## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

### **CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL**

Case No.	5:20-cv-01939-CJC (SK)			Date	October 13, 2020	
Title	Hendrix Moreno Montecastro v. Cate et al.					
Present: The Honorable Steve Kim, U.S. Magistrate Judge						
Connie Chung			n/a			
Deputy Clerk			Court Smart / Recorder			
Attorneys Present for Petitioner:			Attorneys Present for Respondents:			
None present				None present		

#### **Proceedings:** (IN CHAMBERS) ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE: TIMELINESS

In September 2020, Petitioner filed a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 challenging his 2013 state conviction stemming from a Ponzi scheme. (ECF 1). On its face, however, the petition appears untimely.1

After Petitioner's unsuccessful appeal to the California Court of Appeal, the California Supreme Court denied review in January 2016. (See Cal. S. Ct. S230460). If Petitioner filed no petition for writ of certiorari in the U.S. Supreme Court, his conviction became final in April 2016. See U.S. Sup. Ct. R. 13. From then, without statutory tolling, he had one year until April 2017 to file a timely federal petition. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244 (d)(1)(A). Statutory tolling applies, however, only while "a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment" is pending. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Untimely state habeas petitions are not "properly filed" for this purpose. See White v. Martel, 601 F.3d 882, 883-84 (9th Cir. 2010). Before filing his federal petition here, Petitioner appears to have filed at least five state habeas petitions in the California state courts. (See Cal. Sup. Ct. Case Nos. S252509, S261468; Cal. Ct. App. Case Nos. E067087, E070901, E074485). But only his October 2016 state petition (Cal. Ct. App. Case No. E067087) appears to have been timely filed, thereby tolling the federal limitations period through May 2017. His four other petitions could have had no tolling effect since they were untimely. See White, 601 F.3d at 883-84. Nor could they have restarted a new federal limitations period after May 2017. See Ferguson v. Palmateer, 321 F.3d 820, 823 (9th Cir. 2003).

For all these reasons, Petitioner is **ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE** on or before **November 12, 2020** why the Court should not dismiss the petition as untimely. Petitioner bears the burden to establish timeliness on any ground, including equitable tolling, that the Court may be unaware of. See Stancle v. Clay, 692 F.3d 948, 953 (9th Cir. 2012). If Petitioner files no timely response to this order, this action may be involuntarily dismissed for failure to prosecute. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); L.R. 41-1. If Petitioner no

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Court takes judicial notice of the public records of Petitioner's direct appeal and state habeas petitions. See Trigueros v. Adams, 658 F.3d 983, 987 (9th Cir. 2011).

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longer wishes to pursue this action, he may voluntarily dismiss the action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a) by filing a Voluntary Notice of Dismissal on the attached Form CV-09.