FILED

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	No. 10-10115
Plaintiff - Appellee,	D.C. No. 4:09-cr-02234-FRZ
v.	
ARTURO ALEJANDRO CASTILLO-GONZALEZ,	MEMORANDUM[*]
Defendant - Appellant.	

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Arizona
Frank R. Zapata, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted January 10, 2011[**]

Before: BEEZER, TALLMAN, and CALLAHAN, Circuit Judges.

Arturo Alejandro Castillo-Gonzalez appeals from the 66-month sentence

imposed following his guilty-plea conviction for importation of cocaine, in

violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 952(a), 960(a)(1) and (b)(1)(B)(ii), and possession with

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[*]   This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent
except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

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

intent to distribute cocaine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1) and

(b)(1)(A)(ii)(II). We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, and we affirm.

Castillo-Gonzalez contends that the district court erred by denying his

request for the mitigating role adjustment at U.S.S.G. § 3B1.2. Under the facts of

this case, the district court did not clearly err by denying an adjustment for minimal

or minor role. *See United States v. Cantrell*, 433 F.3d 1269, 1282 (9th Cir. 2006)

(describing standard); *see also United States v. Lui*, 941 F.2d 844, 849 (9th Cir.

1991) (stating that a defendant "may be a courier without being either a minimal or

a minor participant," and that "possession of a substantial amount of narcotics is

grounds for refusing to grant a sentence reduction").

Castillo-Gonzalez further contends that his sentence was substantively

unreasonable. Considering the totality of the circumstances, Castillo-Gonzalez's

below-Guidelines sentence was substantively reasonable. *See Gall v. United

States*, 552 U.S. 38, 51 (2007).

AFFIRMED.