

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

June 2, 2008

\_\_\_\_\_  
No. 07-51188  
Summary Calendar  
\_\_\_\_\_

Charles R. Fulbruge III  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

RUBEN ALVARADO,

Defendant-Appellant.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
No. 3:07-CR-581-ALL  
\_\_\_\_\_

Before SMITH, BARKSDALE, and ELROD, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Ruben Alvarado appeals the sentence imposed after he pleaded guilty to one count of importing marihuana and one count of possession of marihuana

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

with intent to distribute. Alvarado argues that the sentence is substantively unreasonable because the district court failed to give adequate weight to his history of mental health problems in mitigation of his culpability and in terms of his personal characteristics and history. Because Alvarado never objected to the sentence as unreasonable, review is for plain error only. *United States v. Peltier*, 505 F.3d 389, 390-93 (5th Cir. 2007), petition for cert. filed (Jan. 22, 2008) (No. 07-8978); see also *United States v. Hernandez-Martinez*, 485 F.3d 270, 272-73 (5th Cir.) (revocation context), cert. denied, 128 S. Ct. 325 (2007).

Although Alvarado does not allege procedural error in the sentencing, we notice that his sentence for marihuana importation—84 months of imprisonment followed by 10 years of supervised release—exceeds the applicable statutory maximums. See 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(4); 18 U.S.C. § 3583(b)(2); *United States v. Kelly*, 974 F.2d 22, 24-25 (5th Cir. 1992). Because his total terms of imprisonment and supervised release will not be affected by modification, given the concurrent sentence imposed for his conviction of possession with intent to distribute marihuana, we modify the sentence for marihuana importation to 60 months of imprisonment followed by three years of supervised release. See *United States v. de Jesus-Batres*, 410 F.3d 154, 164 (5th Cir. 2005). The sentence still runs concurrently with the sentence imposed for the conviction on the other count.

The district court sentenced Alvarado, within the sentencing guidelines, to 84 months' imprisonment followed by 10 years' supervised release, for possession with intent to distribute marihuana. The district court listened to the statement of Alvarado and his attorney's arguments based on Alvarado's history of mental health problems. The court reviewed Alvarado's criminal history and the specific facts of the crime and explained that Alvarado's culpability was not reduced by his mental health problems. The court's reasoning also reflects attention to such § 3553(a) factors as promoting respect for the law, affording adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, and protecting the public from further crimes of the defendant. See § 3553(a)(2)(A)-(C). Thus, Alvarado has not shown

that the sentence constitutes error, plain or otherwise. See *Gall v. United States*, 128 S. Ct. 586, 597 (2007); *United States v. Nikonova*, 480 F.3d 371, 376 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 128 S. Ct. 163 (2007). The judgment is therefore affirmed as modified. See *United States v. Izaguirre-Losoya*, 219 F.3d 437, 441 (5th Cir. 2000) (plain error standard).

MODIFIED IN PART; AFFIRMED AS MODIFIED.