

United States Court of Appeals  
for the Fifth Circuit

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No. 22-51090  
Summary Calendar

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United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

May 1, 2023

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

ALEJANDRO HOLGUIN,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 4:22-CR-571-1

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Before STEWART, DUNCAN, and WILSON, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:\*

Alejandro Holguin appeals his guilty plea conviction and sentence for illegal reentry after removal in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b)(2). He argues that the recidivism enhancement in § 1326(b) is unconstitutional because it permits a sentence above the otherwise-applicable statutory maximum established by § 1326(a) based on facts that are neither alleged in

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\* This opinion is not designated for publication. *See* 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.

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the indictment nor found by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Holguin acknowledges that this argument is foreclosed by *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998), but he seeks to preserve it for possible Supreme Court review. Accordingly, he 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). Holguin is, therefore, correct that his argument is foreclosed. Because his position “is clearly right as a matter of law so that there can be no substantial question as to the outcome of the case,” summary disposition is proper. *Groendyke Transp., Inc. v. Davis*, 406 F.2d 1158, 1162 (5th Cir. 1969).

Accordingly, Holguin’s motion for summary disposition is GRANTED, and the judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.