## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

\_\_\_\_\_

SHONDELL BUCHANAN,

Petitioner,

v.

ORDER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

06-C-225-S 04-CR-176-S-01

Respondent.

\_\_\_\_\_

On July 18, 2006 judgment was entered in the above entitled matter denying petitioner's motion to vacate his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 without prejudice as untimely. On July 28, 2006 the Court received petitioner's notice of appeal which is construed as a request for a certificate of appealability and a request to proceed in forma pauperis.

A certificate of appealability may be issued only if the petitioner has shown the denial of a constitutional right. Petitioner has not shown the denial of a constitutional right. Accordingly, petitioner's request for a certificate of appealability will be denied.

\_\_\_\_\_In Newlin v. Helman, 123 F.3d 429, 433 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997), the United States Court of Appeals discussed the determination of whether an appeal is taken in bad faith as follows:

Frivolousness is an objective inquiry; "good faith" implies a subjective standard. But judges lack access to the plaintiff's mental processes. Thoughts must be inferred from acts. A plaintiff who has been told that the claim is foreclosed and then files a notice of appeal without offering any argument to undermine the district court's conclusion is acting in bad faith.

Petitioner does not present any reasons or argument to undermine the Court's conclusion that his motion must be denied. Accordingly, the Court finds that petitioner's appeal is taken in bad faith, and his request to proceed <u>in forma pauperis</u> on appeal will be denied.

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that petitioner's request for a certificate of appealability is DENIED.

IT IS ORDERED that petitioner's request to proceed <u>in forma</u>
pauperis on appeal is DENIED.

Entered this 1<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2006.

BY THE COURT:

S/

JOHN C. SHABAZ

District Judge