

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
BEAUMONT DIVISION

JAMES GREGORY GRENINGER                    §  
VS.    §                   CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:16cv379  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA                 §

ORDER OVERRULING OBJECTIONS AND ADOPTING  
THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Movant James Gregory Greninger, proceeding *pro se*, filed the above-styled motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence. The court referred the matter to the Honorable Keith F. Giblin, United States Magistrate Judge, for consideration pursuant to applicable orders of this court.

The Magistrate Judge has submitted a Report and Recommendation of United States Magistrate Judge concerning this case. The Magistrate Judge recommends the motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence be denied.

The court has received and considered the Report and Recommendation of United States Magistrate Judge, along with the record and pleadings. Movant filed objections to the Report and Recommendation.

The court has conducted a *de novo* review of the objections in relation to the applicable law. After careful consideration, the court is of the opinion the objections are without merit.<sup>1</sup>

ORDER

Accordingly, the objections are **OVERRULED**. The proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law of the Magistrate Judge are correct and the report of the Magistrate Judge is **ADOPTED**. A final judgment will be entered denying this motion to vacate, set aside or correct sentence.

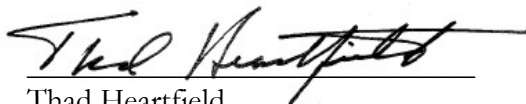
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<sup>1</sup> In his objections, movant asserts his offense level was increased by two points based upon an erroneous finding that he possessed a dangerous weapon. However, claims based upon misapplication of the United States Sentencing Guidelines are not cognizable in a motion to vacate proceeding. *United States v. Williamson*, 183 F.3d 458, 462 (5th Cir. 1999).

In addition, the movant is not entitled to the issuance of a certificate of appealability. An appeal from a judgment denying federal habeas relief may not proceed unless a judge issues a certificate of appealability. *See* U.S.C. § 2253. The standard for granting a certificate of appealability requires a movant to make a substantial showing of the denial of a federal constitutional right. *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483-84; *Elizalde v. Dretke*, 362 F.3d 323, 328 (5th Cir. 2004). In making a substantial showing, the movant need not establish that he should prevail on the merits. Rather, he must demonstrate that the issues are subject to debate among jurists of reason, that a court could resolve the issues in a different manner, or that the questions presented are worthy of encouragement to proceed further. *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 483-84; *Avila v. Quarterman*, 560 F.3d 299, 304 (5th Cir. 2009). Any doubt regarding whether to grant a certificate of appealability should be resolved in favor of the movant. *See Miller v. Johnson*, 200 F.3d 274, 280-81 (5th Cir. 2000).

In this case, the movant has not shown that the issue of whether his motion to vacate is meritorious is subject to debate among jurists of reason. In addition, the questions presented with respect to this issue are not worthy of encouragement to proceed further. As a result, a certificate of appealability shall not be issued.

**SIGNED** this the **10** day of **October**, 2017.

  
Thad Heartfield  
United States District Judge