

1 Petitioner appealed. On May 27, 2011, the California Court of Appeal, First Appellate
2 District, affirmed petitioner's conviction. (Id. at 64-76.) On August 24, 2011, the California
3 Supreme Court denied review. (Id. at 77.)

4 Petitioner filed four pro se state post-conviction collateral challenges with respect to the
5 judgment, all petitions for writs of habeas corpus²:

6 The First Petition

7 September 15, 2012: Petition filed in the Solano County Superior Court. (Ptn. at 148,
8 154.)

9 January 30, 2013: Petition denied. (Id. at 155-159.)

10 The Second Petition

11 April 15, 2013³: Petition filed in the court of appeal.

12 May 2, 2013: Petition denied because petitioner did not provide a copy of the superior
13 court's order denying his petition. (Id.)

14 The Third Petition

15 May 13, 2013: Petition filed in the court of appeal. (Id. at 4.)

16 May 16, 2013: Petition denied. (Id. at 4.)

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18 ² Habeas Rule 3(d) reflects the "mailbox rule," initially developed in case law, pursuant to which
19 a prisoner's pro se habeas petition is "deemed filed when he hands it over to prison authorities for
20 mailing to the relevant court." Houston v. Lack, 487 U.S. 266, 276 (1988); Huizar v. Carey, 273
21 F.3d 1220, 1222 (9th Cir. 2001). The mailbox rule applies to federal and state petitions alike.
22 Campbell v. Henry, 614 F.3d 1056, 1058-59 (9th Cir. 2010). The mailbox rule in effect assumes
23 that absent evidence to the contrary, a legal document is filed on the date it was delivered to
24 prison authorities, and a petition was delivered on the day it was signed. Houston, 487 U.S. at
25 275-76; Roberts v. Marshall, 627 F.3d 768, 770 n. 1 (9th Cir. 2010). The date a petition is signed
26 may be inferred to be the earliest possible date an inmate could submit his petition to prison
authorities for filing under the mailbox rule. Jenkins v. Johnson, 330 F.3d 1146, 1149 n. 2 (9th
Cir. 2003), overruled on other grounds, Pace v. DiGuglielmo, 544 U.S. 408 (2005). However, if
there is a long delay between the alleged mailing and receipt by a court, a district court may
attribute the discrepancy to various causes, including the court, the postal service, the prison
authorities, or the prisoner himself. See Koch v. Ricketts, 68 F.3d 1191, 1193 n. 3 (9th Cir.
1995).

27 ³ See ECF No. 20-2 at 31. Applying the mailbox rule, the court credits petitioner's signed
28 statement that he mailed the petition on April 15, 2013. The petition was filed in the court of
appeal on April 26, 2013. (ECF No. 14-1 at 2.)

1 The Fourth Petition

2 July 23, 2013: Petition filed in the California Supreme Court. (Id. at 11.)

3 February 11, 2014: Petition denied. (Id. at 28.)

4 On March 24, 2014, petitioner filed the instant federal petition. (Ptn. at 139.)

5 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS UNDER THE AEDPA

6 Because this action was filed after April 26, 1996, the provisions of the Antiterrorism and
7 Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”) are applicable. See Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S.
8 320, 336 (1997); Clark v. Murphy, 331 F.3d 1062, 1067 (9th Cir. 2003). The AEDPA imposed a
9 one-year statute of limitations on the filing of federal habeas petitions. Title 28 U.S.C. § 2244
10 provides as follows:

11 (d)(1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application
12 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the
13 judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the
 latest of –

14 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the
15 conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking
 such review;

16 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an
17 application created by State action in violation of the Constitution
 or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was
 prevented from filing by such State action;

18 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was
19 initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been
20 newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively
 applicable to cases on collateral review; or

21 (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or
22 claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise
 of due diligence.

23 (2) The time during which a properly filed application for State
24 post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the
 pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward
 any period of limitation under this subsection.

25 The AEDPA statute of limitations is tolled during the time a properly filed application for
26 post-conviction relief is pending in state court. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). The statute of limitations
27 is not tolled during the interval between the date on which a decision becomes final and the date
28 on which the petitioner files his first state collateral challenge. Nino v. Galaza, 183 F.3d 1003,

1 1006 (9th Cir. 1999). Once state collateral proceedings are commenced, a state habeas petition is
2 “pending” during a full round of review in the state courts, including the time between a lower
3 court decision and the filing of a new petition in a higher court, as long as the intervals between
4 petitions are “reasonable.” See Evans v. Chavis, 546 U.S. 189, 192 (2006); Carey v. Saffold, 536
5 U.S. 214, 222-24 (2002).

6 ANALYSIS

7 I. Commencement of the Running of the Limitation Period

8 Under § 2244(d)(1)(A), the limitation period begins to run on “the date on which the
9 judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking
10 such review.” See Wixom v. Washington, 264 F.3d 894, 897 (9th Cir. 2001). The statute
11 commences to run pursuant to § 2244(d)(1)(A) upon either 1) the conclusion of all direct criminal
12 appeals in the state court system, followed by either the completion or denial of certiorari
13 proceedings before the United States Supreme Court; or 2) if certiorari was not sought, then by
14 the conclusion of all direct criminal appeals in the state court system followed by the expiration
15 of the time permitted for filing a petition for writ of certiorari. Wixom, 264 F.3d at 897 (quoting
16 Smith v. Bowersox, 159 F.3d 345, 348 (8th Cir.1998), cert. denied, 525 U.S. 1187 (1999)).

17 Here, petitioner appealed his judgment of conviction. The California Supreme Court
18 denied review on August 24, 2011. The time to seek direct review ended on November 22, 2011,
19 when the 90-day period for filing a petition for writ of certiorari with the United States Supreme
20 Court expired. Supreme Court Rule 13. The one-year limitations period began to run the
21 following day, November 23, 2011. Patterson v. Stewart, 251 F.3d 1243, 1246 (9th Cir. 2001)
22 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P 6(a)). Thus the last day to file a petition was on November 22, 2012, plus
23 any time for tolling. The petition in this action was filed March 24, 2014. Thus absent tolling,
24 the petition is untimely.

25 II. Statutory Tolling

26 Title 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2) states that the “time during which a properly filed application
27 for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim
28 is pending shall not be counted toward” the one-year limitation period. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2).

1 Here, respondent concedes that the limitations period was tolled for 137 days, between
2 September 15, 2012 and January 30, 2013, while his first state petition was pending. Adding 137
3 days to the original AEDPA deadline, petitioner’s federal petition was due April 8, 2013, absent
4 additional tolling.

5 Petitioner filed his second state habeas appeal on April 15, 2013. Between January 30,
6 2013 and April 15, 2013, there was a gap of 75 days. Respondent contends that the limitations
7 period should not be tolled during this period, as petitioner did not file his next petition within a
8 “reasonable time.” See Evans v. Chavis, 546 U.S. 189, 198 (2006).

9 The Ninth Circuit has held that delays of 81 and 91 days by California prisoners in
10 seeking state habeas relief from the next highest state court is unreasonable for purposes of
11 statutory tolling of the AEDPA statute of limitations. Velasquez v. Kirkland, 639 F.3d 964, 968
12 (9th Cir. 2011); see also Chaffer v. Prosper, 592 F.3d 1046, 1048 & n.1 (9th Cir. 2010) (delays of
13 101 and 115 days unreasonable). In Velasquez, the Ninth Circuit determined what constituted a
14 “reasonable” delay in filing an application for review in California by looking to the “short
15 period[s] of time, 30 to 60 days, that most states provide for filing an appeal[,]” as “California’s
16 system is materially similar to the systems of other states with concrete deadlines.” Id. at 967.

17 In Velasquez, the court deemed an unexplained 81-day gap unreasonable. See 639 F.3d at
18 968 (“With no adequate justification for the . . . filing delays, . . . such delays were unreasonable.”);
19 see also Gaston v. Palmer, 447 F.3d 1165, 1167 (9th Cir. 2006) (petitioner not entitled to “gap”
20 tolling between state petitions “given the lack of explanation or justification for these delays,”
21 among other factors). In contrast, the Ninth Circuit has excused a gap exceeding 60 days where a
22 petitioner has filed a complex petition in the higher court or the facts of a particular case required
23 an expansion of the record, necessitating such delay. See Maxwell v. Roe, 628 F.3d 486, 496-97
24 (9th Cir. 2010) (one-year gap tolling was reasonable where state supreme court petition was filed
25 after lengthy evidentiary hearing).

26 In his opposition to the motion to dismiss, petitioner states that in February 2013, when he
27 was incarcerated at the Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility (“TCCF”) in Tutwiler,
28 Mississippi, the prison went on lockdown and prisoners were only allowed out of their cells for

1 showers. (ECF No. 20 at 5.) All of petitioner’s legal work was handed over to a correctional
2 officer on March 18, 2013 and was not returned for three weeks. (Id.) In April 2013, petitioner
3 was placed in the Administrative Segregation unit for his own protection. (Id.) While in Ad-Seg,
4 petitioner received “some of his legal paperwork . . . but only the box with the petition in it and
5 not the exhibits[,] so petitioner only mailed the actual petition and explain[ed] to the appeals court
6 what was going on[;] the exhibits will shortly follow.” (Id.) See ECF No. 7-3 at 161 (April 15,
7 2013 letter to court of appeal stating petition is attached and exhibits will follow when available).

8 Moreover, in the body of the petition, petitioner states as follows:

9 On February 7, 2013, petitioner was handed a legal mail envelope
10 from the Solano County Superior Court . . . which contained an
11 order denying his habeas corpus petition – dated January 30, 2013 –
12 on the merits.

13 On 3/18/2013 petitioner gave correctional counselor his legal
14 paper-work to make copies[. D]ue to facility was on lockdown[,]
15 paperwork didn’t get return[ed] to petitioner until 4/11/13.

16 On April 15, 2013, petitioner mailed his habeas petition to the state
17 court of appeals.

18 (Ptn. at 29.)

19 Respondent counters that petitioner fails to provide any record of such lockdowns, or
20 demonstrate that any lockdown prevented him from diligently pursuing his legal remedies. (ECF
21 No. 21 at 2-3.) Moreover, petitioner does not assert – and provides no evidence – that he
22 substantially revised the petition before filing it in the court of appeal. Between his receipt of the
23 order denying his superior court petition, and his handing-over of the petition for copying, is an
24 unexplained five-week gap. On this record, the undersigned concludes that petitioner is not
25 entitled to gap tolling between his first and second state habeas petitions. Thus, absent equitable
26 tolling, the petition is untimely.

27 III. Equitable Tolling

28 Petitioner asserts that his petition is timely due to equitable tolling. The AEDPA statute
of limitations may be subject to equitable tolling if a petitioner can demonstrate that (1) he had
been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) some extraordinary circumstance prevented him from
filing on time. Holland v. Florida, 130 S. Ct. 2549, 2562 (2010). Petitioner must show that the

1 “extraordinary circumstance” was the cause of the untimeliness. See Spitsyn v. Moore, 345 F.3d
2 796, 799 (9th Cir. 2003). Equitable tolling is “unavailable in most cases.” Miranda v. Castro,
3 292 F.3d 1063, 1066 (9th Cir. 2002), citing Miles v. Prunty, 187 F.3d 1104, 1107 (9th Cir. 1999).
4 “Indeed, the threshold necessary to trigger equitable tolling [under AEDPA] is very high, lest the
5 exceptions swallow the rule.” Id. (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

6 Petitioner asserts that he is entitled to equitable tolling because his attorneys did not
7 timely respond to his requests for his trial court records. The record shows that petitioner’s
8 appellate attorney, Ross Thomas, mailed him “the record on appeal” on November 29, 2011.
9 (ECF No. 20-2 at 25.) On May 9, 2012, petitioner’s “new trial attorney” Thomas Maas (ECF No.
10 20 at 3) sent plaintiff two boxes of case documents plaintiff requested. (ECF No. 20-2 at 11-12.)
11 Petitioner filed his first state habeas petition on September 15, 2012. On this record, he has failed
12 to show that his attorneys’ actions constituted an “extraordinary circumstance” that prevented him
13 from filing a state or federal petition on time.

14 Petitioner further contends that he is entitled to equitable tolling based on the 2013
15 lockdowns at TCCF and his resulting lack of access to his legal materials. The Ninth Circuit has
16 found that lack of access to one’s legal files may constitute an extraordinary circumstance
17 entitling a habeas petitioner to equitable tolling. See Spitsyn v. Moore, 345 F.3d 796 (equitable
18 tolling appropriate when a prisoner could not timely access legal files in possession of his
19 attorney to prepare a pro se habeas petition); Espinoza–Matthews v. California, 432 F.3d 1021,
20 1028 (9th Cir. 2005) (equitable tolling appropriate where prisoner in administrative segregation
21 was denied access to legal files for eleven months and, following release from administrative
22 segregation, “had only slightly over a month with his legal file to try to prepare a proper
23 petition.”).

24 Here, the limitations period began to run on November 23, 2011 and expired on April 8,
25 2013, as explained above. Petitioner filed his federal petition on March 24, 2014. Petitioner’s
26 legal materials were taken for copying in March 2013 and not returned for three weeks. Also, he
27 was transferred from TCCF to an Arizona prison on May 27, 2013 and did not receive his legal
28 property until June 24, 2013. (Ptn. at 29-30; ECF No. 20 at 6.) However, these short-term

1 deprivations, typical to prison life, do not amount to “extraordinary circumstances” such as would
2 warrant equitable tolling.

3 Moreover, looking over the entirety of the limitations period, petitioner has not shown the
4 requisite diligence for equitable tolling. Between November 2011 and September 2012, he did
5 not pursue state habeas relief, despite receiving his trial records in November 2011 and additional
6 materials in May 2012. After his first state petition was denied in January 2013, he did not file
7 another until April 2013, yet does not claim to have substantially changed or added to the first
8 petition. As petitioner does not meet the high bar for equitable tolling in this instance, the petition
9 is untimely.

10 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that respondent’s motion to dismiss (ECF No.
11 14) is granted, and the Clerk of Court shall close this case.

12 Dated: February 11, 2015

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15 CAROLYN K. DELANEY
16 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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