UNITEL	O STATES DISTRICT COURT
	DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
	DIVISION
_	
Petitioner,	
VS.	CASE NO.
SECRETARY, FLORIDA DE	PARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS, ATTOR	NEY GENERAL,
STATE OF FLORIDA,	,
Respondents.	
T. T. T.	
	<del></del> :

## MOTION FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY AND MOTION FOR IN FORMA PAUPERIS FOR APPEAL

**COMES NOW** the Petitioner, \_\_\_\_\_\_, and respectfully moves this Court to issue a Certificate of Appealability and to order him insolvent for costs associated with this appeal.

In support thereof the Petitioner does state:

## I. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

1. The Petitioner moves this Honorable Court to issue the Certificate of Appealability pursuant to Fla.R.App.P. 22(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 2253.

- 3. It is necessary for the Petitioner to establish a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right in order to issue the requested certificate. The standard of review for granting a "Certificate of Appealability" is set forth in Barefoot v. Estelle, 463 U.S. 880, 103 S.Ct. 3383, 77 L.Ed.2d 1090 (1983) which states in pertinent part:

A certificate must issue if the appeal presents a 'question of some substance' i.e., at least one issue (1) that is 'debatable among jurists of reason'; (2) 'that a court could resolve in different manner;' (3) 'that is not squarely foreclosed by statute, rule, or authoritative court decision, or... [that is not] lacking any factual basis in the record'.

The Supreme Court admonished the lower courts that they may not deny applications solely because they have already denied the petition on the merits.

[O]bviously, the Petitioner need not show that he should prevail on the merits. He has already failed in that endeavor.

Id., at 463 U.S. at 893 n.4 quoting Gordon v. Willis, 516 F.Supp. 911, 913 (N.D. Ga. 1980). Rather, a certificate must issue if the appeal presents a "question of some substance", i.e., at least a ground that meets one of the three (3) criteria set forth above.

4. More recently the United States Supreme Court clarified the requisite standard for the granting of certificates in *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 123 S.Ct. 1029, 1040, 154 L.Ed.2d 931 (2003) stating:

[W]e do not require petitioner to prove, before the issuance of a COA, that some jurists would grant the petition for habeas corpus. Indeed, a claim can be debatable even though every jurist of reason might agree, after the COA has been granted and the case has received full consideration, that petitioner will not prevail. As we stated in Slack, "[W]here a district court has rejected the constitutional claims on the merits, the showing required to satisfy § 2253 (c) is straightforward; the petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." 529 U.S. at 484, 120 S.Ct. 1595.

The Petitioner contends that the required standard is met so that the issues presented are adequate to warrant further proceedings, id., 123 S.Ct. 1039, as follows:

5. Therefore, the Petitioner contends that he has shown a substantial denial of a constitutional right and therefore this Court should issue the Certificate of Appealability.

## II. IN FORMA PAUPERIS

6. The Petitioner also respectfully moves this Honorable Court to Order him insolvent for costs associated with this appeal pursuant to <u>Fed.R.App.P. 24(a)</u> and attaches hereto the required affidavit consistent with Fed.R.App.P. Form 4.

## **CONCLUSION**

WHEREFORE, based on the foregoing, the Petitioner respectfully prays this Honorable Court to issue the Certificate of Appealability and order him insolvent for costs associated with this appeal.

Under the penalties of perjury, I declare and certify that I do understand English and that I have read the foregoing document and that the facts stated in it are true and correct.

Executed this day of	, 20
	Respectfully submitted,
	Petitioner, Pro Se
	DC #