

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

MALCOLM McCLENON, #1941538,	§	
	§	
Petitioner,	§	
v.	§	Civil Action No. 3:16-CV-2764-L
	§	
LORIE DAVIS, Director, Texas	§	
Department of Criminal Justice,	§	
Correctional Institutions Division,¹	§	
	§	
Respondent.	§	

ORDER

This case was referred to United States Magistrate Judge Irma Carrillo Ramirez, who entered the Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge (“Report”) on July 27, 2018, recommending that the court: (1) deny Petitioner’s habeas petition, in which he asserts grounds for relief based on *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79 (1986), sufficiency of evidence, ineffective assistance of counsel, and due process; and (2) dismiss with prejudice this action. The magistrate judge further recommended that Petitioner was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing. Petitioner filed extensive objections to the Report in which he contests the magistrate judge’s findings and conclusions.

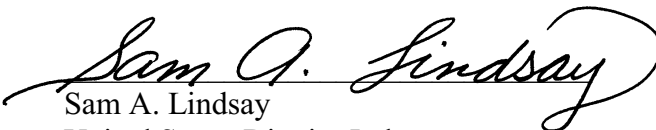
After carefully reviewing the pleadings, file, record in this case, and Report, and having conducted a de novo review of that portion of the Report to which objection was made, the court determines that the findings and conclusions of the magistrate judge are correct, **accepts** them as

¹ The findings and conclusions entered by the magistrate judge designate Bryan Collier as the Respondent and Director of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. As correctly noted in Lori Davis’s answer to the habeas petition, however, she “became Director of the Correctional Institutions Division” and “[was] automatically substituted as a party” under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(d)(1). Resp.’s Ans. 1 n.1 (Doc. 11). The docket sheet also indicates that Respondent Brad Livingston was terminated as a party to this action on September 30, 2018.

those of the court, **overrules** Petitioner’s objections, and **dismisses with prejudice** this habeas action.

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* on appeal.

It is so ordered this 30th day of October, 2018.


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.