

motion to vacate may only be entertained by a district court if it has been certified by the appropriate court of appeals to be based on either: (1) newly discovered evidence that if proven would prevent any reasonable factfinder from finding the movant guilty of the offense charged or (2) a previously unavailable new rule of constitutional law made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court.

As described above, movant previously filed a motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence challenging his conviction that was denied by this court on merits. Accordingly, movant is required to receive permission from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit before he may proceed with a second motion to vacate. As movant does not state he has received such permission, his current filing must be dismissed without prejudice as successive.


Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, this motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to obtain permission from the Fifth Circuit. A judgment shall be entered in accordance with this memorandum opinion.

In addition, the court is of the opinion that a certificate of appealability should not issue in this matter. Jurists of reason would not find it debatable whether movant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right or that a procedural ruling was incorrect. Further, the issues asserted in the

motion to vacate are not worthy of encouragement to proceed further.

SIGNED this the **29** day of **July, 2014**.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thad Heartfield", written over a horizontal line.

Thad Heartfield
United States District Judge