

1 petitioner's claims¹ was not contrary to or an unreasonable application of clearly established law
2 as determined by the Supreme Court nor did that rejection result in a decision based upon an
3 unreasonable determination of the facts. (*Id.* at 10–25.)

4 The findings and recommendations were served on petitioner with notice that any
5 objections thereto were to be filed within thirty (30) days of the date of their service. No
6 objections to the pending findings and recommendations have been filed with the court, and the
7 time for doing so has passed.

8 In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), this court has conducted a
9 *de novo* review of the case. Having carefully reviewed the entire file, the undersigned concludes
10 that the magistrate judge's findings and recommendations are supported by the record and proper
11 analysis. Therefore, the findings and recommendations will be adopted and petitioner's request
12 for federal habeas relief will be denied on the merits.

13 In addition, the court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. A petitioner seeking
14 a writ of habeas corpus has no absolute entitlement to appeal a district court's denial of his
15 petition, and an appeal is only allowed in certain circumstances. *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S.
16 322, 335–36 (2003); 28 U.S.C. § 2253. If a court denies a habeas petition on the merits, the court
17 may only issue a certificate of appealability if “jurists of reason could disagree with the district
18 court's resolution of [the petitioner's] constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the
19 issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Miller-El*, 537 U.S.
20 at 327; *see also Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). While the petitioner is not required
21 to prove the merits of his case, he must demonstrate “something more than the absence of
22 frivolity or the existence of mere good faith on his . . . part.” *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 338. In the
23 present case, the court concludes that reasonable jurists would not find the court's determination
24 that the petition should be denied debatable or wrong, or that the issues presented are deserving of

25 ¹ In his pending petition for federal habeas relief, petitioner has presented the following claims:
26 (1) that his right to procedural due process was violated by the trial court's failure to hold a
27 competency hearing; (2) the trial court committed jury instructional error as to petitioner's
28 defense theory of imperfect self-defense; (3) the trial court committed jury instructional error by
failing to define “delusion” in its imperfect self-defense instruction; and (4) his conviction was
tainted by the cumulative impact of error at his trial.

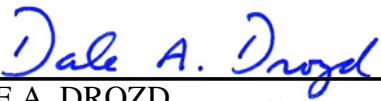
1 encouragement to proceed further. Petitioner has not made the required substantial showing of
2 the denial of a constitutional right. Therefore, the court will decline to issue a certificate of
3 appealability.

4 Accordingly:

- 5 1. The findings and recommendations issued on June 22, 2023 (Doc. No. 23) are
6 adopted in full;
- 7 2. The petition for writ of habeas corpus (Doc. No. 1) is denied;
- 8 3. The court declines to issue a certificate of appealability (28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)); and
- 9 4. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this case.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 Dated: November 20, 2023

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14 DALE A. DROZD
15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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