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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BRANDON FAVOR,)	Case No. CV 16-8494-JGB (JEM)
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	ORDER SUMMARILY DISMISSING
v.)	SUCCESSIVE PETITION FOR WRIT OF
)	HABEAS CORPUS AND DENYING
NIKKI MINAJ, BABY CASH MONEY)	CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY
RECORDS, and MAXINE A.,)	
)	
Respondents.)	

On November 9, 2016, Brandon Favor (“Petitioner”), a prisoner in state custody proceeding pro se, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (“Petition”), in which he challenges his 2008 conviction and 2009 sentence in Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BA285265 (“State Court Conviction”).

Petitioner previously filed a federal habeas petition in this Court, Brandon Alexander Favor v. Daniel Paramo, Case number CV 14-4441-JGB (JEM) (“First Habeas Action”), challenging the State Court Decision. The First Habeas Action was dismissed with prejudice on October 21, 2016.

Petitioner has filed several habeas petitions since the First Habeas Action was dismissed, including this one, all of which challenge the State Court Decision.

1 As set forth more fully below, the instant Petition must be dismissed as an
2 unauthorized successive habeas petition.

3 **PRIOR PROCEEDINGS**

4 On July 30, 2008, a Los Angeles County Superior Court jury found Petitioner guilty of
5 one count of first degree murder (Cal. Penal Code § 187(a)), two counts of attempted
6 murder (Cal. Penal Code §§ 664/187(a)), and two counts of second degree robbery (Cal.
7 Penal Code § 211). The jury further found true the special circumstance allegation that the
8 murder was committed in the course of a robbery (Cal. Penal Code § 190.2(a)(17)(A)); the
9 allegation that each attempted murder was committed willfully, deliberately, and with
10 premeditation (Cal. Penal Code § 664(a)), and the allegation as to each count that a
11 principal was armed with a firearm in the commission of the offense (Cal. Penal Code §
12 12022(a)(1)). (2 Clerk's Transcript ["CT"] at 421-25; 6 Reporter's Transcript ["RT"] at 1587-
13 91.) On April 7, 2009, the trial court sentenced Petitioner to state prison for an aggregate
14 term of life without the possibility of parole. (2 CT at 467-73; 8 RT at 3614-18.)¹

15 On May 30, 2014, Petitioner filed in the First Habeas Action in this Court. On
16 October 21, 2016, the First Habeas Action was denied on the merits and dismissed with
17 prejudice.

18 **DISCUSSION**

19 **I. Duty to Screen**

20 This Court has a duty to screen habeas corpus petitions. See Rules Governing §
21 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts, Rule 4 Advisory Committee Notes. Rule 4
22 requires a district court to examine a habeas corpus petition, and if it plainly appears from
23 the face of the petition and any annexed exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief,

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25 ¹ More specifically, the court imposed the statutory term of life without the possibility
26 of parole for the special circumstance felony-murder, life terms with the possibility of parole
27 for each attempted murder, and one year statutory terms for each of the three armed
28 principal allegations, all to run consecutively to each other; the court otherwise imposed and
stayed determinate terms of four years (mid term of three years consecutive to the one year
term for the armed principal allegations) for each robbery conviction. (See 8 RT at 3614-
18.)

1 the judge shall make an order for summary dismissal of the petition. Id.; see also Local
2 Rule 72-3.2.

3 **II. Successive Petition**

4 The Petition must be dismissed as a successive petition over which this Court lacks
5 jurisdiction. The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”)
6 amended 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b) to read, in pertinent part, as follows:

7 (b)(1) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas
8 corpus application under section 2254 that was presented in a prior
9 application shall be dismissed.

10 (2) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus
11 application under section 2254 that was not presented in a prior
12 application shall be dismissed unless –

13 (A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule
14 of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral
15 review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable;
16 or

17 (B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have
18 been discovered previously through the exercise of due
19 diligence; and [¶] (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven
20 and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be
21 sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but
22 for constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have
23 found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

24 (3)(A) Before a second or successive application permitted by
25 this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the
26 appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to
27 consider the application.
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1 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1)-(3)(A); see also Rule 9 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases in the
2 United States District Courts.

3 AEDPA “greatly restricts the power of federal courts to award relief to state prisoners
4 who file second or successive habeas corpus applications.” Tyler v. Cain, 533 U.S. 656,
5 661 (2001). AEDPA “creates a ‘gatekeeping’ mechanism for the consideration of second or
6 successive applications in district court.” Felker v. Turpin, 518 U.S. 651, 657 (1996); see
7 also Stewart v. Martinez-Villareal, 523 U.S. 637, 641 (1998). Second or successive habeas
8 petitions are subject to the “extremely stringent” requirements of AEDPA. Babbitt v.
9 Woodford, 177 F.3d 744, 745 (9th Cir. 1999). A petition will be considered “second or
10 successive” even if an appeal is pending in the initial habeas matter. See Beaty v. Schriro,
11 554 F.3d 780, 782-83 & n.1 (9th Cir. 2009).

12 “Before a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the
13 district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order
14 authorizing the district court to consider the application.” 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).
15 Second or successive habeas petitions filed in the district court without an authorizing order
16 from the court of appeals shall be dismissed. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b); see also Burton v.
17 Stewart, 549 U.S. 147, 153 (2007) (where petitioner neither sought nor received
18 authorization from Court of Appeals before filing second or successive petition, district court
19 should have dismissed petition for lack of jurisdiction). “When the AEDPA is in play, the
20 district court may not, in the absence of proper authorization from the court of appeals,
21 consider a second or successive habeas application.” Cooper v. Calderon, 274 F.3d 1270,
22 1274 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting Libby v. Magnusson, 177 F.3d 43, 46 (1st Cir. 1999)).

23 Here, Petitioner challenges the same State Court Conviction that he challenged in
24 the First Habeas Action. That case was dismissed with prejudice. Under AEDPA,
25 Petitioner was required to obtain an order from the Ninth Circuit authorizing the Court to
26 consider his claims prior to filing this case. Because he did not do so, this Court is without
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1 jurisdiction to entertain the Petition. Burton, 549 U.S. at 153; see also 28 U.S.C. §
2 2244(b)(3)(A).²

3 CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

4 Under AEDPA, a state prisoner seeking to appeal a district court’s final order in a
5 habeas corpus proceeding must obtain a Certificate of Appealability (“COA”) from the
6 district judge or a circuit judge. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A). A COA may issue “only if the
7 applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” Id. at §
8 2253(c)(2); accord Williams v. Calderon, 83 F.3d 281, 286 (9th Cir. 1996). “A petitioner
9 satisfies this standard by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district
10 court’s resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues
11 presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” Miller-El v.
12 Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003); see also Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84
13 (2000).

14 When a district court dismisses a petition on procedural grounds, the reviewing court
15 should apply a two-step analysis, and a COA should issue if the petitioner can show both:
16 (1) “that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its
17 procedural ruling[;]” and (2) “that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the
18 petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right[.]” Slack, 529 U.S. at 478.

19 The Court is dismissing the Petition without prejudice because it is a second or
20 successive petition. Since the Petition is clearly a second or successive petition, Petitioner
21 cannot make the requisite showing “that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether
22 the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.” Slack, 529 U.S. at 478.

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24 ² Ninth Circuit Rule 22-3(a) provides that “if an application for authorization to file a
25 second or successive section 2254 petition . . . is mistakenly submitted to the district court,
26 the district court shall refer it to the court of appeals.” In this case, there is no indication that
27 the instant Petition is actually an application for authorization to file a second or successive
28 petition that was mistakenly filed here, and the Court declines to construe it as such. If
Petitioner seeks authorization to file a successive habeas petition, he should submit his
application directly to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in compliance with Ninth Circuit
Rule 22-3.

ORDER

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The Petition is **dismissed without prejudice** for lack of jurisdiction;
2. A Certificate of Appealability is **denied**.

DATED: January 17, 2017



JESUS G. BERNAL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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