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United States v. Ambrosio-Vail,
Nos. 24-50795 & 24-50797,
(5th Cir. Jun. 20, 2025) (per curiam) (unpublished)

8 U.S.C. § 1326..... 3a–5a

APPENDIX A

United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

No. 24-50795
CONSOLIDATED WITH
No. 24-50797
Summary Calendar

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

June 20, 2025

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff—Appellee,

versus

EZEQUIEL AMBROSIO-VAIL,

Defendant—Appellant.

Appeals from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Texas
USDC Nos. 2:23-CR-1834-1,
2:23-CR-2023-1

Before GRAVES, WILLETT, and WILSON, *Circuit Judges*.

PER CURIAM:*

Ezequiel Ambrosio-Vail appeals his 2024 conviction and sentence for illegal reentry under 8 U.S.C. § 1326. He received an enhanced sentence under § 1326(b) based on a prior felony conviction that led to his removal.

* This opinion is not designated for publication. *See* 5TH CIR. R. 47.5.

24-50795
c/w No. 24-50797

This appeal has been consolidated with his appeal from the revocation of supervised release tied to a prior conviction.

As for the illegal-reentry conviction, Ambrosio-Vail raises a single argument: that § 1326(b)'s sentencing enhancement is unconstitutional because it allows a sentence above the statutory maximum in § 1326(a) based on a prior conviction that wasn't alleged in the indictment or found by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. But this argument is both new and foreclosed. *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224 (1998), squarely holds that the fact of a prior conviction need not be charged or proved to a jury. *See also United States v. Pervis*, 937 F.3d 546, 553–54 (5th Cir. 2019); *Erlinger v. United States*, 602 U.S. 821, 838 (2024).

Ambrosio-Vail, for his part, acknowledges as much. He takes no position on the Government's motion for summary affirmance and concedes that *Almendarez-Torres* forecloses his claim. And he has offered no argument—briefed or otherwise—regarding the consolidated appeal from the supervised-release revocation.

Accordingly, summary affirmance is appropriate. *See Groendyke Transp., Inc. v. Davis*, 406 F.2d 1158, 1162 (5th Cir. 1969).

We GRANT the Government's motion for summary affirmance, DENY as moot its alternative motion for an extension of time, and AFFIRM the judgment of conviction and the order of revocation.

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.¹ 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\(h\)\(2\)](#)² 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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