

# United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

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No. 24-50671  
Summary Calendar

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United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

July 25, 2025

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

ERIC GARCIA,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 7:13-CR-128-1

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Before HIGGINBOTHAM, JONES, and OLDHAM, *Circuit Judges*.

PER CURIAM:\*

Eric Garcia, federal prisoner # 33187-177, appeals the district court's denial of his 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i) motion for compassionate release. He contends that the district court erred in concluding that he failed to establish an extraordinary and compelling reason warranting release, given the 2023 amendments to U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13(b)(6), p.s., and given this court's

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\* This opinion is not designated for publication. *See* 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.

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case law regarding consideration of unusually long sentences. In addition, Garcia argues that the district court's reasons for denying relief are insufficient, asserting that the court should have specified precisely why he was not entitled to relief rather than merely stating that it was relying on the reasons given by the Government in its response.

We review for abuse of discretion. *See United States v. Chambliss*, 948 F.3d 691, 693-94 (5th Cir. 2020). We need not consider whether the district court erred in determining that Garcia failed to show extraordinary and compelling reasons warranting relief; the district court's alternative and independent consideration of the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors provides a sufficient basis for affirmance. *See id.*; *see also United States v. Jackson*, 27 F.4th 1088, 1093 n.8 (5th Cir. 2022). Garcia has not challenged the district court's conclusion that the § 3553(a) factors weigh against relief, and any such argument is abandoned. *See Yohey v. Collins*, 985 F.2d 222, 224-25 (5th Cir. 1993). Moreover, although the court's explanation of the basis for the denial in its electronic order was brief, it shows that the district court "relied upon the record, while making clear that [the court] considered the parties' arguments and [took] account of the § 3553(a) factors." *Chavez-Meza v. United States*, 585 U.S. 109, 116 (2018). Accordingly, the reasons provided are sufficient.

The order of the district court is AFFIRMED.