

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**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**

The court directed petitioner either to file an application to proceed in forma pauperis or to pay a filing fee of three hundred fifty dollars (\$350.00). Order (Doc. 3). At the time, it was unclear what type of action petitioner was trying to pursue. Petitioner has submitted an application to proceed in forma pauperis (#4) and a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, which means that the filing fee is five dollars (\$5.00). Nonetheless, petitioner is unable to pay the filing fee. The court has reviewed the petition pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. Petitioner needs to show cause why the court should not dismiss this action as untimely.

Congress has limited the time in which a person can petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254:

A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of—  
(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

1 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in  
2 violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was  
3 prevented from filing by such State action;  
4 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the  
5 Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made  
6 retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or  
7 (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been  
8 discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

9 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). If the judgment is not appealed, then it becomes final thirty days after  
10 entry, when the time to appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court has expired. *See Gonzalez v. Thaler*,  
11 132 S. Ct. 641, 653-54 (2012). *See also* Nev. R. App. P. 4(b), 26(a). Any time spent pursuing a  
12 properly filed application for state post-conviction review or other collateral review does not count  
13 toward this one-year limitation period. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). The period of limitation resumes  
14 when the post-conviction judgment becomes final upon issuance of the remittitur. *Jefferson v.*  
15 *Budge*, 419 F.3d 1013, 1015 n.2 (9th Cir. 2005). An untimely state post-conviction petition is not  
16 “properly filed” and does not toll the period of limitation. *Pace v. DiGuglielmo*, 544 U.S. 408, 417  
17 (2005). Section 2244(d) is subject to equitable tolling. *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 645  
18 (2010). “[A] ‘petitioner’ is ‘entitled to equitable tolling’ only if he shows ‘(1) that he has been  
19 pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way’ and  
20 prevented timely filing.” *Id.* at 649 (quoting *Pace*, 544 U.S. at 418). Actual innocence can excuse  
21 operation of the statute of limitations. *McQuiggin v. Perkins*, 133 S. Ct. 1924, 1928 (2013). “[A]  
22 petitioner does not meet the threshold requirement unless he persuades the district court that, in  
23 light of the new evidence, no juror, acting reasonably, would have voted to find him guilty beyond a  
24 reasonable doubt.” *Id.* (quoting *Schlup v. Delo*, 515 U.S. 298, 329 (1995)). “[A]ctual innocence’  
25 means factual innocence, not mere legal insufficiency.” *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614,  
26 623 (1998). “In cases where the Government has forgone more serious charges in the course of  
27 plea bargaining, petitioner’s showing of actual innocence must also extend to those charges.” *Id.* at  
28 624. The petitioner effectively files a federal petition when he mails it to the court. *Stillman v.*  
*Lamarque*, 319 F.3d 1199, 1201 (9th Cir. 2003). The court can raise the issue of timeliness on its  
own motion. *Day v. McDonough*, 547 U.S. 198, 209 (2006); *Herbst v. Cook*, 260 F.3d 1039, 1043  
(9th Cir. 2001).

1 In state district court, petitioner and three co-defendants were charged with conspiracy to  
2 commit murder, murder with the use of a deadly weapon, conspiracy to commit first-degree  
3 kidnaping with the use of a deadly weapon, first-degree kidnaping with the use of a deadly weapon,  
4 conspiracy to commit robbery with the use of a deadly weapon, robbery with the use of a deadly  
5 weapon, and possession of a stolen vehicle. After one of the co-defendants agreed to testify against  
6 petitioner and the other co-defendants, petitioner negotiated a plea agreement with the prosecution.  
7 Petitioner agreed to plead guilty to first-degree murder, with no enhancement for the use of a deadly  
8 weapon, and first-degree kidnaping with the use of a deadly weapon. The judgment of conviction  
9 was filed on September 6, 2007. Petitioner did not appeal. The judgment became final on October  
10 8, 2007, when the time to appeal expired, taking into account that the deadline otherwise would  
11 have fallen on a Saturday.

12 Petitioner filed no collateral challenges to his judgment of conviction in the next year, and  
13 the one-year period of § 2244(d)(1) expired at the end of October 8, 2008.

14 Petitioner filed two post-conviction habeas corpus petitions in state district court, the first on  
15 August 14, 2009, and the second on March 3, 2012. The state district court dismissed them both as  
16 untimely pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 34.726(1). Petitioner appealed both dismissals. The Nevada  
17 Supreme Court consolidated the appeals. On June 13, 2013, that court determined that each petition  
18 was untimely pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. § 34.726(1). Remittitur issued on July 8, 2013.

19 Petitioner commenced this action on July 12, 2013, with a notice of appeal that raised no  
20 grounds. He mailed the current petition on June 2, 2014.

21 On its face, the petition is untimely. The one-year period expired on October 8, 2008. The  
22 two state habeas corpus petitions did not toll the period for two reasons. First, they were ineligible  
23 for tolling under § 2244(d)(2) because they were untimely. *Pace*, 544 U.S. at 417. Second, even if  
24 they were eligible for tolling, the one-year period already had expired, and no time was left to be  
25 tolled. *Ferguson v. Palmateer*, 321 F.3d 820, 823 (9th Cir. 2003); *Jiminez v. Rice*, 276 F.3d 478,  
26 482 (9th Cir. 2001).

27 Petitioner argues in the petition that he is actually innocent, but the facts that he alleges do  
28 not support the argument. He argues that the police found the body due to an illegal search of a

1 motel room. He also argues that the circumstances indicated self-defense, not murder. These are  
2 arguments about the legal sufficiency of the conviction; they are not arguments for actual  
3 innocence.

4 Petitioner has submitted a motion for the appointment of counsel (Doc. 5). Whenever the  
5 court determines that the interests of justice so require, counsel may be appointed to any financially  
6 eligible person who is seeking habeas corpus relief. 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B). “[T]he district  
7 court must evaluate the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to  
8 articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.” *Weygandt v.*  
9 *Look*, 718 F.2d 952 (9th Cir. 1983). There is no constitutional right to counsel in federal habeas  
10 proceedings. *McCleskey v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467, 495 (1991). The factors to consider are not  
11 separate from the underlying claims, but are intrinsically enmeshed with them. *Weygandt*, 718 F.2d  
12 at 954. After reviewing the petition, the court concludes that appointment of counsel is not  
13 warranted.

14 Petitioner has submitted a motion for evidentiary hearing (#6). The court finds that an  
15 evidentiary hearing is not necessary, and the court denies the motion.

16 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Doc.  
17 1) is **GRANTED**. Petitioner need not pay the filing fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the clerk of the court shall file the petition for a writ of  
19 habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the motion for the appointment of counsel (Doc. 5) is  
21 **DENIED**.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the motion for evidentiary hearing (Doc. 6) is  
23 **DENIED**.

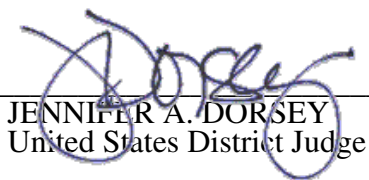
24 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner shall have 30 days from the date of entry of  
25 this order to show cause why the court should not dismiss this action as untimely. Failure to  
26 comply with this order will result in the dismissal of this action.

27 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the clerk shall add Catherine Cortez Masto, Attorney  
28 General for the State of Nevada, as counsel for respondents.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the clerk shall electronically serve upon respondents a copy of the petition and this order. Respondents' counsel shall enter a notice of appearance herein within 20 days of entry of this order, but no further response shall be required from respondents until further order of the court.

Dated: September 25, 2014.

  
JENNIFER A. DORSEY  
United States District Judge