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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ALEJANDRO MACHUCA,

No. 2:16-CV-0821-MCE-CMK-P

Petitioner,

vs.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ROB BARNES,

Respondent.

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Petitioner, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, brings this petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Pending before the court is respondent’s unopposed motion to dismiss (Doc. 12). Respondent argues the instant petition was filed beyond the one-year statute of limitations and is, therefore, untimely.

I. BACKGROUND

Petitioner challenged a July 8, 2013, prison disciplinary decision. Petitioner completed the prison appeal process on October 14, 2013. Petitioner states in the petition that he began the state court review process on May 26, 2015, by filing a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in state court.

1 **II. DISCUSSION**

2 In cases challenging prison disciplinary proceedings, the limitation period begins
3 to run the day after the petitioner receives notice of final denial of his administrative appeals.
4 See Shelby v. Bartlett, 391 F.3d 1061, 1066 (9th Cir. 2004). There is a presumption, which the
5 petitioner may rebut, that notice was received the day the denial was issued. See Valdez v.
6 Horel, 2007 WL 2344899 (E.D. Cal. 2007).

7 The limitations period is tolled, however, for the time a properly filed application
8 for post-conviction relief is pending in the state court. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). To be
9 “properly filed,” the application must be authorized by, and in compliance with, state law. See
10 Artuz v. Bennett, 531 U.S. 4 (2000); see also Allen v. Siebert, 128 S.Ct. 2 (2007); Pace v.
11 DiGuglielmo, 544 U.S. 408 (2005) (holding that, regardless of whether there are exceptions to a
12 state’s timeliness bar, time limits for filing a state post-conviction petition are filing conditions
13 and the failure to comply with those time limits precludes a finding that the state petition is
14 properly filed). A state court application for post-conviction relief is “pending” during all the
15 time the petitioner is attempting, through proper use of state court procedures, to present his
16 claims. See Nino v. Galaza, 183 F.3d 1003, 1006 (9th Cir. 1999). It is not, however, considered
17 “pending” after the state post-conviction process is concluded. See Lawrence v. Florida, 549
18 U.S. 327 (2007) (holding that federal habeas petition not tolled for time during which certiorari
19 petition to the Supreme Court was pending). Where the petitioner unreasonably delays between
20 state court applications, however, there is no tolling for that period of time. See Carey v. Saffold,
21 536 U.S. 214 (2002). If the state court does not explicitly deny a post-conviction application as
22 untimely, the federal court must independently determine whether there was undue delay. See id.
23 at 226-27.

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