

## APPENDIX A

*United States v. Granados-Ortez,*  
Nos. 21-51085 & 21-51086  
(5th Cir. July 6, 2022)

# United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**

July 6, 2022

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

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No. 21-51085  
CONSOLIDATED WITH  
No. 21-51086  
Summary Calendar

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Plaintiff—Appellee,*

*versus*

RONY ALEXANDER GRANADOS-ORTEZ,

*Defendant—Appellant.*

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Appeals from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 4:21-CR-571-1  
USDC No. 4:21-CR-642-1

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Before DAVIS, JONES, and ELROD, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:\*

Rony Alexander Granados-Ortez appeals both his conviction under 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) and (b)(1) for being found in the United States without

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\* Pursuant to 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5.4.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. 21-51085  
c/w No. 21-51086

permission following removal and the revocation of the term of supervised release he was serving at the time of the offense. Because his appellate brief does not address the validity of the revocation or the revocation sentence, he has abandoned any challenge to that judgment. *See Yohey v. Collins*, 985 F.2d 222, 224-25 (5th Cir. 1993).

For the first time on appeal, Granados-Ortez challenges the standard condition of his supervised release which states that, if the probation officer determines that Granados-Ortez presents a risk to another person, the probation officer may require Granados-Ortez to notify the person of that risk and may contact the person to confirm that notification occurred. According to Granados-Ortez, the supervised release condition constitutes an impermissible delegation of judicial authority to the probation officer.

The Government has filed an unopposed motion for summary affirmance in which it contends that Granados-Ortez's claim is foreclosed by our recent decision in *United States v. Mejia-Banegas*, 32 F.4th 450 (5th Cir. 2022). In *Mejia-Banegas*, we rejected the specific argument that Granados-Ortez raises regarding the risk-notification condition. *Mejia-Banegas*, 32 F.4th at 451-52. We held that there was no error, plain or otherwise, because the condition "does not impermissibly delegate the court's judicial authority to the probation officer." *Id.* at 451-52 (quotation on 452). Accordingly, the Government is correct that summary affirmance is appropriate. *See Groendyke Transp., Inc. v. Davis*, 406 F.2d 1158, 1162 (5th Cir. 1969).

The motion for summary affirmance is GRANTED, and the judgments of the district court are AFFIRMED. The Government's alternative motion for an extension of time is DENIED.

## APPENDIX B

*United States v. Granados-Ortez,*  
Indictment,  
No. P-21-CR-571  
(W.D. Tex. June 10, 2021)

FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
PECOS DIVISION

JUN 10 2021

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
BY *[Signature]*

DEPUTY CLERK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

RONY ALEXANDER GRANADOS-ORTEZ,

Defendant.

§  
§  
§ NO. P-21-CR-  
§ P21CR 571  
§ INDICTMENT  
§  
§ [Viol: 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) & (b)(1) Illegal Re-  
§ entry into the United States]  
§  
§

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

COUNT ONE  
[8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) & (b)(1)]

That on or about May 21, 2021, in the Western District of Texas, Defendant,

RONY ALEXANDER GRANADOS-ORTEZ,

an alien, attempted to enter, entered, and was found in the United States having previously been denied admission, excluded, deported, and removed from the United States on or about October 23, 2020, and that the Defendant had not received consent of the Attorney General of the United States or the Secretary of Homeland Security, to reapply for admission to the United States, in violation of Title 8, United States Code, Section 1326(a) & (b)(1).

A TRUE ~~Original~~ signed by the  
foreperson of the Grand Jury

\_\_\_\_\_  
FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY

ASHLEY C. HOFF

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

BY: *[Signature]*

ANDREW WEBER

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

APPENDIX C

8 U.S.C. § 1326

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 \(1512\)](#)

## 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. 117-102. Some statute sections may be more current, see credits for details.

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