

## APPENDIX A

*United States v. Fierro-Renteria*,  
Nos. 21-50999 and 21-51014  
(5th Cir. Mar. 30, 2022)

United States Court of Appeals  
for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

March 30, 2022

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

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No. 21-50999  
CONSOLIDATED WITH  
No. 21-51014  
Summary Calendar

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

JESUS FERNANDO FIERRO-RENTERIA,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeals from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 4:20-CR-340-1  
USDC No. 4:21-CR-480-1

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Before SOUTHWICK, OLDHAM, and WILSON, *Circuit Judges*.

PER CURIAM:\*

Jesus Fernando Fierro-Renteria appeals his conviction and sentence for reentering the United States after deportation in violation of 8 U.S.C.

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\* Pursuant to 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5.4.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. 21-50999  
c/w No. 21-51014

§ 1326(a) and (b)(1), along with the revocation of a term of supervised release he was serving at the time of the offense. He has not briefed, and has therefore abandoned, any challenge to the revocation of supervised release or his revocation sentence. *See Yohey v. Collins*, 985 F.2d 222, 224–25 (5th Cir. 1993).

For the first time on appeal, Fierro-Renteria argues that § 1326(b) is unconstitutional because it permits a defendant to be sentenced above the statutory maximum under § 1326(a) based on the fact of a prior conviction that was not alleged in the indictment or found by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. He correctly concedes that his argument is foreclosed by *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998). *See United States v. Pervis*, 937 F.3d 546, 553–54 (5th Cir. 2019); *United States v. Wallace*, 759 F.3d 486, 497 (5th Cir. 2014). However, he wishes to preserve the issue for further review. Because Fierro-Renteria’s sole argument is foreclosed, he has moved without opposition for summary disposition of his appeals.

Summary disposition of an appeal is proper where “the position of one of the parties 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). Accordingly, the motion for summary disposition is GRANTED, and the judgments of the district court are AFFIRMED.

APPENDIX B

*United States v. Fierro-Renteria,*  
Indictment,  
No. P-21-CR-0480-DC  
(W.D. Tex. May 13, 2021)

FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
PECOS DIVISION

JUL 09 2020

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JESUS FERNANDO FIERRO-RENTERIA,

Defendant.

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NO. 20-CR-340

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
BY ab DEPUTY

INDICTMENT

[Vio: 8 U.S.C. § 1326 Entry after Deportation]

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

COUNT ONE  
[8 U.S.C. § 1326]

On or about June 24, 2020, in the Western District of Texas, Defendant,

JESUS FERNANDO FIERRO-RENTERIA,

an alien, attempted to enter, entered, and was found in the United States having previously been denied admission, excluded, deported, and removed therefrom on or about July 9, 2018, and that the defendant had not received consent to reapply for admission to the United States from the U.S. Attorney General or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the successor for this function pursuant to Title 6, United States Code, Sections 202(3), 202(4), and 557.

A violation of Title 8, United States Code, Section 1326.

A TRUE BILL.

Original signed by the  
foreperson of the Grand Jury  
FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY

JOHN F. BASH  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

BY:

John Cannizzaro  
JOHN CANNIZZARO  
Assistant U.S. Attorney

## APPENDIX C

8 U.S.C. § 1326



KeyCite Yellow Flag - Negative Treatment

Proposed Legislation

[United States Code Annotated](#)

[Title 8. Aliens and Nationality \(Refs & Annos\)](#)

[Chapter 12. Immigration and Nationality \(Refs & Annos\)](#)

[Subchapter II. Immigration](#)

[Part VIII. General Penalty Provisions](#)

8 U.S.C.A. § 1326

§ 1326. Reentry of removed aliens

Effective: September 30, 1996

[Currentness](#)

**(a) In general**

Subject to subsection (b), any alien who--

(1) has been denied admission, excluded, deported, or removed or has departed the United States while an order of exclusion, deportation, or removal is outstanding, and thereafter

(2) enters, attempts to enter, or is at any time found in, the United States, unless (A) prior to his reembarkation at a place outside the United States or his application for admission from foreign contiguous territory, the Attorney General has expressly consented to such alien's reapplying for admission; or (B) with respect to an alien previously denied admission and removed, unless such alien shall establish that he was not required to obtain such advance consent under this chapter or any prior Act,

shall be fined under Title 18, or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

**(b) Criminal penalties for reentry of certain removed aliens**

Notwithstanding subsection (a), in the case of any alien described in such subsection--

(1) whose removal was subsequent to a conviction for commission of three or more misdemeanors involving drugs, crimes against the person, or both, or a felony (other than an aggravated felony), such alien shall be fined under Title 18, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both;

(2) whose removal was subsequent to a conviction for commission of an aggravated felony, such alien shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both;

(3) who has been excluded from the United States pursuant to [section 1225\(c\)](#) of this title because the alien was excludable under [section 1182\(a\)\(3\)\(B\)](#) of this title or who has been removed from the United States pursuant to the

provisions of subchapter V, and who thereafter, without the permission of the Attorney General, enters the United States, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under Title 18 and imprisoned for a period of 10 years, which sentence shall not run concurrently with any other sentence.<sup>1</sup> or

(4) who was removed from the United States pursuant to [section 1231\(a\)\(4\)\(B\)](#) of this title who thereafter, without the permission of the Attorney General, enters, attempts to enter, or is at any time found in, the United States (unless the Attorney General has expressly consented to such alien's reentry) shall be fined under Title 18, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

For the purposes of this subsection, the term “removal” includes any agreement in which an alien stipulates to removal during (or not during) a criminal trial under either Federal or State law.

**(c) Reentry of alien deported prior to completion of term of imprisonment**

Any alien deported pursuant to [section 1252\(h\)\(2\)](#)<sup>2</sup> of this title who enters, attempts to enter, or is at any time found in, the United States (unless the Attorney General has expressly consented to such alien's reentry) shall be incarcerated for the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment which was pending at the time of deportation without any reduction for parole or supervised release. Such alien shall be subject to such other penalties relating to the reentry of deported aliens as may be available under this section or any other provision of law.

**(d) Limitation on collateral attack on underlying deportation order**

In a criminal proceeding under this section, an alien may not challenge the validity of the deportation order described in subsection (a)(1) or subsection (b) unless the alien demonstrates that--

- (1) the alien exhausted any administrative remedies that may have been available to seek relief against the order;
- (2) the deportation proceedings at which the order was issued improperly deprived the alien of the opportunity for judicial review; and
- (3) the entry of the order was fundamentally unfair.

**CREDIT(S)**

(June 27, 1952, c. 477, Title II, ch. 8, § 276, 66 Stat. 229; [Pub.L. 100-690, Title VII, § 7345\(a\)](#), Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4471; [Pub.L. 101-649, Title V, § 543\(b\)\(3\)](#), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 5059; [Pub.L. 103-322, Title XIII, § 130001\(b\)](#), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2023; [Pub.L. 104-132, Title IV, §§ 401\(c\)](#), 438(b), 441(a), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1267, 1276, 1279; [Pub.L. 104-208](#), Div. C, Title III, §§ 305(b), 308(d)(4)(J), (e)(1)(K), (14)(A), 324(a), (b), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-606, 3009-618 to 3009-620, 3009-629.)

[Notes of Decisions \(1300\)](#)

Footnotes

- 1 So in original. The period probably should be a semicolon.
- 2 So in original. [Section 1252](#) of this title, was amended by [Pub.L. 104-208](#), Div. C, Title III, § 306(a)(2), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-607, and as so amended, does not contain a subsec. (h); for provisions similar to those formerly contained in [section 1252\(h\)\(2\)](#) of this title, see [8 U.S.C.A. § 1231\(a\)\(4\)](#).

8 U.S.C.A. § 1326, 8 USCA § 1326

Current through P.L. 115-173. Also includes P.L. 115-176 to 115-178. Title 26 current through 115-182.

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