

one of his post-conviction appeals. (D.I. 1 at 6-9)

II. LEGAL STANDARDS

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1), if a habeas petitioner erroneously files a second or successive habeas petition “in a district court without the permission of a court of appeals, the district court’s only option is to dismiss the petition or transfer it to the court of appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1631.” *Robinson v. Johnson*, 313 F.3d 128, 139 (3d Cir. 2002). A habeas petition is classified as second or successive within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2244 if a prior petition has been decided on the merits, the prior and new petitions challenge the same conviction, and the new petition asserts a claim that was, or could have been, raised in a prior habeas petition. *See Benchoff v. Collieran*, 404 F.3d 812, 817 (3d Cir. 2005); *In re Olabode*, 325 F.3d 166, 169-73 (3d Cir. 2003).

III. DISCUSSION

The dismissal of Petitioner’s first § 2254 petition as time-barred constitutes an adjudication on the merits. *See Murray v. Greiner*, 394 F.3d 78, 81 (2d Cir. 2005) (holding that dismissal of § 2254 petition as time barred constitutes adjudication on merits for successive purposes); *Altman v. Benik*, 337 F.3d 764, 766 (7th Cir. 2003) (holding that “a statute of limitations bar is not a curable technical or procedural deficiency but rather operates as an irremediable defect barring consideration of the petitioner’s substantive claims”). Petitioner could have asserted Claims One and Two in his first petition. Claim Three is undecipherable and, therefore, does not assert a proper basis for habeas relief. Thus, the Court concludes that the instant Petition constitutes a second or successive habeas petition within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2244.

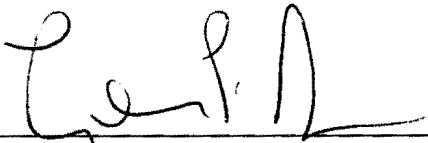
Petitioner does not allege, and nothing in the record indicates, that the Third Circuit Court of Appeals authorized the filing of the pending Petition. Accordingly, the Court will dismiss the Petition for lack of jurisdiction. *See* Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United

States District Court, 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254 (authorizing summary dismissal of § 2254 petitions); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1).

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reason set forth above, the Court will summarily dismiss the instant Petition for lack of jurisdiction. The Court will also decline to issue a certificate of appealability because Petitioner has failed to make a “substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); 3d Cir. L.A.R. 22.2 (2011); *United States v. Eyer*, 113 F.3d 470 (3d Cir. 1997). A separate Order will be entered.

Dated: March 16, 2016
Wilmington, Delaware



HONORABLE LEONARD P. STARK
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

MARVIN MCMILLION, :
 :
 Petitioner, :
 :
 v. : C.A. No. 14-1195-LPS
 :
 DAVID PIERCE, Warden, and :
 ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE :
 STATE OF DELAWARE, :
 :
 Respondents. :

At Wilmington, this 14th day of March, 2016, for the reasons set forth in the Memorandum issued this date;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner Marvin McMillion's Petition For A Writ Of Habeas Corpus Pursuant To 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (D.I. 1) is **DISMISSED** for lack of jurisdiction.
2. The Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability because Petitioner has failed to satisfy the standards set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2).
3. The Clerk shall send a copy of this Memorandum and Order to Petitioner at his address on record, and close the case.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE