

[DO NOT PUBLISH]

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

\_\_\_\_\_  
No. 08-11813  
Non-Argument Calendar  
\_\_\_\_\_

FILED U.S. COURT OF APPEALS ELEVENTH CIRCUIT FEBRUARY 9, 2009 THOMAS K. KAHN CLERK
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D. C. Docket No. 07-14021-CR-KMM

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

ALBERT WILLIAMS,

Defendant-Appellant.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Florida  
\_\_\_\_\_

(February 9, 2009)

Before CARNES, WILSON and PRYOR, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Albert Williams appeals his sentence of 240 months of imprisonment for

conspiracy to distribute cocaine base. 21 U.S.C. § 846. Williams argues that his sentence is unreasonable. We affirm.

We review the reasonableness of a criminal sentence for an abuse of discretion. Gall v. United States, 128 S. Ct. 586, 594, 596–97 (2007). “[T]he party who challenges the sentence bears the burden of establishing that the sentence is unreasonable in the light of both [the] record and the factors in section 3553(a).” United States v. Talley, 431 F.3d 784, 788 (11th Cir. 2005). The weight allocated an individual factor in section 3553 “is a matter committed to the sound discretion of the district court.” United States v. Clay, 483 F.3d 739, 743 (11th Cir. 2007).

The district court did not abuse its discretion by imposing a sentence within the guideline range. Although Williams complains that the court failed to consider that he had assisted law enforcement and he had a history of substance abuse and various mental infirmities, the court stated that it had considered those facts. The court did not abuse its discretion when it concluded that a sentence of 240 months of imprisonment served the statutory purposes of deterrence and adequate punishment. See 28 U.S.C. § 3553(a); Gall, 128 S. Ct. at 597. Williams’s sentence is reasonable.

Williams’s sentence is **AFFIRMED**.