United States Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit

FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

February 14, 2007

Charles R. Fulbruge III Clerk

No. 05-41505 Conference Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

MANUEL SILVA-ARAMBULA,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas USDC No. 5:05-CR-680-ALL

Before BARKSDALE, GARZA, and CLEMENT, Circuit Judges. PER CURIAM:*

Manuel Silva-Arambula (Silva) appeals his guilty-plea conviction and sentence for being an alien found unlawfully in the United States after deportation and after having been convicted of an aggravated felony. Silva argues that the "felony" and "aggravated felony" provisions of <u>8 U.S.C.</u> <u>§ 1326(b)(1)</u> and (2) are unconstitutional.

Silva's constitutional challenge is foreclosed by <u>Almendarez-Torres v. United States</u>, <u>523 U.S. 224, 235</u> (1998). Although Silva contends that <u>Almendarez-Torres</u> was incorrectly

^{*} 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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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.

decided and that a majority of the Supreme Court would overrule <u>Almendarez-Torres</u> in light of <u>Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S.</u> <u>466</u> (2000), we have repeatedly rejected such arguments on the basis that <u>Almendarez-Torres</u> remains binding. <u>See United States</u> <u>v. Garza-Lopez</u>, <u>410 F.3d 268, 276</u> (5th Cir.), <u>cert. denied</u>, <u>126 S. Ct. 298</u> (2005). Silva properly concedes that his argument is foreclosed in light of <u>Almendarez-Torres</u> and circuit precedent, but he raises it here to preserve it for further review.

AFFIRMED.