

26 California Supreme Court decision, *People v. Chiu*, 59 Cal. 4th 155 (2014).

27 Objections at 2-6.) However, because *Chiu* involved state law issues that were

28 || resolved by a state supreme court, it cannot be relied upon for a later accrual date. See

28 U.S.C. 2244(d)(1)(C); see also Escalante v. Beard, 2016 WL 4742322, at \*4 (S.D.
Cal. June 2, 2016) ("To the extent [petitioner] [relies on] *People v. Chiu* to suggest it
... entitle[s] him to a later start date ... such a position would be unavailing. *Chiu*was a state supreme court decision that analyzed [] state law, and the alternate start
date under [] AEDPA only applies to rights [] recognized by the United State Supreme
Court ....").

Moreover, Petitioner's reliance on *Chiu* for equitable tolling is misplaced for the
reasons discussed above.

Thus, on this record, the Court finds that the Petition is untimely.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

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1. The Report and Recommendation is approved and accepted;

12 2. Judgment be entered denying the Petition and dismissing this action with13 prejudice; and

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The Clerk serve copies of this Order on the parties.

Additionally, for the reasons stated in the Report and Recommendation and
above, the Court finds that Petitioner has not shown that "jurists of reason would find
it debatable whether": (1) "the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a
constitutional right"; and (2) "the district court was correct in its procedural ruling." *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Thus, the Court declines to issue a
certificate of appealability.

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DATED: May 1, 2017

HON. PERCY ANDERSON UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE