

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

BRIAN KEITH HARPER, #22026-076	§	
	§	
VS.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:11cv455
	§	CRIMINAL ACTION NO. 4:07cr244(4)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	§	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending before the court is Movant’s “Motion for Relief from Judgment” (Dkt. #19). After reviewing the motion and the record, the court is of the opinion that the motion should be denied and the case dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The record shows that Movant’s § 2255 motion was denied and the case was closed on September 28, 2014. The Movant subsequently sought a certificate of appealability with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit to appeal the denial of relief on his § 2255 motion. The Fifth Circuit denied the motion for a certificate of appealability on July 28, 2015.¹ Thereafter, the Movant filed the instant Motion for Relief from Judgment pursuant to Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on January 14, 2021.

When a movant’s postjudgment motion is an attempt to gain relief from his conviction, a court should construe it as a § 2255 motion. *See United States v. Ruiz*, 51 F. App’x 483 (5th Cir. 2002); *United States v. Rich*, 141 F.3d 550, 551-52 (5th Cir. 1998), *cert. denied*, 526 U.S. 1011 (1999) (motions for reconsideration should be construed as successive habeas petitions governed by the AEDPA’s provisions). In the instant motion, Movant seeks the same relief as that sought in his

¹On May 25, 2016, the court reduced Movant’s sentence from 360 months to 292 months pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2).

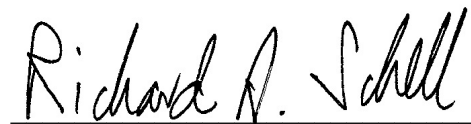
§ 2255 motion. Movant is attempting to avoid the procedural hurdles of filing a successive and untimely § 2255 motion by filing the instant motion for relief pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b). Because Movant is challenging his underlying conviction, the motion is appropriately construed as a § 2255 motion.

A second or successive motion filed by a person attacking a sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 must be certified as provided in 28 U.S.C. § 2244 by a panel of the appropriate court of appeals before it can be heard in the district court. *See Burton v. Stewart*, 549 U.S. 147, 152 (2007); *In re Elwood*, 408 F.3d 211, 212 (5th Cir. 2005). Accordingly, the court lacks jurisdiction to consider the present motion unless leave to file the same is granted by the Fifth Circuit. *Uranga v. Davis*, 879 F.3d 646, 648 n.3 (5th Cir. 2018) (citing *United States v. Key*, 205 F.3d 773, 774 (5th Cir. 2000)) (district court lacked jurisdiction since the movant filed a prior § 2255 motion, and the Fifth Circuit did not grant permission to file a successive § 2255 motion). Movant fails to allege or show that the Fifth Circuit granted him permission to file a successive § 2255 motion. Therefore, the present motion should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. *Id.*

It is accordingly **ORDERED** that Movant's "Motion for Relief from Judgment" (Dkt. #19) is **DENIED** and the case is **DISMISSED** for want of jurisdiction.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

SIGNED this the 26th day of February, 2022.



RICHARD A. SCHELL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE