United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

May 9, 2006

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 04-30830 Summary Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

EUGENE MATTHEW WARE,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana USDC No. 5:03-CR-50043-1

Before JOLLY, DAVIS, and OWEN, Circuit Judges. PER CURIAM:*

Eugene Matthew Ware appeals his sentence for having distributed five or more grams of crack cocaine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). Ware contends that the district court erred under <u>United States v. Booker</u>, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), in attributing 45.8 grams of crack to him for sentencing purposes. Ware also argues that the district court erred by sentencing him under the mandatory Sentencing Guidelines regime that was held to be unconstitutional in <u>Booker</u>.

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

The Government argues, inter alia, that because Ware was sentenced in the middle of the applicable guideline range, the sentencing error was harmless. This court has rejected such an assertion. See United States v. Garza, 429 F.3d 165, 170-71 (5th Cir. 2005), cert. denied, 126 S. Ct. 1444 (2006). Moreover, the record in this case does not show that the district court would have imposed the same sentence under an advisory regime. Thus, the Government cannot bear its burden of establishing beyond a reasonable doubt that the district court's error was harmless. See United States v. Walters, 418 F.3d 461, 464 (5th Cir. 2005). Accordingly, Ware's sentence is VACATED and the case is REMANDED for further proceedings. <u>See id.</u> at 466. Because we vacate Ware's sentence and remand for resentencing under an advisory guideline regime, we do not reach the other claim of sentencing error that Ware raises. See United States v. Akpan, 407 F.3d 360, 377 n.62 (5th Cir. 2005).

VACATED AND REMANDED FOR RESENTENCING.