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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11	RONALD ADAMS,) No. CV 17-3218 R (FFM)
12	Petitioner,) ORDER SUMMARILY
13	v. Petitioner,) ORDER SUMMARILY DISMISSING PETITION FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER
14	WARDEN J. GASTELO, JURISDICTION
15	Respondent. () REFERRING THE PETITION TO THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS PURSUANT TO NINTH CIRCUIT
16	PURSUANT TO NINTH CIRCUIT RULE 22-3(A);
17) DENYING A CERTIFICATE OF
18	APPEALABILITY
19	DISMISSAL OF HABEAS PETITION WITHOUT PREJUDICE

DISMISSAL OF HABEAS PETITION WITHOUT PREJUDICE

On or about April 28, 2017, Petitioner Ronald Adams ("Petitioner") filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in State Custody ("Petition"), pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (Dkt. 1.) The Petition challenges a 1981 conviction for committing lewd or lascivious acts with a minor (Cal. Penal Code § 288).

The Court takes judicial notice of its files with respect to a prior habeas petition (the "Prior Petition")¹ Petitioner filed in this Court on or about May 5, 2004 (Case No.

¹ The Court takes judicial notice of the prior decision rendered by this Court, available on the PACER database. See Mir v. Little Co. of Mary Hosp., 844 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1988) (court may take judicial notice of court records).

04-cv-3190-JVS-AN). The Court notes that the Prior Petition attacked the same conviction as the present Petition. On June 17, 2004, the Prior Petition was dismissed with prejudice as time-barred.

The pending Petition is governed by the provisions of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214) ("AEDPA") which became effective April 24, 1996. Section 106 of the AEDPA amended 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b) to read, in pertinent part, as follows:

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

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

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

(B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and

(ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in lightof the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish byclear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error,no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guiltyof the underlying offense.

(3)(A) Before a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate

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court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.

The Prior Petition was denied on the ground that it was barred by the one-year period of limitation. A "dismissal of a section 2254 habeas petition for failure to comply with the statute of limitations renders subsequent petitions second or successive for purposes of the AEDPA." *McNabb v. Yates*, 576 F.3d 1028, 1030 (9th Cir. 2009). Therefore, because the Petition now pending challenges the same conviction as Petitioner's Prior Petition, it constitutes a second and/or successive petition within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b). To the extent Petitioner seeks to pursue the same claims he previously asserted, the Petition is barred by the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1). To the extent Petitioner seeks to pursue claims not previously asserted, it was incumbent on him under § 2244(b)(3)(A) to secure an order from the Ninth Circuit authorizing the District Court to consider the Petition, prior to his filing of it in this Court. Petitioner's failure to secure such an order from the Ninth Circuit deprives the Court of subject matter jurisdiction.

"REFERRAL" OF HABEAS CORPUS PETITION TO NINTH CIRCUIT

Ninth Circuit Rule 22-3(a) states, in pertinent part, that "[i]f a second or successive petition or motion, or an application for authorization to file such a petition or motion, is mistakenly submitted to the district court, the district court shall refer it to the court of appeals."

Therefore, to the extent the Petition was "mistakenly submitted" to this Court, the Petition must be referred to the court of appeals. However, it is unclear whether the district court may both "refer" the Petition to the Ninth Circuit and, at the same time, dismiss the Petition. After reviewing numerous district court cases in this circuit, this Court concludes that simultaneous referral and dismissal is appropriate. *See Cielto v. Hedgpeth*, 2014 WL 1801110 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 23, 2014).

Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing § 2254 Actions provides: (a) Certificate of Appealability. The district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant. Before entering the final order, the court may direct the parties to submit arguments on whether a certificate should issue. If the court issues a certificate, the court must state the specific issue or issues that satisfy the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). If the court denies a certificate, the parties may not appeal the denial but may seek a certificate from the court of appeals under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. A motion to reconsider a denial does not extend the time to appeal.

Here, given the Court's ruling on settled legal issues, the Court does not require any arguments from the parties on whether a certificate of appealability ("COA") should issue.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2), a COA may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." Here, the Court dismissed the Petition on the ground that it was a second or successive petition. Thus, the Court's determination of whether a COA should issue is governed by the Supreme Court's decision in *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 120 S. Ct. 1595, 146 L. Ed. 2d 542 (2000), where the Supreme Court held that,

[w]hen the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds
without reaching the prisoner's underlying constitutional claim, a COA
should issue when the prisoner shows, at least, that jurists of reason would
find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a
constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether
the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.

529 U.S. at 484.

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As the Supreme Court further explained:

Section 2253 mandates that both showings be made before the court of appeals may entertain the appeal. Each component of the § 2253(c) showing is part of a threshold inquiry, and a court may find that it can dispose of the application in a fair and prompt manner if it proceeds first to resolve the issue whose answer is more apparent from the record and arguments.

529 U.S. at 485.

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Here, the Court finds that its ruling is not one in which "jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling" that the Court has no jurisdiction over the Petition.

ORDER

Pursuant to Ninth Circuit Rule 22-3(a), the Court refers the habeas Petition to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit for consideration as an application for leave to file a second-or-successive habeas petition. The Clerk of Court shall send a copy of the habeas Petition and a copy of this Order to the Clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The Clerk of Court shall provide petitioner with a form recommended by the Ninth Circuit for filing an Application for Leave to File Second or Successive Petition Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 or Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

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1	This action is dismissed without prejudice for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction
2	pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States
3	District Courts.
4	LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.
5	A certificate of appealability is denied.
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8	DATED: May 23, 2017
9	VEN
10	MANUEL L. REAL
11	United States District Judge
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13	Presented by:
14	/S/FREDERICK F. MUMM
15	FREDERICK F. MUMM
16	United States Magistrate Judge
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