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[DO NOT PUBLISH]

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 12-11806 Non-Argument Calendar

D.C. Docket No. 2:00-cr-14088-DLG-1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

JOHNNY EDWARD CARTER,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida

(October 4, 2012)

Before TJOFLAT, PRYOR and KRAVITCH, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Johnny Edward Carter, a federal prisoner, appeals the denial of his motion

to reduce his sentence based on Amendment 750 to the Sentencing Guidelines. 18

U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). The district court ruled that Carter was ineligible for relief because he was sentenced as a career offender. Carter argues that the decision of the Supreme Court in <u>Freeman v. United States</u>, 564 U.S. _____, 131 S. Ct. 2685 (2011), abrogated our decision in <u>United States v. Moore</u>, 541 F.3d 1323 (11th Cir. 2008), that a career offender is categorically ineligible for a reduced sentence. We affirm.

Carter's argument is foreclosed by our recent decision in <u>United States v.</u> <u>Lawson</u>, 686 F.3d 1317 (11th Cir. 2012). In <u>Lawson</u>, this Court held that <u>Freeman</u>, which did not address how retroactive amendments affect career offenders, did not abrogate <u>Moore</u>. <u>Lawson</u>, 686 F.3d at 1320–21. Like Lawson, Carter was sentenced as a career offender, United States Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 4B1.1 (Nov. 2000), and was ineligible for a reduced sentence under Amendment 750. The district court did not err by denying Carter's motion.

The denial of Carter's motion to reduce his sentence is AFFIRMED.