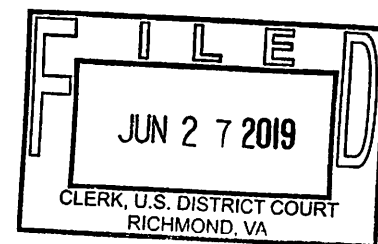


**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Richmond Division**



JAMAR HICKMAN,

Petitioner,

v.

Civil Action No. **3:19CV256**

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

Respondent.

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Petitioner, a Virginia inmate proceeding *pro se*, filed a 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition (§ 2254 Petition,” ECF No. 3). In March of this year, the Court dismissed a § 2254 petition filed by Petitioner for lack of exhaustion. *Hickman v. Commonwealth*, No. 3:19CV18 (E.D. Va. Mar. 20, 2019); (ECF Nos. 10, 11.) Petitioner does not appear to have attempted to exhaust his state court remedies since that time.

Before a state prisoner can bring a § 2254 petition in federal district court, the prisoner must first have “exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A). Exhaustion is accomplished by presenting the claims to the Supreme Court of Virginia for review either on direct appeal or in a collateral proceeding. Although Petitioner now states that he filed an appeal with the Court of Appeals of Virginia and received no result, and simply wrote to the Supreme Court of Virginia (§ 2254 Pet. 3), he fails to demonstrate that he has previously raised his claims in the appropriate manner before the Supreme Court of Virginia. To the extent that Petitioner believes that the prior § 2254 petition filed in this Court somehow exhausted his state remedies, he is incorrect. (*See id.* at 6–13.) Any § 2254 petition filed in federal

court has no bearing on state exhaustion. Thus, the record fails to indicate that Petitioner has properly exhausted his state court remedies with respect to his claims.

Accordingly, by Memorandum Order entered on May 23, 2019, the Court directed Petitioner, within eleven (11) days of the date of entry thereof, to show cause why the present § 2254 Petition should not be dismissed without prejudice for lack of exhaustion. The Court warned Petitioner that the failure to comply with the Court's directive would result in summary dismissal of the action.

On June 3, 2019, the Court received Petitioner's response. (ECF No. 6.) From a review of his submissions, it is evident that Petitioner experienced problems with his attorney perfecting his appeal. Petitioner has clearly not presented his claims to or received a ruling on his claims from the Supreme Court of Virginia. As the Court previously explained to Petitioner, although he faults his attorney for the failure to appeal, Petitioner could present his claims *pro se* to the state courts. Thus, Petitioner has failed to show good cause as to why he has failed to exhaust his claims. Accordingly, the action will be DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. Petitioner may file a § 2254 petition in this Court after he has exhausted his remedies in state court.

An appeal may not be taken from the final order in a § 2254 proceeding unless a judge issues a certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A). A certificate of appealability will not issue unless a prisoner makes "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). This requirement is satisfied only when "reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were 'adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.'" *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (quoting *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 & n.4

(1983)). No law or evidence suggests that Petitioner is entitled to further consideration in this matter. A certificate of appealability will be DENIED.

An appropriate Order shall accompany this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: *26 June 2019*
Richmond, Virginia

/s/ JAG

John A. Gibney, Jr.
United States District Judge