NO. _____

In the Supreme Court of the United States

FILEMON CORONA-GALINDO,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether this Court should overrule its decision in *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998).

DIRECTLY RELATED PROCEEDINGS

United States v. Corona-Galindo, No. 4:23-CR-287 (N.D. Tex. Feb. 29, 2024)

United States v. Corona-Galindo, No. 24-10195 (5th Cir. Oct. 25, 2024)

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Filemon Corona-Galindo respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion below was not selected for publication. It can be found at 2024 WL 4579608. The decision is reprinted at pages 1a–2a of the Appendix. The district court did not issue any written opinions, but its judgment is reprinted at pages 3a–5a of the Appendix.

JURISDICTION

The Fifth Circuit entered its judgment on October 25, 2024. This petition is timely under S. Ct. R. 13.3 and 30.1. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

This case involves the interpretation and application of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, 8 U.S.C. § 1326, and 18 U.S.C. §§ 3559 and 3583.

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides, in pertinent part:

> No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger … nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

The Sixth Amendment provides:

> In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Title 8, Section 1326, Subsections (a) and (b)(1), of the United States Code provide:

(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[.]

Title 18, Section 3583(b) provides, in pertinent part:

> (b) Authorized Terms of Supervised Release.—Except as otherwise provided, the authorized terms of supervised release are—
>
> * * * *
>
> (2) for a Class C or Class D felony, not more than three years; and
>
> (3) for a Class E felony, or for a misdemeanor (other than a petty offense), not more than one year.

Section 3559(a) of Title 18 provides, in pertinent part:

> (a) Classification.—An offense that is not specifically classified by a letter grade in the section defining it, is classified if the maximum term of imprisonment authorized is—
>
> * * * *
>
> (3) less than twenty-five years but ten or more years, as a Class C felony;
>
> (4) less than ten years but five or more years, as a Class D felony;
>
> (5) less than five years but more than one year, as a Class E felony.

STATEMENT

Petitioner Filemon Corona-Galindo pleaded guilty to a single-count federal indictment charging him with illegal reentry after removal in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326. App. 3a. The indictment alleged all the

elements of the simple form of the crime, 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a), including a prior removal on December 28, 2012. App. 8a. The indictment did not allege that the December 2012 removal followed a felony conviction. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(1). When he pleaded guilty, Mr. Corona signed a stipulation admitting all the facts alleged in the indictment. App. 7a. He did not admit that he was a convicted felon at the time of his removal. App. 7a.

The Probation Office prepared a Presentence Investigation Report suggesting that the statutory maximum was 10 years of imprisonment. 5th Cir. ROA 148, ¶ 51 (citing 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(1)).[1] The PSR asserted that Mr. Corona pleaded guilty to a felony drunk-driving offense on May 25, 2012. 5th Cir. ROA 144, ¶ 31. Mr. Corona objected to any application of the recidivism enhancement in § 1326(b)(1), arguing that the existence of a pre-removal conviction was an element of an aggravated offense that must be pleaded in the indictment and either admitted by the defendant or proven to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. 5th Cir. ROA 158–160. He conceded that the argument was foreclosed by this Court's decision in *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998).

At sentencing, the district court overruled the objection and ordered Petitioner to serve 36 months in

[1] The PSR and related documents were filed under seal in the district court, so they are not included in the Petition Appendix.

prison followed by two years of supervised release. App. 4a.

On appeal, Mr. Corona renewed his argument that a pre-removal felony conviction was, for constitutional purposes, an element of an aggravated offense. Here, that would mean his indictment only charged (and his guilty plea only admitted) the simple form of the offense under 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a). Thus, the maximum punishment that could be lawfully imposed against him is two years in prison and one year of supervised release. The Fifth Circuit affirmed. App. 1a.

This timely petition follows.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

I. THE COURT SHOULD OVERRULE *ALMENDAREZ-TORRES*.

In *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998), this Court rejected the argument that a pre-removal conviction was an "element" of an aggravated offense under 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(2): "We conclude that the subsection is a penalty provision, which simply authorizes a court to increase the sentence for a recidivist. It does not define a separate crime." *Id.* at 226.

Today, that holding stands as an *ad hoc* outlier—one of "two narrow exceptions to the general rule" that otherwise governs whether a fact is an element. *United States v. Haymond*, 588 U.S. 634, 644 n.3 (2019) (Gorsuch, J., plurality op.). The Court has repeatedly criticized the exception and thoroughly undermined its alleged justifications. It is time to correct the mistake.

A. Multiple members of the Court admit that *Almendarez-Torres* was wrongly decided.

If conviction or punishment depends on proof of a particular fact, that fact is an "element" of the crime. In a federal prosecution for an "infamous" crime, every element must be alleged in the grand jury's indictment. And every element of a crime must be proven to a unanimous jury beyond a reasonable doubt.

The Constitution also constrains a legislature's authority to avoid those protections by artificially labeling elements as something non-elemental. If a fact is *legally necessary* to conviction or to statutory punishment range, that fact is (for constitutional purposes) an *element*, no matter what the legislature calls it. *Alleyne v. United States*, 570 U.S. 99, 107–08 (2013).

The Court has identified only two "exceptions" to that rule: prior convictions, and facts that determine whether a sentence should run consecutive to another. *Haymond*, 588 U.S. at 644 n.3 (plurality op.) (citing *Almendarez-Torres* for the first narrow exception and *Oregon v. Ice*, 555 U.S. 160 (2009), for the second).

The prior-conviction exception is a stark outlier in this Court's Fifth and Sixth Amendment jurisprudence and represents "an exceptional departure" from "historic practice." *Erlinger v. United States*, 602 U.S. 821, 837 (2024) (quoting *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466, 487 (2000)).

Thus far, the Court has avoided or resisted calls to overrule *Almendarez-Torres*'s "narrow exception." E.g., *Erlinger*, 602 U.S. at 838 (finding no need to

revisit *Almendarez-Torres*); *Haymond*, 588 U.S. at 646 n.4 (plurality op.) (same). Even so, many current and former Justices "have criticized *Almendarez-Torres* … and Justice Thomas, whose vote was essential to the majority in that case, has called for it to be overruled." *Erlinger*, 602 U.S. at 837 (citing *Mathis v. United States*, 579 U.S. 500, 522 (2016) (Thomas, J., concurring); *Descamps v. United States*, 570 U.S. 254, 280 (2013) (Thomas, J., concurring in judgment); *Shepard v. United States*, 544 U.S. 13, 27 (2005) (Thomas, J., concurring in part and concurring in judgment); *Jones v. United States*, 526 U.S. 227, 252–53 (1999) (Stevens, J., concurring); and *Monge v. California*, 524 U.S. 721, 741 (1998) (Scalia, J., joined by Souter and Ginsburg, JJ., dissenting)).

As Justice Sotomayor—joined by Justices Ginsburg and Kagan—explained in her concurring opinion in *Alleyne*, 570 U.S. at 121, stare decisis does not require adherence to decisions where "the reasoning of those decisions has been thoroughly undermined by intervening decisions and because no significant reliance interests are at stake that might justify adhering to their result." The Fifth and Sixth Amendment principles reaffirmed by *Apprendi* are "now firmly rooted in our jurisprudence." *Id.* Those principles cannot logically coexist with the *Almendarez-Torres* exception.

B. This Court has thoroughly undermined most, if not all, of the decisions upon which *Almendarez-Torres* relied for its constitutional holding.

Almendarez-Torres first held, as a matter of statutory interpretation, that Congress *intended* to create mere "sentencing factors," rather than true elements, when it enacted 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(1) & (b)(2). 523 U.S. at 229–239. That may well be, but it is irrelevant to the constitutional question resolved by part III of the opinion. *Id.* at 239–247.

The Court rejected Almendarez's argument "that the Constitution requires Congress to treat recidivism as an element of the offense—irrespective of Congress' contrary intent." *Id.* at 239. The Court went through a series of reasons for rejecting that argument. Every one of those reasons was subsequently rejected.

1. Almendarez argued that the Constitution set limits on a legislature's ability to classify some punishment-enhancing facts as mere sentencing factors. At the time, this Court rejected that argument in light of *McMillan v. Pennsylvania*, 477 U.S. 79 (1986). See *Almendarez-Torres*, 523 U.S. at 242–246. This Court subsequently overruled the holding and reasoning of *McMillan* in *Alleyne*, 570 U.S. at 112, and *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 490. *See Haymond*, 588 U.S. at 645 (plurality op.) (recognizing that *Alleyne* found "no basis in the original understanding of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments" to support the holding in *McMillan*).

2. In *Almendarez-Torres*, the Court also mused that it would be "anomalous" to require the full

"elements" treatment for facts that lead to "a significant increase" in the statutory punishment range "in light of existing case law that permits a judge, rather than a jury, to determine the existence of factors that can make a defendant eligible for the death penalty." *Almendarez-Torres*, 523 U.S. at 247 (citing *Walton v. Arizona*, 439 U.S. 639 (1990), *Hildwin v. Florida*, 490 U.S. 638 (1989), and *Spaziano v. Florida*, 468 U.S. 447 (1984)). The Court later overruled those three decisions in *Ring v. Arizona*, 536 U.S. 584, 609 (2002), and *Hurst v. Florida*, 577 U.S. 92, 102 (2016) ("Time and subsequent cases have washed away the logic of *Spaziano* and *Hildwin*. The decisions are overruled.").

Today, *Almendarez-Torres* is the anomaly. "Time and subsequent cases have washed away" its logic, too.

C. At the Founding, recidivism was no different than any other element of an aggravated crime.

"[T]he scope of the constitutional jury right must be informed by the historical role of the jury at common law." *S. Union Co. v. United States*, 567 U.S. 343, 353 (2012). "At common law, the fact of prior convictions *had* to be charged in the same indictment charging the underlying crime, and submitted to the jury for determination along with that crime." *Almendarez-Torres*, 523 U.S. at 261 (Scalia, J., dissenting) (citing *Spencer v. Texas*, 385 U.S. 554, 566 (1967); *Massey v. United States*, 281 F. 293, 297 (8th Cir. 1922); *Singer v. United States*, 278 F. 415, 420 (3d Cir. 1922); and *People v. Sickles*, 51 N.E. 288, 289 (N.Y. 1898)).

A review of Founding Era prosecutions in England and America confirms that recidivism was treated as an element of an aggravated offense. Prosecutors had to provide notice of the specific prior disposition on which they intended to rely and to provide the defendant an opportunity to contest that allegation before the jury.

Colonial legislators in America routinely set enhanced penalties by statute for repeat offenders. The Delaware Colony, for example, passed a larceny statute in 1751. An Act Against Larceny to the Value of Five Shillings and Upwards, ch. 120, 1 Del. Acts 296 (1797). A first-time offender could suffer no more than 21 lashes "at the public whipping post." *Id*. at 296. The statute then singled out recidivists for additional punishment: "[I]f any such person or persons shall be duly convicted of such offence as aforesaid, a second time," the law stated, the recidivist "shall . . . be whipped at the public whipping-post of the county with any number of lashes not exceeding [31], and shall stand in the pillory for the space of two hours." *Id*. at 297. In similar fashion, the Georgia Colony passed a law in 1765 to regulate the sale or distribution of "strong liquors," "Spirituous Liquors," or "beer" to "any slave." Act of Dec. 24, 1768, in 19 Colonial Records of the State of Georgia 75, 79 (Allen D. Candler ed. 1911 (pt. 1)). "[F]or the first offense," the law specified, "every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds sterling." *Id*. A "second Offence" carried more severe penalties: the forfeiture of ten pounds sterling and a three-month term of imprisonment. *Id*.

Congress and state legislatures carried on the same tradition throughout the Founding Era. The First Congress saw fit to regulate coastal trade, and to ensure compliance with the new regulations, criminalized the willful neglect or refusal to perform acts required by the new statute. Act of Sept. 1, 1789, 1 Cong. ch. 11, sec. 34, 1 Stat. 64-65. "[O]n being duly convicted thereof," the Act specified, a first-time offender would "forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars." Act of Sept. 1, 1789, *supra*, 1 Stat. 65. A recidivist, by contrast, would forfeit "a like sum for the second offence and shall from thence forward be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States." Act of Sept. 1, 1789, *supra*, 1 Stat. 65. The Second Congress adopted similar language in a pair of statutes criminalizing the failure to carry out other duties involving coastal trade. Act of Feb. 18, 1793, 2 Cong. ch. 8, sec. 29, 1 Stat. 315–16; Act of Dec. 31, 1792, 2 Cong. ch. 1, sec. 26, 1 Stat. 298. In 1799, the Fifth Congress followed suit for those entrusted to inspect cargo in the new Nation's ports. Act of March 2, 1799, 5 Cong. ch. 22, art. 53, 1 Stat. 667. In each instance, Congress set a maximum fine for first-time offenders but specified disqualification as an enhanced punishment for recidivists. *See* Act of March 2, 1799, *supra*, 1 Stat. 667; Act of Feb. 18, 1793, *supra*, 1 Stat. 315-16; Act of Dec. 31, 1792, *supra*, 1 Stat. 298.

In New York, non-capital felonies other than robbery or burglary were punishable by up to 14 years in prison, but recidivists could be sentenced to imprisonment for life. Act of Mar. 21, 1801, ch. 58, 5 N.Y. Laws 97 (1887).

Founding Era prosecutors, defendants, and courts in the United States routinely treated these recidivism-related facts as elements of an aggravated crime to be charged in the indictment and proved at trial to a jury. In *People v. Youngs*, the Supreme Court of New York considered a grand-larceny statue passed in 1801 and held that the enhanced punishment could not be imposed without the prior-conviction allegation. 1 Cai. 37, 37 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1803). There, an indictment charged the defendant with grand larceny, and upon a second conviction, a statute required "imprisonment for life." *Id*. The indictment "did not," however, "set forth the record of the former conviction." *Id*. The defendant objected when the government nevertheless asked the trial court to impose a life sentence following his conviction. *Id*. at 39. "[T]he method heretofore adopted," he argued, "has been to make the first offence a charge in the indictment for the second." *Id*. "It is necessary," he continued, "that the previous offence should be made a substantive charge in the indictment for a second, where the punishment is augmented by the repetition, because the repetition is the crime." *Id*. at 41. This was true, he concluded, because "the nature of the crime is changed by a superadded fact," and the defendant, "therefore, must have an opportunity to traverse" the allegation. *Id*. The Supreme Court of New York adopted the defendant's position and sustained his objection: "In cases . . . where the first offence forms an ingredient in the second, and becomes a part of it, such first offence is invariably set forth in the indictment for the second." *Id*. at 42.

Opinions from elsewhere in the United States establish the same procedural safeguard. An enslaved

person prosecuted in 1800 under Delaware's 1751 larceny statute avoided time in the pillory, a punishment set for repeat offenders, because his indictment did not allege the crime "as a second offense." *State v. David*, 1 Del. Cas 252, 1800 WL 216, at *1 (Apr. 1, 1800). In 1802, the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia chided prosecutors for charging a second offense "before the defendant was convicted of a first." *United States v. Gordon*, 25 F. Cas. 1371, 1371 (D.C. 1802). Evidence of the same practice appears in early opinions from Virginia and North Carolina. *See Commonwealth v. Welsh*, 4 Va. 57, 58 (1817); *State v. Allen*, 10 N.C. 614, 614 (1825).

In sum, the available evidence of history and tradition at the time of ratifying the Fifth and Sixth Amendments confirms that a prior conviction is no different than any other element of an enhanced crime. It must be pleaded in the indictment and proven to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Without those safeguards, the defendant is (in reality) convicted only of the simple or unenhanced form of the same crime.

D. The Court has already recognized that the Constitution assigns elemental status to some recidivism-related facts.

In *Erlinger*, the Court held that the Armed Career Criminal Act and the Fifth and Sixth Amendments together require proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed three violent felonies or serious drug offenses on different occasions. The same logic applies to § 1326(b)(1)—the provision cannot be applied without an indictment alleging one or more

felony convictions that preceded removal, and a jury verdict as to the same. In this case, the indictment did not assert and Petitioner's plea did not admit the facts necessary to trigger (b)(1). *See* App. 7a, 8a.

Even if the fact that a defendant was previously convicted of a particular crime is somehow exempted from the Constitutional demands of indictment and verdict that apply to every other fact that aggravates a statutory punishment range, that would not save the so-called recidivism enhancements in § 1326(b)(1) and (b)(2). Those statutory provisions depend on other facts, in addition to the existence of a prior conviction, that surely require an allegation in a grand jury indictment and finding in a trial jury's verdict. For example, § 1326(b)(1) requires proof that the felony conviction *preceded* the removal. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(1). That requires consideration of non-elemental real-world facts about *when* the defendant was convicted and *when* the defendant was removed. And this Court has repeatedly recognized that a federal sentencing court cannot "rely on its own finding about a non-elemental fact to increase the defendant's maximum sentence." *Descamps*, 570 U.S. at 270.

II. THIS CASE IS AN IDEAL VEHICLE TO OVERRULE *ALMENDAREZ-TORRES*.

Without the *Almendarez-Torres* exception, Petitioner's sentence of three years of imprisonment and two years of supervised release would be unlawful. Based only on the facts charged in the indictment and admitted during his guilty plea, Petitioner could have been sentenced to two years in prison. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a). That would be a Class

E felony under 18 U.S.C. § 3559(a)(5), and the maximum term of supervised release would be one year. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(b)(3).

Relying on *Almendarez-Torres*, the district court found that Petitioner's December 2012 removal was "subsequent to" a felony conviction. That additional fact opened the door to a sentence of up to ten years in prison, 8 U.S.C. § 1326(b)(1), which is a Class C felony punishable by up to three years of supervised release. 18 U.S.C. § 3559(a)(3) & § 3583(b)(2). Because the fact of a pre-removal felony conviction is an element of an aggravated offense, Petitioner's three-year supervised release sentence was unlawful.

Petitioner fully preserved his objection in district court and in the Fifth Circuit. *See* App. 1a.

Finally, unlike many other cases, the controversy over *Almendarez-Torres* will persist long enough for this Court to decide the issue on the merits and grant Petitioner meaningful relief. Mr. Corona's federal sentence has not yet commenced. According to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, he will likely remain in state custody until at least March of 2025. Once he is released from Texas custody, and absent relief from this Court, he will have to serve his full three-year federal prison sentence before beginning his two-year term of supervised release. *See* App. 4a (ordering the federal sentence to run consecutive to the undischarged Texas sentence). The lower courts will have plenty of time to grant him real and effective relief if this Court overrules *Almendarez-Torres.*

CONCLUSION

This Court should grant the petition and set this case for a decision on the merits.

Respectfully submitted,

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