

NONPRECEDENTIAL DISPOSITION

To be cited only in accordance with FED. R. APP. P. 32.1

United States Court of Appeals**For the Seventh Circuit****Chicago, Illinois 60604**

Submitted April 21, 2026*

Decided April 24, 2026

BeforeKENNETH F. RIPPLE, *Circuit Judge*DIANE S. SYKES, *Circuit Judge*REBECCA TAIBLESON, *Circuit Judge*

No. 25-2464

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
*Plaintiff-Appellee,**v.*MARTIN ANAYA,
*Defendant-Appellant.*Appeal from the United States District
Court for the Northern District of
Indiana, Hammond Division.

No. 2:10 CR 109

James T. Moody,
*Judge.***ORDER**

Martin Anaya, a federal prisoner, appeals the denial of his motion for compassionate release under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i). Because the district judge acted within his discretion by denying the motion, we affirm.

* We have agreed to decide the case without oral argument because the briefs and record adequately present the facts and legal arguments, and oral argument would not significantly aid the court. FED. R. APP. P. 34(a)(2)(C).

In 2012, Anaya was found guilty of conspiracy to participate in racketeering activity, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), and conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute 5 kilograms or more of cocaine and 1,000 kilograms or more of marijuana, *see* 21 U.S.C. § 846. He was sentenced to 360 months' imprisonment.

In 2025, he moved for compassionate release, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)(i), proposing two extraordinary and compelling reasons for his release. First, his elderly mother was incapacitated, and he was her only available caregiver. *See* U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13(b)(3)(C) (policy statement). He asserted that she suffered from multiple ailments, including diabetes, hypertension, and thrombosis; that she preferred to receive care from a family member; and that the "personal and professional obligations" of other family members left him "in the best position" to provide that care. His mother also submitted a letter describing additional cardiac conditions, namely a heart murmur and a clogged valve. Anaya's second reason for release was that his sentence was unusually long, *see* U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13(b)(6), and there had been a change in relevant law since his conviction, namely Amendment 826 to the Sentencing Guidelines (codified at § 1B1.3(c)), which excludes certain acquitted conduct from sentencing calculations.

The district judge denied the motion, finding neither reason for release to be extraordinary and compelling. Regarding family circumstances, the judge explained, Anaya did not establish that his mother was incapacitated or that he was her only available caregiver, as set forth in § 1B1.13(b)(3). As for the length of the sentence, the judge said that Amendment 826 did not support Anaya's motion because it was not retroactive.

On appeal, Anaya challenges only the judge's determination that his mother's need for a caretaker did not present an extraordinary and compelling reason for compassionate release. But Anaya had the burden to establish that these circumstances are sufficiently extraordinary and compelling, *see United States v. Newton*, 996 F.3d 485, 488 (7th Cir. 2021), and the judge appropriately exercised his discretion to conclude that Anaya did not meet this burden. As the judge explained, Anaya did not introduce evidence sufficient to show that his mother was incapacitated or that he was the only available caregiver for her.

AFFIRMED