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in prison.

Petitioner appealed his conviction to the California Court of Appeal. On February 19,

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2003, the appeal was denied. On March 26, 2003, Petitioner filed a petition for review in the California Supreme Court. On April 30, 2003, the petition for review was denied.

On May 7, 2004, Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus. On March 25, 2005, the California Supreme Court denied Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus.

On August 15, 2008 Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the Superior Court of California. On September 5, 2008, the petition for writ of habeas corpus was denied.

On September 23, 2008, Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the California Court of Appeal. On October 10, 2008, the petition for writ of habeas corpus was denied.

On October 20, 2008, Petitioner filed a petition for review in the California Supreme Court. On April 1, 2009, the petition for review was denied.

On February 4, 2010, Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus in this Court. On April 23, 2010, Petitioner filed a First Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. On June 24, 2010, Petitioner filed the Second Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pending before this Court.

On July 27, 2010, Respondent filed a Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and a Notice of Lodgment. (ECF No. 10). Respondent contends that the Petition is barred by the one-year statute of limitations set forth in the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). The docket reflects that Petitioner did not respond to the Motion to Dismiss.

On February 28, 2011, the Magistrate Judge issued the Report and Recommendation recommending that Motion to Dismiss Second Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus be granted on the grounds that the Petition is barred by the statute of limitations. (ECF No. 11).

On March 18, 2011, service of the Report and Recommendation on Petitioner was returned as undeliverable containing the statement: "[return to sender] no such person." (ECF No. 12). The Report and Recommendation had been sent to the address Petitioner listed as his address on his Second Amended Petition. The docket does not contain a notice of change of

address filed by Petitioner.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The duties of the district court in connection with a magistrate judge's report and recommendation are set forth in Rule 72 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The district court must "make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the report ... to which objection is made," and "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate." 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1); *see also United States v. Remsing*, 874 F.2d 614, 617 (9th Cir. 1989).

DISCUSSION

Although Petitioner has not objected to the Report and Recommendation, the Court reviews the Petition and the Report and Recommendation *de novo*.

The Magistrate Judge correctly found that the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 imposes a one-year statute of limitations on federal petitions for writ of habeas corpus filed by state prisoners. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). The Magistrate Judge correctly found that Petitioner's sentence became final on July 30, 2003, 90 days after Petitioner could have filed a petition for writ of certiori in the United States Supreme Court. The Magistrate Judge correctly found that Petitioner is not entitled to sufficient statutory tolling to render his Petition timely. The Magistrate Judge correctly found that Petitioner is not entitled to equitable tolling. The Magistrate Judge correctly found that there is no exception to AEDPA's statute of limitations based on Petitioner's claim of actual innocence. The Magistrate Judge correctly found that the Petition is barred by the statute of limitations.

After *de novo* review of the Petition, the record and the submissions of the parties, the Court finds that the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is denied on the grounds that it is barred by the statute of limitations.

CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

A certificate of appealability must be obtained by a petitioner in order to pursue an appeal from a final order in a Section 2254 habeas corpus proceeding. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b). Pursuant to Rule 11 of the Federal Rules Governing

Section 2254 Cases, "[t]he district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant."

A certificate of appealability may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). It must appear that reasonable jurists could find the district court's assessment of the petitioner's constitutional claims debatable or wrong. *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000). The Court concludes that jurists of reason could not find it debatable whether this Court was correct in denying the Petition. The Court denies a certificate of appealability.

CONCLUSION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Court ADOPTS the Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 11) in its entirety and the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 10) is GRANTED. The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment dismissing the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 6) for failure to file this action within the statute of limitations.

DATED: June 24, 2011

WILLIAM Q. HAYES United States District Judge