United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

August 13, 2007

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 06-40924 Summary Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

ARTURO HERRERA,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas USDC No. 4:05-CR-98

Before DeMOSS, STEWART and PRADO, Circuit Judges. PER CURIAM:*

Arturo Herrera appeals his jury conviction for possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). Herrera argues that his confession to possession of the firearm was uncorroborated and that § 922(g)(1) cannot constitutionally be construed as criminalizing intrastate possession of a firearm merely because the firearm had traveled in the past from another state or country. This court does not review Herrera's argument that his confession was uncorroborated because Herrera, as the appellant, has failed to provide a

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

complete record on appeal of the evidence relevant to that argument. <u>See</u> FED. R. APP. P. 10(b)(1), (2); <u>United States v.</u> <u>Narvaez</u>, 38 F.3d 162, 167 (5th Cir. 1994). Even if Herrera's argument were considered, the evidence before this court demonstrates that independent evidence exists sufficient to justify a jury's inference of the truth of his confession. <u>See</u> <u>United States v. Deville</u>, 278 F.3d 500, 506-07 (5th Cir. 2002). The firearm in question was found by police inside a car in which Herrera was a passenger, within arm's reach of Herrera, after police had observed Herrera moving in such a way as to suggest that he was hiding something.

Herrera's argument that § 922(g)(1) is unconstitutional as applied to him is foreclosed by this court's precedent. <u>See</u> <u>United States v. Daugherty</u>, 264 F.3d 513, 518 (5th Cir. 2001); <u>United States v. Rawls</u>, 85 F.3d 240, 242 (5th Cir. 1996).

AFFIRMED.