

Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

No. 20-1158

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**FILED**

Jun 29, 2020

DEBORAH S. HUNT, Clerk

JESSIE WILLIE GREEN,

Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

WILLIS CHAPMAN, Warden,

Respondent-Appellee.

ORDER

Before: THAPAR, Circuit Judge.

Jessie Willie Green, a pro se Michigan prisoner, appeals the judgment of the district court denying his 28 U.S.C. § 2254 petition for a writ of habeas corpus. This court construes Green's timely notice of appeal as an application for a certificate of appealability ("COA").¹ See Fed. R. App. P. 22(b). He has also filed two motions to correct and/or amend the record.

In 2013, sixteen-year-old Symphony Whitney was assaulted while she was walking to school. *People v. Green*, No. 321519, 2015 WL 5311660, at *1 (Mich. Ct. App. Sept. 10, 2015) (per curiam). A green van at the scene of the incident was determined to belong to Green, and Whitney identified Green as her attacker after she was shown two photographic lineups. *Id.* at *2-3. Green moved to suppress Whitney's identification, asserting that the second lineup, from which she identified him, was unduly suggestive. *Id.* at *3. The trial court denied the motion. *Id.* at *4. Green was subsequently convicted of unlawful imprisonment, attempted assault by strangulation, felonious assault, and possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony (felony-firearm). *Id.* at *1. The trial court imposed a total term of imprisonment of seven to fifteen years, to be

¹ Although Green filed in this court a cover letter indicating that the motion for a COA was enclosed, no such motion was included with his mailing and no motion has been received by this court.

served preceding and consecutively to a two-year term of imprisonment for the felony-firearm conviction. Green appealed, asserting that the evidence was insufficient to support his convictions for unlawful imprisonment and attempted assault by strangulation and that the trial court erred by denying his motion to suppress the second photographic lineup. The Michigan Court of Appeals found no error and affirmed. *Id.* at *8. The Michigan Supreme Court denied leave to appeal. *People v. Green*, 877 N.W.2d 895 (Mich. 2016) (mem.).

Green then filed a motion for relief from judgment, raising allegations that the trial court lacked jurisdiction, there was no probable cause for his arrest, the prosecutor committed misconduct, Whitney's identification of him was flawed, and trial and appellate counsel provided ineffective assistance. The trial court found no merit to Green's claims and summarily denied his motion. The Michigan Court of Appeals and Michigan Supreme Court both denied leave to appeal.

In his original habeas petition, Green raised the following claims: the warrant to arrest him was based on false information by the police and prosecutor, resulting in the trial court's lack of jurisdiction; and he was denied the effective assistance of trial and appellate counsel. In an amended petition, he added a claim that the photographic identification procedure was unduly suggestive. The warden filed a response to Green's petition, and Green filed a reply.

After considering the parties' pleadings, the district court determined that: Green had an opportunity to litigate his illegal-arrest claim in state court, barring habeas review of the claim, and, in any event, an illegal arrest would not have resulted in a jurisdictional defect; Green failed to establish that the pre-trial photographic lineup was impermissibly suggestive; and Green's claims of the ineffective assistance of trial and appellate counsel either did not demonstrate deficient performance or did not demonstrate that he was prejudiced by counsels' action or inaction. The district court therefore denied Green's habeas petition and denied a COA. Green appealed.

To obtain a COA, a petitioner must make "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). He may do so by demonstrating that "reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong."

Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (citing *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)). “[A] COA does not require a showing that the appeal will succeed,” *id.* at 337; it is sufficient for a petitioner to demonstrate that “the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further,” *id.* at 327 (citing *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484).

In his first claim, Green asserts that the trial court lacked jurisdiction to prosecute him because the police and prosecutor presented false information to obtain his arrest warrant. Green asserts that the police and prosecutor intentionally misrepresented to the court the fact that Whitney “positively” identified him when, in fact, her identification was tentative.

There were two police photographic lineups. The first lineup occurred on the day of the assault, after Whitney met with a sketch artist. *Green*, 2015 WL 5311660, at *2. Because police had linked the van at the scene to Green, Green’s picture was included in the lineup. *Id.* The photo used was Green’s three-year-old driver’s license picture, and it was placed in the sixth position; the rest of the lineup was populated with pictures from the Michigan Sex Offender Registry that had similar backgrounds to Green’s driver’s license photo. *Id.* Whitney stated that the individual in the fourth position looked familiar but she was not sure if he was her attacker. *Id.*

The same day, Green came to the station to talk to police about the location of his green van, explaining that he mistakenly left the keys in it that morning. *Id.* at *3. An officer explained that, when he interviewed Green, he realized that he looked older and different than in his driver’s license photo and he took a picture of Green for inclusion in a second photographic lineup. *Id.* In the second lineup, Green’s picture was placed in the fourth position and all the other photographs were replaced with photographs of individuals who more closely reflected Green’s current appearance. *Id.* Whitney was shown the second lineup the following day and stated that she thought that the individual in the fourth picture was the one who attacked and attempted to kidnap her. *Id.* Green asserts that Whitney’s statement that she *thought* he was her attacker was not a positive identification, that his arrest therefore lacked probable cause, and that the trial court lacked jurisdiction to prosecute him.

Federal habeas relief is precluded when a petitioner had a full and fair opportunity to litigate a Fourth Amendment claim in state court proceedings. *Stone v. Powell*, 428 U.S. 465, 494 (1976); *Machacek v. Hofbauer*, 213 F.3d 947, 952 (6th Cir. 2000). The “‘opportunity for full and fair consideration’ means an available avenue for the prisoner to present his claim to the state courts, not an inquiry into the adequacy of the procedure actually used to resolve that particular claim.” *Good v. Berghuis*, 729 F.3d 636, 639 (6th Cir. 2013).

Green cannot establish that he was denied an opportunity to challenge the legality of his arrest. He raised the claim in his post-conviction motion for relief from judgment. The trial court concluded that probable cause existed to arrest him, and the Michigan Court of Appeals and Michigan Supreme Court denied him leave to appeal the denial of the post-conviction motion. Because Green had an available avenue to present his Fourth Amendment claim to the Michigan courts, he was afforded a full and fair opportunity to litigate his claim. Reasonable jurists would therefore not debate the district court’s denial of this claim.

Green next argued that the photographic identification procedure was unduly suggestive because he was the only suspect to be included in both lineups and, in the second lineup, his picture was placed in the fourth position and Whitney had stated that the individual placed in the fourth position in the first lineup, who was not Green, was familiar but that she was not sure he was her attacker. Due process protects an accused against the introduction of evidence that results from an unreliable identification obtained through unnecessarily suggestive procedures. *See Moore v. Illinois*, 434 U.S. 220, 227 (1977). When reviewing a petitioner’s claim that an out-of-court identification violated his due process rights, a court’s primary concern is with the reliability of the evidence. *See Manson v. Brathwaite*, 432 U.S. 98, 114 (1977). The court first considers whether the pre-trial identification was unnecessarily suggestive, and then whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the identification was nonetheless reliable. *Neil v. Biggers*, 409 U.S. 188, 199-200 (1972); *Mills v. Cason*, 572 F.3d 246, 251 (6th Cir. 2009).

To be unduly suggestive, a pre-trial identification procedure must “steer[] the witness to one suspect or another, independent of the witness’s honest recollection.” *Wilson v. Mitchell*, 250

F.3d 388, 397 (6th Cir. 2001) (citing *United States v. Russell*, 532 F.2d 1063, 1068 (6th Cir. 1976)). The Michigan Court of Appeals concluded that the second photographic lineup, from which Whitney identified Green, was not unduly suggestive under plain-error review. *See Green*, 2015 WL 5311660, at *7-8. For instance, the court found that the fact that Green's picture was the only picture that appeared in both the first and second lineups did not render the second lineup unduly suggestive where a different and recent photograph of Green was used in the second lineup. *See id.* at *7; *see also United States v. Watson*, 540 F. App'x 512, 515-16 (6th Cir. 2013); *Ragunauth v. Ercole*, No. 07CV1692(NG), 2008 WL 5401586, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 23, 2008) (finding "the witness viewing petitioner two times in a photo array did not taint the subsequent lineup"). The court likewise did not find it unduly suggestive for Green's picture to be randomly placed in the same position in the second lineup as the individual that Whitney thought she recognized in the first lineup because there was no indication that the positioning of Green's photograph influenced Whitney's decision. *See Green*, 2015 WL 5311660, at *8; *see also United States v. Carter*, 410 F.3d 942, 949 (7th Cir. 2005), *disapproved of on other grounds by United States v. Herman*, 930 F.3d 872 (7th Cir. 2019); *Wells v. Larose*, No. 1:15 CV 298, 2017 WL 914694, at *18 (N.D. Ohio Jan. 12, 2017). Reasonable jurists would not think that the Michigan Court of Appeals' rejection of this claim "was so lacking in justification that there was an error well understood and comprehended in existing law beyond any possibility for fairminded disagreement" (the ultimate inquiry here given that the state court adjudicated this claim on the merits). *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 103 (2011); *see also Stewart v. Trierweiler*, 867 F.3d 633, 638 (6th Cir. 2017) (explaining that state court's plain-error ruling counts as an adjudication on the merits). Thus, this claim does not deserve encouragement to proceed further.

Green's last claim alleged that he was denied the effective assistance of trial and appellate counsel. To prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance, a defendant must show both that his counsel's performance was deficient and that the deficient performance prejudiced his defense. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984). For deficient performance, "the defendant must show that counsel's representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness." *Id.*

at 688. To establish prejudice, the defendant “must show that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” *Id.* at 694. As for the claims that a state court adjudicated on the merits, “the question is not whether counsel’s actions were reasonable. The question is whether there is any reasonable argument that counsel satisfied *Strickland*’s deferential standard.” *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 105 (2011).

As the district court thoroughly explained, Green failed to establish trial counsel’s ineffective assistance. Green’s claim that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to require the arresting officer to testify at the pre-trial hearing did not establish deficient performance because there is no right to compulsory process or to confront witnesses at a pre-trial evidentiary hearing. *See United States v. Smith*, 191 F. App’x 383, 388 (6th Cir. 2006) (discussing compulsory process); *see also Nelson v. O’Neil*, 402 U.S. 622, 626 (1971) (“[T]he ‘confrontation’ guaranteed by the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments is confrontation at trial.”). Counsel cannot be ineffective for failing to raise an issue that lacks merit. *See Greer v. Mitchell*, 264 F.3d 663, 676 (6th Cir. 2001).

Green’s claim that counsel was ineffective for failing to challenge the legality of his arrest also does not deserve encouragement to proceed further. As discussed above, the Michigan courts determined that Green’s arrest was supported by sufficient probable cause. Because the record shows that probable cause supported Green’s arrest, a motion to challenge that arrest would have been meritless. *See id.*

Green also claimed that counsel should have challenged his arrest and detention on grounds that he was not properly advised of his rights under *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966). No statements made by Green were admitted at trial, however, and there was thus no basis for such a challenge. Likewise, although Green believes that counsel should have moved to suppress the photograph taken of Green while he was at the police station as fruit of an illegal arrest, this claim is contradicted by the fact that Green was not under arrest at the time his picture was taken.

Next, Green argued that counsel should have called two witnesses to testify about who was driving certain vehicles that were observed at Green’s residence on the morning of the offense.

However, Green has not provided affidavits from these witnesses as to what their testimony may have been or how it would have benefitted him. Therefore, even if counsel should have sought their testimony, Green cannot make a substantial showing that he suffered prejudice. *See Clark v. Waller*, 490 F.3d 551, 557 (6th Cir. 2007).

Green also argued that counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the prosecutor's statement during closing argument that officers observed Green and his girlfriend drive away from his residence on the morning of the incident, when the officer actually testified that he could not identify who was driving. The prosecution is given leeway to argue reasonable inferences from the evidence. *See United States v. Collins*, 78 F.3d 1021, 1040 (6th Cir. 1996). The prosecutor's remark here was reasonable because the officer testified that the person driving a car away from Green's residence on the morning of Whitney's assault "appeared to be" Green. Moreover, Green has not established how he was prejudiced by the prosecutor's remark, given that he told police he was driving around with his girlfriend the morning of Whitney's assault.

Last, Green argued that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the delayed disclosure of a video that showed Whitney's attempted abduction. Green argued that the video contradicted Whitney's version of the events and that the delay in disclosure prejudiced his ability to obtain a video forensics expert to review the recording. Even if counsel should have challenged this evidence, Green has not made a substantial showing of prejudice. *See, e.g., United States v. Spry*, 238 F. App'x 142, 147 (6th Cir. 2007). Not only has he failed to provide any support that there was any basis for an expert to have challenged the authenticity of the video, but also he had an opportunity at trial to cross-examine Whitney about her version of events as compared to that depicted on the video. Green's claims of ineffective assistance of trial counsel do not deserve encouragement to proceed further.

Finally, Green argues that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to raise the claims raised in his habeas petition and for failing to provide Green with pre-trial and trial transcripts so he could submit a pro se brief on appeal. Appellate counsel has no obligation to raise every possible claim, but the failure of counsel to raise a meritorious issue can amount to constitutionally

ineffective assistance. *McFarland v. Yukins*, 356 F.3d 688, 710 (6th Cir. 2004). To evaluate a claim of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel, the court must assess the strength of the claim that counsel failed to raise. *Wilson v. Parker*, 515 F.3d 682, 707 (6th Cir. 2008). Counsel's failure to raise an issue on appeal amounts to ineffective assistance only if a reasonable probability exists that inclusion of the issue would have changed the result of the appeal. *Id.*

Neither of these claims deserve encouragement to proceed further. Green's allegation that appellate counsel should have raised the issues he set forth in his habeas petition does not demonstrate deficient performance because, as explained here, those claims lacked merit and would not have changed the result of the appeal. His claim that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to provide him with transcripts so he could have submitted a pro se brief on appeal also does not amount to deficient performance. Green was represented on appeal by counsel who had filed a brief, and criminal defendants do not have a constitutional right to "hybrid representation." *United States v. Mosely*, 810 F.2d 93, 97-98 (6th Cir. 1987).

For the foregoing reasons, Green's application for a COA is **DENIED**. His pending motions are also **DENIED**.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Deborah S. Hunt", is written over a horizontal line.

Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

JESSIE GREEN,

Petitioner,

vs.

WILLIS CHAPMAN¹,

Respondent.

18-CV-13452-TGB

ORDER

**(1)DENYING THE PETITION
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS;**

**(2) GRANTING THE MOTION
TO AMEND CAPTION (ECF
NO. 24);**

**(3) DENYING THE
REMAINING PENDING
MOTIONS (ECF NOS. 18, 20,
21, 23);**

**(4) DENYING A CERTIFICATE
OF APPEALABILITY, AND**

**(5) GRANTING LEAVE TO
APPEAL IN FORMA
PAUPERIS**

Jessie Green, ("Petitioner"), confined at the Thumb Correctional Facility in Lapeer, Michigan, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, challenging his convictions for unlawful imprisonment, M.C.L.A. § 750.349b; attempted assault by strangulation, M.C.L.A. §§ 750.84(1)(b); 750.92; felonious assault, M.C.L.A. § 750.82,

¹ The Court grants petitioner's motion to amend caption (ECF No. 24). The caption in this case be amended to reflect that the proper respondent in this case is now Willis Chapman, the warden of the prison where petitioner is currently incarcerated. See *Edwards Johns*, 450 F. Supp. 2d 755, 757 (E.D. Mich. 2006); See also Rule 2(a), 28 foll. U.S.C. § 2254.

and felony-firearm, M.C.L.A. § 750.227b. For the reasons that follow, the petition for writ of habeas corpus is DENIED.

I. Background

Petitioner was convicted following a jury trial in the Wayne County Circuit Court. This Court recites verbatim the relevant facts regarding petitioner's case from the Michigan Court of Appeals' opinion affirming his conviction, which are presumed correct on habeas review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1). *See Wagner v. Smith*, 581 F. 3d 410, 413 (6th Cir. 2009):

This case arises from the assault of Symphony Whitney on December 19, 2013, in Detroit, Michigan. Whitney, who was 16 years old at the time of the assault, was walking to school between 8:00 a.m. and 8:30 a.m. As she walked along the sidewalk, she approached a vacant house. A green van was parked in the driveway of the house and partially on the sidewalk, forcing Whitney to walk around the vehicle. The van's passenger side was closest to Whitney as she approached the vehicle.

Whitney walked around the front of the van and immediately saw defendant kneeling down by the driver's side door. He was dressed all in black and wore a ski mask, although he had pulled the mask up so that it only covered his forehead. Whitney only saw defendant's face "[f]or a short moment" before he pulled the mask down over his face, jumped to his feet, and grabbed her. Whitney fell in the snow and began screaming. Defendant pulled her up by the neck, then put her in a chokehold with his right arm. Whitney continued to

scream and struggle to escape. Defendant's right arm was across Whitney's neck, but she was able to breathe and scream for help. She was not, however, able to get away or remove his arm. While Whitney testified that defendant did not pull her toward the van, testimony from two other witnesses admitted at defendant's trial established that defendant pulled her toward the vehicle.

With his right arm still around Whitney's neck, defendant pulled out a black gun with his left hand and pointed it at her and menacingly told her to shut up. Whitney continued to scream. A white work van passed the two as they struggled, then the driver, Calvin White, stopped, backed the vehicle up, and got out of the van. Earl Jackson, who was visiting at the house across the street, heard the commotion, looked out the window, and saw a man in black with a ski mask struggling with Whitney. Jackson ran outside with his weapon drawn.

Whitney removed from her pocket the mace she usually carried when she walked to school, eventually sprayed it at defendant while they struggled, and managed to break free and run toward Wright's work van. Jackson saw defendant run away. Neither Wright nor Jackson saw a gun in defendant's possession.

Wright let Whitney sit inside his van while he tried to see which way defendant had run. Whitney called her father, and a woman who had emerged from another nearby house called 911. Jackson approached the green van and took the keys out of the ignition. Detroit Police officers arrived a few minutes later. When Whitney's father arrived at the scene, she told him that her neck hurt.

Detroit Police Officer Charles Howard was working an undercover surveillance detail on a breaking-and-entering task force that morning. He responded to the dispatch call reporting an attempted abduction. Detroit Police officers who

were already at the scene ran the green van's license plate through the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN), which revealed defendant's name and an address in Harper Woods. Officer Howard drove to the Harper Woods address in his unmarked police car, arriving there shortly after 9:00 a.m.. Officer Howard saw a black Ford and a blue Buick in the driveway. The Ford was registered to Henrietta Barber at an address on Farmbrook Street, and the Buick was registered to defendant and Velvantine Jones at an address on Nottingham Road in Detroit. The Farmbrook address was approximately eight blocks away from the scene of the assault on Whitney.

About 30 minutes after Officer Howard arrived at the Harper Woods address, he saw a woman drive the Ford out of the driveway. The Ford circled the block a couple of times. About ten minutes later, he saw a man drive the Buick out of the driveway. Both vehicles proceeded to the Farmbrook address and Officer Howard also went to that location.

Officer Howard maintained surveillance at the Farmbrook address for approximately 30 minutes before defendant came out of the house with his girlfriend, Vernell Fleming. Defendant and Fleming got into the Buick and drove away. Defendant was driving. Officer Howard radioed for assistance, and a waiting marked car stopped defendant.

Detroit Police Officer Jeremiah Orvelo was in the marked car that stopped defendant. During the stop, Officer Orvelo's partner recovered a handgun from defendant's side of the Buick. Defendant carried a valid Carry Pistol License (CPL), but the officers confiscated the weapon for safekeeping. Officer Orvelo did not arrest defendant because Detroit Police Sergeant Jose Ortiz told the officers to ask defendant to come to the police station for questioning.

Later that day, Detroit Police Officer Jeffery Manson assembled a photographic lineup for Whitney to identify her attacker. Officer Manson placed defendant's driver's license picture, which he had obtained from LEIN, in the sixth position in the lineup. The picture on defendant's driver's license was three years old at the time. Officer Manson took the other five pictures from the Michigan Sex Offenders Registry because the backgrounds of the pictures were similar to the background of defendant's driver's license picture.

Whitney, meanwhile, came to the police station to meet with a composite sketch artist. While there, she described her attacker as being around 6 feet tall, skinny, brown-skinned with a medium complexion, and about 30 years old. When the sketch was complete, she asked the artist to add in a beard to more accurately reflect her attacker's appearance.

After Whitney's meeting with the sketch artist, Sergeant Ortiz showed her the photographic lineup. Whitney said that the man in the fourth position looked familiar, but that she was not sure he was the man who attacked her. Unbeknownst to Whitney, the man in the fourth position had been incarcerated at the time of the assault.

Later that same day, defendant arrived at the police station for an interview. Sergeant Ortiz interviewed him and noted that defendant looked different and younger in his driver's license picture than in person. Sergeant Ortiz took a picture of defendant with his cell phone and sent the picture to Officer Manson for inclusion in a second photographic lineup. During the interview, defendant stated that he had inadvertently left the keys in the green van that morning, and that he had last seen the van in the driveway of the Harper Woods address. Defendant maintained that Fleming had been with him all

morning and that they had driven together in the Buick to the Nottingham address, then to the Farmbrook address.

On December 20, 2013, Officer Manson went to Whitney's house with the second photographic lineup. He had replaced the other five photographs with photographs of individuals who more closely reflected defendant's different appearance in the new picture that Sergeant Ortiz had taken. He believed that it would have been unduly suggestive to have used the same pictures from the first lineup given that they did not look like the new picture of defendant. Defendant's new picture was now in the fourth position. Whitney only looked at the photographs for "a matter of seconds" and, when asked, indicated that she recognized number four. Whitney wrote, "I think he's the one who attacked me," and, "He tried to kidnap me," on the photographic lineup.

Later that day, Officer Manson called defendant to tell him that he could pick up his green van at the police station. Officer Manson arrested defendant when he arrived. Detroit Police officers never recovered defendant's gun, however, because defendant had reclaimed it the previous day and because it was not on his person when Officer Manson arrested him.

People v. Green, No. 321519, 2015 WL 5311660, at * 1–3 (Mich. Ct. App. Sept. 10, 2015) (internal footnote omitted).

Petitioner's conviction was affirmed on direct appeal. *Id.*, *lv. den.* 499 Mich. 915, 877 N.W. 2d 895 (2016).

Petitioner filed a post-conviction motion for relief from judgment, which was denied. *People v. Green*, No. 14-000470-01-FH (Third Cir. Ct.,

Nov. 28, 2016). The Michigan appellate courts denied petitioner leave to appeal. *People v. Green*, No. 337063 (Mich. Ct. App. July 13, 2017); *lv. den.* 501 Mich. 1080, 911 N.W.2d 713 (2018), *reconsideration den.*, 503 Mich. 862, 917 N.W.2d 369 (2018).

Petitioner in his original and amended habeas petitions seeks habeas relief on the following grounds: (1) Petitioner is entitled to immediate release where there was police and prosecutor misconduct resulting in extrinsic fraud on the court to confer jurisdiction, (2) the photographic identification procedure was unduly suggestive,² (3) petitioner was denied the effective assistance of trial counsel, and (4) petitioner was denied the effective assistance of appellate counsel.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

28 U.S.C. § 2254(d) provides that:

An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted with respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in State court proceedings unless the adjudication of the claim—

(1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly

² Petitioner excluded this claim from his initial habeas petition but later asked to include this claim in his motion to amend or correct the record. (ECF No. 11). This Court subsequently granted petitioner's motion to amend his petition to include this claim. (ECF No. 19, PageID. 1720).

established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or
(2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.

A decision of a state court is “contrary to” clearly established federal law if the state court arrives at a conclusion opposite to that reached by the Supreme Court on a question of law or if the state court decides a case differently than the Supreme Court has on a set of materially indistinguishable facts. *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 405–06 (2000). An “unreasonable application” occurs when “a state court decision unreasonably applies the law of [the Supreme Court] to the facts of a prisoner’s case.” *Id.* at 409. A federal habeas court may not “issue the writ simply because that court concludes in its independent judgment that the relevant state-court decision applied clearly established federal law erroneously or incorrectly.” *Id.* at 410–11. “[A] state court’s determination that a claim lacks merit precludes federal habeas relief so long as ‘fairminded jurists could disagree’ on the correctness of the state court’s decision.” *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 101 (2011) (citing *Yarborough v. Alvarado*, 541 U.S. 652, 664 (2004)). Therefore, in order to obtain habeas relief in federal court, a state prisoner is required

to show that the state court's rejection of his or her claim "was so lacking in justification that there was an error well understood and comprehended in existing law beyond any possibility for fairminded disagreement." *Id.* at 103.

III. Discussion

A. Claim # 1. The illegal arrest/jurisdiction claim

Petitioner first alleges that the trial court lacked jurisdiction over his case because the police and prosecutor committed fraud on the state court by knowingly presenting false information to a judge to obtain his arrest warrant. Petitioner refers to a statement in a police report that was submitted to the prosecutor's office as part of a request to bring charges. *See* ECF No.1, Page ID. 109. In the report, the writer states that the victim positively identified petitioner as the man who assaulted her. Petitioner claims that statement is false because the victim's second identification was merely "tentative."

Petitioner challenged the legality of his arrest in his post-conviction motion for relief from judgment. The judge denied the motion, finding that there was probable cause to arrest petitioner. *People v. Green*, No.

14-000470-01-FH, *2 (Third Cir. Ct., Nov. 28, 2016) (ECF No. 8-14, PageID. 1266).

A federal habeas review of a petitioner's arrest or search by state police is barred where the state has provided a full and fair opportunity to litigate an illegal arrest or a search and seizure claim. *Stone v. Powell*, 428 U.S. 465, 494–95 (1976); *Machacek v. Hofbauer*, 213 F.3d 947, 952 (6th Cir. 2000). For such an opportunity to have existed, the state must have provided, in the abstract, a mechanism by which the petitioner could raise the claim, and presentation of the claim must not have been frustrated by a failure of that mechanism. *Riley v. Gray*, 674 F.2d 522, 526 (6th Cir. 1982). The relevant inquiry is whether a habeas petitioner had an opportunity to litigate his or her claims, not whether he or she in fact did so or even whether the Fourth Amendment claim was correctly decided. See *Wynne v. Renico*, 279 F. Supp. 2d 866, 892 (E.D. Mich. 2003); *rev'd on other grds* 606 F.3d 867 (6th Cir. 2010). Indeed, under *Stone*, the correctness of a state court's conclusions regarding a Fourth Amendment claim "is simply irrelevant." See *Brown v. Berghuis*, 638 F. Supp. 2d 795, 812 (E.D. Mich. 2009). "The courts that have considered the matter 'have consistently held that an erroneous determination of a habeas

petitioner's Fourth Amendment claim does not overcome the *Stone v. Powell* bar." *Id.* (quoting *Gilmore v. Marks*, 799 F.2d 51, 57 (3rd Cir. 1986)).

Petitioner presented his Fourth Amendment claim in his post-conviction motion for relief from judgment before the trial court and the Michigan appellate courts. Because petitioner was able to raise his illegal arrest claim in his post-conviction motion, petitioner had a full and fair opportunity to raise this Fourth Amendment claim in the state courts and is thus not entitled to habeas relief. *See Hurick v. Woods*, 672 F. App'x 520, 535 (6th Cir. 2016).

Moreover, petitioner failed to show that the police or prosecutor used false information to obtain his arrest warrant. Probable cause for an arrest does not require a perfect identification, and witness identifications are "entitled to a presumption of reliability and veracity." *Legenzoff v. Steckel*, 564 F. App'x 136, 143 (6th Cir. 2014) (internal quotation omitted) (witness's statement that he was 80% positive that Legenzoff was the person who robbed him sufficient to justify arrest); *see also Stahl v. Czernik*, 496 F. App'x 621, 624 (6th Cir. 2012) (probable cause existed to support arrest warrant even if the affidavit for the

warrant omitted that one of the eyewitnesses had qualified his identification by stating that he would be more certain of his identification if he could see the suspect's tattoo). The victim's statement at the second photo show-up that "I think he's the one who attacked me" was sufficient to establish probable cause to issue the arrest warrant.

Finally, petitioner's jurisdictional claim is meritless. "An illegal arrest, without more, has never been viewed as a bar to subsequent prosecution, nor as a defense to a valid conviction." *United States v. Crews*, 445 U.S. 463, 474 (1980) (citing *Gerstein v. Pugh*, 420 U.S. 103, 119 (1975)); *see also Frisbie v. Collins*, 342 U.S. 519 (1952); *Ker v. Illinois*, 119 U.S. 436 (1886). The Supreme Court has held that "[T]he 'body' or identity of a defendant or respondent in a criminal or civil proceeding is never itself suppressible as a fruit of an unlawful arrest, even if it is conceded that an unlawful arrest, search, or interrogation occurred." *INS v. Lopez-Mendoza*, 468 U.S. 1032, 1039 (1984). Although the exclusionary rule prohibits the introduction at trial of evidence that was seized in violation of the constitution, a criminal defendant "is not himself a suppressible 'fruit,' and the illegality of his detention cannot deprive the Government of the opportunity to prove his guilt through the

introduction of evidence wholly untainted by the police misconduct.” *United States v. Crews*, 445 U.S. at 474. Petitioner does not identify any evidence other than his own body that was seized during this allegedly unlawful arrest. Thus, the mere fact that petitioner may have been arrested on an invalid warrant would not prevent him from being prosecuted and convicted of this offense. Petitioner is not entitled to relief on his first claim.

B. Claim # 2. The suggestive identification claim

Petitioner contends that that the second photographic lineup was impermissibly suggestive because he was the only suspect included in both lineups and because petitioner’s newer photograph was placed in the fourth position during the second lineup, the same position in the first lineup, in which Ms. Whitney had earlier misidentified a suspect.

Due process protects the accused against the introduction of evidence which results from an unreliable identification obtained through unnecessarily suggestive procedures. *Moore v. Illinois*, 434 U.S. 220, 227 (1977). To determine whether an identification procedure violates due process, courts look first to whether the procedure was impermissibly suggestive; if so, courts then determine whether, under

the totality of circumstances, the suggestiveness has led to a substantial likelihood of an irreparable misidentification. *Kado v. Adams*, 971 F. Supp. 1143, 1147–48 (E.D. Mich. 1997) (citing to *Neil v. Biggers*, 409 U.S. 188 (1972)). Five factors should be considered in determining the reliability of identification evidence:

1. the witness's opportunity to view the criminal at the time of the crime;
2. the witness's degree of attention at the time of the crime;
3. the accuracy of the witness's prior description of the defendant;
4. the witness's level of certainty when identifying the suspect at the confrontation; and,
5. the length of time that has elapsed between the time and the confrontation.

Neil v. Biggers, 409 U.S. at 199-200.

If a defendant fails to show that the identification procedures are impermissibly suggestive, or if the totality of the circumstances indicate that the identification is otherwise reliable, no due process violation has occurred; so long as there is not a substantial misidentification, it is for the jury or factfinder to determine the ultimate weight to be given to the identification. See *United States v. Hill*, 967 F.2d 226, 230 (6th Cir. 1992).

Petitioner failed to show that Ms. Whitney's in-court identification was the product of a suggestive pre-trial identification. Indeed, "the

Supreme Court has never held that an in-court identification requires an independent basis for admission in the absence of an antecedent improper pre-trial identification.” *Cameron v. Birkett*, 348 F. Supp. 2d 825, 843 (E.D. Mich. 2004). Moreover, “the Due Process Clause does not require a preliminary judicial inquiry into the reliability of an eyewitness identification when the identification was not procured under unnecessarily suggestive circumstances arranged by law enforcement.” *Perry v. New Hampshire*, 565 U.S. 228, 248 (2012).

The mere fact that Ms. Whitney was exposed to successive identification procedures of petitioner did not render her identifications of him unreliable. *See Williams v. Lavigne*, 209 F. App’x 506, 508 (6th Cir. 2006) (Identification procedure, during which witness was shown several lineups and photo arrays, all of which contained defendant’s picture, was not unduly suggestive). The fact that petitioner was the only person to appear in both photographic line-ups did not make the second photographic line-up suggestive in light of the fact that different photographs of petitioner were used in each line-up. *See United States v. Watson*, 540 F. App’x 512, 516–17 (6th Cir. 2013). Finally, “the fact that the two photo arrays placed the intended suspect in the same numerical

position is not unduly suggestive.” *Wells v. Larose*, No. 1:15 CV 298, 2017 WL 914694, at *18 (N.D. Ohio Jan. 12, 2017), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 1:15 CV 298, 2017 WL 898007 (N.D. Ohio Mar. 7, 2017).
Petitioner is not entitled to habeas relief on his second claim.

C. Claims # 3 and # 4. The ineffective assistance of counsel claims.

Petitioner contends he was denied the effective assistance of trial and appellate counsel.

To prevail on his ineffective assistance of counsel claims, petitioner must show that the state court’s conclusion regarding these claims was contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). *See Knowles v. Mirzayance*, 556 U.S. 111, 123 (2009). *Strickland* established a two-prong test for claims of ineffective assistance of counsel: the petitioner must show (1) that counsel’s performance was deficient, and (2) that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687.

Petitioner first appears to argue that his counsel should have objected to the violation of his right to confront witnesses and to compulsory process when the trial court failed to require the arresting officer to testify at a pre-trial evidentiary hearing.

The Sixth Circuit has observed the lack of any legal authority “holding that the Sixth Amendment right to compulsory process applies to pretrial detention hearings.” *See United States v. Smith*, 191 F. App’x 383, 388 (6th Cir. 2006). The Supreme Court has likewise referred to a defendant’s Confrontation Clause right to confront witnesses as being a “trial right.” *See Pennsylvania v. Ritchie*, 480 U.S. 39, 52 (1987) (“The opinions of this Court show that the right to confrontation is a *trial* right, designed to prevent improper restrictions on the types of questions that defense counsel may ask during cross-examination.”) (emphasis original); *See also Barber v. Page*, 390 U.S. 719, 725 (1968) (“The right to confrontation is basically a trial right.”). Other courts have also so noted. *See Wallace v. Rivard*, No. 14-14535, 2016 WL 3055617, at * 5 (E.D. Mich. May 31, 2016) (observing that “[c]ourts in other circuits have consistently held that the Confrontation Clause does not apply to pre-trial hearings”). Because there is no right to compulsory process or confrontation at a pre-trial evidentiary hearing, any objection on this ground would have been meritless. Defense counsel was not required to raise meritless objections. *Harris v. United States*, 204 F.3d 681, 683 (6th Cir. 2000).

Petitioner also appears to argue that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to challenge the legality of his arrest.

As mentioned when addressing petitioner's first claim, *supra*, petitioner does not identify any evidence other than his own body that was seized during this allegedly unlawful arrest. Thus, the mere fact that petitioner may have been arrested on a defective arrest warrant would not prevent him from being prosecuted and convicted of this offense. Failing to file a frivolous motion to dismiss does not constitute ineffective assistance of counsel. *See Goldsby v. U.S.*, 152 F. App'x 431, 438 (6th Cir. 2005). A challenge to the legality of petitioner's arrest would not have resulted in his release from custody. Counsel was not ineffective for failing to file a motion to dismiss on this basis. *See Friday v. Pitcher*, 200 F. Supp. 2d 725, 738–39 (E.D. Mich. 2002).

Petitioner also claims that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to contest his arrest and detention on *Miranda* grounds.

A prosecutor may not use a defendant's statements which stem from custodial interrogation unless the prosecutor can demonstrate the use of procedural safeguards which are effective to secure a defendant's privilege against self-incrimination. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436,

444 (1966). No statements by petitioner were admitted at trial. *People v. Green*, No. 14-000470-FH, * 2 (ECF No. 8-14, PageID. 1266). There was nothing to suppress. Because no statement was ever admitted against petitioner, trial counsel was not ineffective for failing to challenge petitioner's detention on the ground that he was not given his *Miranda* warnings. See *United States v. Self*, 100 F. Supp. 3d 773, 778 (D. Ariz. 2015).

In a related vein, petitioner claims that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to move to suppress the photograph of petitioner taken by Sergeant Ortiz at the police station which was later used during the second photographic line-up, in which Ms. Whitney identified petitioner as her assailant. Petitioner claims that this photograph should have been suppressed as a fruit of an illegal arrest because he was effectively arrested when he showed up at the police station.

The evidence at trial establishes that petitioner voluntarily showed up at the police station. He was not arrested at that point or placed in handcuffs or otherwise detained. Petitioner was not told he was a suspect or that he was not free to leave; in fact, petitioner was allowed to leave after the photograph was taken. Under these circumstances, petitioner

was not under arrest when he was at the police station. *See, e.g., Young v. Renico*, 346 F. App'x 53, 58 (6th Cir. 2009). Because there was no basis for asserting that petitioner was illegally detained by the police when he agreed to show up at the police station, petitioner was not denied the effective assistance of counsel by his counsel's failure to challenge the admissibility of his photograph taken by Sergeant Ortiz on this basis, where counsel may have reasonably determined that a motion based upon an illegal arrest claim would have been meritless. *See Reedus v. Stegall*, 197 F. Supp. 2d 767, 782 (E.D. Mich. 2001).

Petitioner next contends that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to call Henrietta Barber (the owner of the black Ford) and Velvetann Jones (the owner of the blue Buick) "concerning who was driving those vehicles on the morning of the offense."

Petitioner has offered, neither to the Michigan courts nor to this Court, any evidence beyond his own assertions as to whether the witnesses would have been able to testify and what the content of these witnesses' testimony would have been. In the absence of such proof, the petitioner is unable to establish that he was prejudiced by counsel's failure to call these witnesses to testify at trial, so as to support the

second prong of an ineffective assistance of counsel claim. *See Clark v. Waller*, 490 F. 3d 551, 557 (6th Cir. 2007).

Petitioner next claims that his counsel was ineffective for failing to object to what petitioner argues was a misleading statement made by the prosecutor during closing argument that officers observed petitioner and his girlfriend driving away from his residence in the black Ford and blue Buick. Green claims that the officer conducting the surveillance, Officer Howard, testified that he could not identify who was driving either vehicle. But Officer Howard later testified that the person later identified as petitioner “appeared to be” the same person as the male he observed leave his residence and drive away in a blue Buick. ECF No. 8-8, PageID. 756–57. Later, on cross, he confirmed (through the use of a double negative) that he was not testifying that the man he saw enter the blue Buick was not petitioner. *Id.*, PageID. 760.

Misrepresenting facts in evidence by a prosecutor can amount to substantial error because doing so “may profoundly impress a jury and may have a significant impact on the jury’s deliberations.” *Washington v. Hofbauer*, 228 F.3d 689, 700 (6th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Donnelly v. DeChristoforo*, 416 U.S. 637, 646 (1974)). Likewise, it is improper for a

prosecutor during closing arguments to bring to the jury any purported facts which have not been introduced into evidence and which are prejudicial. *Byrd v. Collins*, 209 F. 3d 486, 535 (6th Cir. 2000). However, prosecutors must be given leeway to argue reasonable inferences from the evidence. *Id.*

The prosecutor's remarks in closing arguments were based on reasonable inferences from the evidence. Because the prosecutor's remarks were not improper, counsel was not ineffective for failing to object. *Slagle v. Bagley*, 457 F. 3d 501, 528 (6th Cir. 2006).

Petitioner finally argues that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the delayed disclosure of the videotape which showed the actual attempted abduction. Petitioner argues that the prosecutor violated the dictates of *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963) by failing to turn over this evidence sooner to the defense.

Under *Brady*, the prosecution must disclose evidence "in its possession that is both favorable to the accused and material to guilt or punishment." *Pennsylvania v. Ritchie*, 480 U.S. 39, 57 (1987). To establish a *Brady* violation, a defendant must show: "[1] the prosecutor suppressed evidence; [2] that such evidence was favorable to the defense;

and [3] that the suppressed evidence was material.” *Carter v. Bell*, 218 F.3d 581, 601 (6th Cir. 2000). Evidence is material only if there is “a reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed to the defense, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” *Ritchie*, 480 U.S. at 57. Where the prosecution ultimately hands over the *Brady* material that could be used to impeach a witness, however, there is no violation “so long as the defendant is given [the] impeachment material, even exculpatory impeachment material, in time for use at trial.” *United States v. Presser*, 844 F.2d 1275, 1283 (6th Cir. 1988); see also *United States v. Davis*, 306 F.3d 398, 421 (6th Cir. 2002) (“Thus, *Brady* generally does not apply to delayed disclosure of exculpatory information, but only to a complete failure to disclose.”) (quotation omitted).

Only where the defendant has been prejudiced by the delay in disclosure is *Brady* violated. *Davis*, 306 F.3d at 421. To establish prejudice, “a defendant must show what he would have done differently had he been given more time to address the *Brady* evidence, and specifically how, had the evidence been given to the defendant earlier, a reasonable probability exists that the result of the defendant's trial would

have been different.” *United States v. Spry*, 238 Fed App’x 142, 148 (6th Cir. 2007) (citations omitted). The ultimate touchstone of this inquiry is, critically, “whether in [the] absence [of the evidence] [the defendant] received a fair trial, understood as a trial resulting in a verdict worthy of confidence.” *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 434 (1995). A “reasonable probability” of a different result is thus demonstrated when the government’s evidentiary suppression “undermines confidence in the outcome of the trial.” *Id.* (quoting *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 680 (1985) (opinion of Blackmun, J.)).

Petitioner claims that the video evidence was not disclosed until the day of trial. Petitioner contends that his attorney should have objected to this delayed disclosure because it prevented him from making a pretrial motion seeking the appointment of an independent video forensic expert to analyze the tapes. ECF 1, PageID 33. The trial court addressed this issue in denying Defendant’s Motion for Relief from Judgment and found that “the trial record does not support that there was any improper delay or that any such delay was outcome determinative.” *Id.* at PageID 103.

In his Petition, Petitioner capably describes how he believes the video—without the aid of any expert analysis—could be used to support

his defense (“Petitioner submits that what the recording shows is contrary to complainant’s testimony”, *Id* at PageID.35). Petitioner clearly had the ability during trial to have his counsel explain to the jury what he believed to be the exculpatory value of the video, but did not do so. Moreover, Petitioner has offered no evidence to this Court that there exists an expert who would have challenged the accuracy or reliability of the videotape. A habeas petitioner’s claim that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to call an expert witness cannot be based on speculation. *See Keith v. Mitchell*, 455 F. 3d 662, 672 (6th Cir. 2006). Under these circumstances, Petitioner has failed to show both that he was prejudiced by the allegedly delayed disclosure of the video and, given that he was identified in-court by the victim, a reasonable probability that the result of his trial would have been different had he had access to the video earlier. Because Petitioner cannot substantiate a *Brady* violation, he has not shown that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object or to move for a mistrial based upon a *Brady* violation. *See, e.g., McMeans v. Brigano*, 228 F. 3d 674, 684–85 (6th Cir. 2000).

Petitioner in his fourth claim alleges that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to raise a number of his claims that he now raises.

The Sixth Amendment guarantees a defendant the right to effective assistance of counsel on the first appeal by right. *Evitts v. Lucey*, 469 U.S. 387, 396-397 (1985). However, court appointed counsel does not have a constitutional duty to raise every non-frivolous issue requested by a defendant. *Jones v. Barnes*, 463 U.S. 745, 751 (1983). A habeas court must defer twice: first to appellate counsel's decision not to raise an issue and secondly, to the state court's determination that appellate counsel was not ineffective. *Woods v. Etherton*, 136 S. Ct. 1149, 1153 (2016) (per curiam) ("Given AEDPA, both Etherton's appellate counsel and the state habeas court were to be afforded the benefit of the doubt.").

Petitioner's claims are meritless. "[A]ppellate counsel cannot be found to be ineffective for 'failure to raise an issue that lacks merit.'" *Shaneberger v. Jones*, 615 F. 3d 448, 452 (6th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Greer v. Mitchell*, 264 F.3d 663, 676 (6th Cir. 2001)).

Petitioner also claims that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to provide petitioner with the pre-trial and trial transcripts, presumably so that petitioner could file his own *pro per* appellate brief.

Petitioner fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. A criminal defendant has no federal constitutional right to self-

representation on direct appeal from a criminal conviction. *Martinez v. Court of Appeal of California*, 528 U.S. 152, 163 (2000). This is because the rights protected by the Sixth Amendment, including the right to self-representation, are rights that are available to prepare for trial and at the trial itself. However, the Sixth Amendment does not include any right to appeal. *Id.* at 160. The Supreme Court also rejected the idea that the right to self-representation on appeal could be grounded in the Due Process Clause [of the Fourteenth Amendment], because “[U]nder the practices that prevail in the Nation today, however, we are entirely unpersuaded that the risk of either disloyalty or suspicion of disloyalty is a sufficient concern to conclude that a constitutional right of self-representation is a necessary component of a fair appellate proceeding”. *Martinez*, 528 U.S. at 161.

Thus, there is no constitutional entitlement to submit a *pro se* appellate brief on direct appeal from a criminal conviction in addition to a brief submitted by appellate counsel. *See McMeans v. Brigano*, 228 F.3d at 684. By accepting the assistance of counsel, the criminal appellant waives his right to present *pro se* briefs on direct appeal. *Myers v. Johnson*, 76 F.3d 1330, 1335 (5th Cir. 1996); *see also Henderson v.*

Collins, 101 F. Supp. 2d 866, 881 (S.D. Ohio 1999); *aff'd in part, vacated in part on other grounds* 262 F.3d 615 (6th Cir. 2001).

Because petitioner was represented by appellate counsel, any failure by the trial court or appellate counsel to provide petitioner with the trial transcripts so that he could prepare his own *pro se* brief would not violate petitioner's constitutional rights. *See U.S. v. Dierling*, 131 F.3d 722, 734, n.7 (8th Cir. 1997); *Foss v. Racette*, No. 1:12-CV-0059, MAT 2012 WL 5949463, * 4 (W.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2012); *see also Willis v. Lafler*, No. 05-74885, 2007 WL 3121542, * 18 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 24, 2007). Petitioner is not entitled to relief on his fourth claim.

D. The Court denies petitioner's remaining motions.

Petitioner has filed a number of motions which remain pending before the Court.

Petitioner filed a motion for an evidentiary hearing. ECF No. 18.

A habeas petitioner is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on his claims if they lack merit. *See Stanford v. Parker*, 266 F. 3d 442, 459–60 (6th Cir. 2001). In light of the fact that petitioner's claims are meritless, he is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing. The motion is denied.

Petitioner has filed a motion for the production of documents. ECF No. 20. This Court has already determined that petitioner's allegations, even if true, would not entitle him to habeas relief. In light of the fact that petitioner's claims are without merit, petitioner is not entitled to seek discovery in support of his claims. *See Sellers v. United States*, 316 F. Supp. 2d 516, 523 (E.D. Mich. 2004). The motion is denied.

Petitioner has filed two motions in which he seeks summary judgment. Given this Court's determination that petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas relief, the motions for summary judgment are denied as moot. *See Ortiz v. Williams*, 489 F. Supp. 2d 381, 386 (D. Del. 2007).

IV. Conclusion

The Court denies the petition for writ of habeas corpus. The Court will also deny a certificate of appealability to petitioner. In order to obtain a certificate of appealability, a prisoner must make a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To demonstrate this denial, the applicant is required to show that reasonable jurists could debate whether, or 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. *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000). When a district court rejects a habeas petitioner’s constitutional claims on the merits, the petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims to be debatable or wrong. *Id.* at 484. “The district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant.” Rules Governing § 2254 Cases, Rule 11(a), 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254.

For the reasons stated in this opinion, the Court will deny petitioner a certificate of appealability because he has failed to make a substantial showing of the denial of a federal constitutional right. *See also Millender v. Adams*, 187 F. Supp. 2d 852, 880 (E.D. Mich. 2002). However, although jurists of reason would not debate this Court’s resolution of petitioner’s claims, the issues are not frivolous; therefore, an appeal could be taken in good faith and petitioner may proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal. *See Foster v. Ludwick*, 208 F. Supp. 2d 750, 765 (E.D. Mich. 2002).

V. ORDER

----- Based upon the foregoing, **IT IS ORDERED** that: -----

(1) The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is **DENIED WITH PREJUDICE**.

(2) The motion to amend caption (ECF No. 24) is **GRANTED**.

Petitioner's remaining motions (ECF No. 18, 20, 21, 23) are **DENIED**.

(3) A certificate of appealability is **DENIED**.

(4) Leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED**.

Dated: January 31, 2020

s/Terrence G. Berg

HON. TERRENCE G. BERG
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

JESSIE GREEN,
Petitioner,

vs.

WILLIS CHAPMAN,
Respondent.

18-CV-13452-TGB

JUDGMENT

JUDGMENT

The above entitled matter having come before the Court on a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Honorable Terrence G. Berg, a United States District Judge, presiding, and in accordance with the Memorandum Opinion and Order entered on January 31, 2020:

- (1) The Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is **DENIED WITH PREJUDICE.**
- (2) A Certificate of Appealability is **DENIED.**
- (3) Petitioner is **GRANTED** leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*.

DAVID J. WEAVER
CLERK OF THE COURT

APPROVED:

BY: /s/A. Chubb
DEPUTY CLERK

/s/Terrence G. Berg
HON. TERRENCE G. BERG
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

JESSIE GREEN, Petitioner, vs. WILLIS CHAPMAN, Respondent.	2:18-CV-13452-TGB ORDER DENYING PENDING MOTIONS
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On January 31, 2020, the Court denied Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus with prejudice, denied a certificate of appealability, and granted Petitioner leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*. ECF No. 27. On February 19, 2020, Petitioner filed a motion for a certificate of appealability (ECF No. 30). On February 26, 2020, Petitioner filed a motion for reconsideration of the denial of a certificate of appealability (ECF No. 33). On March 17, 2020, Petitioner filed a motion seeking copies of all evidence he submitted to this Court for use in his appeal. ECF No. 34. On June 29, 2020, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order denying Petitioner a certificate of appealability. ECF No. 35.

E.D. Mich. Local Rule 7.1(h)(3) allows a party to file a motion for reconsideration. However, a motion for reconsideration which presents the same issues already ruled upon by the court, either expressly or by reasonable implication, will not be granted. *Ford Motor Co. v.*

Greatdomains.com, Inc., 177 F. Supp. 2d 628, 632 (E.D. Mich. 2001). A motion for reconsideration should be granted if the movant demonstrates a palpable defect by which the court and the parties have been misled and shows that correcting the defect will lead to a different disposition of the case. *See DirecTV, Inc. v. Karpinsky*, 274 F. Supp. 2d 918, 921 (E.D. Mich. 2003).

In this case, Petitioner has made a number of lengthy arguments in support of his motion for reconsideration. ECF No. 33. All of these arguments were considered by this Court, however, either expressly, or by reasonable implication, when the Court denied petitioner habeas relief on his claims and declined to issue a certificate of appealability. ECF No. 27. None of the arguments raised in the motion persuade the Court that it palpably erred when it denied Petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus and certificate of appealability, nor has Petitioner shown that even if such a defect existed, it would have resulted in a different disposition of the case. Accordingly, Petitioner has not established an entitlement to relief under Local Rule 7.1(h).

With respect to Petitioner's motion for copies, on June 29, 2020, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals reviewed the merits of Petitioner's claims and denied Petitioner a certificate of appealability. ECF No. 35. Because the Sixth Circuit has declined to issue a certificate of appealability, Petitioner's motion for copies for use in his appeal (ECF No. 34) will be denied as moot.

For the reasons above, it is **HEREBY ORDERED** that Petitioner's motion for certificate of appealability (ECF No. 30) and motion for reconsideration of the denial of a certificate of appealability (ECF No. 33) are **DENIED**. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's motion for copies (ECF No. 34) is **DENIED AS MOOT**.

Dated: July 15, 2020

s/Terrence G. Berg

TERRENCE G. BERG

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE