1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 ANTHONY D. STUART, No. 2:22-cv-02298-DAD-AC (HC) 12 Petitioner. ORDER ADOPTING FINDINGS AND 13 v. MISSING HABEAS PETITION 14 ROB ST. ANDRE, Warden, HOUT PREJUDICE, AND DECLINING TO ISSUE A CERTIFICATE OF 15 Respondent. APPEALABILITY 16 (Doc. Nos. 1, 11, 18) 17 18 Petitioner Anthony D. Stuart is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for a writ 19 of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The matter was referred to a United States 20 Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 302. 21 On March 1, 2023, respondent moved to dismiss the pending petition as premature 22 pursuant to the decision in *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 27 (1971) because appellate proceedings 23 in state court were ongoing and his judgment of conviction was not yet final. (Doc. No. 11.) On 24 October 2, 2023, the assigned magistrate judge issued findings and recommendations recommending that respondent's motion to dismiss the pending petition on Younger abstention 25 26 grounds be granted without prejudice. (Doc. No. 18.) Specifically, the magistrate judge 27 concluded that because petitioner's appeal from his underlying state criminal conviction was still 28 pending when he filed the pending petition for federal habeas relief, application of the Younger

abstention doctrine required dismissal of this federal habeas action without prejudice. (*Id.*)

The pending findings and recommendations were served on all parties and contained notice that any objections thereto were to be filed within fourteen (14) days from the date of service. (*Id.* at 5.) To date, no objections have been filed and the time in which to do so has now passed.

In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C) and Local Rule 304, this court has conducted a *de novo* review of this case. Having carefully reviewed the entire file, the court finds the findings and recommendations to be supported by the record and proper analysis. Accordingly, respondent's motion to dismiss the pending petition without prejudice will be granted.

Additionally, the court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. A petitioner seeking a writ of habeas corpus has no absolute right to appeal; he may appeal only in limited circumstances. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253; *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 335–36 (2003). Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases requires that a district court issue or deny a certificate of appealability when entering a final order adverse to a petitioner. *See also* Ninth Circuit Rule 22-1(a); *United States v. Asrar*, 116 F.3d 1268, 1270 (9th Cir. 1997). The court will issue a certificate of appealability "if jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling." *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Here, reasonable jurists would not find the court's decision to dismiss the petition to be debatable or conclude that the petition should proceed further. Thus, the court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

Accordingly,

- 1. The findings and recommendations issued on October 2, 2023 (Doc. No. 18) are adopted in full;
- 2. Respondent's motion to dismiss the pending petition (Doc. No. 11) is granted;
- 3. The petition for writ of habeas corpus (Doc. No. 1) is dismissed, without prejudice;

1	4. The court declines to issue a certificate of appealability; and	
2	5. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this case.	
3	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
4	Dated: December 8, 2023	Dale A. Droyd
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