

APPENDIX A

United States v. Dempsey,

No. 18-50116

Court Order Denying

Motion for Certificate of Appealability

October 31, 2018

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 18-50116



A True Copy
Certified order issued Oct 31, 2018

Style W. Cayce
Clerk, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

RANDY DEMPSEY,

Defendant-Appellant

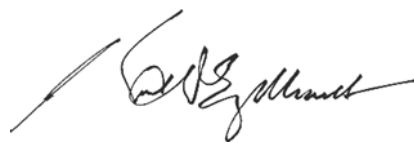
Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Texas

O R D E R:

Randy Dempsey, federal prisoner # 57866-180, was convicted of one count of possession of a firearm by a felon and sentenced, under the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), to serve 188 months in prison and a five-year term of supervised release. This court granted him authorization to file a successive 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion raising claims grounded in *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), which determined that the residual clause of the ACCA was unconstitutionally vague. Now, he moves this court for a certificate of appealability (COA) following the district court's denial of his successive § 2255 motion, arguing that his sentence is invalid under *United States v. Herrold*, 883 F.3d 517 (5th Cir. 2018) (en banc), *petition for cert. filed* (Apr. 18, 2018) (No. 17-1445).

No. 18-50116

One will receive a COA only by making “a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 336 (2003). One “satisfies this standard by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court’s resolution of his constitutional claims.” *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 327. Because Dempsey has not met this standard, his COA motion is DENIED.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kurt D. Engelhardt', written in a cursive style.

KURT D. ENGELHARDT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

APPENDIX B

18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1)

18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(2)

18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(Armed Career Criminal Act)

28 U.S.C. § 2244

28 U.S.C. § 2255

APPENDIX B

18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1)

(e) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to deliver or cause to be delivered to any common or contract carrier for transportation or shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, to persons other than licensed importers, licensed manufacturers, licensed dealers, or licensed collectors, any package or other container in which there is any firearm or ammunition without written notice to the carrier that such firearm or ammunition is being transported or shipped; except that any passenger who owns or legally possesses a firearm or ammunition being transported aboard any common or contract carrier for movement with the passenger in interstate or foreign commerce may deliver said firearm or ammunition into the custody of the pilot, captain, conductor or operator of such common or contract carrier for the duration of the trip without violating any of the provisions of this chapter. No common or contract carrier shall require or cause any label, tag, or other written notice to be placed on the outside of any package, luggage, or other container that such package, luggage, or other container contains a firearm.

(f)(1) It shall be unlawful for any common or contract carrier to transport or deliver in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the shipment, transportation, or receipt thereof would be in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any common or contract carrier to deliver in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm without obtaining written acknowledgement of receipt from the recipient of the package or other container in which there is a firearm.

(g) It shall be unlawful for any person--

(1) who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(2) who is a fugitive from justice;

(3) who is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act ([21 U.S.C. 802](#)));

(4) who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution;

(5) who, being an alien--

(A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

(B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1101\(a\)\(26\)](#)));

(6) who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;

(7) who, having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship;

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18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(2)



KeyCite Red Flag - Severe Negative Treatment

Enacted Legislation Amended by [PL 115-391, December 21, 2018, 132 Stat 5194](#),



KeyCite Red Flag - Severe Negative Treatment Unconstitutional or Preempted



KeyCite Yellow Flag - Negative Treatment Proposed Legislation

[United States Code Annotated](#)

[Title 18. Crimes and Criminal Procedure \(Refs & Annos\)](#)

[Part I. Crimes \(Refs & Annos\)](#)

[Chapter 44. Firearms \(Refs & Annos\)](#)

18 U.S.C.A. § 924

§ 924. Penalties

Effective: October 6, 2006

[Currentness](#)

(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, subsection (b), (c), (f), or (p) of this section, or in [section 929](#), whoever--

(A) knowingly makes any false statement or representation with respect to the information required by this chapter to be kept in the records of a person licensed under this chapter or in applying for any license or exemption or relief from disability under the provisions of this chapter;

(B) knowingly violates [subsection \(a\)\(4\)](#), (f), (k), or (q) of [section 922](#);

(C) knowingly imports or brings into the United States or any possession thereof any firearm or ammunition in violation of [section 922\(l\)](#); or

(D) willfully violates any other provision of this chapter,

shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(2) Whoever knowingly violates [subsection \(a\)\(6\)](#), (d), (g), (h), (i), (j), or (o) of [section 922](#) shall be fined as provided in this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(3) Any licensed dealer, licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed collector who knowingly--

(A) makes any false statement or representation with respect to the information required by the provisions of this chapter to be kept in the records of a person licensed under this chapter, or

(B) violates [subsection \(m\)](#) of [section 922](#),

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18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(Armed Career Criminal Act)

(e)(1) In the case of a person who violates [section 922\(g\)](#) of this title and has three previous convictions by any court referred to in [section 922\(g\)\(1\)](#) of this title for a violent felony or a serious drug offense, or both, committed on occasions different from one another, such person shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not less than fifteen years, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not suspend the sentence of, or grant a probationary sentence to, such person with respect to the conviction under [section 922\(g\)](#).

(2) As used in this subsection--

(A) the term “serious drug offense” means--

(i) an offense under the Controlled Substances Act ([21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.](#)), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act ([21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.](#)), or chapter 705 of title 46, for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed by law; or

(ii) an offense under State law, involving manufacturing, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture or distribute, a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act ([21 U.S.C. 802](#))), for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed by law;

(B) the term “violent felony” means any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or any act of juvenile delinquency involving the use or carrying of a firearm, knife, or destructive device that would be punishable by imprisonment for such term if committed by an adult, that--

(i) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another; or

(ii) is burglary, arson, or extortion, involves use of explosives, or otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another; and

(C) the term “conviction” includes a finding that a person has committed an act of juvenile delinquency involving a violent felony.

(f) In the case of a person who knowingly violates [section 922\(p\)](#), such person shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(g) Whoever, with the intent to engage in conduct which--

(1) constitutes an offense listed in [section 1961\(1\)](#),

(2) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Act ([21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.](#)), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act ([21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.](#)), or chapter 705 of title 46,

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28 U.S.C. § 2244



KeyCite Yellow Flag - Negative Treatment

Proposed Legislation

United States Code Annotated
Title 28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure (Refs & Annos)
Part VI. Particular Proceedings
Chapter 153. Habeas Corpus (Refs & Annos)

28 U.S.C.A. § 2244

§ 2244. Finality of determination

Effective: April 24, 1996

[Currentness](#)

(a) No circuit or district judge shall be required to entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the detention of a person pursuant to a judgment of a court of the United States if it appears that the legality of such detention has been determined by a judge or court of the United States on a prior application for a writ of habeas corpus, except as provided in [section 2255](#).

(b)(1) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus application under [section 2254](#) that was presented in a prior application shall be dismissed.

(2) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus application under [section 2254](#) that was not presented in a prior application shall be dismissed unless--

(A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or

(B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence; and

(ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

(3)(A) Before a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.

(B) A motion in the court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider a second or successive application shall be determined by a three-judge panel of the court of appeals.

(C) The court of appeals may authorize the filing of a second or successive application only if it determines that the application makes a prima facie showing that the application satisfies the requirements of this subsection.

(D) The court of appeals shall grant or deny the authorization to file a second or successive application not later than 30 days after the filing of the motion.

(E) The grant or denial of an authorization by a court of appeals to file a second or successive application shall not be appealable and shall not be the subject of a petition for rehearing or for a writ of certiorari.

(4) A district court shall dismiss any claim presented in a second or successive application that the court of appeals has authorized to be filed unless the applicant shows that the claim satisfies the requirements of this section.

(c) In a habeas corpus proceeding brought in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court, a prior judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal or review by a writ of certiorari at the instance of the prisoner of the decision of such State court, shall be conclusive as to all issues of fact or law with respect to an asserted denial of a Federal right which constitutes ground for discharge in a habeas corpus proceeding, actually adjudicated by the Supreme Court therein, unless the applicant for the writ of habeas corpus shall plead and the court shall find the existence of a material and controlling fact which did not appear in the record of the proceeding in the Supreme Court and the court shall further find that the applicant for the writ of habeas corpus could not have caused such fact to appear in such record by the exercise of reasonable diligence.

(d)(1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of--

(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

(2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

CREDIT(S)

(June 25, 1948, c. 646, 62 Stat. 965; [Pub.L. 89-711](#), § 1, Nov. 2, 1966, 80 Stat. 1104; [Pub.L. 104-132, Title I, §§ 101, 106](#), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1217, 1220.)

[Notes of Decisions \(2369\)](#)

28 U.S.C.A. § 2244, 28 USCA § 2244

Current through P.L. 115-281. Also includes P.L. 115-283 to 115-333, and 115-335 to 115-338. Title 26 current through P.L. 115-442.

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28 U.S.C. § 2255

United States Code Annotated
Title 28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure (Refs & Annos)
Part VI. Particular Proceedings
Chapter 153. Habeas Corpus (Refs & Annos)

28 U.S.C.A. § **2255**

§ **2255**. Federal custody; remedies on motion attacking sentence

Effective: January 7, 2008

[Currentness](#)

- (a) A prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.
- (b) Unless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon the United States attorney, grant a prompt hearing thereon, determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect thereto. If the court finds that the judgment was rendered without jurisdiction, or that the sentence imposed was not authorized by law or otherwise open to collateral attack, or that there has been such a denial or infringement of the constitutional rights of the prisoner as to render the judgment vulnerable to collateral attack, the court shall vacate and set the judgment aside and shall discharge the prisoner or resentence him or grant a new trial or correct the sentence as may appear appropriate.
- (c) A court may entertain and determine such motion without requiring the production of the prisoner at the hearing.
- (d) An appeal may be taken to the court of appeals from the order entered on the motion as from a final judgment on application for a writ of habeas corpus.
- (e) An application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by motion pursuant to this section, shall not be entertained if it appears that the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court which sentenced him, or that such court has denied him relief, unless it also appears that the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.
- (f) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to a motion under this section. The limitation period shall run from the latest of--
- (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;

- (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by such governmental action;
- (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.
- (g) Except as provided in section 408 of the Controlled Substances Act, in all proceedings brought under this section, and any subsequent proceedings on review, the court may appoint counsel, except as provided by a rule promulgated by the Supreme Court pursuant to statutory authority. Appointment of counsel under this section shall be governed by [section 3006A of title 18](#).
- (h) A second or successive motion must be certified as provided in [section 2244](#) by a panel of the appropriate court of appeals to contain--
- (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.

CREDIT(S)

(June 25, 1948, c. 646, 62 Stat. 967; May 24, 1949, c. 139, § 114, 63 Stat. 105; [Pub.L. 104-132, Title I, § 105](#), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1220; [Pub.L. 110-177, Title V, § 511](#), Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2545.)

Relevant Additional Resources

Additional Resources listed below contain your search terms.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Revision Notes and Legislative Reports

1948 Acts. This section restates, clarifies and simplifies the procedure in the nature of the ancient writ of error coram nobis. It provides an expeditious remedy for correcting erroneous sentences without resort to habeas corpus. It has the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Its principal provisions are incorporated in H.R. 4233, Seventy-ninth Congress. 80th Congress House Report No. 308.