United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

November 16, 2005

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 03-41053 Conference Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee

v.

JED STEWART LINEBERRY,

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 HIGGINBOTHAM, DAVIS, and PRADO, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

In our previous opinion in this case, we affirmed Appellant Lineberry's conviction and sentence. <u>See United States v.</u> <u>Lineberry</u>, No. 03-41053, 93 Fed. Appx. 632 (5th Cir. 2004) (per curiam) (unpublished). Following our judgment, Lineberry filed a petition for certiorari. The Supreme Court granted Lineberry's

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 R. 47.5, the Court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5^{TH} CIR.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

petition for certiorari, vacated our judgment, and remanded the 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 Lineberry's conviction and sentence.

Lineberry raised a <u>Booker</u>-related challenge to his sentence for the first time on direct appeal. Because Appellant made no <u>Booker</u> objection in the district court, however, Appellant's claim must 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).²

Lineberry also argues that application of Justice Breyer's remedial opinion in <u>Booker</u> would strip him of his constitutional protections against *ex post facto* laws. He explains that <u>Apprendi</u> gave him the right to a jury trial on all facts essential to his sentence and Justice Breyer's remedial opinion in <u>Booker</u> stripped that right away. In <u>United States v. Scroggins</u>, 411 F.3d 572, 575-76 (5th Cir. 2005) we rejected that argument and held that <u>Booker</u> required us to apply both Justice Stevens' merits opinion and Justice Breyer's remedial opinion in <u>Booker</u> to all cases such as this one on direct review.

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

² 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.

conviction and sentence.