

**UNPUBLISHED**

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

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**No. 17-4104**

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff - Appellee,

v.

DARRIN MARCUS DAVIS,

Defendant - Appellant.

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Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, at  
Florence. Terry L. Wooten, Chief District Judge. (4:08-cr-00869-TLW-1)

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Submitted: July 14, 2017

Decided: July 20, 2017

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Before NIEMEYER, KING, and AGEE, Circuit Judges.

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Affirmed by unpublished per curiam opinion.

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William F. Nettles, IV, Assistant Federal Public Defender, Florence, South Carolina, for  
Appellant. Beth Drake, United States Attorney, Alfred W. Bethea, Jr., Assistant United  
States Attorney, Florence, South Carolina, for Appellee.

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Unpublished opinions are not binding precedent in this circuit.

PER CURIAM:

Darrin Marcus Davis appeals the district court's order revoking his supervised release and sentencing him to 15 months' imprisonment and 12 months' supervised release. Finding no reversible error, we affirm.

“A district court has broad discretion when imposing a sentence upon revocation of supervised release.” *United States v. Webb*, 738 F.3d 638, 640 (4th Cir. 2013). “We will affirm a revocation sentence if it is within the statutory maximum and is not plainly unreasonable.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). “When reviewing whether a revocation sentence is plainly unreasonable, we must first determine whether it is unreasonable at all.” *United States v. Thompson*, 595 F.3d 544, 546 (4th Cir. 2010). A revocation sentence is procedurally reasonable if the district court adequately explains the sentence after considering the Sentencing Guidelines' Chapter Seven policy statements and the applicable 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) (2012) factors. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e) (2012); *Thompson*, 595 F.3d at 546-47.

Davis claims that his sentence is procedurally unreasonable because the district court did not properly consider the applicable policy statements and sentencing factors. He also argues that the district court failed to explain adequately its reasons for the sentence it imposed. Having carefully reviewed the record, we find that the district court thoughtfully applied the proper considerations in determining Davis' sentence and that its explanation of his sentence was sufficient. *See Thompson*, 595 F.3d at 547 (discussing standard). We therefore conclude that Davis' sentence is not plainly unreasonable.

Accordingly, we affirm the district court's judgment. We deny as moot Davis' motion to expedite. We dispense with oral argument because the facts and legal contentions are adequately presented in the materials before this Court and argument would not aid the decisional process.

*AFFIRMED*