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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

10 JOY WINSTON,

Case No. 2:12-cv-01844-JAD-CWH

11 *Petitioner,*

12 vs.

ORDER

14 CAROLYN MYLES, *et al.*15 *Respondents.*

17 This habeas matter under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 comes before the Court on respondents' motion
18 (Doc. 14) to dismiss and petitioner's motion (Doc. 23) for a ruling. Having reviewed the parties'
19 submissions, the Court concludes that the just course is to appoint counsel, decide the equitable
20 tolling issues on a more fully developed factual record, and consider the potential propriety of an
21 evidentiary hearing.¹ The Court therefore *sua sponte* reconsiders and reverses its prior order (Doc.
22 10) denying Petitioner's motion to appoint counsel. Doc. 4. It also denies the motion to dismiss
23 (Doc. 14) without prejudice to its reassertion and the presentation of all applicable defenses
24 following the filing of a counseled amended petition. However, as the local rules of this Court do
25 not authorize litigants to request a ruling via motion as Petitioner does here, her request (Doc. 23)

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¹ If an evidentiary hearing ultimately were to be ordered, appointment of counsel then would be mandatory under Rule 8(c) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 cases.

1 for a ruling on the motion to dismiss is denied.

2 **A. Motion to Dismiss**

3 Petitioner Joy Winston challenges her Nevada state burglary conviction entered after her
4 plea of guilty but mentally ill. Her notice of appeal was filed shortly before the expiration of the
5 federal limitations period but alleged no specific claims to which later-filed claims could relate
6 back. The federal petition was thereafter constructively filed nearly sixty days after the federal
7 limitations period expired on its face, and absent some basis for tolling, the petition must be
8 dismissed as fatally late.² Petitioner presents a number of alleged bases for equitable tolling,
9 including alleged mild retardation or mental illness, intervals without assistance or adequate
10 assistance from other inmates, delays in obtaining copies of state court records and legal files both
11 before and after state post-conviction proceedings, and perhaps errant decisions by inmates who
12 helped her with her challenge to her conviction.

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15 ²The specific date in November 2012 on which the federal limitation period facially expired
16 would be different by 11 days if the prison mailbox rule were used – for the purposes of applying
17 federal law in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2) – in determining a constructive filing date of the state post-
18 conviction petition for tolling purposes under federal law. This issue potentially will be before the
19 Ninth Circuit in *Orpiada v. McDaniel*, which is docketed under No. 12-17131 in the Court of
20 Appeals and No. 3:11-cv-00013-RCJ-VPC in this Court. Judge Jones held in *Orpiada* that the
21 prison mailbox rule does not apply in this context in Nevada cases given that the prison mailbox
22 rule does not apply to determine the filing date of a state petition to determine the timeliness of the
23 petition under state law. A number of prior orders have suggested to the contrary that, the state law
24 rule notwithstanding, the prison mailbox rule nonetheless applies in determining the filing date of
25 the state petition for purposes of applying the federal law tolling rule under § 2244(d)(2). See, e.g.,
26 *Woods v. Nevens*, No. 2:07-cv-01389-LRH-RJJ, Doc. 32, at 2 n.4 (D. Nev. April 7, 2009). It would
27 appear that *Orpiada* may produce a controlling holding on the issue by the Ninth Circuit.

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29 In this case, the 11-day difference in dates would not be determinative in and of itself. The
30 notice of appeal was filed in this action before both possible November 2012 facial expiration dates.
31 The federal petition was filed after both November 2012 dates. A later expiration date, however,
32 possibly could interact with other tolling arguments in this case, in which the federal petition was
33 filed only a relatively short time after the facial expiration of the federal limitation period. The
34 pending issue in *Orpiada* thus provides an additional factor weighing in favor of developing a full
35 record in this matter, while *Orpiada* also is under consideration, prior to rendering any definitive
36 ruling on the timeliness issue.

1 **1. Equitable tolling in the Ninth Circuit**

2 The Ninth Circuit recently summarized the legal principles applicable to a claim of equitable
3 tolling as follows:

4 Beyond statutory tolling, federal habeas petitioners may also be
5 entitled to equitable tolling of the statute of limitations. “[A]
6 petitioner is entitled to equitable tolling only if [she] shows (1) that he
7 has been pursuing [her] rights diligently, and (2) that some
extraordinary circumstance stood in [her] way and prevented timely
filing.” “The diligence required for equitable tolling purposes is
reasonable diligence, not maximum feasible diligence.”

8 After *Holland [v. Florida]*, we have continued to rely on our previous
9 equitable tolling cases in which we held that equitable tolling is
available “only when extraordinary circumstances beyond a prisoner’s
control make it impossible to file a petition on time and the
extraordinary circumstances were the cause of [the prisoner’s]
untimeliness.” “[T]he requirement that extraordinary circumstances
‘stood in [her] way’ suggests that an external force must cause the
untimeliness, rather than, as we have said, merely ‘oversight,
miscalculation or negligence on [the petitioner’s] part, all of which
would preclude the application of equitable tolling.’”

10 Nonetheless, “[g]rounds for equitable tolling under § 2244(d) are
11 ‘highly fact-dependent.’” Moreover, the Supreme Court has “made
12 clear that often the exercise of a court’s equity powers ... must be
13 made on a case-by-case basis . . . [W]e recognize that courts of equity
14 can and do draw upon decisions made in other similar cases for
15 guidance. Such courts exercise judgment in light of prior precedent,
16 but with awareness of the fact that specific circumstances, often hard
17 to predict in advance, could warrant special treatment in an
18 appropriate case.”

19 *Sossa v. Diaz*, 729 F.3d 1225, 1229-30 (9th Cir. 2013)(internal citations omitted).³ *Bills v. Clark*,
20 628 F.3d 1092, 1097 (9th Cir. 2010), outlines the Ninth Circuit’s two-part test for determining if a
mental illness or impairment warrants equitable tolling:

21 (1) *First*, a petitioner must show [her] mental impairment was an
22 “extraordinary circumstance” beyond [her] control . . . by
23 demonstrating the impairment was so severe that either (a) petitioner
24 was unable rationally or factually to personally understand the need to
timely file, or (b) petitioner’s mental state rendered [her] unable

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³*See also Harris*, 515 F.3d at 1054 n.5 (“Despite the unequivocal “impossibility” language in
26 our standard, we have not insisted that it be literally impossible for a petitioner to file a federal
27 habeas petition on time as a condition of granting equitable tolling. We have granted equitable
28 tolling in circumstances where it would have technically been possible for a prisoner to file a
petition, but a prisoner would have likely been unable to do so. . . .”).

1 personally to prepare a habeas petition and effectuate its filing.

2 (2) *Second*, the petitioner must show diligence in pursuing the
3 claims to the extent [she] could understand them, but that the
4 mental impairment made it impossible to meet the filing
deadline under the totality of the circumstances, including
reasonably available access to assistance. . . .

5 628 F.3d at 1099-1101 (emphasis in original)(footnotes omitted).

6 A habeas petitioner should receive an evidentiary hearing when she makes a good faith
7 allegation that, if true, would entitle her to equitable tolling. *Stewart v. Cate*, 734 F.3d 995, 1007
8 (9th Cir. 2013); *Roy v. Lampert*, 465 F.3d 964, 969 (9th Cir. 2006). In determining whether a *pro se*
9 petitioner's allegations warrant an evidentiary hearing, the court liberally construes her allegations.
10 *Roy*, 465 F.3d at 970. Additional factual development is required where the current record "does
11 not clearly answer" the question of whether, *inter alia*, extraordinary circumstances caused the
12 untimely filing and where it thus cannot be conclusively determined that the petitioner is not entitled
13 to equitable tolling. *Porter v. Ollison*, 620 F.3d 952, 961-62 (9th Cir. 2010); *see also Munoz v.*
14 *Smith*, 2013 WL 5228220, slip op. at *2 (9th Cir. Sept. 18, 2013) (unpublished). When mental
15 illness or impairment is alleged, the record must be adequately developed as to that condition before
16 the district court properly can rule on the equitable tolling issues. *See, e.g., Laws*, 351 F.3d at 924.

17 **2. Petitioner should be permitted to develop the record on the equitable tolling
18 issue with the assistance of counsel.**

19 A declaration by Eleanor Sarmiento, a lay inmate assisting Winston, suggests that
20 Sarmiento's mistaken belief that Winston's state direct appeal was timely at least in part caused her
21 to not file the federal habeas petition before the expiration of the limitations period. In isolation and
22 without regard to other factors, this alleged circumstance of error or miscalculation typically would
23 not provide a basis for equitable tolling. *See, e.g., Spitsyn v. Moore*, 345 F.3d 796, 799 (9th Cir.
24 2003). But Sarmiento's declaration also reflects that she based her initial understanding of the prior
25 state court procedural history on what was stated to her by petitioner.⁴ The Court cannot determine
26 on the present record the extent to which any alleged mild mental retardation or mental illness

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28 ⁴*See* Doc. 19, at electronic docketing pages 22-23.

1 potentially may have impacted petitioner's ability to provide material information to the inmate
2 assisting her, perhaps causally contributing to the untimely filing.

3 The Court is sensitive to the inherent difficulty faced by a lay inmate with an alleged mental
4 illness or impairment in litigating the extent of her limitation, even with the assistance of another
5 inmate. Moreover, under the applicable regulations, the petitioner is permitted to access her
6 institutional medical records only under limited supervised circumstances in the prison medical
7 department; she may not take a copy of her records outside the medical department, and no other
8 inmate may see her medical records or obtain prior medical records from outside the institution. A
9 lay inmate assisting the petitioner of course likely would not be qualified to provide competent
10 expert evidence independently assessing the petitioner's mental health and capability—over and
11 above her own lay observations of how the petitioner appeared to her. Thus, even where an
12 evidentiary hearing is not required, appointment of counsel generally is advisable so that an
13 adequate medical record can be developed in connection with the petitioner's mental health and
14 residual functional capacity.

15 Respondents note that petitioner was found competent to assist in her defense. But a
16 competency finding in the original criminal proceeding is not necessarily dispositive of an equitable
17 tolling issue based at least in part on a claim of a mental illness or impairment. An arguable ability
18 to assist an experienced criminal defense attorney may not correlate to an ability to timely pursue
19 post-conviction relief—whether alone or with the assistance of another lay inmates untrained in the
20 law. And competence at the time of the criminal proceeding does not necessarily dictate the
21 petitioner's condition during the time period in which equitable tolling is sought. *See, e.g., Laws,*
22 351 F.3d at 924. The Court accordingly will appoint counsel for petitioner and defer any
23 determination as to equitable tolling until the issue is fully briefed with the assistance of counsel.

24 **3. No other viable basis for dismissal**

25 Respondents' remaining arguments do not establish any independent, viable basis for
26 dismissal. Respondents contend that Ground 1 is barred under *Tollett v. Henderson*, 411 U.S. 258
27 (1973), which precludes relief on claims based upon pre-plea circumstances, including ineffective
28 assistance of counsel, following the plea. Reading the entirety of the *pro se* pleadings fairly,

1 however, petitioner alleges in Ground 1 that she would not have pled guilty had her counsel, *inter*
2 *alia*, developed allegedly available exculpatory evidence to defeat the charge.⁵ *Tollett* does not bar
3 claims attacking the voluntary and intelligent character of the guilty plea due to alleged ineffective
4 assistance of counsel, 411 U.S. at 267, and even the state supreme court did not view the
5 corresponding claim in state court to be barred by *Tollett*.⁶

6 Respondents also contend that Ground 2 is barred by procedural default. In this ground,
7 petitioner alleges at least in principal part that the plea agreement was defective because of alleged
8 confusion as to the charge and charging instrument on which she was entering her plea.⁷

9 Respondents contend that the state supreme court rejected this claim based upon a purported
10 procedural bar under Nev. Rev. Stat. §34.810(1)(a), which requires the court to dismiss a petition if
11 it determines that “The petitioner’s conviction was upon a plea of guilty or guilty but mentally ill
12 and the petition is not based upon an allegation that the plea was involuntarily or unknowingly
13 entered or that the plea was entered without effective assistance of counsel.” The Court is not
14 persuaded on the current pleadings and record.

15 First, it is not clear that Ground 2 was included within the claims to which the state supreme
16 court applied NRS 34.810(1)(a); it applied the provision to “a number of unintelligible claims
17 relating to an alleged breach of the plea agreement and failure to provide evidence pursuant to *Brady*
18 *v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).”⁸ Thus, it does not appear on the showing made that federal
19 Ground 2 falls within the ambit of the claims referenced by the state supreme court.

20 Second, the Court is not convinced that a procedural default would be the natural
21 consequence of the application of the cited authority. The state supreme court held that the claims
22 “fell outside the scope of claims permissible in a post-conviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus

24 ⁵See Petition, at 3; Supplemental Petition, at 3-12, 16 & 21; State Petition, at 2-25 (all in
25 Doc. 11).

26 ⁶See Doc. 17, Ex. 89, at 2-3.

27 ⁷See Petition, at 5; Supplemental Petition, at 16-21(in Doc. 11).

28 ⁸Doc. 17, Ex. 89, at 3.

1 challenging a judgment of conviction based upon a guilty plea” under NRS 34.810(1)(a). If
2 petitioner did not raise the claims through the appropriate procedural vehicle, then that is a matter of
3 fair presentation and exhaustion, not procedural default.⁹ If the claims instead failed to state a claim
4 for relief pursuant to (essentially) a codification of the *Tollett* rule, that is a merits issue, not one of
5 procedural default. Merely because N.R.S. 34.810 contains other rules that do constitute actual
6 procedural bars does not necessitate a conclusion that a codification of the *Tollett* merits rule also in
7 the same state statute turns such a merits rule instead into a procedural default rule. Plus, the claims
8 asserted in the supplemental petition submitted with the petition in this matter are not necessarily
9 limited to only the two grounds identified by respondents as to which they seek dismissal.
10 Accordingly, the Respondents have not offered any other viable basis for dismissal of the petition at
11 this time, and the motion will be denied without prejudice.

12 **B. Request for Review**

13 Winston filed a “Request for Review” on what appears to be a pre-printed document that she
14 may have obtained from the prison library. Doc. 23. It cites “4JDCR Rule 11.15,” which
15 purportedly provides that “Any party may file a Request for Review whenever a motion is at issue”
16 and five days has passed since the service of the opposition. Doc. 23 at 1. The Court is not certain
17 where this rule comes from, but it is not the controlling rule in this district. The analogous rule in
18 this Court is the District of Nevada’s Local Rule 7-6(b). That rule does not permit the filing of a
19 motion or request for review in the format submitted by Winston at Document 23. Instead, the rule
20 permits a party to “send a letter to the Court” after a motion has been fully briefed and pending
21 without decision for more than 60 days. L.R. 7-6(b). The Court strongly cautions Winston that any

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24 ⁹ The Court would trust that Nevada state law does provide a procedural vehicle for
25 presenting a claim of, e.g., a breach of a plea agreement. If it does not, then exhaustion of such a
26 claim would not be required due to an absence of available state corrective process. See 28 U.S.C. §
27 2254(b)(1)(B)(i). Meanwhile, assuming that there is such an available remedy under state law, the
28 Court is hard pressed to conclude that the application of NRS § 34.810(1)(a) to such a claim in a
state post-conviction proceeding would result in the claim thereafter being procedurally *barred* in
other proper proceedings because the petitioner presented the claim in an arguably incorrect
procedural vehicle initially.

1 future attempt to roust the court for a decision in the future must be made in compliance with Local
2 Rule 7-6(b), not the form motion that cites to 4JDCR Rule 11.15.

3 **Conclusion**

4 IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that:

- 5 1. Respondents' motion to dismiss (**Doc. 14**) is **DENIED** without prejudice;
- 6 2. Petitioner's motion for a ruling (**Doc. 23**) is **DENIED**;
- 7 3. On *sua sponte* reconsideration, petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel (**Doc.**
8 **4**) is **GRANTED**; the portion of Order #10 denying the motion for appointment of
9 counsel is hereby vacated and set aside. The counsel appointed will represent
10 petitioner in all proceedings related to this matter, including any appeals or *certiorari*
11 proceedings, unless allowed to withdraw;
- 12 4. The Federal Public Defender shall be provisionally appointed as counsel and shall
13 have **thirty (30) days** to undertake direct representation of petitioner or to indicate an
14 inability to do so. If the Federal Public Defender is unable to represent petitioner, the
15 Court then shall appoint alternate counsel. A deadline for the filing of an amended
16 petition and/or seeking other relief will be set after counsel has entered an
17 appearance. The Court anticipates setting the deadline for approximately one
18 hundred twenty (120) days from entry of the formal order of appointment. Any
19 deadline established and/or any extension thereof will not signify any implied finding
20 of a basis for tolling during the time period established. Petitioner at all times
21 remains responsible for calculating the running of the federal limitation period and
22 timely presenting claims. That is, by setting a deadline to amend the petition and/or
23 by granting any extension thereof, the Court makes no finding or representation that
24 the petition, any amendments thereto, and/or any claims contained therein are not
25 subject to dismissal as untimely. *See Sossa v. Diaz*, 729 F.3d 1225, 1235 (9th Cir.
26 2013);
- 27 5. Counsel shall send a hard copy of all state court record and related exhibits filed to,
28 for this case, the **Las Vegas Clerk's Office**.

6. The Clerk accordingly shall SEND a copy of this order, over and above the electronic notice to respondents, to the *pro se* petitioner in proper person, the Federal Public Defender, and the CJA Coordinator for this Division. The Clerk further shall provide the Federal Public Defender with copies of all prior filings herein, by regeneration of notices of electronic filing or through such other means as is expedient for the Clerk.

DATED this 25th day March, 2014

JENNIFER A. DORSEY
United States District Judge