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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ROBERT STOLTZ,

*Petitioner,*

vs.

D. W. NEVEN, *et al.*,

*Respondents.*

Case No. 2:15-cv-00511-APG-VCF

**ORDER**

10 This habeas matter under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 comes before the Court on respondents' motion  
11 (ECF No. 11) to dismiss and petitioner's second motion (ECF No. 31) for appointment of counsel.  
12 Respondents seek dismissal on a number of grounds, including untimeliness under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d).  
13 The Court reaches only the timeliness issue on the motion to dismiss.

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***Factual and Legal Background***

Petitioner Robert Stoltz seeks, *inter alia*, to set aside his 1985 Nevada state conviction, pursuant  
to a guilty plea, of first-degree murder. Stoltz pled guilty to the murder of Van Merle Rountree on  
Christmas Day, December 25, 1983 in the course of robbery, by means of multiple blows to her head,  
neck and chest and by strangulation. (E.g., ECF No. 21-5, Exhibit 144, at 6.)<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to the plea  
negotiations, the State, *inter alia*, did not further pursue the death penalty. (*Id.*, at 2-3.) Stoltz is serving  
a sentence of life without the possibility of parole.

21 Because petitioner's conviction became final before the effective date of the Antiterrorism and  
22 Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA), the one-year limitation period for the filing of a federal habeas  
23 petition could begin to run – on a claim that otherwise would accrue prior to that time – only after April  
24 24, 1996, the date on which the statute went into effect, and would expire, absent tolling or a different  
25 accrual date, one year later on April 24, 1997. *See, e.g., Gaston v. Palmer*, 417 F.3d 1030, 1033 (9<sup>th</sup>  
26 Cir. 2005).

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<sup>1</sup>All page citations herein are to the CM/ECF generated electronic document page number in the page header, not to any page number in the original transcript or document, unless noted otherwise.



1 September 10, 2013, denials of commutation. While petitioner alleges in Ground 1 that he entered a  
2 plea with the understanding that his life without sentence would be subject to possible commutation,  
3 the allegations of Ground 1 focus on the commutation decisions rather than upon the validity of the  
4 underlying conviction and sentence. Petitioner maintains in the final sentence of the ground that “the  
5 Nevada Board of Pardon must review Petitioner’s sentence of life without the possibility of parole based  
6 on its merits and facts which would allow the Board to consider Petitioner’s sentence to be commuted  
7 to a sentence without applying the applicability of NRS 213.085 to any factors in making their  
8 [decision] whether to commute Petitioner’s sentence to a sentence which would allow parole.” (ECF  
9 No. 7, at 8.)<sup>3</sup> Ground 1 thus challenges the pardon board’s actions, not the conviction and sentence.

10 The accrual of a challenge to an executive or administrative decision is governed by §  
11 2244(d)(1)(D), which provides that the “limitation period shall run from . . . the date on which the  
12 factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through reasonable  
13 diligence.” *E.g., Redd v. McGrath*, 343 F.3d 1077, 1082-85 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). The claim accrues with  
14 regard to a challenge to an executive or administrative decision when the petitioner could have learned  
15 of the factual basis for his claim through the exercise of reasonable diligence, *i.e.*, when he could have  
16 learned through the exercise of reasonable diligence that the decision had become final, whether by the  
17 conclusion of an administrative appeal or otherwise. *See* 343 F.3d at 1084.

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20 <sup>3</sup>N.R.S. 213.085(1) provides in pertinent part:

21 1. If a person is convicted of murder of the first degree before, on or after July 1,  
22 1995, the Board shall not commute:

23 . . . .

24 (b) A sentence of imprisonment in the state prison for life without the  
25 possibility of parole,

to a sentence that would allow parole.

26 N.R.S. 213.085 was enacted in 1995. Stoltz was convicted in 1985. The statute was amended in 2017, but the  
27 amendments are not pertinent to the issues currently before the Court. The effect of the 2017 amendments, to the extent  
28 applicable to an offense on a given date, turn upon whether the defendant was under 18 years of age at the time of the  
offense. The record herein reflects that Stoltz was 23 years old at the time of the murder. (See ECF No. 25-1, Exhibit  
220, at 58.)

1 With regard to the October 29, 2008, commutation denial, it does not appear that there is an  
2 appeal or other administrative proceeding available as to that type of proceeding that would delay the  
3 finality of the decision. Petitioner does not maintain that there was any appreciable delay in his learning  
4 of the decision.<sup>4</sup>

5 Petitioner did not file any papers in any court thereafter until he filed a motion to correct illegal  
6 sentence in state district court more than two years later, on December 8, 2010. (See ECF No. 24-16,  
7 Exhibit 215.) Petitioner presents no viable argument tending to establish a basis for equitable tolling  
8 during any part of this two-year period, *i.e.*, tending to establish that he exercised reasonable diligence  
9 during this period but an extraordinary circumstance stood in the way of and prevented him from filing  
10 a timely federal petition challenging the October 29, 2008, commutation denial.<sup>5</sup> Absent a viable basis  
11 for either statutory or equitable tolling as to a challenge to that denial, the federal limitation period  
12 expired on or about October 29, 2009. Ground 1 therefore is time-barred to the extent that petitioner  
13 seeks to present a challenge to the October 29, 2008, commutation denial.

14 In contrast, following the September 10, 2013, commutation denial, petitioner filed a motion  
15 to correct illegal sentence in state district court five-and-a-half months later on February 24, 2014. State  
16 court proceedings were pending on the motion through an April 30, 2014, order denying the motion.  
17 Petitioner did not appeal the denial of the motion, and the time to do so expired on or about May 30,  
18 2014. The pendency of proceedings on the motion statutorily tolled the limitation period on a challenge  
19 to the September 10, 2013, commutation denial under § 2244(d)(2). Petitioner also filed a state post-  
20 conviction petition in and around the same time, however, but the Supreme Court of Nevada held that

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22 <sup>4</sup>See also ECF No. 25-1, Exhibit 220, at 60 (press report reflecting that petitioner was represented by counsel at  
the October 29, 2008, proceeding).

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24 <sup>5</sup>See also note 9, *infra* (discussing petitioner's sundry tolling arguments in the context of a challenge to the  
1985 conviction and sentence). Equitable tolling is appropriate only if the petitioner can show: (1) that he has been  
25 pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way and prevented timely filing.  
26 *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649 (2010). Equitable tolling is "unavailable in most cases," *Miles v. Prunty*, 187  
F.3d 1104, 1107 (9th Cir.1999), and "the threshold necessary to trigger equitable tolling is very high, lest the exceptions  
27 swallow the rule," *Miranda v. Castro*, 292 F.3d 1063, 1066 (9th Cir.2002)(*quoting United States v. Marcello*, 212 F.3d  
1005, 1010 (7th Cir.2000)). The petitioner ultimately has the burden of proof on this "extraordinary exclusion." 292  
28 F.3d at 1065. He accordingly must demonstrate a causal relationship between the extraordinary circumstance and the  
lateness of his filing. *E.g.*, *Spitsyn v. Moore*, 345 F.3d 796, 799 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003). *Accord Bryant v. Arizona Attorney  
General*, 499 F.3d 1056, 1061 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007).

1 the petition was untimely. (ECF No. 26-22, Exhibit 261.) An untimely state petition does not  
2 statutorily toll the federal limitation period under § 2244(d)(2). *Pace, supra*. More than a year in the  
3 aggregate elapsed before the March 15, 2015, constructive filing of the federal petition during which  
4 petitioner did not have a timely and thus properly filed state court proceeding pending that tolled the  
5 limitation period under § 2244(d)(2).<sup>6</sup> Petitioner presents no viable argument tending to establish a  
6 basis for equitable tolling for this more than one-year period, under the standards referenced above.  
7 Ground 1 therefore is time-barred also to the extent that petitioner seeks to challenge the September 13,  
8 2013, commutation denial.

9 Ground 1 additionally is time-barred even if the Court were to read the ground as challenging  
10 the underlying conviction and sentence. If, as petitioner alleges in the ground, the October 29, 2008,  
11 commutation denial was based on N.R.S. 213.085, allegedly then undercutting his expectation of  
12 possible commutation availability at the time of the guilty plea, he was on notice as to the existence of  
13 a claim on that basis at least as early as that time. As discussed above, however, he filed no proceedings  
14 in any court for over two years after that commutation denial; and he has presented no viable equitable  
15 tolling argument for that period prior to the putative expiration of the limitation period on or about  
16 October 29, 2009. Ground 1 thus would be untimely even if construed as a challenge to the conviction  
17 and sentence.<sup>7</sup>

18 Ground 1 therefore is untimely in all respects.  
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21 <sup>6</sup>163 days elapsed between September 13, 2013, and February 24, 2014; and 288 days elapsed between May  
30, 2014, and March 15, 2015, for a total of 451 days not subject to statutory tolling.

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23 <sup>7</sup>In truth, Stoltz raised a challenge to the retroactive application of this provision to his case in his first state  
24 petition in the 1990's. (E.g., ECF No. 22-18; Exhibit 177, at 10.) This is not necessarily a claim of which he had not  
become aware, and which did not accrue, until the 2000's as a challenge to the conviction. The Supreme Court of  
Nevada held at the time that N.R.S. 213.085 did not apply retroactively to his case. (ECF No. 24-11, Exhibit 210.)

25 Indeed, there would appear to be a substantial question (albeit not one that goes to timeliness) as to whether  
26 N.R.S. 213.085 played any part in actual fact in the October 29, 2008, and September 13, 2013, commutation denials.  
27 As discussed *infra* as to Ground 2, the October 29, 2008, commutation denial appeared to have been based upon an  
entirely different state statute. And the September 13, 2013, notice of commutation denial makes no reference to N.R.S.  
28 213.085 and instead would appear to have been a discretionary rather than a mandatory denial. (ECF No. 7, at 70.) In  
all events, however, the ground as alleged, whether those allegations might have any connection with actual fact or not  
on the merits, is time-barred.

1           ***Timeliness of Ground 2***

2           In Ground 2, petitioner alleges that he was denied due process of law in violation of the  
3 Fourteenth Amendment when he was denied commutation and an opportunity for parole consideration  
4 on September 10, 2013, based on N.R.S. 213.1099(4)(e),<sup>8</sup> because he was on probation for another  
5 offense at the time of the murder, such that his guilty plea, based upon his understanding that his life  
6 without sentence was subject to possible commutation and parole, should be vacated. He seeks an order  
7 either vacating his plea, conviction and sentence or in the alternative modifying his sentence to one  
8 permitting parole consideration. (ECF No. 7, at 10-12.)

9           The record reflects, however, that petitioner was on notice that the state pardons board was  
10 denying him consideration for commutation and parole on the basis of N.R.S. 213.1099 at least *five*  
11 *years earlier*, at the time of his *October 29, 2008*, commutation and parole denial. (See, e.g., ECF No.  
12 24-16, Exhibit 215; ECF No. 25-1, Exhibit 220, at 5 & 60-61.)

13           Accordingly, Ground 2, which is a challenge to petitioner’s 1985 conviction and sentence, could  
14 have accrued under § 2244(d)(1)(D) no later than on or about October 29, 2008, *i.e.*, “the date on which  
15 the factual predicate of the claim . . . could have been discovered through reasonable diligence.”

16           As discussed previously as to Ground 1, petitioner took no action, in any court, for over two  
17 years thereafter. Petitioner presents no viable argument for equitable tolling during that period prior  
18 to the putative expiration of the federal limitation period on this claim on or about October 29, 2009.<sup>9</sup>

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20           <sup>8</sup>N.R.S. 213.1099(4) provides in pertinent part, with the relevant language having been added to the statute by  
21 Nevada Laws 1981, p. 871, ch. 450, § 1:

22                   4. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 213.1215, the Board may not release on  
23 parole a prisoner whose sentence to death or to life without possibility of parole has  
24 been commuted to a lesser penalty unless the Board finds that the prisoner has  
25 served at least 20 consecutive years in the state prison, is not under an order to be  
26 detained to answer for a crime or violation of parole or probation in another  
27 jurisdiction, and does not have a history of:

28                   . . . . .

                 (e) Failure in parole, probation, work release or similar programs.

29           <sup>9</sup>Petitioner’s tolling arguments all beg the question. Petitioner urges that his plea was not entered into  
30 knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily such that he can demonstrate cause and prejudice to overcome any procedural  
31 (continued...)

1 Ground 2 therefore also is untimely. The two-ground petition accordingly will be dismissed  
2 with prejudice as untimely under § 2244(d). The Court accordingly has no occasion to reach the  
3 remaining issues raised by the motion to dismiss.

4 ***Second Motion for Counsel***

5 Including petitioner's motion for reconsideration from the denial of his first motion for counsel,  
6 petitioner has requested counsel three times.

7 The Court, once again, finds that the interests of justice do not warrant the appointment of  
8 counsel herein, for the reasons previously assigned. (ECF No. 28, at 1-2.) With particular respect to  
9 the issues presented on the motion to dismiss, petitioner has not presented any potentially viable bases  
10 for overcoming the untimeliness of the petition that potentially would require the appointment of  
11 counsel to develop factually. The motion therefore will be denied.

12 \_\_\_\_\_  
13 <sup>9</sup>(...continued)

14 deficiencies. Cause and prejudice pertain to overcoming a procedural default in the state courts, not timeliness of a  
15 federal petition under § 2244(d); and petitioner's argument in any event goes to the merits. Petitioner cannot bootstrap  
16 his way around a procedural deficiency, of any type, simply by arguing the merits. Petitioner further urges that he did  
17 not file a direct appeal, in 1985, because he allegedly was not properly advised and informed at that time. The  
18 circumstances surrounding petitioner's direct appeal – over a decade prior even to the passage of AEDPA – have  
19 nothing to do with petitioner's failure to timely seek federal habeas relief decades later prior to putative August 11,  
20 1999, and October 29, 2009, expiration dates, as to claims that further are unrelated to the failure to file a direct appeal  
21 in 1985. *See also Randle v. Crawford*, 604 F.3d 1047, 1057-58 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010)(counsel's failure to file a direct appeal  
22 did not prevent the petitioner from filing a timely federal petition and did not provide a basis for equitable tolling). The  
23 failure to file a direct appeal simply is irrelevant to any viable argument for equitable tolling as to the claims presented  
24 in this case. Petitioner further contends that he cannot be held to the limitations of a timely filing "when the factual and  
25 legal basis for any challenge to his conviction lay dormant and hidden until he tried to obtain commutation." (ECF No.  
26 29, at 3-4.) Over and above the fact that petitioner has been trying to obtain commutation since the late 1980's, the  
27 Court allowed for an allegation that petitioner did not learn of this specific basis for denying commutation until later  
28 when it applied the October 29, 2008, accrual date to Ground 2 under § 2244(d)(1)(D). Even with that later accrual  
date, the claim is untimely, for the reasons discussed in the text. Petitioner's argument also that § 2244(d) does not  
apply to his petition is meritless. *See, e.g., Shelby v. Bartlett*, 391 F.3d 1061, 1063-65 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004).

23 The Court's assumption that Ground 2, as a challenge to the conviction, arguably accrued on October 29, 2008,  
24 when the pardons board denied relief on the basis of N.R.S. 213.1099, does not constitute a foregone conclusion. While  
25 the Court has treated the board's action on this basis as a factual predicate for the claim, one instead could argue that  
26 petitioner's ineligibility for consideration for parole under this provision instead simply was a legal consequence of his  
27 already known prior criminal history that in truth was operative all the way back to his 1985 conviction. *See, e.g.,*  
28 *Hasan v. Galaza*, 254 F.3d 1150, 1154 n. 3 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001)(federal limitation period begins to run under § 2244(d)(1)(D)  
when the petitioner could learn through reasonable diligence the important *facts*, not when he recognizes their legal  
significance). Under that view, the federal limitation period expired on Ground 2 at the end of the last century, on  
August 11, 1999, per the analysis in the factual and legal background section of this order. Petitioner presents no viable  
argument establishing a basis for equitable tolling prior to the expiration of the limitation period on that date.

1           **IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED** that respondents' motion (ECF No. 11) to dismiss is  
2 **GRANTED** and that this action shall be **DISMISSED** with prejudice as untimely.


3           **IT FURTHER IS ORDERED** that a certificate of appealability is **DENIED** as reasonable  
4 jurists would not find the district court's dismissal of the petition for untimeliness to be debatable or  
5 wrong, for the reasons discussed herein.

6           **IT FURTHER IS ORDERED** that petitioner's motion (ECF No. 31) for appointment of  
7 counsel is **DENIED**.

8           The Clerk of Court shall enter final judgment accordingly, in favor of respondents and against  
9 petitioner, dismissing this action with prejudice.

10          Dated: September 25, 2017.

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ANDREW P. GORDON  
United States District Judge