

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

<b>EMILIO ONTIVEROS-LARA, 45172-177,</b>	§	
	§	
Petitioner,	§	
v.	§	Civil Action No. <b>3:14-CV-3212-L</b>
	§	
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	§	
	§	
Respondent.	§	

**ORDER**

Before the court is Petitioner Emilio Ontiveros-Lara’s (“Petitioner”) *pro se* Motion to Vacate, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255, filed September 5, 2014. The case was referred to Magistrate Judge Paul D. Stickney, who entered the Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge (“Report”) on September 28, 2015, recommending that this action be dismissed *sua sponte* for want of prosecution, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). No objections to the Report were filed.

Having reviewed the pleadings, file, and record in this case, and Report, the court determines that the findings and conclusions are correct, **accepts** them as those of the court, and **dismisses without prejudice** this action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) for want of prosecution.

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.\* The court determines that Petitioner has failed to

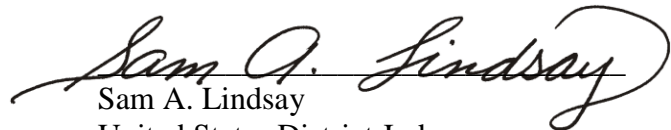
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\* Rule 11 of the Rules Governing §§ 2254 and 2255 Cases provides as follows:

(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

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. Pursuant to Rule 58(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the court will enter judgment by separate document.

**It is so ordered** this 27th day of October, 2015.

  
Sam A. Lindsay  
United States District Judge

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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.