1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 JOSHUA DAVIS BLAND, Case No. 1:24-cv-00156-SKO (HC) 12 ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT Petitioner. TO ASSIGN DISTRICT JUDGE 13 v. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION TO 14 CHRISTIAN PFEIFFER, DISMISS SUCCESSIVE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 15 Respondent. **TWENTY-ONE DAY OBJECTION** 16 **DEADLINE**] 17 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 filed the instant petition in this Court on February 2, 2024. Because the petition is successive, the Court will recommend it be **DISMISSED**. 20 **DISCUSSION** 21 22 Rule 4 of the Rules Governing § 2254 Cases requires the Court to make a preliminary review of each petition for writ of habeas corpus. The Court must dismiss a petition "[i]f it 23 plainly appears from the petition . . . that the petitioner is not entitled to relief." Rule 4 of the 24 Rules Governing § 2254 Cases; see also Hendricks v. Vasquez, 908 F.2d 490, 491 (9th Cir. 25 1990). A petition for habeas corpus should not be dismissed without leave to amend unless it 26 27 appears that no tenable claim for relief can be pleaded were such leave granted. Jarvis v. Nelson,

440 F.2d 13, 14 (9th Cir. 1971).

28

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

Section 2244 (b)(3)(A) provides: "Before a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application." In other words, Petitioner must obtain leave from the Ninth Circuit before he can file a second or successive petition in district court. See Felker v. Turpin, 518 U.S. 651, 656-657 (1996). This Court must dismiss any second or successive petition unless the Court of Appeals has given Petitioner leave to file the petition because a district court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over a second or successive petition. Burton v. Stewart, 549 U.S. 147, 152 (2007); Cooper v. Calderon, 274 F.3d 1270, 1274 (9th Cir. 2001).

In this case, Petitioner challenges his 2014 conviction in Fresno County Superior Court for possession or control of child pornography with a prior offense. Petitioner previously sought federal habeas relief in this Court with respect to the same conviction in <u>Bland v. Clark</u>, Case No. 1:18-cv-01141-LJO-EPG (dismissed as time-barred), and <u>Bland v. Warden</u>, Case No. 1:22-cv-01171-JLT-CDB (dismissed as frivolous and successive). The instant petition is successive under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b). Petitioner makes no showing that he has obtained prior leave from the Ninth Circuit to file his successive petition. Therefore, this Court has no jurisdiction to consider Petitioner's renewed application for relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and must dismiss the petition. <u>See Burton</u>, 549 U.S. at 157.

ORDER 1 2 Accordingly, the Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to assign a District Judge to this case. 3 RECOMMENDATION 4 For the foregoing reasons, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that the petition be 5 DISMISSED as successive. 6 This Findings and Recommendation is submitted to the United States District Court 7 Judge assigned to this case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. section 636 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. Within twenty-one (21) days after being served with a copy, Petitioner may file written objections with the Court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to 10 Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendation." The Court will then review the Magistrate 11 12 Judge's ruling pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(C). Petitioner is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. 13 14 Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991). 15 IT IS SO ORDERED. 16 Is/ Sheila K. Oberto Dated: **February 6, 2024** 17 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28