

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

**MICHAEL PRINGLE,**

Petitioner,

v.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

Respondent.

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Civil Action No. **3:15-CV-1455-L**

**ORDER**

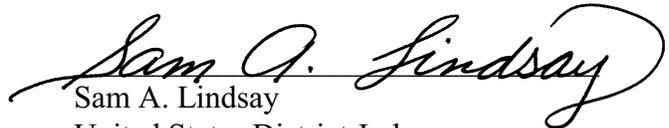
On May 24, 2017, United States Magistrate Judge David L. Horan entered Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge (“Report”), recommending that the court reopen this administratively closed case and “deny [Petitioner’s] section 2255 motion as amended.”<sup>1</sup> Report 2. Petitioner filed objections to the Report, which were docketed on June 8, 2017. After carefully reviewing the pleadings, file, applicable law, record in this case, and Report, and having conducted a de novo review of that portion of the Report to which objection was made, the court determines that the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge are correct, and **accepts** them as those of the court. The court, therefore, **reopens** the case, **overrules** Petitioner’s objections, **denies** Petitioner’s amended motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. 38), and **dismisses with prejudice** this action.

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<sup>1</sup> On January 3, 2017, the magistrate judge granted Petitioner’s Motion to Amend or Correct his Motion to Vacate Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. 38). The docket sheet indicates with respect to the magistrate judge’s order that Petitioner must file his amended motion with the clerk. Petitioner did not file an amended motion to vacate under section 2255; however, it appears that the Report treats Petitioner’s Motion to Amend or Correct his Motion to Vacate Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. 38) as the amended motion to vacate under section 2255. Accordingly, the court similarly construes Petitioner’s Motion to Amend or Correct his Motion to Vacate Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. 38) as Petitioner’s amended motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

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.<sup>2</sup> 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 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* on appeal.

**It is so ordered** this 22nd day of August, 2017.

  
Sam A. Lindsay  
United States District Judge

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<sup>2</sup> 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.