

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

MICHAEL D. CLARK, #23521-077,	§	
Petitioner,	§	
	§	
v.	§	3:16-CV-1184-N-BK
	§	(3:92-CR-382-N-1)
	§	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	§	
Respondent.	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. 636\(b\)](#) and Special Order 3, Petitioner’s *pro se* motion to vacate sentence under [28 U.S.C. § 2255](#) was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge. For the reasons that follow, it is recommended that this successive section 2255 motion be transferred to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

I. BACKGROUND

In 1993, Petitioner pled guilty to obstructing commerce by robbery and using and carrying a firearm during a crime of violence, and was sentenced to 211 months’ imprisonment and a five-year term of supervised release. *United States v. Clark*, 3:92-CR-382-N-1 (N.D. Tex. Jun. 22, 1993); [Crim. Doc. 7-2](#). In 2013, He filed his first section 2255 motion, which this Court dismissed as time barred. *Clark v. United States*, No. 3:13-CV-1851-N-BK, 2013 WL 5873294 (N.D. Tex. 2013).

In the case *sub judice*, Petitioner challenges the enhancement of his sentence under the Career Offender provisions as unconstitutional in light of *Johnson v. United States*, --- U.S. ---, [135 S. Ct. 2551, 2563 \(2015\)](#), which held that imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA), violates the Constitution’s guarantee of due process. [Doc. 2 at 2](#); [Crim. Doc. 7 at 5](#) (Presentence Report ¶ 30). *Johnson* was recently found

retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review in *United States v. Welch*, --- U.S. ---, 136 S. Ct. 1257 (2016).

II. ANALYSIS

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 limits the circumstances under which a petitioner may file a second or successive application for federal habeas relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b). In general, to raise a new claim, the petitioner must show that the successive motion is based on: “(1) newly discovered evidence that, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that no reasonable factfinder would have found the movant guilty of the offense; or (2) a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h); see *In re Elwood*, 408 F.3d 211, 212 (5th Cir. 2005) (*per curiam*). Before a petitioner may file a successive application in the district court, however, a three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit must determine whether the applicant makes the requisite *prima facie* showing. See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A)-(B). Section 2244(b)(3)(A) constitutes a bar to the district court’s jurisdiction to consider a successive habeas application unless the United States Court of Appeals has first granted the petitioner permission to file such an application. *United States v. Key*, 205 F.3d 773, 774 (5th Cir. 2000).

Here, even assuming *Johnson* applies to the Career Offender provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines, the Court of Appeals has not issued an order authorizing the Court to consider the successive section 2255 motion. Because Petitioner must obtain such an order before he can file a successive application challenging his conviction, this section 2255 motion should be

transferred to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. See *Henderson v. Haro*, 282 F.3d 862, 864 (5th Cir. 2002), *In re Epps*, 127 F.3d 364, 365 (5th Cir. 1997).

III. RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that the successive section 2255 motion be **TRANSFERRED** to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. See 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3).

SIGNED May 23, 2016.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b)*. In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See *Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE