

1 In this latest Petition, petitioner claims that his constitutional rights were
2 violated because he was detained for five and a half months after his arrest without
3 being notified of the nature of the charges against him.

4 On three prior occasions, petitioner has requested permission in the Ninth
5 Circuit Court of Appeals to file a successive petition, but he has never been granted
6 permission to do so. The first request was denied in February 2014, in Case
7 Number 14-70287. The second request was denied in May 2017, in Case Number
8 16-72708. The third request (which raises the same claim as this Petition) was filed
9 on June 16, 2017, and it is still pending in Case Number 17-71767.

10 The provisions of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996
11 (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214) (“AEDPA”) governing successive petitions apply
12 to all habeas petitions filed after the effective date of the AEDPA on April 24,
13 1996, without regard to when the conviction was sustained or when the first petition
14 was filed. *See Cooper v. Calderon*, 274 F.3d 1270, 1272 (9th Cir. 2001); *United*
15 *States v. Villa-Gomez*, 208 F.3d 1160, 1163-64 (9th Cir. 2000). Section 106 of the
16 AEDPA, amended as 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b), reads in pertinent part as follows:

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

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

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

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

28 (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and

1 viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to
2 establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional
3 error, no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guilty
4 of the underlying offense.

5 (3) (A) Before a second or successive application permitted
6 by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in
7 the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district
8 court to consider the application.

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10 The pending Petition constitutes a successive petition challenging the same
11 judgment of conviction as did the habeas petition in Case Number CV 13-7464-
12 JVS-RZ, which was denied as untimely and dismissed with prejudice. *See, e.g.,*
13 *McNabb v. Yates*, 576 F.3d 1028, 1030 (9th Cir. 2009) (holding that dismissal of a
14 habeas petition as time barred under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1) constitutes a
15 disposition on the merits and renders a subsequent petition second or successive for
16 purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)). Thus, to the extent that petitioner now is
17 purporting to again challenge his state conviction, it was incumbent on him under
18 § 2244(b)(3)(A) to secure an order from the Ninth Circuit authorizing the District
19 Court to consider his claims, prior to his filing of the instant action in the District
20 Court. Petitioner has not secured authorization from the Ninth Circuit to file a
21 successive petition. His failure to do so deprives the Court of subject matter
22 jurisdiction. *See Cooper*, 274 F.3d at 1274.¹

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24 ¹ The Court does not construe the now pending Petition as having been
25 “mistakenly” submitted in the District Court rather than the Court of Appeals.
26 From all indications, petitioner intended to file a successive petition in the District
27 Court. Moreover, petitioner apparently is aware of the procedures for filing an
28 application in the Court of Appeals for authorization to file a successive petition
because he has filed such an application previously. Accordingly, there is no basis
for referral to the Court of Appeals under Ninth Circuit Rule 22-3. If petitioner
wishes to file a successive petition in the District Court, he must first obtain

1 IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that this action be summarily dismissed
2 without prejudice, pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in
3 the United States District Courts.

4 LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

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6 DATED: June 28, 2017



8 JAMES V. SELNA
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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27 authorization from the Court of Appeals via an application filed in the Court of
28 Appeals demonstrating his entitlement to such authorization. *See* Ninth Circuit
Rule 22-3; 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).