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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
WESTERN DIVISION**

LESAUNDR A JENKINS,  
Petitioner,

v.

W. MILLER,  
Respondent.

No. CV 11-1344-ODW (AGR)  
OPINION AND ORDER ON PETITION  
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

On February 11, 2011, Petitioner LeSaundra Jenkins, proceeding pro se, filed a document entitled “Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence By a Person in Federal Custody.” (Dkt. No. 1.) Notwithstanding the title of the document, this Court construes the document as a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus By a Person in State Custody (“Petition”) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The Petition challenges her conviction in Ventura County Superior Court on December 16, 1999. (Petition at 2, 4 & Exhibits A-C.)

**I.**

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 201, this Court takes judicial notice of the records in a prior federal habeas corpus action brought by Petitioner in the Central District of California: *LeSaundra Jenkins v. Gloria A. Henry*, CV 07-5774-SGL (AGR) (“*Jenkins I*”).

1 The Petition indicates Petitioner entered a guilty plea. (Petition at 2.) The  
2 California Court of Appeal dismissed her appeal. (*Id.* at 2-3.) Petitioner did not file a  
3 petition for review in the California Supreme Court.

4 On August 27, 2008, the District Court in *Jenkins I* issued an Order Adopting  
5 Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation and Judgment denying the petition  
6 with prejudice based on expiration of the statute of limitations. *Jenkins I*, Dkt. Nos. 33-  
7 34. On October 1, 2008, Petitioner filed a notice of appeal. (Dkt. No. 36.) On October  
8 27, 2008, the District Court denied Petitioner’s request for a certificate of appealability.  
9 (Dkt. No. 44.) On October 2, 2009, the Ninth Circuit denied Petitioner’s request for a  
10 certificate of appealability. (Dkt. No. 48.) On April 5, 2010, the United States Supreme  
11 Court denied the petition for writ of certiorari. *Jenkins v. Hornbeak*, 130 S. Ct. 2344,  
12 176 L. Ed. 2d 565 (2010).

13 The current Petition challenges the same conviction and sentence. (Petition at 2,  
14 4 & Exhibits A-C.)

## 15 II.

### 16 DISCUSSION

17 The Petition was filed after enactment of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death  
18 Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”). Therefore, the Court applies the AEDPA in reviewing  
19 the petition. *Lindh v. Murphy*, 521 U.S. 320, 336, 117 S. Ct. 2059, 138 L. Ed. 2d 481  
20 (1997).

21 The AEDPA provides, in pertinent part: “Before a second or successive  
22 application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move  
23 in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider  
24 the application.” 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A). A district court does not have jurisdiction to  
25 consider a “second or successive” petition absent authorization from the Ninth Circuit.  
26 *Burton v. Stewart*, 549 U.S. 147, 152, 127 S. Ct. 793, 166 L. Ed. 2d 628 (2007); *Cooper*  
27 *v. Calderon*, 274 F.3d 1270, 1274 (9th Cir. 2001) (“When the AEDPA is in play, the  
28 district court may not, in the absence of proper authorization from the court of appeals,

1 consider a second or successive habeas application.”) (citation and quotation marks  
2 omitted).

3 Here, the Petition is a second or successive petition that challenges the same  
4 conviction and sentence imposed by the same judgment of the state court as in *Jenkins*  
5 *I*. (Petition at 2, 5.) The petition in *Jenkins I* was denied with prejudice and on the  
6 merits. See *Beaty v. Schriro*, 554 F.3d 780 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 130 S. Ct. 364  
7 (2009).

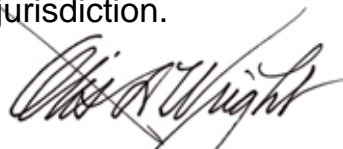
8 It plainly appears from the face of the Petition that Petitioner has not received  
9 authorization from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to file a second or successive  
10 petition. This Court must, therefore, dismiss the Petition as a successive petition for  
11 which it lacks jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3). See *Burton*, 549 U.S. at 152.

12 Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States Courts  
13 provides that “[i]f it plainly appears from the face of the petition and any attached  
14 exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court, the judge must  
15 dismiss the petition and direct the clerk to notify the petitioner.” Here, summary  
16 dismissal is warranted.

17 **ORDER**

18 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Judgment be entered summarily dismissing the  
19 habeas petition and action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

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21 Date: March 7, 2011

  
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OTIS D. WRIGHT II  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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23 Presented By:

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ALICIA G. ROSENBERG  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE