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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

GILBERTO CARRILLO,

Petitioner

vs.

RENEE BAKER, et al.,

Respondents

Case No. 2:13-cv-01244-JAD-NJK

Order Dismissing Untimely Petition

10 The court directed petitioner to show cause why this action should not be dismissed as
11 untimely. Order (ECF 7). Petitioner has submitted a response (ECF 12). The court is not
12 persuaded, and the court dismisses this action.

13 **A. No equitable tolling**

14 Petitioner argues that the court should equitably toll the period of limitation for two
15 reasons: (1) he instructed trial counsel to appeal, but counsel never filed a notice of appeal, and
16 (2) counsel did not send him his case file despite repeated requests and then motions in the state
17 district court. Minutes of the state district court indicate that counsel definitely sent, and
18 petitioner received, the case file soon after June 15, 2009. *State v. Carrillo*, Case No.
19 05C215652-1.¹

20 The court will consider only the argument related to counsel sending petitioner his case
21 file because petitioner would have learned that counsel had not filed a direct appeal no later than
22 the date petitioner received his case file. Petitioner then filed his post-conviction habeas corpus
23 petition in state district court approximately two months later, on August 14, 2009. Minutes of
24 the state district court indicate that on June 16, 2010, that court scheduled an evidentiary hearing
25 to determine whether petitioner could show good cause to overcome the one-year time bar of

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27 ¹<https://www.clarkcountycourts.us/Anonymous/CaseDetail.aspx?CaseID=7524311>
28 (report generated October 13, 2015). Petitioner's name is spelled differently in the state-court records.

1 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 34.726(1). The state district court held the hearing, determined that petitioner
2 did not show good cause, and dismissed the petition as untimely. The state district court entered
3 its order on December 1, 2011. Petitioner appealed, and the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed for
4 the same reason.

5 Petitioner has not shown the diligence required for equitable tolling. He learned no later
6 than June 16, 2010, that he had a problem with the timeliness of his state habeas corpus petition.
7 If, as actually happened, the Nevada Supreme Court ultimately decided that the petition was
8 untimely, all the time spent on that state habeas corpus petition would not be tolled under
9 § 2244(d)(2). *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 417 (2005). The Supreme Court of the
10 United States anticipated that problem and stated that a person in petitioner’s situation needs to
11 file a protective petition in federal court and to seek a stay of that petition. *Id.* at 416 (citing
12 *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269 (2005)). Nothing stopped petitioner from filing that protective
13 federal petition in this court. He still would have had a problem with the timeliness of the federal
14 petition, but at least he would have shown diligence in acting promptly once he realized that the
15 problem existed. Instead, petitioner waited more than three years before commencing this action
16 without a petition, and then almost another year passed before petitioner mailed the petition to
17 the court on June 2, 2014. Petitioner has not acted diligently, and thus equitable tolling is not
18 warranted.

19 **B. No certificate of appealability**

20 To appeal the denial of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, a petitioner must obtain a
21 certificate of appealability after making a “substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional
22 right”:

23 Where a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the merits, the showing
24 required to satisfy §2253(c) is straightforward: The petitioner must demonstrate that
25 reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims
26 debatable or wrong. The issue becomes somewhat more complicated where, as here, the
27 district court dismisses the petition based on procedural grounds. We hold as follows:
28 When the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without reaching
the prisoner’s underlying constitutional claim, a COA should issue when the prisoner
shows, at least, that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a
valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it
debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.

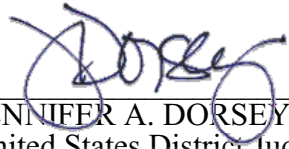
1 *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); *see also James v. Giles*, 221 F.3d 1074, 1077-79
2 (9th Cir. 2000); 28 U.S.C. §2253(c). Reasonable jurists would not find debatable this court's
3 determination that equitable tolling is not warranted, and the court will not issue a certificate of
4 appealability.

5 **C. Conclusion**

6 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that this action is **DISMISSED with prejudice** because
7 it is untimely. The clerk of the court is directed to **enter judgment accordingly and close this**
8 **case.**

9 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a **certificate of appealability is DENIED.**

10 DATED: 10/13/15

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15 JENNIFER A. DORSEY
16 United States District Judge
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