recommendations, and responses thereto, have been filed (Docs. 104, 108, 112, and 123; 107,

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Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(d), Robert K. Wong is substituted for his predecessor. The Clerk of the Court is directed to update the docket to reflect the above caption.

Doc. 163

124, 128, 129, 131, 133, and 136).

In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C) and Local Rule 72-304, this court has conducted a <u>de novo</u> review of this case. Having carefully reviewed the entire file, the court finds the findings and recommendations to be supported by the record and by proper analysis.

Petitioner generally objects to the findings and recommendations on the grounds that the Magistrate Judge erred in his determination that the claims addressed do not relate back to the original petition. The court finds those objections have no merit. Petitioner also objects to the Magistrate Judge's determination that Petitioner is not entitled to equitable tolling. In addition to the grounds he raised in his opposition to the motion to dismiss, Petitioner raises two additional grounds for entitlement to equitable tolling: (1) that he was required to comply with the state habeas pleading requirements and, (2) that Respondent waived the statute of limitations or misled Petitioner regarding the state's position on the timeliness issue by agreeing to extensions of time and not opposing the requests to hold the case in abeyance while he exhausted his claims in state court.

Neither of these new grounds are sufficient for finding equitable tolling applies. As the Magistrate Judge addressed in the findings and recommendations, in order to prevail on the issue of equitable tolling, a prisoner must demonstrate (1) extraordinary circumstances beyond the prisoner's control that (2) made it impossible to file a petition on time. Miranda v. Castro, 292 F.3d 1063, 1066 (9th Cir. 2002). Petitioner fails to show how complying with the state pleading requirements is such an extraordinary circumstance that it was impossible for him to file a timely petition. In addition, the court finds no merit to his argument that Respondent waived the statute of limitations or misled Petitioner on his position. As Petitioner concedes, there was no affirmative waiver by Respondent, and simply agreeing to extensions of time and not opposing a request to hold the case in abeyance is insufficient to find Respondent

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3	constructively waived that affirmative defense. ²						
4	Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:						
5	1.	The findings and recommendations filed April 18, 2007, are adopted in					
6	full;						
7	2.	Respondent's motion to dismiss (Doc. 56) is granted in part and denied in					
8	part;						
9	3.	The following	claims are found to relate back to the original petition and,				
10	therefore, are considered timely:						
11		Claim A Claim B					
12		Claim Q:	only to the initial search of the dwelling where petitioner and Lonnie lived and to Lonnie's statements				
13		Claim Z Claim DD:	only to the insufficiency of evidence instruction				
14		Claim HH Claim JJ	only to the matricional of evidence matricion				
15		Claim MM Claim PP					
16		Claim QQ:	only to the claim that the prosecutor mislead the jury when she stated that the always thought that petitioner was the				
17		Claim TT	murderer				
18		Claim XX Claim CCC					
19		Claim HHH Claim JJJ					
20		Claim LLL					
21							
22							
23	² Anothe	r objection Per	titioner raises is in relation to his Claim NNN. Petitioner				
24	objects to a misstatement by the Magistrate Judge that the claim addresses the California						

Another objection Petitioner raises is in relation to his Claim NNN. Petitioner objects to a misstatement by the Magistrate Judge that the claim addresses the California Supreme Court's habeas review process, rather than automatic appeal. As the Respondent states, this was simply a misstatement by the Magistrate Judge as is evidenced by his reference to the automatic appeal process in the heading for this discussion. This simple misstatement does not affect the determination that Claim NNN does not relate back to the original petition.

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2	Claim EEEE:	only w	ith respect to the following sub-claims: death eligibility and special circumstances (Doc. 13
3		(2)	at 584); multiple counts of special circumstances and
4		` '	aggravated claims (586);
5		(3) (4)	circumstances of the crime factor claims (588); unadjudicated violent criminal activity claims (589);
6		(5) (6)	factor 190.3(c) prior felony claims (590); failure to identify aggravating and mitigating factors
7		(7)	(593); failure to require unanimity as to aggravating
8		(8)	circumstances (597); lack of unanimous findings by the jury claims (597);
9		(9) (10)	burden of proof and persuasion claims (599); proportionality of sentence and comparative
10		(11)	sentencing claims (602) cumulative lack of procedural and substantive
11		(12)	protections violates the constitution (604); and cumulative error instruction only with respect to the fair trial and Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment
12			claims.
13	3. The following	claims	are found not to relate back to the original claim and,
14	therefore, are denied as untimely:		
15	Claim E Claim F		
16	Claim F Claim G Claim R		
17	Claim K Claim S Claim W		
18	Claim X		
19	Claim Y Claim II Claim NN		
20	Claim NN Claim OO		
21	Claim RR Claim WW		
22	Claim YY Claim BBB		
23	Claim DDD Claim EEE		
24	Claim FFF Claim GGG		
25	Claim III Claim MMM		
26	Claim NNN Claim OOO		

1 2	Claim PPP Claim QQQ Claim RRR Claim AAAA	
3	Claim BBBB Claim CCCC Claim FFFF	
5	Claim JJJJ	
6	Dated: November 18, 2009	
7	,	MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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9		ONTED STATES DISTRICT JODGE
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