

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

September 25, 2013

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

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No. 12-51266  
Summary Calendar

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

HECTOR AMILCAR RUBI-VALLECILLO,

Defendant-Appellant

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 2:12-CR-652-1

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Before REAVLEY, JONES, and PRADO, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Hector Amilcar Rubi-Vallecillo appeals his 46-month within-guidelines sentence for illegal reentry after removal as substantively unreasonable. He argues that his sentence was unreasonable because the illegal reentry guideline lacks an empirical basis and double counts criminal history, that his motive for returning to the United States was benign, and that illegal reentry essentially is a mere trespass offense.

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

## No. 12-51266

“[A] sentence within a properly calculated Guideline range is presumptively reasonable.” *United States v. Alonzo*, 435 F.3d 551, 554 (5th Cir. 2006). Rubi-Vallecillo asserts that a presumption of reasonableness should not apply to his within-guidelines sentence because the illegal reentry guideline is not supported by empirical data, but he recognizes that this argument is foreclosed. *See United States v. Duarte*, 569 F.3d 528, 530-31 (5th Cir. 2009).

We previously have rejected similar arguments challenging the reasonableness of a sentence. *See Duarte*, 569 F.3d at 529-31 (arguing the lack of an empirical basis for the applicable guideline rendered the sentence unreasonable); *United States v. Gomez-Herrera*, 523 F.3d 554, 565-66 (5th Cir. 2008) (arguing that benign motive for reentry rendered sentence unreasonable); *United States v. Aguirre-Villa*, 460 F.3d 681, 683 (5th Cir. 2006) (arguing that illegal reentry is a mere trespass offense). In the instant case, the district court had before it both mitigating and aggravating factors. It balanced these factors and determined that a sentence at the middle of the applicable guidelines range was appropriate. The fact that this court “might reasonably have concluded that a different sentence was appropriate is insufficient to justify reversal of the district court.” *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 51 (2007). We conclude there is no reason to disturb the presumption of reasonableness in this case. *See United States v. Cooks*, 589 F.3d 173, 186 (5th Cir. 2009).

The judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.