

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

RICKEY ROWELL,

Petitioner,

Case Number: 2:13-CV-14780

v.

HONORABLE GERALD E. ROSEN

RAYMOND BOOKER,

Respondent.

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**OPINION AND ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE TO THE  
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

Petitioner Rickey Rowell, presently confined at the Charles Egeler Reception and Guidance Center in Jackson, Michigan, has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. For the reasons stated, the Court determines that this is a successive habeas corpus petition and, therefore, orders it transferred to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).

In the petition, Rowell challenges his conviction for breaking and entering an occupied dwelling with intent to commit larceny rendered in Wayne County Circuit Court. Rowell challenged this conviction in a prior petition. That petition was denied on the merits. *See Rowell v. Abramajtys*, No. 2:97-cv-75607 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 10, 1998).

Before a prisoner may file a habeas petition challenging a conviction already challenged in a prior habeas petition, the prisoner must “move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.” 28 U.S.C.

§ 2244(b)(3)(A). Not all applications that are second in time to an earlier-filed petition are considered second or successive. *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930, 944 (2007). “In the usual case, a petition filed second in time, and not otherwise permitted by the terms of § 2244 will not survive AEDPA’s ‘second or successive’ bar.” *Id.* at 947. A numerically second petition is not “second or successive” where it presents a claim that was dismissed as unripe in an earlier petition, *Steward v. Martinez–Villareal*, 523 U.S. 637, 644–45 (1998), or raises a claim not previously presented that would have been unripe at the time of the earlier petition. *Panetti*, 551 U.S. at 947. A numerically second habeas corpus petition challenging a state court judgment is “second or successive” for purposes of § 2244(b), when it raises a claim “that could have been raised in the first petition but was not so raised, either due to deliberate abandonment or inexcusable neglect.” *In re Bowen*, 436 F.3d 699, 704 (6th Cir.2006) (citing *McCleskey v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467, 489 (1991)).

Rowell already challenged the specific conviction at issue here. The claims raised in this petition are not newly ripe and could have been raised at the time he filed his initial habeas petition. Thus, this petition is successive and Rowell must obtain authorization from the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals for the filing of a successive petition. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that when a second or successive petition for habeas corpus relief is filed in the district court without prior authorization, the district court must transfer the petition to the Court of Appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1631. *In re Sims*, 111 F.3d 45, 47 (6th Cir. 1997).

Accordingly, the Court **ORDERS** the Clerk of Court to transfer this case to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

s/Gerald E. Rosen  
Chief Judge, United States District Court

Dated: December 4, 2013

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was served upon the parties and/or counsel of record on December 4, 2013, by electronic and/or ordinary mail.

s/Julie Owens  
Case Manager, (313) 234-5135