

1 A one-year statute of limitations applies to federal habeas petitions filed by state prisoners.
2 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d) (2006). The parties agree that, absent equitable tolling, the limitation period
3 expired for Petitioner on June 13, 2008. (Doc. No. 13 at 1; Doc. No. 15 at 6).

4 Petitioner’s motion for equitable tolling is presently before the Court. (Doc. No. 13.)
5 Petitioner seeks equitable tolling until the date of counsel’s appointment so that his counsel may
6 have one year to prepare a finalized petition,³ which would replace the placeholder petition that
7 Petitioner filed on August 1, 2011, (Doc. No. 12). Respondent opposes Petitioner’s motion.⁴ (Doc.
8 No. 15.)

9 The Supreme Court of the United States has held that “the timeliness provision in the federal
10 habeas corpus statute is subject to equitable tolling.” *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. ___, 130 S. Ct.
11 2549, 2554 (2010). A federal habeas petitioner “is entitled to equitable tolling only if he shows (1)
12 that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood
13 in his way and prevented timely filing.” *Id.* at 2562 (internal quotation marks omitted).

14 An indigent capital habeas petitioner has a statutory right to counsel. 18 U.S.C. § 3599(a)(2)
15 (2006). This right includes “a right to legal assistance in the preparation of a habeas corpus
16 application.” *McFarland v. Scott*, 512 U.S. 849, 856 (1994). An attorney’s assistance in preparing
17 a capital habeas petition is crucial owing to the complex nature of capital habeas proceedings and
18 the seriousness of the death penalty. *Id.* at 855–56. In particular, “the right to counsel necessarily
19 includes a right for that counsel meaningfully to research and present a defendant’s habeas claims.”
20 *Id.* at 858. Accordingly, when a condemned prisoner has requested counsel and counsel is not
21 appointed until after the deadline for filing a timely petition has passed, the lack of counsel is an

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23 ³ In capital habeas actions, “[t]he term ‘finalized petition’ shall refer to the petition filed by
retained or appointed counsel. . . .” Habeas L.R. 2254-28(a).

24 ⁴ Respondent contends, inter alia, that federal habeas review of Petitioner’s conviction and
25 sentence is effectively barred by *Cullen v. Pinholster*, ___ U.S. ___, 131 S. Ct. 1388 (2011). (Doc. No.
26 15 at 9–12.) *Pinholster* held that federal habeas review of whether a state-court’s adjudication of a claim
27 on the merits “resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of,
clearly established Federal law,” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1) (2006), “is limited to the record that was before
28 the state court that adjudicated the claim,” *Pinholster*, 131 S. Ct. at 1398. There is no discussion in
Pinholster of equitable tolling or anything else related to the habeas statute of limitations. *Cf. id.* at 1402
n.12; *id.* at 1411 n.20. Accordingly, *Pinholster* is inapposite.

1 extraordinary circumstance that stands in the prisoner’s way and prevents the timely filing of a
2 petition that has been prepared with the assistance of counsel, which is the petition that the prisoner
3 has a right to file. *See Smith v. Ayers*, No. 3-4-cv-3436-CRB (N.D. Cal. Jan. 8, 2009); *see also, e.g.,*
4 *Stanley v. Martel*, No. 3-7-cv-4727-EMC (N.D. Cal. July 26, 2011); *Hoyos v. Wong*, No. 3-9-cv-
5 388-L-NLS, 2010 WL 596443, at *4–*5 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 16, 2010). Indeed, “were the Court to hold
6 otherwise, a capital habeas petitioner’s right to counsel would be thoroughly eviscerated.” *Smith*,
7 slip. op. at 3.

8 Such is the case for Petitioner, for whom the Court was unable to appoint counsel until nearly
9 three years after the limitation period otherwise expired. In addition, Petitioner “has been pursuing
10 his rights diligently,” *Holland*, 130 S. Ct. at 2562, as evidenced by the fact that he initiated the
11 present action and invoked his right to counsel a mere nine days after the statute of limitations began
12 to run, *see Hoyos*, 2010 WL 596443, at *5.⁵ Accordingly, Petitioner is entitled to equitable tolling
13 of the statute of limitations.

14 After Petitioner filed the present motion, Respondent lodged the state-court record with this
15 Court. (Doc. No. 14.) A review of that extremely voluminous record demonstrates that this matter
16 is extraordinarily complex. Considering this record along with the federal record developed thus
17 far, as well as Petitioner’s diligence and his right to the assistance of counsel in preparing a petition,
18 the Court finds that Petitioner will require at least a year from counsel’s appointment to prepare and
19 to file a finalized petition, which is the petition that he is statutorily entitled to file.⁶
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21 Accordingly, and good cause therefor appearing, Petitioner’s motion for equitable tolling,
22 (Doc. No. 13), is granted. Unless otherwise ordered, Petitioner shall file his finalized petition on
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25 ⁵ Petitioner would have been on firmer ground if he had initiated federal proceedings while his
26 state appeal was pending, as the Court might have found Petitioner to have been dilatory if his entire state
habeas petition had been denied as untimely.

27 ⁶ There may be some question as to whether Petitioner is presently competent. (Doc. No. 13 at
28 11.) If he is not, the Court may have to stay the present action before a petition is filed. *See Rohan v.*
Woodford, 334 F.3d 803, 819 (9th Cir. 2003).

1 or before May 7, 2012.⁷ The hearing on Petitioner's motion that is set for October 7, 2011, is
2 vacated.

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4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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6 DATED: September 9, 2011



7 SUSAN ILLSTON
United States District Judge

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28 ⁷ May 6, 2012, is a Sunday.