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

BRENDAN NASBY,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	3:07-cv-0304-ECR-RAM
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	<b>ORDER</b>
E.K. McDANIEL, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
	)	
Respondents.	)	
_____	)	

Before the Court is petitioner’s Motion for Reconsideration and Rehearing of the Order [denying the stay] and Judgment entered in this case on November 17, 2010 and November 18, 2010, respectively (ECF No. 51). Respondents have not opposed the motion.

The motion for reconsideration is brought pursuant to F.R.C.P. 60(b) and was filed almost four months after the record on appeal was transmitted to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Under this rule, a party may obtain relief from judgment or an order due to clerical mistakes or because of mistake, inadvertence, excusable neglect, fraud or newly discovered evidence. Motions to reconsider are generally left to the discretion of the trial court. *See Combs v. Nick Garin Trucking*, 825 F.2d 437, 441 (D.C. Cir. 1987). In order to succeed on a motion to reconsider, a party must set forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its prior

1 decision. *See Kern-Tulare Water Dist. v. City of Bakersfield*, 634 F. Supp. 656, 665 (E.D. Cal.  
2 1986), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds* 828 F.2d 514 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987).

3           While acknowledging he has no constitutional right to the effective assistance of  
4 counsel in post-conviction proceedings, petitioner, nonetheless argues that inadequate law library  
5 resources and ineffective assistance of post-conviction counsel warrants reconsideration of the  
6 Court's order of dismissal. Petitioner contends that he was inaccurately advised by his appointed  
7 counsel's assistant as to the procedures to obtain a stay and as to his obligations in that regard.<sup>1</sup> He  
8 further contends that the grounds found to be unexhausted were, in fact, properly federalized before  
9 the state court and, had he possessed the record of those proceedings and proper access to legal  
10 research materials, he could have presented arguments to that effect. Finally, petitioner argues that  
11 he was never consulted by counsel as to the Motion for Stay and Abeyance in order to provide the  
12 requisite explanation as to why he failed to fully exhaust his claims; e.g., ignorance of the  
13 requirement and lack of access to federal habeas materials in Ely State Prison due to lock-down  
14 conditions and limited availability of legal resources/materials.

15           As an initial point, the Court finds that as represented by petitioner and supported by  
16 documentation, the legal resources afforded at the Ely State Prison, including the paging system  
17 employed there, may be constitutionally inadequate. In *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 116 S.Ct.  
18 2174 (1996), the United States Supreme Court held that “ ‘the fundamental constitutional right of  
19 access to the courts requires prison authorities to assist inmates in the preparation and filing of  
20 meaningful legal papers by providing prisoners with adequate law libraries or adequate assistance  
21 from persons trained in the law.’ ” *Id.*, at 346, 116 S.Ct at 2177 (quoting *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S.  
22 817, 825, 97 S.Ct. 1491, 1496 (1977) ). The various Law Library Supply and Book Request Forms  
23 submitted by petitioner demonstrate the near impossibility that an inmate will be able to obtain

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24           <sup>1</sup> Petitioner provides copies of correspondence he had with his counsel's assistant which seems  
25 to support the contention that both he and counsel, or at least the assistant, were confused about the  
26 requirements for the motion for stay.

1 necessary research materials in a timely manner. The forms further demonstrate that the inmate  
2 must be fully informed of the available resources and even specific case law before such can be  
3 delivered. Similar exact-cite paging systems have been held to fail to meet the requirement that a  
4 prison ensure a reasonably adequate opportunity to present to the court a prisoner's claims that his or  
5 her fundamental constitutional rights have been violated. *See Koerschner v. Warden*, 508 F.Supp.  
6 849, 859 (D. Nev. 2007); *see also Trujillo v. Williams*, 465 F.3d 1210, 1226-27 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006).<sup>2</sup>

7           The inadequacy of the law library aside, the Court notes that while represented by  
8 court-appointed counsel, petitioner did not file an opposition to the motion to dismiss which  
9 ultimately resulted in dismissal of his petition. This offers significant evidence of counsel's failure  
10 to engage in the representation, particularly when petitioner, in pro se, offers cogent, if not totally  
11 convincing arguments as to the exhaustion of his claims. The Court further notes that while  
12 represented by counsel, petitioner filed a bare-bones motion for stay and abeyance despite the Court  
13 having informed petitioner and his counsel of the requirements of *Rhines v. Weber*, 544 U.S. 269  
14 (2005). That motion offered nothing to show cause for the failure to exhaust his claims, and the  
15 correspondence between petitioner and his attorney's office strongly suggests that counsel did not  
16 believe any showing the required, despite this Court's order to the contrary. Petitioner has presented  
17 facts that also strongly suggest that, had counsel been more fully informed and engaged in this  
18 matter and a proper opposition to the motion to dismiss had been prepared and filed and had counsel  
19 prepared and filed a proper motion for stay and abeyance, the petition would not have been  
20 dismissed, but a stay would have been granted.

21           As to petitioner's arguments that the claims were, in fact, exhausted, the Court agrees  
22 that ground 2(b) was presented to the Nevada Supreme Court on appeal from denial of the post-  
23 conviction petition. However, as with the remainder of ground 2, even though it was presented to

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24           <sup>2</sup> While recognizing the potential security issues involved, this Court wonders why, with the  
25 advance of internet and computerized legal research resources, prisons have not incorporated these tools  
26 into the law library for use by inmates.

1 the Nevada Supreme Court in that appeal, it is procedurally barred under Nevada Revised Statutes  
2 34.810(1)(b) because the court found the claim should have been presented on direct appeal and was  
3 not. *See* Exhibit 10 to the Motion to Dismiss. Grounds 5, 6, and 7, were, according to petitioner,  
4 presented in his original post-conviction petition to the state district court. They were not presented  
5 to the state's highest court for review, however, and they are not exhausted. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S.  
6 509 (1982); 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b).<sup>3</sup>

7 The motion for reconsideration will be granted. The Order denying the motion for  
8 stay and abeyance (ECF No. 42) shall be vacated and Judgment (ECF No. 43) recalled. Petitioner  
9 shall be granted a stay of these proceedings and the matter shall be held in abeyance pending his  
10 return to state court to exhaust grounds 5, 6 and 7.

11 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that, pending remand from the Circuit Court, the  
12 Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No. 51) is **GRANTED**. The Order denying the motion for stay  
13 and abeyance (ECF No. 42) is hereby vacated and the Judgment (ECF No. 43) **RECALLED**.

14 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that ground 2(b) is **DISMISSED WITH**  
15 **PREJUDICE AS PROCEDURALLY BARRED**.

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19 <sup>3</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b) states, in pertinent part:

20 An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in  
21 custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted  
22 unless it appears that: (A) the applicant has exhausted the remedies  
23 available in the courts of the State; or (B)(i) there is an absence of  
available state corrective process; or (ii) circumstances exist that render  
such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.

24 \* \* \*

25 (c) An applicant shall not be deemed to have exhausted the remedies  
26 available in the courts of the State, within the meaning of this section, if  
he has the right under the law of the State to raise, by any available  
procedure, the question presented.

1                   **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this action is **STAYED** pending exhaustion of  
2 the unexhausted claim. Petitioner may move to reopen the matter following exhaustion of grounds  
3 5, 6 and 7 of the petition.

4                   **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the grant of a stay is conditioned upon petitioner  
5 filing a state post-conviction petition or other appropriate proceeding in state court within forty-five  
6 (45) days from the entry of this order and returning to federal court with a motion to reopen within  
7 forty-five (45) days of issuance of the remittitur by the Supreme Court of Nevada at the conclusion  
8 of the state court proceedings.

9                   **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk shall **ADMINISTRATIVELY**  
10 **CLOSE** this action, until such time as the Court grants a motion to reopen the matter.

11                   Dated this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2011.

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13                   \_\_\_\_\_  
14                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE