

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

No. 15-10007
Summary Calendar

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

August 7, 2015

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

FAIRADE DORSEY,

Defendant-Appellant

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas
USDC No. 4:10-CR-190

Before JOLLY, WIENER, and COSTA, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Defendant-Appellant Fairade Dorsey, federal prisoner # 42418-177, is serving a 120-month prison sentence for possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. He appeals the district court's denial of a motion for relief from judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b).

As the district court explained, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not govern criminal proceedings. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 1; FED. R. CIV. P. 81.

* Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

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Moreover, a Rule 60(b) motion does not empower a district court to correct or modify a criminal sentence because the court's authority to do so "is limited to those specific circumstances enumerated by Congress in 18 U.S.C. § 3582(b)." *United States v. Bridges*, 116 F.3d 1110, 1112 (5th Cir. 1997). To the extent that Dorsey intended his motion to attack the judgment denying postconviction relief, the claims he raises are unauthorized and successive. *See Gonzalez v. Crosby*, 545 U.S. 524, 531-32 & nn.4, 5 (2005); *In re Sepulvado*, 707 F.3d 550, 556 (5th Cir. 2013). Dorsey's motion was a "meaningless, unauthorized motion" that the district court was without jurisdiction to consider. *United States v. Early*, 27 F.3d 140, 142 (5th Cir. 1994). The judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.