

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

LUIS ALBERTO GUTTIERREZ,

Petitioner,

CASE NO. 1:14-CV-226

v.

HON. ROBERT J. JONKER

CATHLEEN STODDARD,

Respondent.

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**OPINION AND ORDER APPROVING AND ADOPTING  
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

The Court has reviewed Magistrate Judge Brenneman’s Report and Recommendation in this matter (docket # 4) and Petitioner’s Objections to the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation (docket # 5). Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, where, as here, a party has objected to portions of a Report and Recommendation, “[t]he district judge . . . has a duty to reject the magistrate judge’s recommendation unless, on de novo reconsideration, he or she finds it justified.” 12 WRIGHT, MILLER, & MARCUS, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 3070.2, at 381 (2d ed. 1997). Specifically, the Rules provide that:

The district judge to whom the case is assigned shall make a de novo determination upon the record, or after additional evidence, of any portion of the magistrate judge's disposition to which specific written objection has been made in accordance with this rule. The district judge may accept, reject, or modify the recommended decision, receive further evidence, or recommit the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.

FED R. CIV. P. 72(b). De novo review in these circumstances requires at least a review of the evidence before the Magistrate Judge. *Hill v. Duriron Co.*, 656 F.2d 1208, 1215 (6th Cir. 1981).

The Court has reviewed de novo the claims and evidence presented to the Magistrate Judge; the Report and Recommendation itself; and Petitioner's objections. The Court finds the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (docket # 4) is factually sound and legally correct.

The Magistrate Judge recommends denying Petitioner's habeas petition as barred by the one-year statute of limitations. In his Objections, Petitioner reiterates and expands arguments he made earlier concerning the timeliness of his habeas petition. The Report and Recommendation already carefully, thoroughly, and accurately addresses each of those arguments. Petitioner objects further that the Magistrate Judge overlooked evidence of actual innocence that excuses Petitioner from the procedural bar of the statute of limitations. Petitioner points to affidavits attached to his Petition from individuals Petitioner says could have impeached testimony at trial from the victim and her mother. This is not enough to meet the demanding standard of *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298 (1995). To make a showing of actual innocence under *Schlup*, Petitioner must present new evidence showing that "it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted [the petitioner]." *McQuiggen v. Perkins*, 133 S.Ct. 124, 1931-32 (2013). The affidavits do not amount to such evidence. Petitioner's habeas petition is untimely and must be denied, for precisely the reasons the Magistrate Judge describes.

Before Petitioner may appeal the Court's dismissal of his petition, a certificate of appealability must issue. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B); FED. R. APP. P. 22(b)(1). The Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure extend to district judges the authority to issue certificates of appealability. FED. R. APP. P. 22(b); *see also Castro v. United States*, 310 F.3d 900, 901-02 (6th Cir. 2002). Thus the Court must either issue a certificate of appealability indicating which issues satisfy the required

