

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

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

March 14, 2013

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
No. 12-30514

Summary Calendar  
\_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

JAMY CHURCH,

Defendant-Appellant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Louisiana  
USDC No. 2:11-CR-109-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

Before REAVLEY, JOLLY, and DAVIS, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Jamy Church appeals the 293-month sentence of imprisonment imposed following his guilty plea to four counts of production of child pornography and four counts of using a facility in interstate commerce to attempt to coerce a minor to engage in criminal sexual acts. He contends that his within-guidelines sentence is greater than necessary to satisfy the sentencing goals set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and, thus, it is substantively unreasonable.

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

No. 12-30514

We review sentences for reasonableness, employing a deferential abuse-of-discretion standard, and we presume that a sentence within a properly calculated guidelines range is reasonable. *See Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 49-50 (2007); *United States v. Campos-Maldonado*, 531 F.3d 337, 338-39 (5th Cir. 2008). The district court considered Church's arguments, the facts of the case, and the appropriate statutory sentencing factors and guidelines before concluding that a within-guidelines sentence was appropriate. That determination is owed deference, and Church's disagreement with the district court's assessment of those factors is insufficient to rebut the presumption that the sentence is reasonable. *See Campos-Maldonado*, 531 F.3d at 338-39.

AFFIRMED.