## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

RICHARD A. GRISWOLD,		)	
	Petitioner,	) ) 8:10CV55 )	
V.		)	
TECUMSEH STATE INSTITUTION,	CORRECTIONAL	) MEMORANDUM AND	ORDER
	Respondent.	) )	

On September 1, 2010, the Court dismissed petitioner's habeas corpus claims with prejudice and entered judgment against him (Filing Nos. 34 and 35). On September 8, 2010, petitioner filed a timely Notice of Appeal of the Court's judgment (Filing No. 39).

Before petitioner may appeal the dismissal of his petition for writ of habeas corpus, a "Certificate of Appealability" must issue. Pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), the right to appeal such a dismissal is governed by <u>28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)</u>, which states:

> (c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from -

> (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court; . . . .

- (2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.
- (3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph
  (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph(2).<sup>1</sup>

A certificate of appealability may issue only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. See <u>28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2)</u>. Such a showing requires a demonstration "that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further." <u>Slack v. McDaniel</u>, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (internal quotation marks omitted), citing <u>Barefoot v. Estelle</u>, <u>463 U.S. 894 (1983)</u> (defining pre-AEDPA standard for a certificate of probable cause to appeal).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Similarly, <u>Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b)</u>, as amended by the AEDPA, indicates that in an action pursuant to <u>28</u> <u>U.S.C. § 2254</u>, a notice of appeal triggers the requirement that the district judge who rendered the judgment either issue a certificate of appealability or state the reasons why such a certificate should not issue. *See generally <u>Tiedeman v. Benson</u>*, <u>122 F.3d 518, 521 (8th Cir. 1997)</u>.

Petitioner has filed a motion for a certificate of probable cause, which the Court liberally construes as a motion for certificate of appealability (Filing No. <u>39</u>). However, petitioner did not file a brief in support of his motion. (*See* Docket Sheet.) This matter cannot proceed on appeal until the question of the certificate of appealability is considered.

IT IS ORDERED:

 Petitioner shall have until October 13, 2010, to file a brief in support of his motion for certificate of appealability.

2. In the event that petitioner fails to file a brief, as set forth in this memorandum and order, the Court will deny the issuance of a certificate of appealability without further notice.

3. The clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case with the following text: October 13, 2010: check for filing of brief in support of the motion for certificate of appealability.

DATED this 15th day of September, 2010.

BY THE COURT: /s/ Lyle E. Strom LYLE E. STROM, Senior Judge United States District Court

-3-

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