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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

JOHNNY JONES,
Petitioner,
vs.
RENEE BAKER, *et al.*,
Respondents.

Case No. 3:15-cv-320-HDM-WGC
ORDER

This action is a *pro se* petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 by a Nevada state prisoner. Before the Court is respondents' motion to dismiss (ECF No. 9), response, and reply. Also before the Court are petitioner's motions for extensions (ECF Nos. 14 & 18), petitioner's motion to supplement his response to the motion to dismiss (ECF No. 20), petitioner's motion for sanctions (ECF No. 17), petitioner's "motion for equitable tolling and/or an evidentiary hearing" (ECF No. 26), and responses and replies to these motions.

I. Background

On February 20, 2004, in the Eighth Judicial District Court for the State of Nevada, an indictment was filed, charging petitioner with conspiracy to commit robbery (Count 1), three counts of burglary while in possession of a deadly weapon (Counts 2, 4, & 6), and three counts of robbery with use of a deadly weapon (Counts 3, 5, & 7). (Exhibits 1 & 2).¹ Petitioner was appointed

¹ The exhibits referenced in this order are found in the Court's record at ECF Nos. 10 & 25.

1 counsel Betty Allen, but on May 24, 2004, petitioner stated that he wanted to represent himself.
2 (Exhibit 5). On June 4, 2004, the state district court conducted a *Faretta* canvass, granted
3 petitioner's request to represent himself, and admonished petitioner regarding appropriate behavior
4 he must exhibit at trial. (Exhibit 6).

5 By December 1, 2004, petitioner decided he no longer wanted to represent himself. Betsy
6 Allen was reappointed as counsel. (Exhibit 8). Three months later, petitioner requested that Ms.
7 Allen be removed as his counsel. The court informed petitioner that he could file a motion to
8 represent himself and the court would conduct another *Faretta* canvass. (Exhibits 10, 11 at p. 9).
9 However, the court indicated that it would not appoint another attorney. (Exhibit 10). Apparently
10 unsatisfied with the court's response, petitioner began to interrupt and speak over the court.
11 (Exhibit 11, at p. 10). The court informed petitioner than due to his disruptive behavior, it would
12 duct tape his mouth if he behaved the same way the next time he appeared in court. (Exhibit 11, at
13 pp. 10-12). Even after this admonishment, petitioner continued to interrupt until the court ordered
14 him removed. (Exhibit 11, at p. 11). The court noted that petitioner was being verbally abusive to
15 his counsel as well. (*Id.*).

16 On June 22, 2005, Ms. Allen filed a motion to withdraw as counsel because petitioner was
17 verbally abusive toward her. (Exhibit 15, at p. 3). The court granted the request based on
18 petitioner's verbal abuse, noting that petitioner referred to Ms. Allen as a "bitch" and he had
19 continuously attempted to inject error into the proceedings. (Exhibit 15, at p. 4). Petitioner then
20 told the Judge Jennifer Togliatti to "shut your mouth" and called the judge a "stupid bitch."
21 (Exhibit 15, at p. 6). Judge Togliatti again warned petitioner that it would use duct tape and a stun
22 belt to ensure compliance with court rules. (Exhibit 15, at p. 6). Petitioner responded by directing
23 further obscenities at Judge Togliatti. (Exhibit 15, at p. 6). The court made findings that
24 petitioner's behavior was threatening to the court and that it was concerned petitioner would become
25 physically violent toward whomever was next appointed as his counsel. (Exhibit 15, at p. 8). It was
26 also noted in court minutes that petitioner made physical threats to his counsel, Mr. Waterman,
27 which caused him to withdraw. (Exhibit 16).

28

1 On June 24, 2005, Judge Togliatti determined that petitioner's attempts to bias the court by
2 being disrespectful and verbally abusive required the judge to recuse herself. (Exhibit 16). Judge
3 Togliatti filed a notice of reassignment to another department that day. (Exhibit 17). Petitioner's
4 case was reassigned to Judge Stewart Bell. (Exhibit 17). On June 28, 2005, Frank Kocka was
5 appointed to represent petitioner. (Exhibit 16). On August 25, 2005, at a status check four days
6 before trial, petitioner was again disruptive and had to be removed from the courtroom. (Exhibit
7 18). The court indicated that the case had been reassigned because of petitioner's disruptive
8 behavior and that if it became necessary, the court would place restraints on petitioner. (Exhibit
9 18).

10 During trial, petitioner continued his disruptive behavior. As Judge Bell entered the
11 courtroom, petitioner stood up and gave the Judge a Nazi-style salute and said "Heil Hitler."
12 (Exhibits 18 & 33, at p. 11). Petitioner insisted on appearing at trial in his jail clothes and refused to
13 change into civilian clothing. (Exhibit 18 & 33, at p. 12). The court warned petitioner about his
14 inappropriate behavior and the court's possible use of duct tape. (Exhibits 18 & 33, at p. 14).
15 Petitioner then requested to represent himself by speaking over the court, and the court denied his
16 request. (Exhibit 18).

17 The court brought the prospective jury panel, and petitioner continued to disrupt the
18 proceedings by not letting the court speak or inquire of the panel. (Exhibits 18 & 33, at p. 23). The
19 court excused the jury and ordered that petitioner be handcuffed and that his mouth be duct taped.
20 (Exhibits 18 & 33, at p. 23). Counsel objected, but the court overruled the objection and stated that,
21 given petitioner's history of disruption and his actions in court that day, petitioner would continue to
22 disrupt. (Exhibits 18 & 33, at p. 23). Still outside the presence of the jury. The court gave
23 petitioner two options: to go back to jail or to stay in court and behave himself. (Exhibits 18 & 33,
24 at p. 23).

25 The prospective jury panel was brought back into the courtroom. (Exhibit 18; Exhibit 33, at
26 p. 24). While handcuffed, petitioner managed to stand up, turn, and throw trial counsel's notebook
27 at the jury panel, striking several panel members. (Exhibit 18; Exhibit 33, at p. 24). The jury was
28 again excused and petitioner was removed from the courtroom. (Exhibit 18; Exhibit 33, at p. 32).

1 Counsel requested a new jury pool. The court denied the request, finding that based on his history,
2 petitioner would do the same thing with a new jury panel. (Exhibit 18; Exhibit 33, at pp. 32-33).
3 The court then weeded out jurors who indicated they would be biased against petitioner because of
4 his behavior. (Exhibit 18; Exhibit 33, at p. 33). Counsel and the state were both given the
5 opportunity to voir dire the entire panel as to anyone who would be prejudiced by petitioner's
6 actions, and two potential jurors were excused because they indicated they could not sit in fair
7 judgment of petitioner. (*Id.*).

8 On the second day of trial, petitioner was brought to court and given the option to change
9 into civilian clothing but again refused. (Exhibit 19). The court informed petitioner that he could
10 remain in the courtroom without handcuffs as long as he behaved. (Exhibit 19). The trial
11 concluded without further disruption from petitioner. (Exhibit 19).

12 On August 30, 2005, the jury found petitioner guilty of conspiracy to commit robbery, three
13 counts of burglary, and three counts of robbery. (Exhibit 19). On November 1, 2005, petitioner was
14 sentenced as follows: Count 1, a minimum of 24 months and maximum of 60 months; Count 2, a
15 minimum of 24 months and maximum of 60 months; Count 3, a minimum of 48 months and
16 maximum of 120 months; Count 5, a minimum of 48 months and maximum of 120 months; Count
17 6, a minimum of 48 months and maximum of 120 months; and Count 7, a minimum of 48 months
18 and maximum of 180 months. Counts 4 and 5 were to run concurrent to each other, but consecutive
19 to Counts 1, 2, and 3. Counts 6 and 7 were to run concurrent to each other, but consecutive to
20 Counts 4 and 5. (Exhibit 20). The judgment of conviction was filed on November 18, 2005.
21 (Exhibit 22).

22 On January 23, 2006, petitioner filed a *pro se* notice of appeal from the judgment of
23 conviction. (Exhibit 23). On March 7, 2006, the Nevada Supreme Court dismissed the appeal as
24 untimely. (Exhibit 26). Remittitur issued on April 4, 2006. (Exhibit 27).

25 On January 22, 2007, petitioner filed a post-conviction habeas petition in the state district
26 court. (Exhibit 28). By written order filed March 20, 2007, the state district court summarily denied
27 the petition without conducting a hearing. (Exhibit 29). On May 21, 2007, petitioner filed a notice
28 of appeal. (Exhibit 30).

1 On November 8, 2007, the Nevada Supreme Court entered an order affirming in part,
2 reversing in part, and remanding. (Exhibit 31). The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the summary
3 denial of petitioner’s claim that counsel was ineffective for failing to gather witnesses and evidence.
4 The Court concluded that the state district court erred when it summarily denied petitioner’s claim
5 that his counsel deprived him of a direct appeal – this claim was remanded with instructions to the
6 state district court to conduct an evidentiary hearing. The Nevada Supreme Court noted that
7 petitioner claimed that the state district court erroneously denied his request to represent himself at
8 trial, that the jurors were biased and should have been dismissed when he threw documents at them,
9 and that he was prejudiced by being handcuffed and having his mouth taped shut at trial. The Court
10 noted that such matters were appropriate for direct appeal, and that if the state district court
11 concluded that petitioner was not deprived of his right to a direct appeal, it should enter an order
12 disposing of all claims. (Exhibit 31). Remittitur issued on December 4, 2007. (Exhibit 32).

13 On January 10, 2008 and January 31, 2008, the state district court conducted an evidentiary
14 hearing to determine whether trial counsel Kocka deprived petitioner of his right to a direct appeal.
15 (Exhibits 33 & 34). On September 18, 2008, the state district court announced that petitioner was
16 not denied his right to a direct appeal. (Exhibit 34A). In a written order filed November 7, 2008,
17 the state district court ruled that petitioner was not deprived of his right to a direct appeal and
18 dismissed his claims. (Exhibit 36). Petitioner filed a notice of appeal. (Exhibit 37). On May 27,
19 2009, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed, holding that petitioner was denied his right to appeal.
20 (Exhibit 38, at pp. 2-4). The case was remanded with instructions for the state district court to
21 appoint counsel to assist petitioner in the filing of a post-conviction petition raising all direct appeal
22 issues pursuant to the remedy set forth in *Lozada v. State*, 110 Nev. 349, 871 P.2d 944 (1994).
23 (Exhibit 38, at p. 5). Remittitur issued on June 23, 2009. (Exhibit 39).

24 On August 26, 2009, petitioner filed a *pro se* motion for the withdrawal of Martin Hart as his
25 attorney, or in the alternative, a request for records and court documents. (Exhibit 40). On the same
26 date, Martin Hart filed a motion to withdraw as petitioner’s counsel. (Exhibit 41). On August 27,
27 2009, counsel Hart filed a request for 2005 trial transcripts at state expense. (Exhibit 42). On
28 January 30, 2010, the court denied the motion. (Exhibit 43). On May 26, 2010, petitioner’s

1 attorney filed a post-conviction habeas petition pursuant to *Lozada*, which raised direct appeal
2 claims and ineffective assistance of counsel claims. (Exhibit 44). After filing the petition, Mr. Hart
3 withdrew as counsel.

4 On December 13, 2010, Luke Ciciliano entered a notice of appearance on behalf of
5 petitioner. (Exhibit 45). As of August 11, 2011, counsel Ciciliano had not filed a supplemental
6 petition, so the court removed him as counsel. (Exhibit 46). On August 18, 2011, David Amesbury
7 confirmed as petitioner's counsel and was ordered to file a supplemental petition. (Exhibit 47). On
8 March 13, 2012, John Parris confirmed as petitioner's new counsel. (Exhibit 48).

9 On September 22, 2013, petitioner, through counsel Parris, filed an amended post-conviction
10 petition which contained direct appeal claims pursuant to *Lozada*, as well as claims of ineffective
11 assistance of counsel. (Exhibit 49). On January 17, 2014, the State filed its response to the
12 amended petition. (Exhibit 50). On March 31, 2014, the state district court filed a written order
13 denying the petition. (Exhibit 52).

14 Petitioner appealed the denial of his *Lozada* petition. On September 30, 2014, petitioner
15 filed a fast track statement in the appeal. (Exhibit 54). On November 18, 2014, the State filed its
16 fast track response. (Exhibit 55). On March 11, 2015, the Nevada Supreme Court filed an order
17 affirming the denial of the *Lozada* petition. (Exhibit 56). The Nevada Supreme Court rejected
18 petitioner's claim that the district court violated his rights to due process, a fair trial, and an
19 impartial jury by failing to properly investigate his competency to assist counsel throughout the
20 proceedings. (Exhibit 56, at pp. 1-2). The Court also rejected petitioner's claim that the district
21 court violated his rights to due process, a fair trial, and an impartial jury by handcuffing and gagging
22 him during the first day of trial. (*Id.*, at pp. 2-4). The Court rejected petitioner's claim that the
23 district court erred in denying his second request to represent himself at trial. (*Id.*, at p. 4). Lastly,
24 the Nevada Supreme Court rejected petitioner's claims that trial counsel was ineffective for failing
25 to investigate or present evidence of his incapacity and failure to object to hearsay. (*Id.*, at pp. 5-6).
26 Remittitur issued on April 7, 2015. (Exhibit 57).

27 On June 18, 2015, petitioner filed another *pro se* state habeas petition. (Exhibit 58). The
28 petition alleged ineffective assistance of counsel during his *Lozada* appeal. Petitioner also alleged

1 ineffective assistance of counsel because counsel did not argue that his case should be reversed
2 based on missing or allegedly destroyed transcripts. (*Id.*). On September 22, 2015, the state district
3 court filed a written order denying the petition. (Exhibit 61). On October 20, 2015, petitioner filed
4 a notice of appeal from the denial of the petition. (Exhibit 62). The matter is pending before the
5 Nevada Supreme Court.

6 Petitioner dispatched his federal habeas petition to this Court on June 14, 2015. (ECF No. 1-
7 1). Respondents have filed a motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 9). Petitioner has also filed the
8 following: motions for extensions (ECF Nos. 14 & 18), a motion to supplement his response to the
9 motion to dismiss (ECF No. 20), a motion for sanctions (ECF No. 17), and a “motion for equitable
10 tolling and/or an evidentiary hearing” (ECF No. 26). The Court now considers all pending motions,
11 responses, and replies to these motions.

12 **II. Discussion**

13 **A. Petitioner’s Motions for Extensions and Motion to Supplement Response**

14 Respondents filed a motion to dismiss the petition on December 22, 2015. (ECF No. 9).
15 Petitioner filed a motion to extend time (ECF No. 14) and on January 15, 2016, petitioner with a
16 response to the motion to dismiss (ECF No. 15). Respondents filed a reply. (ECF No. 16).

17 On February 8, 2016, petitioner filed a second motion for an extension of time. (ECF No.
18 18). On the same date, petitioner filed a motion to supplement his response to the motion to
19 dismiss, along with his supplemental response. (ECF Nos. 20 & 20-1). Respondents do not oppose
20 petitioner’s motion for an extension. (ECF No. 22, at p. 2). On February 25, 2016, respondents
21 have filed an opposition to petitioner’s supplement. (ECF No. 24). Good cause appearing,
22 petitioner’s motions for extension of time are granted, *nunc pro tunc*. The Court grants petitioner’s
23 motion to file a supplemental response to the motion to dismiss, and the Court regards respondents’
24 filing of February 25, 2016 as a sur-reply to petitioner’s supplemental opposition.

25 **B. Respondents’ Motion to Dismiss**

26 **1. Petition is Untimely under the AEDPA**

27 Respondents have filed a motion to dismiss the petition. (ECF No. 9). Respondents contend
28 that the federal petition is untimely. The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA)

1 amended the statutes controlling federal habeas corpus practice to include a one-year statute of
2 limitations on the filing of federal habeas corpus petitions. With respect to the statute of limitations,
3 the habeas corpus statute provides:

4 (d)(1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application
5 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the
6 judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from
7 the latest of–

8 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the
9 conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time
10 for seeking such review;

11 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an
12 application created by State action in violation of the
13 Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the
14 applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

15 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was
16 initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has
17 been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made
18 retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

19 (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or
20 claims presented could have been discovered through the
21 exercise of due diligence.

22 (2) The time during which a properly filed application for State
23 post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the
24 pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted
25 toward any period of limitations under this subsection.

26 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d).

27 In adopting the AEDPA, Congress imposed a one-year statute of limitations on the filing of
28 a federal habeas petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). Unless a claim is entitled to delayed accrual
under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(B)-(D), the starting date for the AEDPA statute of limitations is
based on the finality of the judgment of conviction under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(A). *See*
Mardesich v. Cate, 668 F.3d 1164, 1169-71 (9th Cir. 2012). For purposes of the AEDPA
limitations period, “a judgment becomes ‘final’ in one of two ways – either by the conclusion of
direct review by the highest court, including the United States Supreme Court, to review the
judgment, or by the expiration of the time to seek such review, again from the highest court from
which such direct review could be sought.” *Wixom v. Washington*, 264 F.3d 894, 897 (9th Cir.

1 2001). Once the judgment of conviction becomes final, the petitioner has 365 days to file a federal
2 habeas petition, with tolling of the time for filing during the pendency of a properly filed
3 application for state post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent
4 judgment. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1), (2).

5 A criminal defendant in Nevada has thirty days from the entry of judgment to file his notice
6 of appeal. Nev. R. App. P. 4(b). If the defendant does not seek direct review from the appellate
7 court, the conviction becomes final when the time for seeking such review expires. 28 U.S.C. §
8 2244(d)(1)(A); *Hemmerle v. Schriro*, 495 F.3d 1069, 1073-74 (9th Cir. 2007); *Wixom v.*
9 *Washington*, 264 F.3d at 898. Once the judgment of conviction is final, the defendant has one year
10 to file a federal habeas petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d).

11 An application for state post-conviction relief does not toll the AEDPA statute of
12 limitations where the petitioner files it after the AEDPA statute of limitations has expired.
13 *Ferguson v. Palmateer*, 321 F.3d 820, 823 (9th Cir. 2003); *Jimenez v. Rice*, 276 F.3d 478, 482 (9th
14 Cir. 2001). The Ninth Circuit has held that, where a Nevada petitioner has pursued a *Lozada*
15 petition, the date of the conclusion of direct review for purposes of § 2244(d)(1)(A) remains the
16 expiration of the direct appeal time, rather than the expiration of the time for seeking certiorari
17 after the conclusion of the later *Lozada* proceeding. *Randle v. Crawford*, 604 F.3d 1047 (9th Cir.
18 2010), *cert. denied*, *Randle v. Skolnik*, 131 S.Ct. 474 (2010).

19 In this case, the state district court entered the judgment of conviction on November 18,
20 2005. (Exhibit 22). Petitioner did not file a timely notice of appeal, resulting in the Nevada
21 Supreme Court's dismissal of his direct appeal for lack of jurisdiction. (Exhibits 23 & 26).
22 Petitioner's conviction became final on Monday, December 19, 2005, when the time for petitioner
23 to file a timely notice of appeal expired. The AEDPA statute of limitations period began to run on
24 the following day, December 20, 2005. This gave petitioner 365 days, until December 18, 2006, to
25 file a timely federal petition. The first page of the federal habeas petition indicates that the petition
26 was dispatched (given to prison staff for mailing) to this Court on June 14, 2015. (ECF No. 5, at p.
27 1, item 5). This Court deems the petitioner's federal petition to be filed June 14, 2015. *See*
28 *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266, 270 (1988) (pursuant to the "mailbox rule," federal courts deem

1 the filing date of a document as the date that it was given to prison officials for mailing). The
2 federal petition was filed well after the expiration of the one-year AEDPA statute of limitations.
3 The Court notes that petitioner is not entitled to statutory tolling during the time in which his state
4 habeas proceedings were pending because petitioner's first state habeas petition was filed on
5 January 22, 2007, after the expiration of the AEDPA statute of limitations. *See Ferguson v.*
6 *Palmateer*, 321 F.3d 820, 823 (9th Cir. 2003) (an application for state post-conviction relief does
7 not toll the AEDPA statute of limitations where the petitioner files it after the AEDPA statute of
8 limitations has expired).

9 **2. No Delayed Accrual under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(B)**

10 Petitioner asserts that his petition is timely because of his attorney's failure to file a timely
11 notice of appeal from his judgment of conviction. Petitioner argues that his counsel's failure to file
12 an appeal "prevented him from filing a 2254 petition until he filed state petitions to resolve such
13 issues for exhaustion purposes." Petitioner argues that counsel's failure to file an appeal was an
14 impediment under § 2244(d)(1)(B), and consequently, the AEDPA limitations period did not
15 commence until the Nevada Supreme Court removed said impediment on May 27, 2009, when it
16 held that petitioner was denied his right to appeal and remanded the case for the appointment of
17 counsel to file a *Lozada* appeal on his behalf. (ECF No. 20-1).

18 Where the government created an impediment to the filing of a federal habeas petition in
19 violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, the statute of limitations begins to run on
20 the date that such impediment is removed. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(B). Section 2244(d)(1)(B)
21 requires not merely a showing of a violation of the constitution or laws of the United States but
22 instead a showing of the violation that creates an "impediment to *the filing of an application.*"
23 (emphasis added). Under established Ninth Circuit law, when a petitioner alleges he was
24 prevented from accessing the court as a means to delay the start of the limitations period in federal
25 habeas proceedings, he must demonstrate that the alleged impediment "altogether prevented him
26 from presenting his claims in *any* form, to *any* court." *Ramirez v. Yates*, 571 F.3d 993, 1000-1001
27 (9th Cir. 2009). "A petitioner must show a causal connection between the unlawful impediment
28 and his failure to file a timely habeas petition." *Bryant v. Schriro*, 449 F.3d 1056, 1060 (9th Cir.

1 2007); *see also Randle v. Crawford*, 604 F.3d at 1057 (petitioner failed to establish a causal nexus
2 between counsel's failure to file a notice of appeal and petitioner's failure to file a timely federal
3 habeas petition). In the instant case, petitioner has failed to show that his trial attorney's failure to
4 file a notice of appeal altogether prevented him from presenting his claims in any forum to any
5 court, because he filed his first motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and supporting affidavit in
6 state district court on April 25, 2006. (Exhibits 63 & 64). Petitioner filed his second *in forma*
7 *pauperis* motion and supporting affidavit in state district court on December 12, 2006. (Exhibits
8 65 & 66). Petitioner has failed to show that he was prevented from filing a state habeas petition or
9 a federal habeas petition prior to the actual filing of his first state habeas petition on January 22,
10 2007. (Exhibit 28). Filing a state habeas petition earlier would have tolled the AEDPA limitations
11 period. Petitioner also could have filed a protective federal habeas petition and requested the Court
12 to stay the proceedings while he proceeded to state court to exhaust his claims.

13 Petitioner also asserts that the *Lozada* remedy itself was a state-created impediment to his
14 filing of a timely federal habeas petition. Petitioner asserts that he could not file a federal petition
15 until he exhausted his claims in state court. This argument lacks merit because, as mentioned
16 earlier, petitioner could have filed a protective federal habeas petition and asked the Court to stay
17 proceedings while he exhausted his claims in state court. The Nevada Supreme Court's order of
18 March 7, 2006, informed petitioner of counsel's failure to file a timely notice of appeal. (Exhibit
19 26). Remittitur issued on April 4, 2006. (Exhibit 27). Petitioner then waited until January 22,
20 2007, to file his first state habeas petition. (Exhibit 28). Petitioner provides this Court with no
21 explanation why it took him ten months after the Nevada Supreme Court's order to file his first
22 state habeas petition. Moreover, petitioner provides no explanation for his failure to file a timely
23 federal habeas petition at any point within that time period. Petitioner fails to establish a causal
24 nexus between the *Lozada* remedy afforded by the Nevada state courts and his ability to file a
25 timely federal petition. The Nevada state courts did not impede petitioner's ability to file a timely
26 federal petition, thus petitioner is not entitled to delayed accrual of the statute of limitations
27 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(B).

28 //////////////

1 (Exhibit 23). On March 7, 2006, the Nevada Supreme Court dismissed petitioner's appeal as
2 untimely. (Exhibit 26). Remittitur issued on April 4, 2006. (Exhibit 27). On January 22, 2007,
3 more than a year after he discovered a notice of appeal had not been filed, nine months after the
4 Nevada Supreme Court issued remittitur on the direct appeal, and 399 days after his conviction
5 became final, petitioner filed a state habeas petition. (Exhibit 28). Petitioner has not shown that
6 his attorney's failure to file a timely notice of appeal prevented him from filing a federal habeas
7 petition. Similarly, in *Randle v. Crawford*, the petitioner sought equitable tolling because his
8 counsel failed to perfect a timely appeal in state court. 604 F.3d at 1057-58. The Ninth Circuit in
9 *Randle* held that petitioner was not entitled to equitable tolling, as follows:

10 [T]he alleged negligence of Randle's counsel had little to no bearing
11 on his ability to file a timely federal habeas petition. Counsel's
12 failure to perfect an appeal simply meant that Randle had one year
13 from the expiration of his time to file a notice of appeal in which to
14 initiate a federal habeas action – it did not prevent him from filing
15 the petition.

14 *Randle*, 604 F.3d at 1058. Here, just as in *Randle*, petitioner's attorney's failure to file a timely
15 notice of appeal in state court was not an "extraordinary circumstance" that prevented petitioner
16 from filing a timely federal habeas petition.

17 Petitioner also contends that he is entitled to equitable tolling because he was placed on
18 Risperdal in December 2005, shortly after he was sentenced. He claims that "in 2006" the
19 medications adversely affected him. He claims that being under the influence of the medication is
20 an extraordinary circumstance which entitles him to equitable tolling up to January 22, 2007, the
21 date he filed his state habeas petition. Petitioner fails to present any documentation which supports
22 his claim or shows the date that he was allegedly placed on Risperdal or other medications, how
23 long he was on the medication, if he was taken off the medication, and how the medication
24 prevented him from filing his federal petition. Petitioner's claims are belied by the fact that his
25 medications did not prevent him from filing the following pleadings: On January 23, 2006, he filed
26 a notice of appeal from his judgment of conviction. (Exhibit 23). Petitioner does not state how
27 and when he discovered that his attorney had not filed a notice of appeal. The record shows that
28 petitioner filed his first motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* on April 25, 2006, ten days after the

1 Nevada Supreme Court issued its April 4, 2006 remittitur. His *in forma pauperis* application and
2 affidavit show that he was able to state his financial status, put his name and return address on the
3 envelope, and address and mail the application to the court. On May 18, 2006, the court granted
4 his application. Petitioner also stated in his January 22, 2007 petition that he had written his
5 attorney, Frank Kocka, several times with no response. Petitioner's statements show that prior to
6 April 25, 2007, the medication did not prevent him from writing to his attorney numerous times
7 and regularly communicating with his family. He has failed, therefore, to meet his burden of
8 showing that his medications were an extraordinary circumstance beyond his control which
9 prevented him from filing a timely federal petition.

10 Petitioner fails to show that he diligently pursued his rights. Petitioner filed a motion to
11 proceed *in forma pauperis* and supporting affidavit in state district court on April 25, 2006, and
12 later on December 12, 2006. (Exhibits 63, 64, 65, 66). Petitioner thus has failed to show that he
13 was prevented from filing a state habeas petition or a federal habeas petition prior to the actual
14 filing of his first state habeas petition on January 22, 2007. (Exhibit 28). If medication did not
15 prevent petitioner from filing state pleadings, it would not have prevented him from timely
16 preparing and mailing his federal petition. Petitioner's lack of legal knowledge or sophistication is
17 not an extraordinary circumstance warranting equitable tolling. *See Raspberry v. Garcia*, 448 F.3d
18 1150, 1154 (9th Cir. 2006).

19 In his motion for equitable tolling and evidentiary hearing, petitioner claims that he is
20 entitled to equitable tolling because the State of Nevada conspired to destroy transcripts of his trial
21 to cover up racist comments made by the judge during trial. (ECF No. 26). The investigation by
22 the Nevada Commission on Judicial Discipline found that petitioner's allegations – that judges
23 conspired to destroy trial transcripts – were false. (ECF No. 26, at Exhibit 2). The Commission's
24 review found that all of the daily hearing/trial transcripts were noted in petitioner's case docket
25 summary report and that the court clerk's office confirmed that petitioner's trial transcripts were
26 complete and filed in the court's record system. The Commission dismissed petitioner's claim of
27 judicial misconduct because there was no reasonable probability that the evidence available for
28

1 introduction at a formal hearing could clearly and convincingly establish grounds for disciplinary
2 action against the state court judges. (*Id.*).

3 Petitioner also alleges that he is entitled to equitable tolling because several state
4 operatives conspired against him to intentionally deny his direct appeal and destroy his trial
5 transcripts. (ECF No. 26). Petitioner has failed to show a causal connection between his
6 allegations and his failure to file a timely federal petition. On January 23, 2006, he filed a notice of
7 appeal from his judgment of conviction. (Exhibit 23). On March 7, 2006, the Nevada Supreme
8 Court dismissed petitioner's appeal as untimely. (Exhibit 26). Petitioner waited over nine months,
9 until January 22, 2007, to file his state habeas petition. (Exhibit 28). Nothing prevented him from
10 filing a federal habeas petition between January 23, 2006, and December 19, 2006. If petitioner
11 was able to file a state petition on January 22, 2007, he could have filed a federal petition by the
12 AEDPA deadline. Again, it is likely that petitioner filed an untimely federal petition because he
13 did not know about the one-year AEDPA limitation period or did not understand its application.
14 Petitioner's lack of legal knowledge or sophistication is not an extraordinary circumstance
15 warranting equitable tolling. *See Rasberry v. Garcia*, 448 F.3d 1150, 1154 (9th Cir. 2006).
16 Petitioner has not demonstrated an extraordinary circumstance that prevented him from filing a
17 timely federal habeas petition, and therefore, petitioner is not entitled to equitable tolling.

18 Additionally, if even petitioner could have established that an extraordinary circumstance
19 prevented him from filing a timely federal habeas petition, petitioner's claim for equitable tolling
20 fails because he has not established that he acted with reasonable diligence in pursuing this federal
21 petition. As discussed *supra*, petitioner provides no explanation for the ten month delay between
22 the dismissal of his direct appeal for lack of jurisdiction and the filing of his first state habeas
23 petition. (*See Exhibits 26 & 28*). Significantly, petitioner has failed to establish that he acted with
24 reasonable diligence in pursuing and filing a timely federal habeas petition. In sum, petitioner has
25 failed to establish an extraordinary circumstance that prevented him from filing a timely federal
26 habeas petition and petitioner has failed to establish that he acted with reasonable diligence in
27 pursuing timely federal habeas relief. Petitioner is not entitled to equitable tolling. This action
28 must be dismissed with prejudice as untimely.

1 Finally, petitioner seeks an evidentiary hearing regarding his claim for equitable tolling.
2 The decision to grant an evidentiary hearing in a federal habeas case is left to the sound discretion
3 of the district courts. *Schiro v. Landrigan*, 550 U.S. 465 (2007). None of petitioner’s factual
4 assertions made in his supplemental opposition or in his motion for equitable tolling are supported
5 by actual competent evidence in the record establishing an extraordinary circumstance standing in
6 the way of a timely filing during the relevant time periods relevant to this case. Unsupported
7 factual assertions do not establish a potentially viable basis for equitable tolling. Petitioner’s
8 allegations – even if taken as true – fail to establish an extraordinary circumstance preventing him
9 from filing a timely federal habeas petition and his allegations fail to show an excuse for his lack of
10 diligence in pursuing his rights. An evidentiary hearing is therefore not required. *See Williams v.*
11 *Woodford*, 384 F.3d 567, 591 (9th Cir. 2004) (no need for an evidentiary hearing where the facts
12 alleged do not provide a basis for relief); *Tapia v. Roe*, 189 F.3d 1052, 1056 (9th Cir. 1999)
13 (similar).

14 **C. Petitioner’s Motion for Sanctions**

15 On January 28, 2016, petitioner filed a motion for sanctions against respondents. (ECF No.
16 17). Respondents filed an opposition and petitioner filed a reply. (ECF Nos. 21 & 23). In his
17 motion, petitioner seeks sanctions against respondents for attempting to “mislead the Court” by
18 arguing that the *Lozada* procedure is consistent with the United States Supreme Court’s decisions
19 and that the Ninth Circuit has not rejected the *Lozada* procedure.

20 In *Lozada v. State*, the Nevada Supreme Court held that it did not have jurisdiction to
21 conduct a delayed appeal because a procedural mechanism for such a proceeding did not exist
22 under Nevada law. *Lozada*, 871 P.3d at 946.² The Nevada Supreme Court held that if a petitioner
23 could establish meritorious claim that counsel was ineffective for failing to file a timely notice of
24 appeal, he would be allowed to raise in a state habeas petition any issues which he could have
25 raised on direct appeal. *Id.* at 950. This is consistent with the United States Supreme Court’s

26
27 ² In 2009, the Nevada Supreme Court amended the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure to
28 allow an out-of-time appeal from a judgment of conviction where there has been ineffective
assistance of counsel. *See Nev. R. App. P. 4(c).*

1 express recognition that a postconviction attack could provide an effective remedy for an earlier
2 loss of the direct appeal right. *See Evitts v. Lucy*, 469 U.S. 387 (1985). Moreover, the Ninth
3 Circuit has recognized Nevada’s *Lozada* proceedings as valid. *See, e.g., Randle v. Crawford*, 604
4 F.3d 1047 (9th Cir. 2010), *cert. denied, Randle v. Skolnik*, 131 S.Ct. 474 (2010) (rejecting
5 petitioner’s contention that counsel’s failure to file direct appeal constituted extraordinary
6 circumstances entitling him to equitable tolling). Respondents did not mislead the Court.
7 Petitioner’s motion for sanctions against respondents is denied.

8 **III. Certificate of Appealability**

9 District courts are required to rule on the certificate of appealability in the order disposing
10 of a proceeding adversely to the petitioner or movant, rather than waiting for a notice of appeal and
11 request for certificate of appealability to be filed. Rule 11(a), Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases
12 in the United States District Courts. In order to proceed with his appeal, petitioner must receive a
13 certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1); Fed. R. App. P. 22; 9th Cir. R. 22-1; *Allen v.*
14 *Ornoski*, 435 F.3d 946, 950-951 (9th Cir. 2006); *see also United States v. Mikels*, 236 F.3d 550,
15 551-52 (9th Cir. 2001). Generally, a petitioner must make “a substantial showing of the denial of a
16 constitutional right” to warrant a certificate of appealability. *Id.*; 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Slack v.*
17 *McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84 (2000). “The petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists
18 would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” *Id.*
19 (*quoting Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484). In order to meet this threshold inquiry, the petitioner has the
20 burden of demonstrating that the issues are debatable among jurists of reason; that a court could
21 resolve the issues differently; or that the questions are adequate to deserve encouragement to
22 proceed further. *Id.* In this case, no reasonable jurist would find this Court’s dismissal of the
23 petition as untimely debatable or wrong. The Court therefore denies petitioner a certificate of
24 appealability.

25 **IV. Conclusion**

26 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that petitioner’s motions for extensions of time (ECF
27 Nos. 14 & 18) are **GRANTED, nunc pro tunc.**

