United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

## FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

February 6, 2006

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 05-40003 Summary Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

ALAN ANAYA-MARTINEZ,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas USDC No. 5:04-CR-1340-ALL

Before SMITH, GARZA, and PRADO, Circuit Judges. PER CURIAM:\*

Alan Anaya-Martinez (Anaya) appeals his sentence following his guilty plea conviction for illegal reentry. <u>See</u> 8 U.S.C. § 1326. He challenges his sentence on three bases. First, he argues that his prior burglary-of-a-habitation conviction is not a "crime of violence" supporting the 16-level enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 2L1.2(b)(1)(A)(ii). This argument is foreclosed. <u>United States v. Garcia-Mendez</u>, 420 F.3d 454, 456-57 (5th Cir. 2005). Second, he argues that 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b) is

<sup>\*</sup> Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.4.

unconstitutional. This argument is also foreclosed. <u>United</u> <u>States v. Garza-Lopez</u>, 410 F.3d 268, 276 (5th Cir.), <u>cert.</u> <u>denied</u>, 126 S. Ct. 298 (2005).

Finally, Anaya argues that the district court's imposition of his sentence pursuant to the then-mandatory guidelines was not harmless error. This argument has merit. The Government has not shown beyond a reasonable doubt that the error in imposing a sentence pursuant to the then-mandatory guidelines was harmless. <u>United States v. Walters</u>, 418 F.3d 461, 463 (5th Cir. 2005). Accordingly, Anaya's sentence is VACATED and this case is REMANDED for resentencing.

SENTENCE VACATED; REMANDED FOR RESENTENCING.