

# **APPENDIX A**

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# **APPENDIX A**

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

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No. 19-10923-B

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RICHARD E. DANIEL,

Petitioner-Appellant,

versus

WARDEN,

Respondent,

COMMISSIONER, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,

Respondent-Appellee.

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Northern District of Georgia

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ORDER:

Richard E. Daniel moves this Court for a certificate of appealability ("COA") in his appeal of the district court's denial of his 28 U.S.C. § 2254 habeas corpus petition. His motion for a COA is GRANTED on the following issue only:

Whether the district court erred by denying Mr. Daniel's § 2254 petition, based on a determination that all of his claims were procedurally defaulted pursuant to *Pope v. Rich*, 358 F.3d 852 (11th Cir. 2004).

In his petition, Mr. Daniel argued that his guilty plea was induced by the use of coercion and threats, presumably in violation of his due process rights. As such, he raised at least one

facially valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right. *See Spencer v. United States*, 773 F.3d 1132, 1138 (11th Cir. 2014).

  
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

[DO NOT PUBLISH]

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

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No. 19-10923  
Non-Argument Calendar

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D.C. Docket No. 4:17-cv-00226-HLM

RICHARD E. DANIEL,

Petitioner-Appellant,

versus

WARDEN,

Respondent,

COMMISSIONER, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,

Respondent-Appellee.

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Northern District of Georgia

---

(November 8, 2019)

Before WILLIAM PRYOR, JORDAN and NEWSOM, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Richard Daniel, a Georgia prisoner, appeals *pro se* the denial of his petition for a writ of habeas corpus. 28 U.S.C. § 2254. We issued a certificate of appealability to address whether the district court erred by denying Daniel's petition for failure to exhaust available state remedies under *Pope v. Rich*, 358 F.3d 852 (11th Cir. 2004). We affirm.

We review *de novo* the denial of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus as procedurally defaulted. *Henry v. Warden, Ga. Diagnostic Prison*, 750 F.3d 1226, 1230 (11th Cir. 2014). A state prisoner must exhaust all state remedies available for challenging his conviction before he can file a federal habeas petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), (c). To exhaust state remedies, “a state prisoner must present his claims to a state supreme court in a petition for discretionary review” when it “is part of the ordinary appellate review procedure in the State . . . .” *O'Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 839-40, 847 (1999). The ordinary procedure in Georgia includes discretionary review by its supreme court. Ga. Code Ann. § 9-14-52.

In *Pope*, we concluded that a Georgia prisoner procedurally defaulted his postconviction claim of ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to present the claim to the Supreme Court of Georgia. 358 F.3d at 853. In Georgia, a prisoner cannot appeal the denial of a state habeas petition and must instead “file a written

application for a certificate of probable cause to appeal with the clerk of the Supreme Court within 30 days from the entry of the order denying him relief” and “file within the same period a notice of appeal with the clerk of the concerned superior court.” Ga. Code Ann. § 9-14-52(a), (b). After the state superior court denied Pope’s habeas petition, he filed a federal petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on the ineffective assistance of state appellate counsel. *Pope*, 358 F.3d at 853. The district court denied the claim for lack of exhaustion. *Id.* We affirmed and held that Pope defaulted his claim by failing to pursue the discretionary review available to him in the state supreme court. *Id.*

Like the state prisoner in *Pope*, Daniel failed to exhaust his claims in the Supreme Court of Georgia. The Georgia superior court that denied Daniel’s habeas petition instructed him that he had 30 days within which to file a notice of appeal and an application for a certificate of probable cause, but he first filed a motion for reconsideration, which the superior court denied. Daniel’s motion for reconsideration did not toll the time for filing his application for a certificate of probable cause. *See Ferguson v. Freeman*, 646 S.E.2d 65, 66–67 (Ga. 2007). Daniel then filed an application 46 days after the denial of his state habeas petition. But because the application was untimely, it failed to “invoke [the] . . . jurisdiction [of the supreme court] over [Daniel’s] appeal from the denial of [his] petition for habeas corpus.” *Crosson v. Conway*, 728 S.E.2d 617, 619–20 (Ga. 2012). And

Daniel's application did not challenge the denial of his state habeas petition. Daniel requested review of only the order denying his motion for reconsideration, so the supreme court reclassified his application on that basis.

The district court did not err by denying Daniel's petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Because Daniel failed to fairly present his claims to the Supreme Court of Georgia, his claims are unexhausted. "When it is obvious that the unexhausted claims would be procedurally barred in state court due to a state-law procedural default, the district court can forego the needless 'judicial ping-pong' and just treat those claims now barred by state law as no basis for federal habeas relief." *Ogle v. Johnson*, 488 F.3d 1364, 1370 (11th Cir. 2007) (alterations adopted) (quoting *Kelley v. Sec'y for Dep't of Corr.*, 377 F.3d 1317, 1351 (11th Cir. 2004)). Daniel's claims are procedurally defaulted, and he alleged no actual innocence or cause and prejudice that would excuse the default, so the district court correctly denied Daniel's petition with prejudice. *See id.*

We **AFFIRM** the denial of Daniel's petition for a writ of habeas corpus.