

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

RANDOLPH MORRIS, #358699,

Petitioner,

v.

**WILLIAMS STEPHENS, Director, Texas
Dept. of Criminal Justice, Correctional
Institutions Division,**

Respondent.

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Civil Action No. **3:14-CV-1670-L**

ORDER

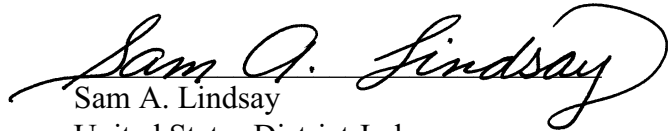
Before the court is Petitioner Randolph Morris’s (“Petitioner”) Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, filed May 6, 2014.¹ The case was referred to Magistrate Judge Irma C. Ramirez on the same date. The magistrate judge entered Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge (“Report”) on June 23, 2014, recommending that the court dismiss without prejudice this action. No objections were filed.

After reviewing the pleadings, record in this case, applicable law, and the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge, the court determines that the findings and conclusions are correct and **accepts** them as those of the court. The court therefore **denies** Petitioner’s petition and **dismisses without prejudice** this action.

¹ Petitioner initially filed a *state application* for habeas corpus on May 6, 2014. On May 7, 2014, Magistrate Judge Irma C. Ramirez filed a Notice of Deficiency and Order stating that he did not use the appropriate form for a petition for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The magistrate judge also noted that Petitioner had not paid the five-dollar filing fee and had not submitted a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

Considering the record in this case and pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b), Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 proceedings, and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), the court **denies** a certificate of appealability.² The court determines that Petitioner has failed to show: (1) that reasonable jurists would find this court’s “assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong;” or (2) that reasonable jurists would find “it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right” and “debatable whether [this court] was correct in its procedural ruling.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). In support of this determination, the court accepts and incorporates by reference the magistrate judge’s report filed in this case. In the event that Petitioner files a notice of appeal, he must pay the \$505 appellate filing fee or submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”), unless he has been granted IFP status by the district court.

It is so ordered this 28th day of July, 2014.


Sam A. Lindsay
United States District Judge

² Rule 11 of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 Cases provides as follows:

(a) Certificate of Appealability. The district court must issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant. Before entering the final order, the court may direct the parties to submit arguments on whether a certificate should issue. If the court issues a certificate, the court must state the specific issue or issues that satisfy the showing required by 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). If the court denies a certificate, the parties may not appeal the denial but may seek a certificate from the court of appeals under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. A motion to reconsider a denial does not extend the time to appeal.

(b) Time to Appeal. Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a) governs the time to appeal an order entered under these rules. A timely notice of appeal must be filed even if the district court issues a certificate of appealability.