

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FILED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

APR 13 2018

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 17-30192

Plaintiff-Appellee,

D.C. No. 2:11-cr-00017-RMP

v.

MEMORANDUM*

ANTHONY RAY ESCOBAR,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Washington
Rosanna Malouf Peterson, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted April 11, 2018**

Before: SILVERMAN, PAEZ, and OWENS, Circuit Judges.

Anthony Ray Escobar appeals from the district court's judgment and challenges the 7-month sentence and 35-month term of supervised release imposed upon his second revocation of supervised release. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, and we affirm.

* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

** The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

Escobar contends that the sentence is substantively unreasonable because a time-served sentence, or a 7-month sentence with no supervised release term to follow, would have been sufficient to meet the goals of sentencing. The district court did not abuse its discretion. *See Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 51 (2007). The below-Guidelines sentence is substantively reasonable in light of the 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e) sentencing factors and the totality of the circumstances. *See Gall*, 552 U.S. at 51. The fact that a different sentence might also have been reasonable is not grounds for reversal. *See id.* Moreover, contrary to Escobar's contention, the record reflects that the district court adequately considered and addressed his arguments for a lesser sentence. *See United States v. Carty*, 520 F.3d 984, 992 (9th Cir. 2008) (en banc).

AFFIRMED.