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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

LAMONTI MITCHELL,  
  
Petitioner,  
  
vs.  
  
LARRY SMALL, Warden, et al.,  
  
Respondents.

Civil No. 10cv1639-BTM (BGS)

**ORDER:**

- (1) VACATING MARCH 29, 2012 JUDGMENT PURSUANT TO FED.R.CIV.P. 60(a);**
- (2) ADOPTING IN PART. ADOPTING AS MODIFIED IN PART, AND DECLINING TO ADOPT IN PART THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE;**
- (3) GRANTING RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO DISMISS;**
- (4) DISMISSING PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS; and**
- (5) ISSUING A LIMITED CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY**

Petitioner is a California prisoner proceeding pro se with a First Amended Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus ("Petition") pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (ECF No. 4.) Petitioner alleges his federal Constitutional rights were violated in connection to a January 19, 2008, prison disciplinary hearing at which he was found guilty of distribution of a controlled substance. (*Id.* at 1-8.) Respondent has filed a Motion to Dismiss the Petition on the ground that it was filed after expiration of the one-year statute of limitations set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). (ECF

1 No. 19.) Petitioner has filed an Opposition arguing that the Petition is timely, and, alternately,  
2 that he is entitled to equitable tolling of the limitations period. (ECF No. 25.)

3 Presently before the Court is a Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) submitted by  
4 United States Magistrate Judge Bernard G. Skomal. (ECF No. 28.) The Magistrate Judge found  
5 that equitable tolling was unavailable, and that although partial statutory tolling was available,  
6 the Petition was untimely; the Magistrate Judge recommended that Respondent’s motion to  
7 dismiss be granted, the Petition be dismissed, and the Court decline to issue a Certificate of  
8 Appealability. (Id.)

9 On March 29, 2012, the Court entered judgment adopting in part and declining to adopt  
10 in part the findings and conclusions of United States Magistrate Judge Bernard G. Skomal,  
11 granting Respondent’s Motion to Dismiss, dismissing the Petition as untimely, and issuing a  
12 limited Certificate of Appealability. (ECF No. 36.) The same day judgment was entered,  
13 Petitioner filed Objections to the Report and Recommendation; however, the Objections were  
14 not docketed until the following day. (ECF No. 37.) Although Petitioner timely filed his  
15 Objections, the Court did not consider them prior to entering judgment due to a clerical mistake  
16 or oversight. Accordingly, pursuant to Rule 60(a), the Court hereby **VACATES** the March 29,  
17 2012 Judgment.

18 The Court has reviewed the R&R and Petitioner’s Objections pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
19 § 636(b)(1), which provides that: “A judge of the court shall make a de novo determination of  
20 those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which  
21 objection is made. A judge of the court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the  
22 findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

### 23 **1. Background**

24 Petitioner, who was incarcerated at the time, was found guilty of distribution of a  
25 controlled substance on January 19, 2008, following a prison disciplinary hearing. (Pet. Ex. C  
26 [ECF No. 1-2 at 7].) The administrative appeal process ended on December 2, 2008, when his  
27 administrative appeal was denied at the Director’s level of review. (Pet. Ex. Z [ECF No. 1-4 at  
28 49-51].) Petitioner constructively filed a state habeas petition in the superior court on August

1 6, 2009.<sup>1</sup> (Resp.’s Lodgment No. 1.) That petition was denied without prejudice on September  
2 9, 2009, for failure to comply with California Rule of Court 4.551, which requires habeas  
3 petitions to be submitted on an approved Judicial Council form. (Resp.’s Lodgment No. 2.)

4 Petitioner re-submitted his habeas petition to the superior court on December 9, 2009.  
5 (Resp.’s Lodgment No. 3.) On February 2, 2010, the superior court denied the petition on the  
6 merits of the claims presented; the court noted that the petition had been filed nearly a year after  
7 Petitioner had exhausted his administrative remedies, but explicitly excused the delay because  
8 of the previous procedural denial. (Resp.’s Lodgment No. 4.) Petitioner filed his next state  
9 habeas petition in the appellate court on March 23, 2010, which was denied on April 20, 2010,  
10 as untimely (noting that Petitioner “has not explained the delay in seeking habeas corpus relief”),  
11 and on the merits. (Resp.’s Lodgment Nos. 5-6.) His final state habeas petition was filed in the  
12 state supreme court on May 24, 2010, and was summarily denied on June 30, 2010, without  
13 citation of authority or a statement of reasoning. (Resp.’s Lodgment Nos. 7-8.) The instant  
14 federal habeas action was initiated on July 26, 2010, the date Petitioner indicates he handed his  
15 Petition to the prison officials for mailing to the Court. (ECF No. 1 at 11.)

16 Respondent contends that the one-year statute of limitations applicable to federal habeas  
17 cases began to run on December 3, 2008, the day after Petitioner exhausted his administrative  
18 remedies, and that it expired about one week before Petitioner filed his first “properly filed” state  
19 habeas petition in the superior court on December 9, 2009. (MTD at 3-4.) Respondent contends  
20 that Petitioner is not entitled to statutory tolling as a result of the August 6, 2009, superior court  
21 petition which was denied on procedural grounds, because it was not “properly filed.” (Id.)  
22 Thus, Respondent argues that because Petitioner did not begin his first round of state post-  
23 conviction review until after the limitations period had expired, statutory tolling is not available.  
24 (Id.) Respondent alternately contends that even if statutory tolling began on August 6, 2009, and  
25 ran for the entire state post-conviction review process, which ended on June 30, 2010, Petitioner

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Petitioner is entitled to the benefit of the “mailbox rule” which provides for constructive  
28 filing of court documents as of the date they are submitted to the prison authorities for mailing to the  
court. Anthony v. Cambra, 236 F.3d 568, 574-75 (9th Cir. 2000). The Court will use the constructive  
filing dates throughout this Order.

1 had seven days remaining on the limitations period at that point, but filed his federal Petition on  
2 July 26, 2010, twenty-six days later. (Id. at 5.)

3         Petitioner replies that the one-year statute of limitations did not begin to run until mid-  
4 November 2009, when his legal materials, which had been taken from him by prison officials  
5 on February 18, 2009, were returned. (Opp. at 7.) Petitioner also contends that he is entitled to  
6 equitable tolling of the limitations period for the time he was dispossessed of his legal materials  
7 and deprived of access to the prison law library. (Id. at 5.) Respondent has not replied to the  
8 arguments Petitioner has presented in his Opposition.

9         The Magistrate Judge found that the limitations period began to run on December 3, 2008,  
10 the day after Petitioner exhausted his administrative remedies. (R&R at 4.) The Magistrate  
11 Judge found that Petitioner was entitled to statutory tolling from December 9, 2009, the date his  
12 “properly filed” superior court habeas petition was filed, until June 30, 2010, when the state  
13 supreme court denied the final state habeas petition. (Id. at 5.) The Magistrate Judge found that  
14 statutory tolling did not begin on August 6, 2009, the date the first superior court habeas petition  
15 was filed, because that petition was denied on procedural grounds and was therefore not  
16 “properly filed,” but that even if it was, the Petition is untimely because Petitioner had only  
17 seven days left on the limitations period when statutory tolling would have ended under that  
18 scenario, but he waited twenty-seven days to file his federal Petition. (Id.) Finally, the  
19 Magistrate Judge found that Petitioner was not entitled to equitable tolling. (Id. at 5-9.)

20         **2.         Triggering Date for the Statute of Limitations**

21         The one-year statute of limitations applicable to federal habeas petitions pursuant to 28  
22 U.S.C. § 2254 begins to run at the latest of—

23                 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the  
24                 conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking  
25                 such review;

26                 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application  
27                 created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the  
28                 United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing  
29                 by such State action;

30                 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was  
31                 initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been

1 newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively  
2 applicable to cases on collateral review; or

3 (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or  
4 claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise  
5 of due diligence.

6 28 U.S.C.A. § 2244(d)(1)(A)-(D) (West 2006).

7 Respondent contends that the triggering date should be calculated under § 2244(d)(1)(D),  
8 and is December 2, 2008, the date Petitioner’s administrative appeal of the prison disciplinary  
9 proceedings became final. (MTD at 3-4, citing Redd v. McGrath, 343 F.3d 1077, 1080-83 (9th  
10 Cir. 2003) (holding that § 2244(d)(1)(D) applies where a prison administrative decision is  
11 challenged, and is triggered by the exhaustion of administrative remedies.) Petitioner replies  
12 that the triggering date should be calculated under § 2244(d)(1)(B), the date the state-created  
13 impediment to his filing a state habeas petition was lifted. (Opp. at 6.) Petitioner identifies that  
14 date as sometime in mid-November 2009, when his legal materials, which were taken away  
15 when he was placed in administrative segregation on February 18, 2009, were finally returned  
16 to him. (Id. at 6-7.) The Magistrate Judge incorrectly found that the parties do not dispute the  
17 date the limitations period began to run. (R&R at 4.) Petitioner objects to that finding and  
18 repeats his argument that § 2244(d)(1)(B) applies here. (Obj. at 4-5.) The Court declines to  
19 adopt the Magistrate Judge’s finding. Rather, if the one-year statute of limitations began to run  
20 in mid-November 2009, as Petitioner contends, then the Petition, which was constructively filed  
21 on July 26, 2010, is timely even without tolling of the limitations period. The Court will  
22 determine the triggering date for the statute of limitations in the first instance.

23 In support of his argument that the dispossession of his legal materials by the prison  
24 authorities constituted a state-created impediment to filing, Petitioner relies on and incorporates  
25 his arguments in support of equitable tolling. (See Opp. at 7.) In support of equitable tolling,  
26 Petitioner contends that he was without his personal legal materials from February 18, 2009,  
27 until sometime in mid-November 2009. (Id. at 4-5.) He argues that when the limitations period  
28 was about to expire, he was “prevented from timely accessing the prison law library to conduct  
essential research of case law authority needed to buttress his petition’s claims.” (Id. at 5.)

1           The standard for satisfying § 2244(d)(1)(B) is “far higher” than the standard for  
2 demonstrating an entitlement to equitable tolling. Ramirez v. Yates, 571 F.3d 993, 1000-01 (9th  
3 Cir. 2009). Petitioner is entitled to rely on § 2244(d)(1)(B) only if the circumstances alleged  
4 “altogether prevented him from presenting his claims in any form, to any court.” Id., citing  
5 Lewis v. Casey, 518 U.S. 343, 350-51 (1996). Here, Petitioner has not shown that the inability  
6 to visit the prison law library and the temporary dispossession of his legal materials prevented  
7 him from presenting his claims in any form to any court. Rather, for the same reasons set forth  
8 in the R&R regarding why Petitioner is not entitled to equitable tolling, (see R&R at 5-9), which  
9 as set forth below the Court adopts and expands upon, Petitioner cannot satisfy § 2244(d)(1)(B),  
10 which requires a far higher showing. Yates, 571 F.3d at 1000-01.

11           Accordingly, based on a de novo review, the Court finds that the one-year statute of  
12 limitations began to run on December 3, 2008, the day after Petitioner completed exhaustion of  
13 his administrative remedies. Redd, 343 F.3d at 1080-83; Patterson v. Stewart, 251 F.3d 1243,  
14 1246 (9th Cir. 2001). Because the instant federal Petition was filed on July 26, 2010, well over  
15 a year later, it is untimely unless the limitations period was tolled.

### 16           **3. Statutory Tolling**

17           The statute of limitations is tolled while a “properly filed” habeas petition is “pending”  
18 in state court. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). As set forth above, although Petitioner began exhausting  
19 his state court remedies by filing a state habeas petition in the superior court on August 6, 2009,  
20 that petition was denied on the basis that it had not been submitted in compliance with state rules  
21 requiring that state habeas petitions be submitted on a proper form. Petitioner re-filed that  
22 petition on December 9, 2009, just over a year after the limitations period began to run on  
23 December 3, 2008. Thus, unless the first superior court habeas petition filed on August 6, 2009,  
24 was “properly filed,” or unless Petitioner is entitled to at least six days of equitable tolling (see  
25 discussion below), statutory tolling is not available because Petitioner would have initiated his  
26 properly filed state habeas proceedings after expiration of the limitations period. See Jiminez  
27 v. Rice, 276 F.3d 478, 482 (9th Cir. 2001) (holding that state post-conviction petition which was  
28 filed after expiration of the statute of limitations cannot toll the limitations period).

1 The Magistrate Judge found that the first superior court habeas petition, which was  
2 dismissed for failure to use a proper form, was not “properly filed.” (R&R at 5, citing Artuz v.  
3 Bennett, 531 U.S. 4, 8 (2000) (holding that “an application is ‘properly filed’ when its delivery  
4 and acceptance [by the appropriate court officer for placement into the record] are in compliance  
5 with the applicable laws and rules governing filings.”)) The Court agrees with the Magistrate  
6 Judge and adopts that finding. However, even assuming that first superior court habeas petition  
7 was properly filed, for the following reasons, statutory tolling does render the Petition timely.

8 The Magistrate Judge found that Petitioner was entitled to statutory tolling from  
9 December 9, 2009, when he re-filed his superior court state habeas petition (which was not  
10 rejected), until June 30, 2010, when the state supreme court denied his final state habeas petition.  
11 (R&R at 5.) The Court declines to adopt that finding for two reasons. First, the statute of  
12 limitations expired on December 3, 2009, and any subsequent state habeas proceeding could not  
13 toll an expired limitations period. Second, even if the first properly filed state superior court  
14 habeas petition tolled the limitations period, the habeas petition filed in the state appellate court  
15 was denied as untimely, as well as on the merits. (Resp.’s Lodgment No. 6.) In Carey v.  
16 Saffold, 536 U.S. 214 (2002), the Court held that the time between the denial of a petition in a  
17 lower California court and the filing of a subsequent petition in the next higher state court does  
18 not toll the statute of limitations (i.e., an application for post-conviction relief is not “pending”  
19 during the interstitial periods while one is pursuing a full round of state collateral review) if the  
20 petition is untimely. Id. at 223-26. In Pace v. DiGuglielmo, 544 U.S. 408 (2005), the Court also  
21 held that statutory tolling is not available for the period a petition is under consideration (i.e., an  
22 application for post-conviction relief is not “properly filed”) if it is untimely, even if the state  
23 court also addressed the merits. Id. at 413-14. Accordingly, because the appellate court habeas  
24 petition was untimely, the Court declines to adopt the Magistrate Judge’s finding that Petitioner  
25 was entitled to statutory tolling for the period it was pending, or for the interstitial period after  
26 the superior court’s denial and the filing of appellate court petition.

27 The same is true with respect to the state supreme court habeas petition. In Evans v.  
28 Chavis, 546 U.S. 189 (2006), the Court held that in the absence of a clear indication by the state

1 supreme court that a petition is untimely, the federal court “must itself examine the delay in each  
2 case and determine what the state courts would have held in respect to timeliness.” Id. at 198.  
3 In this case, the state supreme court denied the habeas petition without comment or citation of  
4 authority. In the state petition form Petitioner used in both the state appellate and supreme  
5 courts, on the line where Petitioner is asked to explain any delay in raising the claims within the  
6 meaning of In re Swain, 34 Cal.2d 300, 304 (1949),<sup>2</sup> he wrote: “N/A.” (Resp.’s Lodgment No.  
7 5 at 6; Resp.’s Lodgment No. 7 at 6.)

8 Lacking an indication from the state supreme court regarding timeliness, this Court must  
9 examine the delay “and determine what the state courts would have held in respect to  
10 timeliness.” Chavis, 546 U.S. at 198. Although the state superior court excused Petitioner’s  
11 nearly one-year delay, the appellate court found the delay unjustified. Swain, 34 Cal.2d at 304;  
12 In re Robbins, 18 Cal.4th 770, 805 (1998) (holding that a habeas claim “that is substantially  
13 delayed will nevertheless be considered on the merits if the petitioner can demonstrate ‘good  
14 cause’ for the delay.”) Because Petitioner provided no basis for a finding of good cause nor any  
15 other excuse justifying the delay, the delay was “unreasonable” within the meaning of California  
16 law, and the state supreme court habeas petition was neither “properly filed” nor “pending”  
17 within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Chavis, 546 U.S. at 199-200; DiGuglielmo, 544  
18 U.S. at 413-14 (holding that denial of petition by California Supreme Court as untimely  
19 precludes statutory tolling); see also Walker v. Martin, 562 U.S. \_\_\_, 131 S.Ct. 1120, 1125-31  
20 (2011) (holding that California’s timeliness requirement providing that a prisoner must seek  
21 habeas relief without “substantial delay” as “measured from the time the petitioner or counsel  
22 knew, or should reasonably have known, of the information offered in support of the claim and  
23 the legal basis for the claim,” is clearly established and consistently applied), citing In re  
24 Robbins, 18 Cal.4th at 805. Accordingly, the Court declines to adopt the Magistrate Judge’s

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26 <sup>2</sup> At page 304 of the Swain opinion, the state supreme court states: “We are entitled to and we  
27 do require of a convicted defendant that he allege with particularity the facts upon which he would have  
28 a final judgment overturned and that he fully disclose his reasons for delaying in the presentation of  
those facts. This procedural requirement does not place upon an indigent prisoner who seeks to raise  
questions of the denial of fundamental rights in propria persona any burden of complying with  
technicalities; it simply demands of him a measure of frankness in disclosing his factual situation.”  
Swain, 34 Cal.2d at 304.



1 finding that Petitioner is entitled to statutory tolling for the period the state supreme court habeas  
2 petition was pending, or for the time between the appellate court denial and the filing of the state  
3 supreme court petition.

4 Thus, even assuming Petitioner's first superior court habeas petition, which was denied  
5 on the basis that it was not submitted on a proper form, was "properly filed," or assuming, as  
6 discussed below, that a brief period of equitable tolling caused the December 9, 2010, properly  
7 filed superior court habeas petition to have been filed prior to expiration of the limitations  
8 period, statutory tolling ended, at the very latest, when the superior court denied habeas relief  
9 on February 2, 2010. Petitioner had allowed 246 days to elapse from when the limitations period  
10 began to run on December 3, 2008, until he filed that first superior court habeas petition on  
11 August 6, 2009, at which time he had 119 days remaining. 173 additional days elapsed after the  
12 superior court denied habeas relief on February 2, 2010, before the instant federal Petition was  
13 filed on July 26, 2010. As a result, even giving Petitioner the benefit of statutory tolling for his  
14 superior court habeas proceedings, a net total of 419 days passed between when the one-year  
15 statute of limitations began to run and when Petitioner initiated this proceeding. Accordingly,  
16 statutory tolling does not aid Petitioner even if his first state habeas petition was properly filed.

#### 17 **4. Equitable Tolling**

18 The statute of limitations is also subject to equitable tolling. Holland v. Florida, 560 U.S.  
19 \_\_\_, 130 S.Ct. 2549, 2560-63 (2010). However, a petitioner must show: "(1) that he has been  
20 pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way and  
21 prevented timely filing." Id. at 2562. Petitioner bears the burden of showing "extraordinary  
22 circumstances" were the proximate cause of his untimeliness, rather than merely a lack of  
23 diligence on his part. Spitsyn v. Moore, 345 F.3d 796, 799 (9th Cir. 2003); Stillman v.  
24 LaMarque, 319 F.3d 1199, 1203 (9th Cir. 2003). Equitable tolling "is unavailable in most  
25 cases." Miles v. Prunty, 187 F.3d 1104, 1107 (9th Cir. 1999). "[T]he threshold necessary to  
26 trigger equitable tolling (under AEDPA) is very high, lest the exceptions swallow the rule."  
27 Miranda v. Castro, 292 F.3d 1063, 1066 (9th Cir. 2002).

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1           The Magistrate Judge found that Petitioner was not diligent in pursuing his rights because  
2 he had his legal materials with him from the time his administrative appeal was denied on  
3 December 2, 2008, until February 18, 2009, when he was placed in AdSeg due to being found  
4 in possession of a weapon, and that Petitioner did not allege that he requested access to his legal  
5 materials while in AdSeg. (R&R at 6-7.) Rather, Petitioner waited until May 19, 2009, nearly  
6 five and one-half months after the one-year statute of limitations began to run, before seeking  
7 access to his legal materials. (Id. at 7.) The Magistrate Judge also found that Petitioner's  
8 allegations of negligent conduct by the prison officials in misplacing his legal materials, and the  
9 temporary dispossession of legal materials which accompany ordinary incidents of prison life  
10 such as being placed in AdSeg, did not rise to the level of intentional bad faith by prison officials  
11 which has been found by the Ninth Circuit to support equitable tolling. (Id.) Rather, the  
12 Magistrate Judge found that Petitioner could have initiated his state habeas proceedings during  
13 the 78 days following the denial of his administrative appeal before he was placed in AdSeg, and  
14 that Petitioner has not alleged facts indicating why he did not request access to his legal  
15 materials while in AdSeg in order to work on his state habeas petition, thereby demonstrating  
16 a lack of diligence. (Id. at 7-9.)

17           Petitioner Objects to these findings. He states that he did not request access to his legal  
18 materials because he was aware that prison regulations did not permit such access while the  
19 investigation regarding the charges which resulted in his placement in AdSeg was in process,  
20 which he contends ended on March 13, 2009, 23 days after he was placed in AdSeg. (Obj. at  
21 2.) Petitioner argues that because statutory tolling ended when the state supreme court denied  
22 his final state habeas petition on June 30, 2010, at which time he contends he had about a week  
23 remaining on the limitations period, and he filed the instant federal Petition on July 26, 2010,  
24 those 23 days of equitable tolling are all he needs to render his petition timely. (Id.) However,  
25 as set forth above, Petitioner is not entitled to statutory tolling for his state habeas proceedings,  
26 except perhaps for the 56 days his properly filed state superior court habeas petition was pending  
27 from December 9, 2009, to February 2, 2010, and that is only available assuming the limitations  
28 period had not expired on December 3, 2009. That is, if Petitioner is given his 23 days of

1 equitable tolling, the Petition is still untimely. It was, in fact, Petitioner’s lack of diligence in  
2 pursuing his legal remedies in state court during the 78 days after his administrative appeal was  
3 denied, during which he was in possession of his legal materials, which rendered his state habeas  
4 petitions untimely and therefore unavailable to statutorily toll the federal limitations period.<sup>3</sup>

5 The Magistrate Judge correctly distinguished Espinoza-Matthews v. People of the State  
6 of California, 432 F.3d 1021 (9th Cir. 2005), upon which Petitioner relies. In that case, the  
7 petitioner was placed in AdSeg for his own protection, and the prison authorities denied him  
8 access to his legal materials for nearly eleven months of the one-year limitations period,  
9 allowing petitioner slightly over a month to prepare and file his federal habeas petition once his  
10 legal papers were restored to him. Id. at 1027-28. Unlike Espinoza-Matthews, Petitioner here  
11 had access to his legal materials for 78 days before he was placed in AdSeg, and could have  
12 initiated his state habeas proceedings during that period in order to statutorily toll the federal  
13 limitations period. Petitioner also apparently delayed another 67 days from March 13, 2009,  
14 when he indicates the AdSeg investigation was over and he knew he was entitled to have his  
15 legal materials returned to him, until May 19, 2009, when he states he requested their return.  
16 Thus, based on a de novo review, the Court finds that Petitioner’s temporary lack of access to  
17 his legal materials was not the proximate cause of his failure to timely file the instant federal  
18 Petition, and that Petitioner did not diligently pursue his rights in a manner necessary to support  
19 equitable tolling. Holland, 130 S.Ct. at 2562; Spitsyn, 345 F.3d at 799.

20 Accordingly, the Court adopts the Magistrate Judge’s findings and conclusions with  
21 regard to equitable tolling as modified above. Because Petitioner is not entitled to equitable  
22 tolling of the statute of limitations, the instant federal Petition is untimely for the reasons  
23 discussed above. The Court therefore **GRANTS** Respondent’s Motion to Dismiss.

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25 <sup>3</sup> The United States Supreme Court has stated that federal habeas courts should not treat California’s  
26 timeliness rules as differing significantly from other states which consider petitions untimely after unexplained  
27 delays of thirty or sixty days. Chavis, 546 U.S. at 199-201, citing Carey v. Saffold, 536 U.S. 214, 219 (2002);  
28 see also Walker, 131 S.Ct. at 1125-31 (holding that California’s timeliness requirement providing that a prisoner  
must seek habeas relief without “substantial delay” as “measured from the time the petitioner or counsel knew,  
or should reasonably have known, of the information offered in support of the claim and the legal basis for the  
claim,” is clearly established and consistently applied), citing In re Robbins, 18 Cal.4th at 805 (holding that a  
habeas claim “that is substantially delayed” will not be considered unless “the petitioner can demonstrate ‘good  
cause’ for the delay.”) Petitioner has provided no explanation, here or to the state court, for the 78-day delay.

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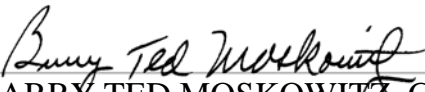
**5. Conclusion and Order**

The Court **VACATES** its March 29, 2012 Judgment, **ADOPTS** in part, **ADOPTS** in part as modified, and **DECLINES** to adopt in part the findings and conclusions of the Magistrate Judge as set forth in this Order, **GRANTS** Respondent’s Motion to Dismiss, and **DISMISSES** the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus as untimely under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). The Court **ISSUES** a Certificate of Appealability limited to the issue of equitable tolling. See Lambright v. Stewart, 220 F.3d 1022, 1025 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that a COA should issue where the questions are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further, and any doubts whether a COA should issue are to be resolved in favor of petitioner).

The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: April 24, 2012

  
BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ, Chief Judge  
United States District Court