[DO NOT PUBLISH]

In the

United States Court of Appeals

For the Fleventh Circuit

No. 24-12878

Non-Argument Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

JOSHUA COLSTON,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia

D.C. Docket No. 1:23-cr-00011-LAG-TQL-1

Opinion of the Court

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Before JILL PRYOR, BRASHER, and WILSON, Circuit Judges. PER CURIAM:

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Joshua Colston appeals his conviction for possession of a firearm by a felon under 18 U.S.C. $\S 922(g)(1)$, arguing that $\S 922(g)(1)$ is unconstitutional under the Second Amendment as applied to him. After careful review, we affirm.

The parties dispute the applicable standard of review. We generally review a statute's constitutionality de novo. *United States v. Wright*, 607 F.3d 708, 715 (11th Cir. 2010). But we review for plain error when a defendant raises the issue for the first time on appeal. *Id.* To demonstrate plain error, the defendant must show (1) "that the district court erred"; (2) "that the error was 'plain'"; (3) "that the error affected his substantial rights"; and (4) that "the error seriously affected the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of judicial proceedings." *United States v. Vandergrift*, 754 F.3d 1303, 1307 (11th Cir. 2014) (alterations adopted).

Regardless of the standard of review, Colston's challenge fails. He argues that that $\S 922(g)(1)$, as applied to him based on his prior non-violent felony convictions, violates the Second Amendment. But we rejected the same challenge in *United States v. Dubois*, 139 F.4th 887 (11th Cir. 2025). There, we reaffirmed that "prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons" are "presumptively lawful" and upheld $\S 922(g)(1)$ as constitutional. *Id.* at 893. We remain bound by *Dubois* "unless and until [its] holding is overruled by the Court sitting en banc or by the Supreme Court." *Smith v.*

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GTE Corp., 236 F.3d 1292, 1300 n.8 (11th Cir. 2001). Therefore, we affirm Colston's conviction.

AFFIRMED.