

United States Court of Appeals  
for the Fifth Circuit

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No. 19-11179  
Summary Calendar

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United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

December 4, 2020

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

ANTONIO SERRANO-PEREZ,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Northern District of Texas  
USDC No. 4:19-CR-77-1

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Before CLEMENT, HIGGINSON, and ENGELHARDT, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:\*

Antonio Serrano-Perez appeals the sentence imposed following his guilty plea conviction for illegal reentry. The district court sentenced him within the guidelines range to 120 months of imprisonment and three years of supervised release.

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\* Pursuant to 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5.4.

No. 19-11179

Because error was preserved, our review of the substantive reasonableness of a sentence is for an abuse of discretion. *See Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 51 (2007); *see also Holguin-Hernandez v. United States*, 140 S. Ct. 762, 766–67 (2020). Our review is highly deferential. *See United States v. Lugo-Lopez*, 833 F.3d 453, 461–62 (5th Cir. 2016). We presume that a within-guidelines sentence is reasonable and that the district court has considered all of the statutory sentencing factors. *See United States v. Jenkins*, 712 F.3d 209, 214 (5th Cir. 2013); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

The record reflects that the district court considered Serrano-Perez’s contentions and rejected them. Ultimately, Serrano-Perez simply disagrees with the sentence chosen by the district court and so fails to overcome the presumption that the district court imposed a reasonable sentence. *See United States v. Ruiz*, 621 F.3d 390, 398 (5th Cir. 2010).

As Serrano-Perez concedes, his argument challenging the imposition of a sentence longer than two years for a violation of § 1326 is foreclosed by *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998). *See United States v. Wallace*, 759 F.3d 486, 497 (5th Cir. 2014); *United States v. Pineda-Arellano*, 492 F.3d 624, 625–26 (5th Cir. 2007).

The district court’s judgment is AFFIRMED.

ORIGINAL

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

ANTONIO SERRANO-PEREZ (01)

No.

4-19 CR 00077-A

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury Charges:

Count One

Illegal Reentry After Deportation  
(Violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b)(1))

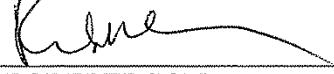
On or about March 11, 2019, in the Fort Worth Division of the Northern District of Texas, defendant **Antonio Serrano-Perez**, an alien, was found in the United States having previously been deported and removed from the United States on or about June 5, 2014, and the defendant had not received the consent of the Attorney General of the United States or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, to reapply for admission to the United States.

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In violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b)(1).

A TRUE BILL.



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FOREPERSON

ERIN NEALY COX  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY



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