

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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WILLIAM EMERY FODOR,  v.  JACK PALMER, et al.,	Petitioner,  Respondents.	Case No. 3:12-cv-00330-MMD-VPC  ORDER
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This is a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in which petitioner, a state prisoner, is proceeding *pro se*. Before the Court is respondents' motion to dismiss certain grounds of the petition. (Dkt. no. 8.)

## I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Following a jury trial, petitioner was convicted of one count of possession of stolen property and one count of possession of burglary tools. (Exh. 21).<sup>1</sup> The judgment of conviction was entered on November 14, 2008. (Exh. 22.) Petitioner was sentenced to 96-240 months imprisonment on Count I and 12 months imprisonment on Count II, with each count to run concurrently to each other, but consecutive to his sentence in a prior criminal conviction. (Exh. 22.) Petitioner appealed his conviction. (Exh. 23.) By order filed March 11, 2010, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the convictions. (Exh. 26.)

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<sup>1</sup>The exhibits referenced in this order are found in the Court's record at dkt. no. 9.

1       On January 12, 2011, petitioner filed a post-conviction habeas petition in the  
2 state district court. (Exh. 29.) On April 22, 2011, the state district court entered an order  
3 denying the habeas petition. (Exh. 30.) Petitioner appealed the denial of his state  
4 habeas petition. (Exh. 32.) On March 30, 2012, the Nevada Supreme Court issued an  
5 order affirming the denial of the state habeas petition. (Exh. 33.) Petitioner sought  
6 rehearing, which was summarily denied by the Nevada Supreme Court. (Exh. 34.)  
7 Remittitur issued on June 4, 2012. (Exh. 35.)

8       Petitioner dispatched his federal habeas petition to this Court on June 8, 2012.  
9 (Dkt. no. 6.) Ground 1 of the petition raises several claims of ineffective assistance of  
10 trial counsel. Ground 2 raises several claims of ineffective assistance of appellate  
11 counsel. Ground 3 raises several instances of prosecutorial misconduct. Ground 4  
12 alleges that petitioner's conviction and sentence are unconstitutional because the trial  
13 court abused its discretion in determining pretrial writs and motions. Ground 5 contains  
14 assorted arguments, including a purported claim under *Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S.Ct.  
15 1309 (2012), as well as a claim of actual innocence. (Dkt. no. 6.)

16       Respondents have moved to dismiss Grounds 3 and 4 as procedurally barred.  
17 Respondents move to dismiss Ground 5 as unexhausted and otherwise not a  
18 cognizable claim. (Dkt. no. 8.) Petitioner has filed an opposition to the motion. (Dkt.  
19 no. 13.) Respondents have filed a reply. (Dkt. no. 15.)

20 **II. DISCUSSION**

21 **A. Grounds Three and Four**

22       Respondents argue that Grounds 3 and 4 of the federal petition were  
23 procedurally barred by the Nevada Supreme Court in its order affirming the denial of the  
24 post-conviction state habeas petition.

25 **1. Procedural Default Principles**

26       "Procedural default" refers to the situation where a petitioner in fact presented a  
27 claim to the state courts but the state courts disposed of the claim on procedural  
28 grounds, instead of on the merits. A federal court will not review a claim for habeas

1 corpus relief if the decision of the state court regarding that claim rested on a state law  
2 ground that is independent of the federal question and adequate to support the  
3 judgment. *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 730-31 (1991).

4 The *Coleman* Court stated the effect of a procedural default, as follows:

5 In all cases in which a state prisoner has defaulted his federal claims in  
6 state court pursuant to an independent and adequate state procedural  
7 rule, federal habeas review of the claims is barred unless the prisoner can  
demonstrate cause for the default and actual prejudice as a result of the  
alleged violation of federal law, or demonstrate that failure to consider the  
claims will result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice.

9 *Coleman*, 501 U.S. at 750; see also *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 485 (1986). The  
10 procedural default doctrine ensures that the state's interest in correcting its own  
11 mistakes is respected in all federal habeas cases. See *Koerner v. Grigas*, 328 F.3d  
12 1039, 1046 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

13 To demonstrate cause to excuse a procedural default, the petitioner must be able  
14 to "show that some *objective factor external to the defense impeded*" his efforts to  
15 comply with the state procedural rule. *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488 (emphasis added). For  
16 cause to exist, the external impediment must have prevented the petitioner from raising  
17 the claim. See *McCleskey v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467, 497 (1991). Ineffective assistance of  
18 counsel may satisfy the cause requirement to overcome a procedural default. See  
19 *Murray*, 477 U.S. at 488; see also *Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S.Ct. 1309, 1320 (2012)  
20 (holding that the absence or ineffective assistance of counsel in "initial-review state  
21 collateral proceedings" can, in certain circumstances, constitute cause for procedural  
22 default of a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel).

23 With respect to the prejudice prong of cause and prejudice, the petitioner bears:  
24 the burden of showing not merely that the errors [complained of]  
25 constituted a possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his actual and  
substantial disadvantage, infecting his entire [proceeding] with errors of  
constitutional dimension.

27 *White v. Lewis*, 874 F.2d 599, 603 (9th Cir. 1989), citing *United States v. Frady*, 456  
28 U.S. 152, 170 (1982). If the petitioner fails to show cause, the court need not consider

1 whether the petitioner suffered actual prejudice. *Engle v. Isaac*, 456 U.S. 107, 134 n.43  
2 (1982); *Roberts v. Arave*, 847 F.2d 528, 530 n.3 (9th Cir. 1988).

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4 **2. Grounds 3 and 4 Were Procedurally Defaulted in State Court  
on Independent and Adequate State Grounds**

5 In Ground 3 of the federal habeas petition, petitioner claims several instances of  
6 prosecutorial misconduct. (Dkt. no. 6, at pp. 17-18.) In Ground 4 of the federal petition,  
7 petitioner alleges that his conviction and sentence are unconstitutional because the trial  
8 court abused its discretion in determining pretrial writs and motions. (Dkt. no. 6, at pp.  
9 20-21.) Petitioner raised these same issues for the first time in his post-conviction state  
10 habeas petition and appeal from the denial of the same. (Exh. 29, at pp. 9-9C and pp.  
11 10-10B; Exhibits 30-32.) On appeal from the denial of petitioner's post-conviction state  
12 habeas petition, the Nevada Supreme Court found these claims to be procedurally  
13 defaulted. The Nevada Supreme Court cited NRS 34.810(1)(b) and found:

14 Appellant could have raised these claims on direct appeal and failed to do  
15 so. Therefore, appellant waived the right to raise these claims absent a  
16 demonstration of good cause and prejudice. NRS 34.810(1)(b). Appellant  
raised no facts to show either good cause or prejudice. Accordingly, the  
district court did not err in denying these claims.  
17 (Exh. 33, at p. 8.) The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that, at least in non-  
18 capital cases, application of the procedural bar at issue in this case – NRS 34.810 – is  
19 an independent and adequate state ground. *Vang v. Nevada*, 329 F.3d 1069, 1073-75  
20 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); see also *Bargas v. Burns*, 179 F.3d 1207, 1210-12 (9th Cir. 1999).  
21 Grounds 3 and 4 of the federal habeas petition were procedurally defaulted in state  
22 court on independent and adequate state law grounds.

23 **3. Cause and Prejudice**

24 Petitioner has not asserted any reason for his failure to properly raise the  
25 procedurally defaulted claims. In his opposition, petitioner asserts that: "[A]nything can  
26 be raised on post-conviction relief, as long as it is raised within the contextual paradigm  
27 of ineffective assistance of counsel." (Dkt. no. 13, at p. 3.) Petitioner's argument is  
28 irrelevant, because he did not raise Grounds 3 and 4 as ineffective assistance of

1 counsel claims. Ground 3 was raised for the first time during state post-conviction  
2 proceedings as a claim of prosecutorial misconduct. Ground 4 was raised for the first  
3 time during state post-conviction proceedings as a claim of trial court error. These  
4 claims were procedurally defaulted in state court, and petitioner has not demonstrated  
5 cause and prejudice to excuse the default. As such, Grounds 3 and 4 of the federal  
6 habeas petition are procedurally barred and will be dismissed.

7 **B. Ground 5**

8 Ground 5 of the federal petition contains a claim of actual innocence, purports to  
9 make a claim under *Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S.Ct. 1309 (2012), and petitioner requests  
10 an evidentiary hearing. Respondents argue that Ground 5 was never presented to the  
11 Nevada state courts and therefore is unexhausted. In the opposition, petitioner states  
12 that: “Ground 5 in petitioner’s instant federal writ was supposed to be part of the  
13 ‘Conclusion’ section.” (Dkt. no. 13, at p. 7.) Petitioner further states that “the *Martinez*  
14 claim is not a ‘claim per se’ rather it was included as informative [sic].” (*Id.*)

15 The Court finds that Ground 5, in addition to being unexhausted, fails to state a  
16 cognizable claim for habeas relief. Petitioner sets forth no reasoning, law, or facts for  
17 his bald claim of “actual innocence.” Petitioner references Grounds 1 through 4, which  
18 is in line with petitioner’s statement that “Ground 5” is a conclusion statement, not an  
19 actual ground for habeas relief. Petitioner’s request for an evidentiary hearing does not  
20 meet the standard necessary pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e). As to petitioner’s  
21 inclusion of citation to *Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S.Ct. 1309 (2012), this Court notes that  
22 there is no freestanding claim under that decision. *Martinez* has no application to this  
23 case. *Martinez* held only that the absence or ineffective assistance of counsel in “initial-  
24 review state collateral proceedings” can, in certain circumstances, constitute cause for  
25 procedural default of a claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel. 132 S.Ct. at  
26 1320. The instant case does not implicate *Martinez* because Grounds 3 and 4, which  
27 were procedurally defaulted in state court, were not ineffective assistance of counsel  
28 claims. Moreover, there is no freestanding claim based on *Martinez*, because the

1       United States Supreme Court expressly eschewed making a holding that a freestanding  
2       right to counsel existed in state post-conviction proceedings. *Martinez*, 132 S.Ct. at  
3       1319. For all of these reasons, Ground 5 of the federal habeas petition is dismissed as  
4       presenting no cognizable claim for federal habeas relief.

5           **C. Petitioner's Motions**

6       Petitioner filed a second motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this  
7       action. (Dkt. no. 16.) Based on petitioner's financial documents submitted with his  
8       original motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, this Court denied the motion by order filed  
9       July 30, 2012. (Dkt. no. 3.) Petitioner paid the \$5.00 filing fee for this action. (Dkt. no.  
10       4.) Petitioner's second motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is denied as moot.

11       Petitioner has filed a motion for an extension of his prison copywork limit. (Dkt.  
12       no. 18.) Respondents oppose the motion. (Dkt. no. 19.) In requesting a \$25.00  
13       copywork limit from this Court, petitioner claims that he needs copywork for use in  
14       advancing his "writ of mandamus to the Nevada Supreme Court for the return of  
15       petitioner's seized property, specifically, work tools that the state seized from petitioner .  
16       . . ." (Dkt. no. 18, at pp. 1-2.) Petitioner is before this Court on a federal petition for a  
17       writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The seizure of petitioner's property  
18       is a state civil matter. Petitioner has failed to establish a need for an extension of his  
19       copywork limit to pursue this federal habeas corpus action. Petitioner's motion is  
20       denied.

21           **III. CONCLUSION**

22       IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the respondents' motion to dismiss (Dkt. no.  
23       8) is GRANTED. Grounds 3, 4, and 5 of the petition are DISMISSED with prejudice.

24       IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that respondents shall file an answer to Grounds 1  
25       and 2 of the petition within forty-five (45) days from the entry of this order. No further  
26       motions to dismiss will be entertained. In filing the answer, respondents shall comply  
27       with the requirements of Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Proceedings in the United  
28       States District Courts under 28 U.S.C. §2254.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner may file his reply to the answer, if  
2 any, no later than forty-five (45) days after being served with the answer.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's second motion for leave to proceed  
4 *in forma pauperis* (dkt. no. 16) is DENIED.

5 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's motion for an extension of his prison  
6 copywork limit (dkt. no. 18) is DENIED.

DATED THIS 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July 2013.



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MIRANDA M. DU  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE