

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 PATRICK GLENN GOODWIN, ) 1:11-cv-01123-JLT HC  
12 Petitioner, ) ORDER DISMISSING SUCCESSIVE  
13 v. ) PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS  
14 ) CORPUS PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §  
2244(b)  
15 M. D. BITER, Warden, ) ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT  
16 Respondent. ) TO ENTER JUDGEMENT AND CLOSE  
FILE  
17  
ORDER DECLINING TO ISSUE A  
CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

19 Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for writ of habeas corpus  
20 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner filed his written consent to the jurisdiction of the United  
21 States Magistrate Judge for all purposes on July 17, 2011. (Doc. 5).

22 In the petition, Petitioner challenges his 1995 conviction in Fresno County Superior Court for  
23 being a felon in possession of a firearm (Cal. Pen. Code § 1201.1(a)). (Doc. 1, p. 1). Petitioner was  
24 sentenced, under California's Three Strikes law, to an indeterminate prison term of twenty-five  
25 years-to-life. (Doc. 1, p. 1).

26 A review of the Court's dockets and files shows Petitioner has previously sought habeas

1 relief with respect to this conviction.<sup>1</sup> In case no. 1:97-cv-05132-AWI-DLB HC, the petition, which  
2 was litigated over a period of four years, raised four grounds for relief: (1) Petitioner's stipulation to  
3 admit evidence of his two prior "Three Strikes" convictions was invalid; (2) California's Three  
4 Strikes law is unconstitutionally vague; (3) California's Three Strikes law violates Petitioner's  
5 federal equal protection rights; (4) the trial court erred in using one of Petitioner's prior "strike"  
6 convictions as both the predicate felony for the substantive offense of being a felon in possession of  
7 a weapon and as one of the two enhancing "strikes." The United States District Judge assigned to  
8 that prior petition denied it on the merits and entered judgment against Petitioner on April 27, 1999.  
9 The Court's records also indicate that, on review, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth  
10 Circuit denied issuance of a certificate of appealability and dismissed the appeal on October 26,  
11 1999.

12 In the latest petition, Petitioner raises four additional claims relating to his 1995 conviction:  
13 (1) an argument that Petitioner should be permitted to raise these claims in a second or successive  
14 petition because he has exercised due diligence and there is an external cause for the delay, i.e., a set  
15 of facts not discovered by appellate counsel<sup>2</sup> and a subsequent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court  
16 in Cunningham v. California, 549 U.S. 270, 127 S.Ct. 826 (2007); (2) the trial court violated  
17 Petitioner's constitutional rights by "splitting" his 1986 conviction into two separate "strikes"; (3)  
18 Petitioner was denied a jury instruction on the lesser included offense, violating his federal  
19 constitutional rights; (4) due to a "change" in the law based on the United States Supreme Court's  
20 decision in Cunningham, Petitioner now argues that the "strike" enhancements were a violation of  
21 his constitutional rights and justify his delay in bringing this "second and successive" petition. (Doc.  
22 1, pp. 4-16).

23 Petitioner's claims notwithstanding, because the instant petition is a second or successive  
24 petition and because Petitioner has not obtained the permission of the United States Court of  
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26 <sup>1</sup>The Court takes judicial notice of the docket in case no. 1:99-cv-06338-OWW-SMS HC. Fed. R. Evid. 201(b);  
27 United States v. Bernal-Obeso, 989 F.2d 331, 333 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.1993); Valerio v. Boise Cascade Corp., 80 F.R.D. 626, 635 n.1  
(N.D.Cal.1978), aff'd, 645 F.2d 699, (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.) (Judicial notice may be taken of court records).

28 <sup>2</sup>Petitioner never explains the nature of these "facts not discovered by appellate counsel," nor does Petitioner set  
forth evidence of whatever "reasonable diligence" Petitioner undertook to discover these facts, nor how the discovery of these  
undisclosed facts bears upon any federal constitutional right.

1 Appeals for the Ninth Circuit prior to filing the instant petition, this Court must dismiss the petition.

## 2 DISCUSSION

3 A federal court must dismiss a second or successive petition that raises the same grounds as a  
4 prior petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1). The Court must also dismiss a second or successive petition  
5 raising a new ground unless the petitioner can show that 1) the claim rests on a new, retroactive,  
6 constitutional right or 2) the factual basis of the claim was not previously discoverable through due  
7 diligence, and these new facts establish by clear and convincing evidence that but for the  
8 constitutional error, no reasonable fact-finder would have found the applicant guilty of the  
9 underlying offense. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(2)(A)-(B). However, it is not the district court that decides  
10 whether a second or successive petition meets these requirements, which allow a petitioner to file a  
11 second or successive petition.

12 Section 2244 (b)(3)(A) provides: "Before a second or successive application permitted by this  
13 section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an  
14 order authorizing the district court to consider the application." In other words, Petitioner must  
15 obtain leave from the Ninth Circuit before he can file a second or successive petition in district court.  
16 See Felker v. Turpin, 518 U.S. 651, 656-657 (1996). This Court must dismiss any second or  
17 successive petition unless the Court of Appeals has given Petitioner leave to file the petition because  
18 a district court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over a second or successive petition. Pratt v. United  
19 States, 129 F.3d 54, 57 (1st Cir. 1997); Greenawalt v. Stewart, 105 F.3d 1268, 1277 (9th Cir. 1997),  
20 *cert. denied*, 117 S.Ct. 794 (1997); Nunez v. United States, 96 F.3d 990, 991 (7th Cir. 1996).

21 Because the current petition was filed after April 24, 1996, the provisions of the  
22 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) apply to Petitioner's current  
23 petition. Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320, 327 (1997).

24 From even a cursory review of the claims in the instant petition, it is patently clear that none  
25 of those claims rests on a "new, retroactive constitutional right."<sup>3</sup> Moreover, as mentioned, it is not  
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27 <sup>3</sup>In Butler v. Curry, 528 F.3d 624 (9th Cir. 2008), the Ninth Circuit clarified that the Cunningham decision, by  
28 holding that the decision was compelled by the Supreme Court's prior decision in Blakely v. Washington, 542 U.S. 296  
(2004), such that the decision as to whether a petitioner's constitutional rights herein were violated rests, as a threshold matter,  
on whether or not his conviction became final before Blakely, *not* Cunningham, was decided. Citing Teague v. Lane, 489

1 this Court's duty to determine whether Petitioner has met the criteria for filing a second and  
2 successive petition; rather, that responsibility lies with the Ninth Circuit, should Petitioner ever seek  
3 that court's permission to file a second and successive petition in this Court.

4 In that regard, Petitioner has made no showing that he has obtained prior leave from the  
5 Ninth Circuit to file his successive petition attacking his 1995 Fresno County conviction. That being  
6 so, this Court has no jurisdiction to consider Petitioner's renewed application for relief from that  
7 conviction under Section 2254, and therefore the Court must dismiss the petition. See Greenawalt,  
8 105 F.3d at 1277; Nunez, 96 F.3d at 991. If Petitioner desires to proceed in bringing this petition for  
9 writ of habeas corpus, he must first file for leave to do so with the Ninth Circuit. See 28 U.S.C. §  
10 2244 (b)(3).

11 Furthermore, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. A state prisoner  
12 seeking a writ of habeas corpus has no absolute entitlement to appeal a district court's denial of his  
13 petition, and an appeal is only allowed in certain circumstances. Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322,  
14 335-336 (2003). The controlling statute in determining whether to issue a certificate of  
15 appealability is 28 U.S.C. § 2253, which provides as follows:

16 (a) In a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding under section 2255 before a district judge,  
17 the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the court of appeals for the circuit in  
which the proceeding is held.  
18 (b) There shall be no right of appeal from a final order in a proceeding to test the validity of a  
warrant to remove to another district or place for commitment or trial a person charged with a  
19 criminal offense against the United States, or to test the validity of such person's detention  
pending removal proceedings.  
20 (c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not

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21 U.S. 288, 306, 109 S.Ct. 1060 (1989), the Ninth Circuit panel stated as follows:

22 Apprendi, Blakely, and Booker made "courts throughout the land" aware that sentencing schemes that raise the  
23 maximum possible term based on facts not found by a jury violate the constitutional rights of defendants.  
24 [Cunningham, supra.] at 306. No principles of comity or federalism would be served by refusing to apply this rule  
to functionally indistinguishable state sentencing schemes on collateral review. Cunningham thus *did not announce*  
a new rule of constitutional law and may be applied retroactively on collateral review.

25 Butler, supra, at 639. (Emphasis supplied). Blakely is therefore the case on which Petitioner's Cunningham claim depends  
26 because Blakely is not retroactively applied. Schardt v. Payne, 414 F.3d 1025, 1038 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). In other words,  
27 Cunningham cannot be applied retroactively for cases which were final prior to Blakely. Petitioner does not provide  
28 information on when his direct appeal became final; however, considering that the Court of Appeal's decision was dated July  
22, 1996, it is a virtual certainty that the state supreme court's denial of his petition for review would have occurred no later  
than some time in 1997, clearly years before Blakely was decided on June 24, 2004. Thus, under Teague, Cunningham could  
not apply retroactively to Petitioner's sentence.

be taken to the court of appeals from--

- (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court; or
- (B) the final order in a proceeding under section 2255.

(2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

(3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph (2).

If a court denied a petitioner's petition, the court may only issue a certificate of appealability

when a petitioner makes a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To make a substantial showing, the petitioner must establish that “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 (1983)).

In the present case, the Court finds that Petitioner has not made the required substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right to justify the issuance of a certificate of appealability. Reasonable jurists would not find the Court's determination that Petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas corpus relief debatable, wrong, or deserving of encouragement to proceed further.

## ORDER

Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

1. The Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Doc. 1), is DISMISSED for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction; and,
2. The Clerk of the Court is DIRECTED to enter judgment and close the file.
3. The Court DECLINES to issue a certificate of appealability.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 29, 2011

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston

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UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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