United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit
FILED
October 30, 2026
Thomas B. Plunkett, III
Clerk

No. 25-50704
Summary Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff—Appellee,

versus

CARLOS ANTONIO SANCHEZ-VARELA,

Defendant—Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Texas
USDC No. 2:23-CR-2956-1

Before CLEMENT, ENGELHARDT, and WILSON, *Circuit Judges*.

PER CURIAM:[*]

Following Carlos Antonio Sanchez-Varela's guilty plea conviction for illegal reentry into the United States, the district court sentenced him to 108 months of imprisonment and three years of supervised release. On appeal, Sanchez-Varela argues that the district court referenced impermissible factors when imposing the three-year term of supervised release. Because Sanchez-Varela did not object on this basis in district court, the issue is

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

reviewed only for plain error. *See United States v. Walker*, 742 F.3d 614, 616 (5th Cir. 2014).

At Sanchez-Varela's sentencing, the district court ordered that, upon release from imprisonment, Sanchez-Varela would be placed on a term of supervised release for three years "to promote respect for the law, to impose a just sentence, to deter future criminal conduct, and to protect the public." Even if this constituted clear or obvious error, *see Esteras v. United States*, 606 U.S. 185, 195–96 (2025), Sanchez-Varela has failed to meet his burden of establishing the remaining prongs of the plain error analysis, *see United States v. Dominguez Benitez*, 542 U.S. 74, 81–82 (2004); *see also Walker*, 742 F.3d at 617 (affirming sentence when impermissible rehabilitative factor was "not a dominant factor" in sentencing decision).

Accordingly, the district court's judgment is AFFIRMED.