

June 13, 2006

Charles R. Fulbruge III
Clerk

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 05-41381
Summary Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

TOMAS MARES-CALDERON,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of Texas
USDC No. 7:05-CR-228-ALL

Before KING, DAVIS and OWEN, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Tomas Mares-Calderon (Mares) pleaded guilty to count 1 of an indictment charging him with entering the United States illegally following deportation. Mares was sentenced to a 21-month term of imprisonment and to a two-year period of supervised release.

Mares gave timely notice of his appeal.

Mares challenges the constitutionality of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)'s treatment of prior felony and aggravated felony convictions as sentencing factors rather than elements of the

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

offense that must be found by a jury in light of Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466 (2000). Mares's argument is foreclosed by Almendarez-Torres v. United States, 523 U.S. 224, 235 (1998), in which the Supreme Court held that treatment of prior convictions as sentencing factors in § 1326(b)(1) and (2) was constitutional. Although Mares contends that a majority of the Supreme Court would now consider Almendarez-Torres to be incorrectly decided in light of Apprendi, "[t]his court has repeatedly rejected arguments like the one made by [Mares] and has held that Almendarez-Torres remains binding despite Apprendi." United States v. Garza-Lopez, 410 F.3d 268, 276 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 126 S. Ct. 298 (2005). Mares concedes as much, but he raises the argument to preserve it for further review.

AFFIRMED.