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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CLARENCE LEON DEWS,
Petitioner,

v.

WARDEN,
Respondent.

Case No. 1:14-cv-01113 LJO MJS (HC)
**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION TO
DISMISS SUCCESSIVE PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT
TO 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)**

Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

In the petition filed on July 14, 2014, Petitioner challenges his October 12, 2011 conviction of receiving stolen property in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Fresno. A review of the Court's dockets and files shows Petitioner has previously sought habeas relief with respect to this conviction. In case number 1:12-cv-00450-AWI-SKO, Petitioner challenged the same underlying conviction. On August 9, 2012, the petition was denied on the merits. See Dews v. Kern Valley State Prison, E.D. Cal. Case No. 1:12-cv-00450-AWI-SKO, ECF Nos. 22, 25. On April 30, 2013, Petitioner filed a second petition challenging the conviction. It was denied as successive on August 2, 2013. See Dews v. Biter, E.D. Cal. Case No. 1:13-cv-00626-AWI-SKO, ECF Nos. 7,

1 22.

2 **I. DISCUSSION**

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

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

23 Because the current petition was filed after April 24, 1996, the provisions of the
24 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 apply to Petitioner's current
25 petition. Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320, 327 (1997). Petitioner makes no showing that
26 he has obtained prior leave from the Ninth Circuit to file his successive petition attacking
27 the conviction. That being so, this Court has no jurisdiction to consider Petitioner's
28 renewed application for relief under Section 2254 and must dismiss the petition. See

1 Greenawalt, 105 F.3d at 1277. If Petitioner desires to proceed in bringing this petition for
2 writ of habeas corpus, he must file for leave to do so with the Ninth Circuit. See 28
3 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3).

4 **II. ORDER AND RECOMMENDATION**

5 The Court RECOMMENDS that the petition for writ of habeas corpus be
6 DISMISSED as successive.

7 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
8 Court Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636
9 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court,
10 Eastern District of California. Within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy, any
11 party may file written objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a
12 document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and
13 Recommendations." Replies to the objections shall be served and filed within fourteen
14 (14) days (plus three days if served by mail) after service of the objections. The Court
15 will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(c). The
16 parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the
17 right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: July 28, 2014

21 /s/ Michael J. Seng
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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