

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Ronald Donald Dingle,	)	Civil Action No.: 4:13-2487-BHH
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	<b><u>OPINION AND ORDER</u></b>
	)	
Warden, Robert M. Stevenson,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	
	)	

The petitioner Ronald Donald Dingle (“the petitioner” or “Dingle”), proceeding *pro se*, filed this writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (ECF No. 1.) In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and Local Rule 73.02, D.S.C., the within action was referred to United States Magistrate Judge Thomas E. Rogers, III, for pretrial handling and a Report and Recommendation. Magistrate Judge Rogers recommends that the respondent’s motion for summary judgment be granted and the petitioner’s petition for writ of habeas corpus be denied. (ECF No. 46.) The Report and Recommendation sets forth in detail the relevant facts and standards of law on this matter and the Court incorporates them without recitation.

**BACKGROUND**

The petitioner filed this action against the respondent on September 10, 2013,<sup>1</sup> alleging *inter alia* that his guilty plea was unconstitutional and ineffective assistance of counsel. On September 16, 2014, the Magistrate Judge issued a Report and

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<sup>1</sup>This filing date reflects that the envelope containing the petition was stamped as having been received on September 10, 2013, by the BRCI (Broad River Correctional Institution) mailroom. (ECF No.1-2.) *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (holding prisoner’s pleading is considered filed when given to prison authorities for forwarding to the district court).

Recommendation recommending that the respondent's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 34) be granted and the petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus be denied. (ECF No. 46 at 32.) On September 29, 2014, the plaintiff filed Objections along with several exhibits. (ECF No. 48.)

### **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

The Magistrate Judge makes only a recommendation to the court. The recommendation has no presumptive weight. The responsibility to make a final determination remains with the court. *Mathews v. Weber*, 423 U.S. 261, 270–71, 96 S.Ct. 549, 46 L.Ed.2d 483 (1976). The court is charged with making a *de novo* determination of those portions of the Report and Recommendation to which specific objection is made, and the court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the recommendation of the Magistrate Judge, or recommit the matter with instructions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). However, the court need not conduct a *de novo* review when a party makes only “general and conclusory objections that do not direct the court to a specific error in the magistrate's proposed findings and recommendations.” *Orpiano v. Johnson*, 687 F.2d 44, 47 (4th Cir.1982). In the absence of a timely filed, specific objection, the Magistrate Judge's conclusions are reviewed only for clear error. See *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Accident Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir.2005).

### **DISCUSSION**

As noted above, the petitioner filed objections to the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation which the Court has carefully reviewed. However, petitioner's objections, while verbose, provide no basis for this Court to deviate from the Magistrate Judge's

recommended disposition. The Magistrate Judge recommended granting the respondent's motion for summary judgment because the none of the issues raised by petitioner amount to error.

Out of an abundance of caution, the Court has carefully reviewed Plaintiff's objections and has made a *de novo* review of the entire Report and Recommendation and finds that the Magistrate Judge fairly and accurately summarized the facts and applied the correct principles of law. Upon review, the Court finds Plaintiff's objections have no merit and are hereby overruled.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated above and by the Magistrate Judge, the Court overrules the petitioner's objections and adopts and incorporates by reference the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation. Accordingly, the Report and Recommendation is incorporated herein by reference. It is therefore

ORDERED that respondent's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 34) is GRANTED and the petitioner's petition for writ of habeas corpus is denied.

### CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

The governing law provides that:

(c) (2) A certificate of appealability may issue . . . only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

(c) (3) The certificate of appealability . . . shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph (2).

28 U.S.C. § 2253(c). A prisoner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that reasonable jurists would find this court's assessment of his constitutional claims is debatable or wrong and that any dispositive procedural ruling by the district court is likewise debatable. See

*Miller–El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336 (2003); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000); *Rose v. Lee*, 252 F.3d 676, 683 (4th Cir.2001). In this case, the legal standard for the issuance of a certificate of appealability has not been met. Therefore, a certificate of appealability is denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/Bruce Howe Hendricks  
United States District Judge

March 27, 2015  
Greenville, South Carolina

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#### **NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL**

The parties are hereby notified that any right to appeal this Order is governed by Rules 3 and 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.