U.S.C. § 2253(c) as follows: "Where a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the merits, the showing required to 3 satisfy § 2253(c) is straightforward: The defendant must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's 4 5 assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." Slack 6 v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); see also James v. Giles, 221 7 F.3d 1074, 1077-79 (9th Cir. 2000). The Supreme Court further 8 illuminated the standard for issuance of a certificate of appealability in Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322 (2003). The 10 Court stated in that case:

We do not require petitioner to prove, before the issuance of a COA, that some jurists would grant the petition for habeas corpus. Indeed, a claim can be debatable even though every jurist of reason might agree, after the COA has been granted and the case has received full consideration, that petitioner will not prevail. As we stated in Slack, "[w]here a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the merits, the showing required to satisfy § 2253(c) is straightforward: The petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong."

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Miller-El, 123 S.Ct. at 1040 (quoting Slack, 529 U.S. at 484).

The court has considered the issues raised by defendant, with respect to whether they satisfy the standard for issuance of a certificate of appeal, and determines that none meet that standard. The court therefore denies a certificate of appealability with respect to the appeal of the court's order dated June 2, 2016.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

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DATED: This 20th day of June, 2017.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Howard DMEKiller

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