# Onited States Court of $\mathfrak{A p p e a l s}$ for the $\mathfrak{y}$ ifth $\mathbb{C}$ ircuit 

No. 23-10257<br>Summary Calendar<br>$\qquad$<br>United States of America,<br>United States Court of Appeals<br>Fifth Circuit<br>FILED<br>September 12, 2023<br>Lyle W. Cayce Clerk<br>Plaintiff-Appellee,<br>Ubaldo De La Cruz Leyva,

## Defendant-Appellant.

Before Jolly, Higginson, and Duncan, Circuit Judges. Per Curiam:*

Ubaldo De La Cruz Leyva appeals his conviction and 50 -month sentence for reentry after deportation under 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b)(1). De La Cruz Leyva argues that using a prior felony conviction never alleged in the indictment to impose a statutorily enhanced sentence violates the Sixth Amendment. De La Cruz Leyva correctly concedes that his argument is

[^0]foreclosed by Almendarez-Torres v. United States, 523 U.S. 224 (1998), but he wishes to preserve it for further review. See United States v. Pervis, 937 F.3d 546, 553-54 (5th Cir. 2019). The Government has moved without opposition for summary affirmance or, alternatively, for an extension of time to file its brief.

Because the Government's position "is clearly right as a matter of law so that there can be no substantial question as to the outcome of the case," Groendyke Transp., Inc. v. Davis, 406 F.2d 1158, 1162 (5th Cir. 1969), summary affirmance is proper. Accordingly, the Government's motion for summary affirmance is GRANTED, and the judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED. The Government's alternative motion for an extension of time to file a brief is DENIED.


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

