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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Steve Arthur Martinez,  
Petitioner,  
v.  
Charles L. Ryan, et al.,  
Respondents.

No. CV-13-02423-PHX-DLR  
**ORDER**

Pending before the Court is Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus, (Doc. 1), United States Magistrate Judge Eileen S. Willett's Report and Recommendation ("R&R"), (Doc.13), and Petitioner's Objection to the Report and Recommendation, (Doc. 14). The Magistrate Judge recommended that the Court deny the petition and that it be dismissed with prejudice because it is barred by the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act's ("AEDPA") statute of limitations. Additionally, the Magistrate Judge found that Grounds One, Two, Three and Five, as well as a portion of Ground Six are barred under the Procedural Default Doctrine. Finally, the Magistrate Judge found that the remaining grounds, Ground Four and a portion of Ground Six, should be denied on the merits. Petitioner objected to all of the Magistrate Judge's findings. (Doc. 14.)

**I. Factual Background**

The R&R summarized the factual background, (Doc. 13 at 2–4), and the Petitioner did not object to this history, (Doc. 14). The Court adopts the R&R's history.

1 Specifically, in 2008 Petitioner was convicted of the following crimes: (i) burglary  
2 in the second degree (a class 3 felony); (ii) kidnapping (a class 2 felony); (iii) aggravated  
3 assault (a class 4 felony); and (iv) sexual assault (a class 2 felony). (Doc. 10-8 at 65–66.)  
4 The trial court imposed sentences resulting in 30.5 years, which Petitioner is serving at  
5 the Arizona State Prison Complex in Florence, Arizona. (Doc. 13 at 2.) The R&R  
6 recounted a summary of the facts underlying Petitioner’s convictions:

7 In the early morning hours on June 18, 2006, an 88  
8 year old woman named Sally called and asked her daughter,  
9 Patricia, to come over to her house. (Doc. 10-3 at 49). Sally  
10 was “very upset” and was “having trouble talking.” (*Id.*).  
11 When Patricia arrived at Sally’s house, she noticed that the  
12 glass on the kitchen door had been broken and saw a rock  
13 inside the door that had been used to smash the glass. (*Id.* at  
14 53–54, 57). Sally was still very upset, was shaking, and was  
15 holding her left elbow. (*Id.* at 57). Patricia saw blood on the  
16 collar area of Sally’s pajamas. (*Id.* at 60). Patricia then  
17 searched the house for an intruder, while Sally followed  
18 behind. (*Id.* at 59–60).

19 When Patricia completed the search, she contacted the  
20 police. (*Id.* at 65–66). While on the phone, Patricia saw  
21 blood on the back of Sally’s pajamas that she did not see  
22 before as Sally had been following her throughout the house.  
23 (*Id.* at 66). Seeing the blood, Patricia exclaimed to the police  
24 dispatcher “[O]h, my God, there’s blood all over the back of  
25 her pajamas.” (*Id.* at 69–70). Sally then turned to Patricia  
26 and yelled “I’ve been raped.” (*Id.* at 70).

27 Paramedics arrived and treated Sally, who sustained a  
28 fracture of the olecranon (the bone at the tip of the elbow  
where the joint comes together). (*Id.* at 41–42). Sally was  
also examined by registered nurse Shawn Bonner. (Doc. 10-4  
at 25, 31–33). Nurse Bonner noted numerous contusions and  
abrasions on Sally’s chin, left arm, left and right wrists, legs,  
and one of her breasts. (*Id.* at 34–46). In addition, Nurse  
Bonner performed a genital and anal exam and found multiple  
injuries. (*Id.* at 46–64).

Nurse Bonner’s examination included swabbing  
multiple areas of Sally’s body for DNA. (*Id.* at 45, 66–67,  
75, 81–83, 100). A forensic scientist at the City of Phoenix  
Police Department determined that the DNA profile from  
Sally’s right breast was a hundred percent match with  
Petitioner’s known DNA. (Doc. 10-5 at 99, 149). The  
scientist also determined that the DNA profile taken from  
Sally’s left fingernail could not have come from anyone other  
than Petitioner. (Doc. 10-5 at 154). Moreover, Petitioner  
could not be excluded from the DNA mixture taken from  
Sally’s left thigh. (Doc. 10-5 at 155–56).

1 (Doc. 13 at 2–3)

2 The R&R recounted the procedural history:

3 Following his 2008 conviction and sentence, Petitioner  
4 appealed to the Arizona Court of Appeals. In its October 1,  
5 2009 decision, the Arizona Court of Appeals affirmed. (Doc.  
6 10-8 at 214–28). On March 16, 2010, the Arizona Supreme  
7 Court denied review of Petitioner’s appeal. (Doc. 10-9 at 3).

8 On August 10, 2010, Petitioner’s appellate counsel  
9 filed an untimely notice of post-conviction relief (“PCR”).  
10 (Doc. 10-9 at 5–8). Counsel claimed that the untimely PCR  
11 filing was due to “ineffective assistance of appellate counsel.”  
12 (*Id.* at 6–7). The Superior Court allowed the untimely PCR  
13 filing to proceed, but stated that the “allowance does not  
14 constitute any expression of opinion that defendant has met  
15 the requirements to file an untimely petition, or on the merits  
16 of any such claim, or that any claims raised in the petition are  
17 not procedurally precluded.” (*Id.* at 11–12). The court also  
18 appointed the Office of the Legal Advocate to represent  
19 Petitioner in his PCR matter. (*Id.* at 12).

20 After PCR review, Petitioner’s PCR counsel did not  
21 find any claims for relief to raise in PCR proceedings. (*Id.* at  
22 16–17). On February 11, 2011, the Superior Court granted  
23 Petitioner 45 days in which to file a pro per PCR petition.  
24 (*Id.* at 20). After multiple deadline extensions, on July 5,  
25 2011, Petitioner filed a PCR petition that raised five claims.  
26 (*Id.* at 25–95). On November 14, 2011, the Superior Court  
27 denied his petition, finding that four of the five issues are “all  
28 matters that could have been raised on direct appeal under  
Rule 31, Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, and/or a post-  
trial motion under Rule 24, Arizona Rules of Criminal  
Procedure” and are therefore precluded from postconviction  
relief under Rule 32, Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure.  
(*Id.* at 109). As to the final issue, which alleged the  
ineffective assistance of counsel, the Court found that  
Petitioner failed to demonstrate a colorable claim. (*Id.* at  
109–10).

After the denial for PCR relief, Petitioner filed a  
petition for review with the Arizona Court of Appeals. (*Id.* at  
122–30). On June 24, 2013, the Arizona Court of Appeals  
denied relief, explaining that Petitioner failed to comply with  
Rule 32.9 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, which  
requires a petitioner to present issues and material facts  
supporting a claim in a petition for review. (*Id.* at 144–45).  
The Court also found that the trial court did not abuse its  
discretion in denying post-conviction relief. (*Id.*). On  
November 13, 2013, the Arizona Supreme Court denied  
Petitioner’s petition for review. (*Id.* at 170).

28 (Doc. 13 at 3–4.)

1 **II. R&R**

2 On January 22, 2015, the Magistrate Judge issued an R&R recommending that the  
3 Court deny the Petition on a number of grounds.

4 **A. The Petition is Time-Barred by the AEDPA.**

5 The R&R explained that the AEDPA provides a one year statute of limitations for  
6 state prisoners to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus in federal court, (Doc. 13 at 10),  
7 that AEDPA’s one-year statute of limitations begins to run when the time to file a U.S.  
8 Supreme Court petition for writ of certiorari regarding a conviction has expired, (*id.*  
9 (citing *Bowen v. Roe*, 188 F.3d 1157, 1158–59 (9th Cir. 1999)), and that time expires 90  
10 days after entry of an order by the state court of last resort denying discretionary review,  
11 (*id.* (citing Supreme Court Rule 13)). The R&R found that, because the Arizona  
12 Supreme Court denied review of Petitioner’s appeal on March 26, 2010, the one-year  
13 statute of limitations began to run on June 14, 2010, and expired on June 14, 2011. (Doc.  
14 13 at 10.) Although the R&R found that Petitioner had not argued that tolling applies, the  
15 Magistrate Judge reviewed the facts and determined that, under these facts, tolling does  
16 not apply. As to equitable tolling, the R&R found that Petitioner failed to meet his  
17 burden of showing that extraordinary circumstances made it impossible for him to file a  
18 timely federal petition. Because the Petition was filed on November 26, 2013, more than  
19 two years after the statute of limitations expired, the R&R found that the Petition is time-  
20 barred.

21 **B. Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and a Portion of Ground Six are**  
22 **Barred under the Procedural Default Doctrine.**

23 In the R&R, the Magistrate Judge recommended a finding that Grounds One and  
24 Two are barred by the Procedural Default Doctrine because they were presented in  
25 Petitioner’s July 5, 2011, PCR Petition, (*id.* at 12–13), which the Superior Court found  
26 were precluded from PCR relief because they “could have been raised on direct appeal . .  
27 . or a post-trial motion . . .”, (*id.* at 12–13). The Arizona Court of Appeals affirmed the  
28 trial court and also denied relief on the grounds that Petitioner failed to comply with Rule  
32.9 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure 32.2(a)(3). (*Id.* at 13.) The Magistrate

1 Judge found that the state court findings constitute “adequate and independent” state  
2 grounds for denying review. (*Id.* at 14 (citing *Stewart v. Smith*, 536 U.S.856, 860  
3 (2002)).)

4 In the R&R, the Magistrate Judge recommended a finding that Ground Three is  
5 barred by the Procedural Default Doctrine because it was presented in Petitioner’s July  
6 5, 2011, PCR Petition, (*id.* at 12–13), which the Superior Court denied, finding that  
7 Petitioner had failed to meet his burden of proof on the ineffective assistance of counsel  
8 claim, and that the sufficiency of the search warrant claim was precluded from PCR relief  
9 because it could have been raised on direct appeal or in a post-trial motion. (*Id.* at 14.)  
10 The Arizona Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court’s denial of relief. The Magistrate  
11 Judge further found that, because Petitioner had failed to challenge in Arizona state court  
12 the portion of his claim in Ground Three that his appellate counsel was ineffective for  
13 failing to move for an evidentiary hearing, it is procedurally defaulted. (*Id.* at 14 (citing  
14 *Beaty v. Stewart*, 303 F.3d 975, 987 (9th Cir. 2002)).)

15 In the R&R, the Magistrate Judge recommended a finding that Ground Five is  
16 barred by the Procedural Default Doctrine because he presented it in his direct appeal as a  
17 question of state law, not federal law. The Magistrate Judge noted that in his 2008  
18 Appellant’s Opening Brief, Petitioner discussed Arizona law and made no reference to  
19 state law and found that Petitioner’s failure to alert the Arizona state court to the federal  
20 nature of the claim amounts to a failure to exhaust state remedies. (*Id.* at 15 (citing  
21 *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 366 (1995))). The Magistrate Judge further indicated  
22 that because Petitioner would be precluded from PCR relief on Ground Five under Rule  
23 32 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, Ground Five is technically exhausted and  
24 deemed procedurally defaulted. (*Id.* at 15-16 (citing *Beaty*, 303 F.3d at 987)).

25 In the R&R, the Magistrate Judge recommended a finding that the equal protection  
26 portion of Ground Six is barred by the Procedural Default Doctrine because Petitioner did  
27 not alert the state court to the alleged federal claim of equal protection in his direct  
28 appeal.

1           **C. Petitioner’s Procedural Default is Not Excused.**

2           In the R&R, the Magistrate Judge recommended a finding that Petitioner’s  
3 procedural defaults not be excused because Petitioner did not show cause and prejudice  
4 or, alternatively, a fundamental miscarriage of justice. (*Id.* at 16 (quoting *Beaty*, 303 F.3d  
5 at 987).) The Magistrate Judge noted in the R&R that Petitioner did not offer any reason  
6 to excuse the procedural defaults. The R&R further points out that Petitioner does not  
7 have a federal constitutional right to effective assistance of counsel during state post-  
8 conviction proceedings, (*id.* at 17 (citing *Pennsylvania v. Finley*, 481 U.S. 551 (1987);  
9 *Bonin v. Vasquez*, 999 F.2d 425, 430 (9th Cir. 1993))), and that the narrow exception set  
10 forth in *Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S.Ct. 1039 (2012) does not apply in this case because  
11 Petitioner cannot meet the “substantial” claim requirement of the four-part *Martinez* test,  
12 (*id.* at 17).

13           **D. Ground Four and a Portion of Ground Six Should be Denied on the**  
14           **Merits.**

15           In the R&R, the Magistrate Judge recommended a finding that Petitioner’s Ground  
16 Four be denied on the merits because the Arizona Court of Appeals application of the  
17 relevant United States Supreme Court cases was not objectively unreasonable. (*Id.* at 18–  
18 19). Specifically, the R&R found that Arizona court’s application of *Crawford v.*  
19 *Washington*, 541 U.S. 36 (2004) and *Davis v. Washington*, 547 U.S. 813 (2006), was  
20 objectively reasonable in its ruling that the victim’s statement “I’ve been raped” was  
21 spontaneous and nontestimonial, and its admission, therefore, did not violate the  
22 Petitioner’s confrontation rights. (*Id.* at 18–19). The R&R further found that, even if the  
23 admission of the statement was an unreasonable application of clearly established Federal  
24 law, the evidence at trial was so overwhelming that admission of the statement was  
25 harmless. (*Id.* at 20.)

26           The R&R, after summarizing the evidence at trial, and relying on *Jackson v.*  
27 *Virginia*, 443 U.S. 307 (1979), recommended that Ground Six be denied on the merits  
28 because it could not be concluded that “no rational trier of fact could have found proof of  
guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.” (*Id.* at 21–22.) The R&R found that the Arizona Court

1 of Appeal’s rejection of Petitioner’s claim that he was subjected to a violation of the 5th  
2 and 14th Amendments’ constitutional protections of due process and equal protection  
3 because the evidence was in fact insufficient to sustain guilty verdicts for aggravated  
4 assault was neither contrary to nor an unreasonable application of *Jackson*. (*Id.* at 22).

### 5 **III. Petitioner’s Objections**

#### 6 **A. The Time Bar of the AEDPA/Procedural Default Doctrine.**

7 In his objections Petitioner blends the AEDPA statute of limitations argument with  
8 the procedural default argument, seeking relief from both on the ineffective assistance of  
9 counsel allegations. (Doc. 14 at 2–7.) The Court will address the issues separately.

10 Because the Petition was untimely filed, the first question to address is the  
11 question of tolling. The AEDPA’s one-year statute of limitations is statutorily tolled for  
12 the “time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction relief or  
13 other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending . . . .”  
14 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Petitioner argues that the August 10, 2010, untimely filing of his  
15 PCR tolled the AEDPA time bar until June 13, 2013, when the Court of Appeals affirmed  
16 the trial court’s ruling that Petitioner’s PCR was procedurally barred. (*Id.* at 5–7.)

17 Petitioner has the burden of showing that the AEDPA’s statute of limitations  
18 period was sufficiently tolled. *Zepeda v. Walker*, 581 F.3d 1013, 1019 (9th Cir. 2009).  
19 For statutory tolling to occur, a PCR must be “properly filed.” 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2).  
20 Because Petitioner’s notice of PCR was untimely, the R&R correctly found that his  
21 petition had no statutory tolling effect on the AEDPA’s statute of limitations. (Doc. 13 at  
22 11.)

23 Petitioner states that his PCR counsel, through no fault of Petitioner, missed the  
24 PCR filing deadline. (Doc. 14 at 3.) Although Petitioner does not label it as such, the  
25 Court will treat Petitioner’s statement as an argument for equitable tolling. An equitable  
26 tolling argument places upon Petitioner the burden to show that extraordinary  
27 circumstances beyond the Petitioner’s control made it impossible for him to file a timely  
28 federal petition.

1           There was no secret that the notice of PCR filed by Petitioner’s counsel on August  
2 10, 2010, was untimely. (Doc. 10-9 at 5–8.) The face of the Petition states “This Notice  
3 of Post-Conviction Relief, therefore, is untimely filed . . . .” (*Id.* at 6.) Although the  
4 Superior Court allowed the untimely filing to proceed, the court expressly stated on  
5 October 11, 2010, that it was not finding that Petitioner “has met the requirements to file  
6 an untimely petition.” (*Id.* at 11–12). The fact that the Superior Court allowed the  
7 untimely PCR to proceed did not create an extraordinary circumstance beyond the  
8 Petitioner’s control that made it impossible to file a timely federal petition. It was clear  
9 from both the PCR itself and the Superior Court’s order that the PCR was untimely. The  
10 Court of Appeals, unsurprisingly, ruled that Petitioner’s PCR was untimely. Petitioner  
11 had one year after the time to file a petition for writ of certiorari expired, until June 14,  
12 2011, to file his federal petition. He still had ten months after the untimely filing of his  
13 August 10, 2010 PCR, which stated on its face it was untimely, to file his Petition. It  
14 might have been beyond Petitioner’s control that his counsel filed an untimely PCR, but  
15 the filing of a federal petition was not beyond Petitioner’s control. He filed it himself.  
16 Where, as here, the Petitioner was on notice that the PCR was untimely and still had  
17 nearly a year to file the federal petition before the AEDPA’s statute of limitations  
18 expired, the extraordinary circumstance beyond Petitioner’s control required for the  
19 operation of equitable tolling does not exist.

20           The Court understands Petitioner’s objection to the procedural bar determinations  
21 in the R&R to be that he should be excused from his failure to comply by the ineffective  
22 assistance of PCR and Appellate counsel. (Doc. 14 at 2–7.) He argues that ineffective  
23 assistance of counsel is proven by the Superior Court finding that the issues raised in the  
24 PCR should have been raised on direct appeal. (*Id.* at 4.) As the Court understands the  
25 objection, Petitioner argues that *he* made no “procedural defaults” and should not be  
26 bound by the mistakes of counsel. (*Id.* at 6.) Petitioner argues that the ineffective  
27 assistance of counsel is a “question for this court ripe for determination.” (*Id.* at 5 (citing  
28 *Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S.Ct. 1039 (2012)).)

1 A prisoner may obtain federal review of a defaulted claim by showing cause for  
2 the default and prejudice from a violation of federal law. *See Coleman v. Thompson*, 501  
3 U.S. 722, 750 (1991). Negligence on the part of a prisoner’s postconviction attorney  
4 does not qualify as “cause” because the attorney is the prisoner’s agent, and under “well-  
5 settled principles of agency law” the principal bears the risk of negligent conduct on the  
6 part of his agent. *Id.* at 754–55. Under *Martinez*, a narrow and limited exception to the  
7 general rule that a prisoner is bound by his PCR attorney’s negligence where it is alleged  
8 that ineffective assistance of counsel in a post-conviction proceeding resulted in a failure  
9 to assert that there was ineffective assistance of counsel in trial proceedings. *Martinez*,  
10 132 S.Ct. at 1315; *Hutton v. Sinclair*, 732 F.3d 1124, 1128–29 (9th Cir. 2013.)

11 Because Grounds One, Two, Five and Six of the Petition do not allege ineffective  
12 assistance of counsel as the underlying claim, those counts do not meet the *Martinez*  
13 exception. Ground Three alleges ineffective assistance of trial counsel for failing “to  
14 secure an expert witness to confront, refute or explain inconsistencies as to DNA  
15 evidence.” That ground, however, fails to satisfy the *Martinez* requirement that the  
16 underlying claim was “substantial.” *Martinez*, 132 S.Ct. at 1318. The Petition does not  
17 show that there was an expert available that could have provided testimony helpful to  
18 Petitioner. There is no allegation of what the inconsistencies were or what evidence such  
19 an expert could have provided. Without such information, the Court is left with mere  
20 speculation, which is not sufficient for a finding of prejudice or that the underlying claim  
21 was substantial.

22 Ground Three also claims that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to  
23 “challenge the sufficiency for the states (sic) search warrant based on erroneous  
24 evidence.” (Doc. 1 at 8.) Again, the Petition leaves the Court with mere speculation.  
25 There is no showing that a motion to suppress would have been successful or, if it had  
26 been successful, that the outcome of the trial would have changed.

27 The Petition fails to provide the Court with anything other than speculation about  
28 trial counsel’s performance, whether it fell below the objective standards of

1 reasonably, and whether, but for the alleged errors, the trial outcome would have  
2 been different, as required by *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687–88 (1984).  
3 Without such a showing, Petitioner cannot establish that the failure of his PCR lawyer to  
4 raise these claims was ineffective, nor can he meet the *Martinez* requirement of showing  
5 that the claims are substantial. The procedural default determinations set forth in the  
6 R&R for Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and a portion of Ground Six are not excused.

7 Petitioner next argues in his objection that he did alert the state court “as to the  
8 federal implication of his 14th Amendment Claim . . . by asserting the principle and  
9 violation of said right upon which he relies.” (Doc. 14 at 8–9.) However, the mere claim  
10 that he made such assertion does not establish anything. If the next paragraph in the  
11 Objection, which alleges Petitioner filed a timely reply and asks the Court to search the  
12 record for it, (*id.* at 9), is meant to support his position that he alerted the state court to his  
13 federal claim, the Court is left with nothing to consider. The Court does not know to  
14 what reply the objection refers or where to find it.

15 **B. Ground Four and a Portion of Ground Six.**

16 Petitioner re-argues in his objection to the R&R’s finding on Ground Four that he  
17 was denied his right to confront his accuser when the trial court allowed admission of the  
18 victim’s statements, which he contends were testimonial and not spontaneous. (*Id.* at 9.)  
19 The Court agrees with the R&R’s analysis of *Crawford* and *Davis*. The Arizona Court of  
20 Appeals found that the victim’s statement, “I’ve been raped,” was spontaneous and  
21 nontestimonial and that its admission, therefore, did not violate defendant’s confrontation  
22 rights. The Court agrees with the R&R’s conclusion that the Arizona Court of Appeals’  
23 application of *Crawford* and *Davis* to Petitioner’s Confrontation Clause challenge is  
24 objectively reasonable. The Court also agrees with the R&R’s conclusion that, even if  
25 the admission of the victim’s statement was an unreasonable application of *Crawford*, it  
26 is harmless.

27 As to Ground Six, Petitioner argues that because “no medical professional could  
28 attribute a cause for the fractured elbow” there was insufficient evidence that he was the

1 cause of the injury. (Doc. 14 at 10.) The Court agrees with the R&R’s analysis of the  
2 facts in light of *Jackson*, and the determination that there is sufficient evidence  
3 supporting a finding that Petitioner fractured the victim’s arm. Medical personal treating  
4 the victim found numerous injuries, in addition to the fractured elbow, including physical  
5 evidence of sexual assault. (Doc. 10-3 at 41–42; Doc. 10-4 at 34–64). Dr. Keller  
6 testified at trial that a fractured elbow could be sustained if a person is knocked down.  
7 (Doc. 10-3 at 44.) Further, Petitioner’s DNA was found on Sally’s body. (Doc. 10-5 at  
8 99, 149, 154–56.) The Court agrees with the R&R that it cannot be concluded that “no  
9 rational trier of fact could have found proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.” The  
10 Arizona Court of Appeals’ reasoning is neither contrary to nor an unreasonable  
11 application of *Jackson*.

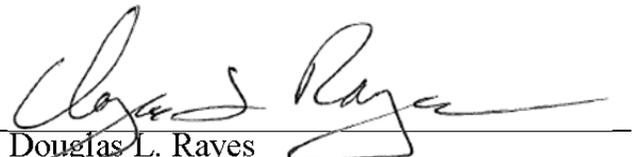
12 **IV. Conclusion**

13 Based on the foregoing,

14 **IT IS ORDERED** that the Report and Recommendation, (Doc. 13), is accepted  
15 and adopted, the objections, (Doc. 14), are overruled, the Petition is denied with  
16 prejudice, and the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, in the event Petitioner files an appeal, and  
18 pursuant to Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, the Court denies  
19 issuance of a certificate of appealability because dismissal of the Petition is based on a  
20 plain procedural bar and jurists of reason would not find this Court’s decision debatable  
21 or wrong, and because Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a  
22 constitutional right in his remaining claims for relief.

23 Dated this 19th day of March, 2015.

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Douglas L. Rayes  
United States District Judge