05-CV-0156-MHP

1 NINA WILDER (SBN 100474) LAW OFFICES OF WEINBERG & WILDER 523 Octavia Street San Francisco, California 94102 3 (415) 431-3472 (415) 552-2703 Fax. 4 E-Mail: ninawilder@aol.com 5 MICHAEL ROMANO (SBN 232102) BRAD HANSEN (Law Student) SCOTT CAMPBELL (Law Student) STANFORD LAW SCHOOL 7 Mills Legal Clinic 559 Nathon Abbot Way Stanford, CA 94305 9 Attorneys for Petitioner, TOMMY LEE FRYMAN 10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 11 12 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 13 TOMMY LEE FRYMAN, No. C-05-0156-MHP (PR) 14 Petitioner, 15 REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF VS. 16 APPEALABILITY; [PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING CERTIFICATE OF W.A. DUNCAN, Warden, et al., 17 APPEALABILITY Respondent. 18 19 20 Petitioner TOMMY LEE FRYMAN, by undersigned counsel, moves the Court, the 21 Honorable Marilyn Hall Patel presiding, for a Certificate of Appealability (COA) under FRAP 22 22 and Circuit Rule 22-1. On January 8, 2010, the Court issued a judgment and order denying 23 Petitioner habeas corpus relief. (Documents 51 and 52.) The judgment encompassed two orders: 24 an interim order entered on July 16, 2009 (Document 38) denying Petitioner's due process/equal 25 protection claim under the Fourteenth Amendment; and a final order (Document 51) denying 26 Petitioner's Eighth Amendment claim. Petitioner seeks certification of both claims. 27 The AEDPA requires a district court to issue a COA as to an order denying a state 28 REQUEST FOR COA; PROPOSED ORDER

prisoner's habeas petition or a § 2255 motion when "the applicant has made a substantial 1 showing of the denial of a constitutional right." To meet this threshold inquiry, the petitioner 2 must demonstrate that the issues are debatable among jurists of reason; that a court could resolve 3 4 the issues in a different manner; or that the questions are adequate to deserve encouragement to 5 proceed further." Lambright v. Stewart, 220 F.3d 1022, 1024-25 (9th Cir. 2000). As Lambright 6 further explains, 7 In non-capital, as well as capital cases, the issuance of a COA is not precluded where the petitioner cannot meet the standard to obtain a writ. See Jefferson v. Wellborn, 222 F.3d 286, 289 (7th Cir. 2000) (explaining that a COA should issue unless the claims are "utterly without merit"). [FN 4]. This general principle reflects the fact 8 9 that the COA requirement constitutes a gatekeeping mechanism that prevents us from devoting judicial resources on frivolous issues while at the same time 10 affording habeas petitioners an opportunity to persuade [the Court of Appeals] through full briefing and argument of the potential merit of issues that may 11 appear, at first glance, to lack merit. 12 Lambright, 220 F.3d at 1025. 13 Consistent with these principles, any doubt as to whether the petitioner has met this standard must be resolved in his favor. *Id.*; see also Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473 (2000). 14 15 The Court must either issue a COA or state why a Certificate should not issue in order 16 for petitioner to take an appeal. Petitioner's anticipatory notice of appeal was filed on January 17 27, 2010. 18 Neither of Petitioner's claims are frivolous. As such, the within COA should issue. 19 Dated: February 16, 2010 Respectfully submitted, 20 /s/ Nina Wilder 21 NINA WILDER Attorney for Petitioner 22 TOMMY LEE FRYMAN 23 24 25 26 27 28

## **|PROPOSED|** ORDER

The following claims are certified for appeal:

\_\_\_X\_\_ Claim One: The Fourteenth Amendment's guarantees of Equal Protection and Due Process command that Petitioner be afforded the opportunity for probation and drug treatment under Proposition 36, in that his conviction was not final at the effective date of that enactment, July 1, 2001; and

\_\_X\_\_ Claim Two: The harshness of Petitioner's life sentence under Caifornia's Three Strikes law is grossly disproportionate to the gravity of his most recent offense and criminal history in violation of the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 2/17/2010

