<sup>1</sup>Petitioner is proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) (consent to having the

undersigned preside).

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1 1092, 1096 (9th Cir. 2011) (To establish actual innocence for the purposes of habeas relief, a 2 petitioner "must demonstrate that, in light of all the evidence, it is more likely than not that no 3 reasonable juror would have convicted him." Stephens, 464 F.3d at 898 (quoting Bousley v. United States, 523 U.S. 614, 623, 118 S.Ct. 1604, 140 L.Ed.2d 828 (1998)). A petitioner is 4 5 actually innocent when he was convicted for conduct not prohibited by law. See Reyes-Requena v. United States, 243 F.3d 893, 904 (5th Cir.2001) (summarizing the tests employed by the 7 circuit courts to determine actual innocence). Finally, the change to crack cocaine sentencing policies is not a new rule of *constitutional* law as required by § 2255(h). 8 9 Accordingly, 10 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that petitioner's application for writ of habeas corpus 11 is dismissed without prejudice to petitioner seeking permission in the Ninth Circuit Court of 12 Appeals to file a second motion attacking his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. 13 DATED: May 30, 2011 14 /s/ Gregory G. Hollows 15 **GREGORY G. HOLLOWS** 16 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 17 GGH/kc/barr.0639.dis 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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