# (fnited $\mathcal{B a t a s} \mathfrak{C o u r t}$ of $\mathfrak{A p p e a l s}$ for the $\mathfrak{y}$ ifth $\mathbb{C}$ ircuit 

No. 22-50966<br>Summary Calendar<br>$\qquad$<br>United States of America,<br>United States Court of Appeals<br>Fifth Circuit<br>FILED<br>May 3, 2023<br>Lyle W. Cayce Clerk<br>Plaintiff-Appellee,<br>\section*{Hector Lares-Nunez,}

## Defendant-Appellant.

Before Wiener, Elrod, and Engelhardt, Circuit Judges. Per Curiam:*

Hector Lares-Nunez appeals his sentence for illegal reentry into the United States under 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b)(2). Lares-Nunez argues that the recidivism enhancement in $\S 1326(\mathrm{~b})$ is unconstitutional because it permits a sentence above the applicable maximum in § 1326(a), based on facts neither alleged in the indictment nor found by a jury beyond a

[^0]reasonable doubt. Lares-Nunez acknowledges that his argument is foreclosed by Almendarez-Torres v. United States, 523 U.S. 224 (1998), but he nevertheless seeks to preserve it for possible Supreme Court review. Accordingly, Lares-Nunez has filed an unopposed motion for summary disposition.

We have held that subsequent Supreme Court decisions such as Alleyne v. United States, 570 U.S. 99 (2013), and Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), did not overrule Almendarez-Torres. See United States v. Pervis, 937 F.3d 546, 553-54 (5th Cir. 2019). As Lares-Nunez concedes that his argument is foreclosed, summary disposition is appropriate. See Groendyke Transp., Inc. v. Davis, 406 F.2d 1158, 1162 (5th Cir. 1969).

Lares-Nunez's motion is GRANTED, and the district court's judgment is AFFIRMED.


[^0]:    *This opinion is not designated for publication. See 5TH Cir. R. 47.5.

