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U.S. DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y.
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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WILLIAM RIVERA,
:

Petitioner,
:

-against-
:

BRIAN FISCHER, Superintendent of the Sing Sing
Correctional Facility,
:

Respondent.
:
X

BROOKLYN OFFICE

06-CV-5814 (ARR)

NOT FOR ELECTRONIC
OR PRINT PUBLICATION

ORDER & OPINION

ROSS, United States District Judge:

On October 26, 2006, William Rivera (“petitioner”) filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, challenging his conviction under New York’s persistent felony offender statute, N.Y. Penal Law § 70.10. He alleged that he was being held in state custody in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 366 (2000), and its progeny. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1). Because the Second Circuit has addressed the arguments raised by petitioner and held that the New York scheme under which petitioner was sentenced does not run afoul of clearly established Supreme Court precedent, this court is precluded from affording relief on this ground. See Portalatin v. Graham, 624 F.3d 69 (2d Cir. 2010) (en banc). The petition is denied.¹

Petitioner asks, in the alternative, that the court issue a certificate of appealability. “A certificate of appealability may issue . . . only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of

¹ In a letter to the court dated July 31, 2011, petitioner seeks to supplement his memorandum of law in support of his habeas petition by arguing that his case is distinguishable from Portalatin. Assuming, arguendo, that the distinctions that petitioner draws are valid, they do not render his conviction one involving an unreasonable application of federal law and, thus, do not give the court a basis for granting his petition. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1).

the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(2). Here, there is no showing, much less a substantial one, that petitioner has suffered a constitutional violation. Not only has the Second Circuit, sitting en banc, squarely determined that the statute at issue does not violate the Constitution, Portalatin, 624 F.3d 69; but the Supreme Court has also repeatedly declined to review legal challenges to the law’s constitutionality. See, e.g., Portalatin, 624 F.3d 69, cert. denied sub nom. Morris v. Artis, 131 S. Ct. 1691 (2011); People v. Battles, 16 N.Y.3d 54 (2010), cert. denied, 80 U.S.L.W. 3183 (U.S. Oct. 3, 2011) (No. 10-9465); People v. Wells, 15 N.Y.3d 927 (2010), cert. denied, 80 U.S.L.W. 3183 (U.S. Oct. 3, 2011) (No. 10-9489); People v. Bell, 15 N.Y.3d 935 (2010), cert. denied, 131 S. Ct. 2885 (2011). Because petitioner has not “made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right,” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(2), the court denies his request for a certificate of appealability.

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is denied, and the court denies petitioner’s request for a certificate of appealability. The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly.

SO ORDERED.

/Signed by Judge Ross/

Allyne R. Ross
United States District Judge

Dated: November 3, 2011
Brooklyn, New York

SERVICE LIST:

Plaintiff:

William Rivera

02-A-0989

Sing Sing Correctional Facility

354 Hunter Street

Ossining, NY 10562