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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 CIXTO CRUIZ MURILLO,

12 Petitioner,

13 v.

14 RONALD COULLARD,

15 Respondent.
16

Case No. 1:14-cv-02035-SAB-HC

ORDER DISMISSING PETITION FOR
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT
TO ENTER JUDGMENT AND CLOSE
CASE

ORDER DECLINING ISSUANCE OF
CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY
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18 Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for writ of habeas corpus
19 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. He has consented to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate Judge
20 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c).

21 On November 22, 2014, Petitioner filed the instant federal petition in the Sacramento
22 Division of the Eastern District of California. (ECF No. 1). On December 22, 2014, the petition
23 was transferred to this Court. (ECF No. 5). It appears that Petitioner is challenging a conviction
24 sustained in Tulare County Superior Court in 2000 and the revocation of parole.

25 A review of the Court's dockets and files shows Petitioner has previously sought habeas
26 relief in this Court with respect to this conviction in Murillo v. The Fifth Appellate Court, Case
27 No. 1:12-CV-00656-SKO-HC. In that case, the petition was dismissed without leave to amend
28 because Petitioner had not alleged specific facts that pointed to a real possibility of constitutional

1 error affecting the fact or duration of his confinement and there was no basis for a conclusion
2 that he could state tenable claims if he were granted leave to amend. The Court notes that the
3 instant petition raises virtually the same claims as the prior petition.

4 I.

5 DISCUSSION

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

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

24 Because the current petition was filed after April 24, 1996, the provisions of the
25 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) apply to Petitioner's current
26 petition. Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320, 327 (1997). In Case No. 1:12-CV-00656-SKO-HC, the
27 Court dismissed the petition and found that there was "no basis for a conclusion that he could
28 state tenable claims if he were granted leave to amend," which was a decision that Petitioner's

1 claims were uncognizable, and the dismissal was an adjudication on the merits of the claims. A
2 dismissal because a claim is uncognizable is a dismissal on the merits for the purposes of the
3 second or successive petition rule. See Graham v. Costello, 299 F.3d 129, 134 (2d Cir. 2002);
4 Dellenbach v. Hanks, 76 F.3d 820, 823 (7th Cir. 1996) (holding that when a petition is dismissed
5 because it is plain that there is no claim, and not merely because it is implausible given the lack
6 of details or supporting documentation, then there was an adjudication on the merits for the
7 successive or second petition rule). The dismissal of the first petition was not for a technical or
8 procedural deficiency that could have been cured, or because the Petitioner did not provide
9 adequate substantiation of his claim. See Sanders v. United States, 373 U.S. 1, 19, 83 S.Ct.
10 1068, 1079, 10 L.Ed.2d 148 (1963) (holding that dismissal of a previous petition “because it
11 stated only bald legal conclusions with no supporting factual allegations....was not on the
12 merits”).

13 As Petitioner’s previous petition was a dismissal on the merits for the purposes of
14 determining whether a subsequent petition is successive, he must obtain authorization from the
15 Ninth Circuit before filing a successive petition. Petitioner makes no showing that he has
16 obtained prior leave from the Ninth Circuit to file his successive petition attacking the
17 conviction. That being so, this Court has no jurisdiction to consider Petitioner's renewed
18 application for relief from that conviction under Section 2254 and must dismiss the petition. See
19 Greenawalt, 105 F.3d at 1277; Nunez, 96 F.3d at 991.

20 II.

21 CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

22 A prisoner seeking a writ of habeas corpus has no absolute entitlement to appeal a district
23 court’s denial of his petition, and an appeal is only allowed in certain circumstances. Miller-El
24 v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 335-36 (2003). The controlling statute in determining whether to
25 issue a certificate of appealability is 28 U.S.C. § 2253, which provides as follows:

26 (a) In a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding under section 2255 before a
27 district judge, the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the court
of appeals for the circuit in which the proceeding is held.

28 (b) There shall be no right of appeal from a final order in a proceeding to test the

1 validity of a warrant to remove to another district or place for commitment or trial
2 a person charged with a criminal offense against the United States, or to test the
validity of such person's detention pending removal proceedings.

3 (c) (1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an
4 appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from—

5 (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the
detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State
6 court; or

7 (B) the final order in a proceeding under section 2255.

8 (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
9 right.

10 (3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate
which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph
11 (2).

12 If a court denies a petitioner's petition, the court may only issue a certificate of
13 appealability "if jurists of reason could disagree with the district court's resolution of his
14 constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve
15 encouragement to proceed further." Miller-El, 537 U.S. at 327; Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473,
16 484 (2000). While the petitioner is not required to prove the merits of his case, he must
17 demonstrate "something more than the absence of frivolity or the existence of mere good faith on
18 his . . . part." Miller-El, 537 U.S. at 338.

19 In the present case, the Court does not find that reasonable jurists would find the Court's
20 determination that Petitioner's petition is a second or successive petition debatable, wrong, or
21 deserving of encouragement to proceed further. Accordingly, the Court hereby declines to issue
22 a certificate of appealability.

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ORDER

Based on the foregoing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

- 1) The petition for writ of habeas corpus is **DISMISSED** as successive;
- 2) The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to enter judgment and terminate the case; and
- 3) The Court **DECLINES** to issue a certificate of appealability.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 23, 2015


UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE