paglia*, 190 F.2d 445 (2d Cir. 1951).
25 Accordingly, petitioner’s argument in sub-claim B that counsel was ineffective because he overlooked
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1 the confession of the co-defendant and exculpatory statements of the witnesses and the victims, which
2 petitioner claims would have demonstrated that he was innocent, is unexhausted.

3 **Sub-claim C**

4 Petitioner argues that counsel was ineffective because he did not bring to the court's
5 attention that: 1) petitioner was not the actual shooter and was never seen shooting or in possession of
6 a weapon, and 2) that on the night of the incident, he was cleared of the shooting because his DNA was
7 not found on two guns which detectives confiscated (ECF #4, ground 2).

8 Respondents argue that this claim should be dismissed as procedurally barred. They
9 assert that petitioner raised this claim in his second state postconviction petition of September 7, 2010
10 and that the Nevada Supreme Court clearly and expressly invoked NRS 34.726 and NRS 34.810 to
11 affirm the dismissal of his second state petition as untimely, successive and an abuse of the writ.
12 Respondents contend that these state law grounds are independent and adequate state law bases that bar
13 this claim from review in this federal habeas proceeding (ECF #19 at 21).

14 The Nevada Supreme Court explicitly relied on this procedural bar when it declined to
15 review the claims of the state habeas petition that correspond to sub-claim B of the federal habeas
16 petition (ex. 63). Therefore, this court finds that the Nevada Supreme Court's holding that sub-claim
17 C was procedurally barred under NRS 34.810(2) was an independent and adequate ground for the court's
18 dismissal of that ground in the second state petition. In his opposition to respondents' motion to dismiss,
19 petitioner attempts to address cause and prejudice, but presents no arguments regarding why he failed
20 to present this claim in his first state postconviction petition. Accordingly, the court grants respondents'
21 motion to dismiss sub-claim C of grounds 2 and Memorandum ground 3 as procedurally barred.

22 **Sub-Claim D**

23 Petitioner asserts that the witnesses statements were unreliable and inconsistent (ECF #4,
24 ground 2). He argues that Brandon Thomas stated the night of the shooting that he never saw petitioner
25 with a gun, but 2 ½ months later he said that petitioner was shooting at him; Lester Lewis stated that he
26 did not know what type of gun petitioner had, but also told detectives that he would tell them anything

1 so that he would not go back to jail; and that Rodney Ormond, his co-defendant, first claimed the he was
2 not at the scene, then not only admitted to the shooting but apologized to the victim, and then accused
3 petitioner of being the shooter.

4 Respondents argue that this claim should be dismissed as procedurally barred. They
5 assert that petitioner raised this claim in his first state postconviction petition of December 23, 2009 and
6 that the Nevada Supreme Court clearly and expressly found that this claim was procedurally barred under
7 34.810(1)(a) as it fell outside the scope of claims permissible in a postconviction petition for writ of
8 habeas corpus challenging a judgment of conviction based on a guilty plea. Respondents contend that
9 these state law grounds are independent and adequate state law bases that bar this claim from review in
10 this federal habeas proceeding (ECF #19 at 22).

11 The Nevada Supreme Court explicitly relied on this procedural bar when it declined to
12 review the claims of petitioner’s first state habeas petition that correspond to sub-claim D of the federal
13 habeas petition (ex. 44). Therefore, this court finds that the Nevada Supreme Court’s holding that sub-
14 claim D was procedurally barred under NRS 34.810(1)(a) was an independent and adequate ground for
15 the court’s dismissal of that ground in the first state petition. In his opposition to respondents’ motion
16 to dismiss, petitioner presents no argument concerning cause and prejudice with respect to this ground.
17 Accordingly, the court grants respondents’ motion to dismiss sub-claim D of grounds 2 and
18 Memorandum ground 3 as procedurally barred.

19 **Sub-claim E**

20 Petitioner argued that his Sixth Amendment right to have the court determine beyond a
21 reasonable doubt his guilt of every element of the crime charged was violated in that the prosecutor
22 “targeted” that whether or not he had a gun, he aided and abetted which was insufficient to establish a
23 specific intent crime under *Garner v. State* (ECF #4, Memorandum ground 3). Respondents are correct
24 that petitioner did not present this alleged Sixth Amendment violation to the state courts, nor did he
25 present a “lack of specific intent” legal theory based on *Garner* related to aiding and abetting.
26 Accordingly, sub-claim E is unexhausted.

1 **D. Ground 3 and Ground 4 of the Memorandum in Support**

2 Petitioner claims that his conviction and/or sentence violated his Fifth, Sixth, and
3 Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process of law and that his counsel was ineffective “due to the facts
4 of the plethora discovery in this case and the overwhelming evidence that was found clearly showed that
5 the petitioner was innocent of any wrongdoings” (ECF #4 at 8, 16-17). The court agrees with
6 respondents that petitioner raised this claim in ground 2 of his September 7, 2010 state postconviction
7 petition, which the Nevada Supreme Court found was time-barred, successive and an abuse of the writ
8 under NRS 34.726(1) and NRS 34.810 (ex. 63). As such, these state law grounds are independent and
9 adequate state law bases that bar ground 3 from review in a federal habeas proceeding. This portion of
10 ground 3 is dismissed.

11 In ground 3 and Memorandum ground 4, petitioner also argues that his counsel was
12 ineffective for failing to file a motion to sever his case from his co-defendant’s case (ECF #4 at 8, 17).
13 In his federal petition he argues that the fact that his case was joined with his co-defendant’s made him
14 by law guilty of the charges, that he only admitted at sentencing that he was in the car, that the state’s
15 case was based on circumstantial evidence that was flatly contradicted by physical evidence and the
16 witness and victim statements, and that the evidence was insufficient to convict him of battery with use
17 of a deadly weapon causing substantial bodily harm and ex-felon in possession of a firearm (id. at 17).

18 Respondents contend that this claim is either procedurally defaulted or unexhausted.
19 They argue that petitioner raised his failure-to-sever argument in his second state postconviction petition
20 and that the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed its dismissal as time-barred, successive and an abuse of
21 the writ under NRS 37.726(1) and NRS 34.810. They note that petitioner has added numerous new
22 allegations related to this failure-to-sever claim. They argue that, to the extent the additional claims are
23 “part and parcel” of the failure-to-sever claim raised in his second state postconviction petition, they
24 should be dismissed as procedurally barred; and alternatively, respondents argue that if these are more
25 accurately considered new claims, that they are clearly unexhausted (ECF #19 at 23).

1 In habeas proceedings, the federal courts are not free to entertain new evidence that places
2 the claim in a significantly different posture, when that evidence was never presented to the state courts.
3 *Nevius v. Sumner*, 852 F.2d 463, 470 (9th Cir. 1988). Federal courts have held that an ineffective
4 assistance of counsel claim is not substantially equivalent to the state claim and thus unexhausted when
5 a petitioner’s federal claim is “materially broader” than the one presented to state courts, such as when
6 a petitioner includes numerous other acts of alleged incompetence. *Pappageorge v. Sumner*, 688 F.2d
7 1294, 1295 (9th Cir. 1982); *see also Johnstone v. Wolff*, 582 F. Supp. 455, 458 (D. Nev. 1984).

8 The court concludes that these allegations are materially broader than the claims
9 presented to state courts. Accordingly, these grounds raised in ground 3 and Memorandum ground 4 are
10 unexhausted.

11 Respondents acknowledge that in his first state postconviction petition petitioner raised
12 the claim that his counsel rendered ineffective assistance when he failed to move to sever petitioner’s
13 case from his co-defendant’s (ECF #19 at 23). In ground 1 of petitioner’s first state petition, he argued:

14 ...so I asked Brian Bloomfield to separate these cases so that I could
15 get a fair court hearing, he said ‘I don’t think the D.A. will do it, but
16 at that moment I didn’t know I could have dismissed him as counsel
17 because I didn’t know the law like I do now

(ex. 28).

17 In its order affirming the denial of the first state postconviction petition, the Nevada
18 Supreme Court addressed this claim and concluded that it lacked merit (ex. 44). Accordingly, the
19 following discrete claim set forth in ground 3 of this federal petition is exhausted: that petitioner’s
20 counsel was ineffective because petitioner asked him to “severance [sic] this case from his co-
21 defendant’s (Rodney Ormond) so that the petitioner could receive a fair trial counsel (Brian Bloomfield)
22 stated that ‘if he asked the district attorney to severance this case she wouldn’t agree to it.’”

23 **E. Ground 4 and Ground 5 of the Memorandum in Support**

24 Petitioner argues in ground 4 that his conviction and/or sentence violated his Fifth, Sixth
25 and Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process and to the effective assistance of counsel because his
26 counsel failed to withdraw the plea agreement. He claims the following: when it was time to accept the

1 plea bargain, he did not admit the he committed the crime by choice, but by force; he never spoke about
2 the elements of the crime in court as far as what happened, and made no admission of guilt; he did to
3 the “plea arraignment” and said yes to some questions that were asked and no to others; at sentencing,
4 he admitted to being in the car the night of the shooting but he stated he never saw a gun in the car,
5 didn’t know the crime was about to happen, didn’t have a weapon and didn’t shoot anyone; his counsel
6 was ineffective by allowing the court to sentence him even after he never admitted to any of the charges
7 he was accused of or pled guilty to due to the fact that his admissions never constituted the necessary
8 elements of his plea agreement (ECF #4 at 10).

9 In Memorandum ground 5 petitioner also asserts that his counsel was ineffective because
10 he failed to withdraw the plea agreement due to the fact that he never admitted to the elements of the
11 crime during court proceedings; and at the time of sentencing when the court asked him what he had
12 done, he responded that he was in the car but never had a gun or shot anyone. Finally, he claims his
13 counsel was ineffective because he failed to bring to the court’s attention that his DNA was not on the
14 two guns detectives confiscated (ECF #4 at 17-18).

15 Respondents argue that these grounds should be dismissed as procedurally barred. They
16 assert that petitioner raised these as ground 3 and ground 1 in his second state postconviction petition
17 of September 7, 2010 and that the Nevada Supreme Court clearly and expressly invoked NRS 34.726
18 and NRS 34.810 to affirm the dismissal of his second state petition as untimely, successive and an abuse
19 of the writ. Respondents contend that these state law grounds are independent and adequate state law
20 bases that bar this claim from review in this federal habeas proceeding (ECF #19 at 24-25).

21 The Nevada Supreme Court explicitly relied on this procedural bar when it declined to
22 review the claims of the state habeas petition that correspond to grounds 4 and 5 of the Memorandum
23 in Support in the federal habeas petition (ex. 63). Therefore, this court finds that the Nevada Supreme
24 Court’s holding that these federal grounds were procedurally barred under NRS 34.810(2) was an
25 independent and adequate ground for the court’s dismissal of those grounds in the second state petition.
26 In his opposition to respondents’ motion to dismiss, petitioner presents no argument concerning cause

1 and prejudice with respect to this ground. Accordingly, the court grants respondents' motion to dismiss
2 ground 4 and Memorandum ground 5 as procedurally barred.

3 **F. Ground 6**

4 Petitioner claims that "due process law, court errors" violated his Sixth, Eighth, and
5 Fourteenth Amendment rights related to the motion to modify or correct an illegal sentence that he filed
6 on September 29, 2010 (ECF #4 at 19). The district court orally denied the motion without prejudice
7 on December 14, 2010 and in a written order dated April 4, 2011 (ex. 46). The Nevada Supreme Court
8 dismissed his appeal for lack of jurisdiction because no appeal lies from a denial of a motion to correct
9 sentence without prejudice as it is not a final decision on the motion pursuant to NRS 177.015(3) (ex.
10 62).

11 Respondents argue that ground 6 should be dismissed as not cognizable in federal habeas
12 corpus (ECF #19 at 25). The court agrees that unless an issue of federal constitutional or statutory law
13 is implicated by the facts presented, the claim is not cognizable under federal habeas corpus. *Estelle v.*
14 *McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 68 (1991). Alleged errors in the interpretation or application of state law do not
15 warrant habeas relief. *Hubbart v. Knapp*, 379 F.3d 773, 779-80 (9th Cir. 2004). NRS 177.015(3)
16 provides that "the defendant only may appeal from a final judgment or verdict in a criminal case." The
17 application of NRS 177.015 is a question of state law. Petitioner has failed to demonstrate that a federal
18 law was allegedly violated. Accordingly, ground 6 is dismissed because it fails to present a claim
19 cognizable in federal habeas corpus.

20 **IV. Petitioner's Options Regarding Unexhausted Claims**

21 A federal court may not entertain a habeas petition unless the petitioner has exhausted
22 available and adequate state court remedies with respect to all claims in the petition. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455
23 U.S. 509, 510 (1982). A "mixed" petition containing both exhausted and unexhausted claims is subject
24 to dismissal. *Id.* In the instant case, the court finds that sub-claims B and E of ground 2 and
25 Memorandum ground 3 are unexhausted. The court finds that the following specific portion of ground
26 3 and Memorandum ground 4 is exhausted: that petitioner's counsel was ineffective because petitioner

1 asked him to “severance [sic] this case from his co-defendant’s (Rodney Ormond) so that the petitioner
2 could receive a fair trial counsel (Brian Bloomfield) stated that ‘if he asked the district attorney to
3 severance this case she wouldn’t agree to it.’” The court dismisses the remaining claims for either
4 failure to state a claim for which relief may be granted or as procedurally barred. Because the court finds
5 that the petition is a “mixed petition,” containing both exhausted and unexhausted claims, petitioner has
6 these options:

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

13 With respect to the third option, a district court has discretion to stay a petition that it may
14 validly consider on the merits. *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269, 276, (2005).

15 The *Rhines* Court stated:

16 [S]tay and abeyance should be available only in limited circumstances. Because
17 granting a stay effectively excuses a petitioner’s failure to present his claims first to the
18 state courts, stay and abeyance is only appropriate when the district court determines
19 there was good cause for the petitioner’s failure to exhaust his claims first in state
20 court. Moreover, even if a petitioner had good cause for that failure, the district court
21 would abuse its discretion if it were to grant him a stay when his unexhausted claims
22 are plainly meritless. *Cf.* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2) (“An application for a writ of
23 habeas corpus may be denied on the merits, notwithstanding the failure of the applicant
24 to exhaust the remedies available in the courts of the State”).

25 *Rhines*, 544 U.S. at 277.

26 Accordingly, if petitioner files a motion for stay and abeyance, he would be required to
show good cause for his failure to exhaust his unexhausted claims in state court, and to present argument
regarding the question whether or not his unexhausted claims are plainly meritless. Respondent would
then be granted an opportunity to respond, and petitioner to reply.

Petitioner’s failure to choose any of the three options listed above, or seek other
appropriate relief from this court, will result in his federal habeas petition being dismissed. Petitioner
is advised to familiarize himself with the limitations periods for filing federal habeas petitions contained

1 in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d), as those limitations periods may have a direct and substantial effect on whatever
2 choice he makes regarding his petition.

3 **V. Conclusion**

4 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that petitioner’s *ex parte* motion for appointment of
5 counsel (ECF #23) is **DENIED**.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner’s motion for summary judgment (ECF
7 #24) is **DENIED**.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that respondents’ motion to dismiss (ECF #19) is
9 **GRANTED** as follows:

10 1. Supplemental ground 1, ground 1 and ground 6 are **DISMISSED** for failure to state a claim
11 for which relief may be granted.

12 2. With respect to ground 2 and Memorandum ground 3: sub-claims A, C and D are
13 **DISMISSED** as procedurally barred. Sub-claims B and E are **UNEXHAUSTED**.

14 3. With respect to ground 3 and Memorandum ground 4: petitioner’s claim of violations of his
15 Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights to due process of law and that his counsel was ineffective
16 “due to the facts of the plethora discovery in this case and the overwhelming evidence that was found
17 clearly showed that the petitioner was innocent of any wrongdoings” is **DISMISSED** as procedurally
18 barred. Petitioner’s specific claim in ground 3 that petitioner’s counsel was ineffective because
19 petitioner asked him to “severance [sic] this case from his co-defendant’s (Rodney Ormond) so that the
20 petitioner could receive a fair trial counsel (Brian Bloomfield) stated that ‘if he asked the district attorney
21 to severance this case she wouldn’t agree to it” is **EXHAUSTED**.

22 4. Ground 4 and Memorandum ground 5 are **DISMISSED** as procedurally barred.

23 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner shall have **thirty (30) days** to either: **(1)**
24 inform this court in a sworn declaration that he wishes to formally and forever abandon the unexhausted
25 grounds for relief in his federal habeas petition and proceed on the exhausted ground; **OR (2)** inform this
26 court in a sworn declaration that he wishes to dismiss this petition without prejudice in order to return

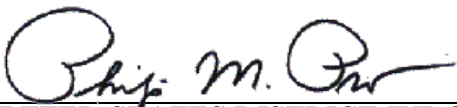
1 to state court to exhaust his unexhausted claims; **OR (3)** file a motion for a stay and abeyance, asking
2 this court to hold his exhausted claim in abeyance while he returns to state court to exhaust his
3 unexhausted claims. If petitioner chooses to file a motion for a stay and abeyance, or seek other
4 appropriate relief, respondents may respond to such motion as provided in Local Rule 7-2.

5 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that if petitioner elects to abandon his unexhausted
6 grounds, respondents shall have **thirty (30) days** from the date petitioner serves his declaration of
7 abandonment in which to file an answer to petitioner's remaining grounds for relief. The answer shall
8 contain all substantive and procedural arguments as to all surviving grounds of the petition, and shall
9 comply with Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Proceedings in the United States District Courts under 28
10 U.S.C. §2254.

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

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that if petitioner fails to respond to this order within the
14 time permitted, this case may be dismissed.

15 Dated this 26th day of December, 2012.

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17 
18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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