United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

June 20, 2005

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 04-10882 Summary Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

BOBBY STINNETT,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas USDC No. 4:03-CR-336-6-A

Before DAVIS, SMITH and DENNIS, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Bobby Stinnett appeals from his guilty-plea conviction for conspiracy to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine. He argues that his sentence violates <u>Blakely v. Washington</u>, 124 S. Ct. 2531 (2004), because it was based upon facts that were not admitted by him incident to his guilty plea. After Stinnett filed his appellate brief, the Supreme Court issued <u>United States v. Booker</u>, 125 S. Ct. 738, 755 (2005), holding that <u>Blakely</u> was applicable to the federal sentencing guidelines. Because Stinnett did not raise

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

this issue below, it is reviewed for plain error only. <u>United</u> <u>States v. Mares</u>, 402 F.3d 511, 513 (5th Cir. 2005), <u>petition for</u> <u>cert. filed</u>, (U.S. Mar. 31, 2005) (No. 04-9517). Although Stinnett has satisfied the first two prongs of the plain-error analysis, he has failed to meet the third prong. <u>Id.</u> at 520-22. Accordingly, he does not warrant relief based on <u>Booker</u>.

Stinnett also argues that the use of hearsay evidence at sentencing violated his rights under the Confrontation Clause. "[T]here is no Confrontation Clause right at sentencing." <u>United</u> <u>States v. Navarro</u>, 169 F.3d 228, 236 (5th Cir. 1999). Accordingly, the district court's judgment is AFFIRMED.