United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

January 4, 2006 Charles R. Fulbruge III

Clerk

No. 04-40225

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

JAMES HELTON, also known as Defendant #6,

Defendant - Appellant

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

ON REMAND FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Before DAVIS, SMITH and DENNIS, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

In our previous opinion in this case, we affirmed Defendant-Appellant Helton's conviction and sentence. <u>See United States v.</u> <u>Helton</u>, No. 04-40225, 115 Fed. Appx. 687 (5th Cir. 2004) (per curiam) (unpublished). Following our judgment, Helton filed a petition for certiorari. The Supreme Court granted Helton's petition for certiorari, vacated our judgment, and remanded the

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 R. 47.5, the Court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5^{TH} CIR.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

case to this court for further consideration in light of <u>United</u> <u>States v. Booker</u>, 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005). We now reconsider the matter in light of <u>Booker</u> and decide to reinstate our previous judgment affirming Helton's conviction and sentence.

Helton raised a <u>Booker</u>-related challenge to his sentence for the first time on direct appeal. Because Helton never raised a <u>Booker</u> objection in trial court, however, Appellant's claim would fail under the plain-error test discussed in <u>United States v.</u> <u>Mares</u>, 402 F.3d 511, 520-22 (5th Cir. 2005). There is no indication that the district court, if given the opportunity to treat the guidelines as advisory only, would have imposed a lesser sentence.

For the reasons stated above, our prior disposition remains in effect, and we REINSTATE OUR EARLIER JUDGMENT affirming Helton's conviction and sentence.