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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

LAMONT HOWARD, )  
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 Petitioner, )  
 )  
 v. )  
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 HAROLD WICKHAM, et al. )  
 )  
 Respondents. )  
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 \_\_\_\_\_ )

3:16-cv-00665-HDM-VPC

**ORDER**

This counseled habeas petition comes before the court on respondents' motion to dismiss the petition as untimely.<sup>1</sup> (ECF No. 29). Petitioner has opposed (ECF No. 43), and respondents have replied (ECF No. 47). Petitioner argues that he is entitled to equitable tolling and has moved for discovery related to that claim. (ECF No. 34). Respondents have opposed (ECF No. 38), and petitioner has replied (ECF No. 41).

Petitioner challenges his 2011 state court conviction for sexual assault, kidnapping in the first degree, attempted sexual assault, and two counts of battery with intent to commit sexual assault. (Ex. 56).<sup>2</sup> The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed on direct appeal. (Ex. 80). Petitioner thereafter filed a state postconviction petition for habeas

<sup>1</sup> Although the motion also sought to dismiss Ground 1 as unexhausted, respondents withdraw the argument in their reply.

<sup>2</sup> The exhibits cited in this order, comprising the relevant state court record, are located at ECF Nos. 30-33.

1 corpus relief. (Ex. 83). Robert Story was appointed to represent  
2 petitioner in those proceedings, and Mr. Story filed a supplemental  
3 petition on petitioner's behalf. (Exs. 85 & 89). After the trial  
4 court denied relief, the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed. (Exs. 99 &  
5 111). Remittitur issued on April 12, 2016. (Ex. 112).

6 Mr. Story retired from practice in 2016 - his petition to resign  
7 from the bar was filed on March 24, 2016, and granted on September 12,  
8 2016. (ECF No. 9 at 31 & 34; ECF No. 44 at 5-7). There is nothing  
9 to indicate that Mr. Story ever moved to withdraw from petitioner's  
10 case or advised petitioner of his retirement.

11 On May 11, 2016, petitioner sent a letter to the Nevada Supreme  
12 Court indicating that he had been unable to contact his attorney  
13 because his phone number had changed without notice, and that he would  
14 like to know the "status" of his case. (ECF No. 9 at 17). In response,  
15 the Nevada Supreme Court sent petitioner a copy of the docket sheet,  
16 showing that an order of affirmance had issued in his appeal. (ECF NO.  
17 9 at 18-19). The docket sheet was printed out on May 19, 2016. (*Id.*)  
18 There is no evidence to indicate that the court sent petitioner any  
19 further information, including the order of affirmance.

20 On May 24, 2016, petitioner signed a motion to withdraw counsel  
21 and for transfer of his case file, which was received by the trial  
22 court on June 3, 2016, and granted on June 28, 2016. (ECF No. 9 at  
23 8-14).

24 On August 11, 2016, petitioner wrote a letter, which was received  
25 by the trial court on August 17, 2016. (ECF No. 9 at 15-16). In that  
26 letter, petitioner indicated that Mr. Story had not yet complied with  
27 the court's order directing him to transfer petitioner's case file.  
28 (*Id.*)

1           On September 14, 2016, petitioner filed a motion for contempt  
2 with the state court, indicating that Mr. Story had still failed to  
3 provide him with his case file. (ECF No. 9 at 21-24). In the motion,  
4 petitioner asserted that Mr. Story never communicated with him after  
5 filing the postconviction notice of appeal, would not accept or  
6 respond to any of petitioner's letters or phone calls, and that his  
7 phone number and address changed without notice. Petitioner asserted  
8 that Mr. Story never informed him that the Nevada Supreme Court had  
9 decided his appeal or issued remittitur and that petitioner has "never  
10 received any copy of said order or remittitur." (*Id.*) The State, in  
11 a response filed September 23, 2016, indicated that on information and  
12 belief, Mr. Story was no longer practicing in Nevada and had in fact  
13 left the United States with no plan to return. (*Id.* at 26).

14           Petitioner thereafter, on or about November 14, 2016, filed his  
15 federal habeas petition, which respondents now move to dismiss as  
16 untimely.

17           The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996  
18 ("AEDPA") established a one-year period of limitations for federal  
19 habeas petitions filed by state prisoners. The one-year limitation  
20 period begins to run after the date on which the judgment challenged  
21 became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of  
22 the time for seeking such direct review, unless it is otherwise tolled  
23 or subject to delayed accrual. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(A).

24           As set forth in the court's prior order, unless otherwise tolled  
25 or subject to delayed accrual, the deadline for petitioner to file a  
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1 federal petition for writ of habeas corpus was September 29, 2016.<sup>3</sup>  
2 (ECF No. 5 at 3). Petitioner filed his federal petition roughly 47  
3 days later, on or around November 14, 2016.<sup>4</sup> Petitioner concedes that  
4 the petition was filed at least 30 days after September 29, 2016,  
5 depending on when petitioner mailed his habeas petition, but asserts  
6 that the limitations period should not have expired by that time due  
7 to the application of equitable tolling.

8 Equitable tolling is appropriate only if the petitioner can show  
9 that: (1) he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) some  
10 extraordinary circumstance stood in his way and prevented timely  
11 filing. *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649 (2010). Equitable  
12 tolling is "unavailable in most cases," *Miles v. Prunty*, 187 F.3d  
13 1104, 1107 (9th Cir. 1999), and "the threshold necessary to trigger  
14 equitable tolling is very high, lest the exceptions swallow the rule,"  
15 *Miranda v. Castro*, 292 F.3d 1063, 1066 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *United*  
16 *States v. Marcello*, 212 F.3d 1005, 1010 (7th Cir. 2000)). The  
17 petitioner ultimately has the burden of proof on this "extraordinary  
18 exclusion." *Id.* at 1065. He accordingly must demonstrate a causal  
19 relationship between the extraordinary circumstance and the lateness  
20 of his filing. *E.g.*, *Spitsyn v. Moore*, 345 F.3d 796, 799 (9th Cir.  
21 2003). *Accord Bryant v. Arizona Attorney General*, 499 F.3d 1056, 1061  
22 (9th Cir. 2007).

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24 <sup>3</sup> The parties generally agree with the court's calculation, though  
25 respondents assert the statute expired one day earlier. The difference, in  
the context of this case, is immaterial.

26 <sup>4</sup>As the court previously noted, the petition is dated October 28, 2016,  
27 but the motion for appointment of counsel submitted with it is dated  
28 November 14, 2016. (ECF No. 1-1 & 1-2). The court finds it unnecessary to  
determine the exact date the petition was mailed because, as will be  
discussed, petitioner is entitled to equitable tolling through the date of  
filing the petition, even if it was not filed until November 14, 2016.

1           The Ninth Circuit has “adopted the ‘stop clock’ approach to  
2 analyzing claims for equitable tolling. “[T]he statute-of-limitations  
3 clock stops running when extraordinary circumstances first arise, but  
4 the clock resumes running once the extraordinary circumstances have  
5 ended or when the petitioner ceases to exercise reasonable diligence,  
6 whichever occurs earlier.” *Luna v. Kernan*, 784 F.3d 640, 651 (9th Cir.  
7 2015) (citing *Gibbs v. Legrand*, 767 F.3d 879, 891-92 (9th Cir. 2014)).

8           Petitioner asserts he is entitled to equitable tolling based on  
9 the abandonment by postconviction counsel and his lack of his case  
10 file.

11           “Failure to inform a client that his case has been decided,  
12 particularly where that decision implicates the client’s ability to  
13 bring further proceedings and the attorney has committed himself to  
14 informing his client of such a development, constitutes attorney  
15 abandonment.” *Gibbs v. Legrand*, 767 F.3d 879, 886 (9th Cir. 2014); see  
16 also *Maples v. Thomas*, 565 U.S. 266, 283 (2012). Further, the complete  
17 lack of a case file might, under some circumstances, justify equitable  
18 tolling, see *Waldron-Ramsey v. Pacholke*, 556 F.3d 1008, 1013 (9th Cir.  
19 2009); *Lott v. Mueller*, 304 F.3d 918, 924-25 (9th Cir. 2002), if “the  
20 hardship caused by lack of access to his materials was an  
21 extraordinary circumstance that caused” the untimely filing of his  
22 federal petition. See *Waldron-Ramsey*, 556 F.3d at 1013.

23           Petitioner asserts that discovery is necessary to prove his claim  
24 of abandonment by counsel and lack of his case file. However, the  
25 court finds that the evidence in the record sufficiently supports the  
26 petitioner’s claim such that discovery is not necessary. Considering  
27 the parties’ arguments and the evidence that has been submitted, the  
28 court finds that the statute of limitations should be equitably tolled

1 through the filing of the *pro se* petition due to Mr. Story's  
2 abandonment of petitioner and petitioner's lack of access to at least  
3 part of his case file, including importantly and undisputedly, the  
4 Nevada Supreme Court's decision in his postconviction appeal.

5       Petitioner's exhibits demonstrate both Mr. Story's abandonment  
6 of petitioner during the pendency of his postconviction appeal and  
7 petitioner's diligent efforts to learn the status of his case on his  
8 own and obtain his case file so he could file his federal petition.  
9 Respondents do not concede petitioner's assertion that Mr. Story  
10 abandoned petitioner but nor do they offer any persuasive argument or  
11 evidence to counter it. They also offer no evidence or argument in  
12 support of a contention that petitioner had in his possession, at any  
13 time before filing the federal petition, a copy of the Nevada Supreme  
14 Court's decision in his postconviction appeal. It was not unreasonable  
15 for petitioner to attempt to obtain a copy of this and the rest of his  
16 file before submitting his federal habeas petition, which clearly  
17 caused a delay of at least two months. It is further clear that  
18 petitioner acted diligently once learning that he was not likely to  
19 ever obtain his file from Mr. Story, who had left the country. He  
20 prepared and filed his federal habeas petition less than two months  
21 after learning this information, which the court finds in the context  
22 of this case to be diligent. The court further finds that petitioner  
23 has sufficiently established that he missed the federal filing  
24 deadline due to the extraordinary circumstances he faced. The  
25 respondents' arguments against application of equitable tolling in  
26 this case are not persuasive.

27       As the *pro se* petition is therefore considered timely and  
28 respondents do not argue the operative amended petition is untimely

1 on any other grounds, *i.e.*, that it does not relate back to the *pro*  
2 *se* petition, the motion to dismiss the amended petition as untimely  
3 will be denied.

4 Turning to petitioner's motion for discovery, that motion too  
5 will be denied. Petitioner's sole basis for seeking discovery is to  
6 bolster his claim of equitable tolling. Because the court has  
7 concluded that petitioner should be given the benefit of equitable  
8 tolling in this case, there is no reason to allow further discovery  
9 to support that claim.

10 In accordance with the foregoing, IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that  
11 respondents' motion to dismiss (ECF No. 29) is DENIED.

12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's motion for discovery (ECF  
13 No. 34) is DENIED.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that respondents shall file an answer to  
15 the amended petition within sixty days of the date of this order.  
16 Petitioner will have thirty days from service of the answer within  
17 which to file a reply.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 DATED: This 11<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2019.

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22 HOWARD D. MCKIBBEN  
23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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