

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

February 18, 2009

Charles R. Fulbruge III  
Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
No. 08-40525

Conference Calendar  
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

JOSE MANUEL POLANCO

Defendant-Appellant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Texas  
USDC No. 2:08-CR-22-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

Before HIGGINBOTHAM, DENNIS, and PRADO, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Jose Manuel Polanco was indicted for and pleaded guilty to having been “found” in the United States following a prior removal and without having obtained consent to reapply for admission, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326. He was sentenced to 65 months in prison.

Polanco appeals his conviction for the limited purpose of correcting the judgment under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 36, arguing that the

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

judgment should reflect that he was convicted of “being found in” the United States and not of “[i]llegal [r]e-[e]ntry,” as listed in the judgment. He argues that “being found in” the United States and “illegal reentry” are distinct offenses.

Rule 36 authorizes us to correct only clerical errors, which occur when “the court intended one thing but by merely clerical mistake or oversight did another.” *United States v. Steen*, 55 F.3d 1022, 1026 n.3 (5th Cir. 1995) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). In the district court’s judgment, the “Nature of Offense” description, “[i]llegal [r]e-[e]ntry,” so closely tracks the § 1326 title, “[r]eentry of removed aliens,” that it bears no indicia of the district court having made a mistake or oversight. Rather, it appears that the district court intended the “Nature of Offense” to refer generally to the title of § 1326. Therefore, there is no clerical error. *See United States v. Buendia-Rangel*, 553 F.3d 378, 379 (5th Cir. 2008). Accordingly, the judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.