

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

August 21, 2007

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

Charles R. Fulbruge III
Clerk

No. 06-51691
c/w No. 07-50060
Conference Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

JOSE ARMANDO LUCERO-RAMIREZ

Defendant-Appellant

Appeals from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Texas
USDC No. 1:06-CR-199-ALL
USDC No. 1:06-CR-219-ALL

Before HIGGINBOTHAM, SMITH, and CLEMENT, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:*

Jose Armando Lucero-Ramirez (Lucero) appeals his guilty-plea conviction of, and sentence for, violating 8 U.S.C. § 1326 by being found in the United States without permission after deportation. He argues, in light of *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), that the 57-month term of imprisonment imposed in his case exceeds the statutory maximum sentence allowed for the

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

§ 1326(a) offense charged in his indictment. He challenges the constitutionality of § 1326(b)'s treatment of prior felony and aggravated felony convictions as sentencing factors rather than elements of the offense that must be found by a jury.

Lucero's constitutional challenge is foreclosed by *Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224, 235 (1998). Although he contends that *Almendarez-Torres* was incorrectly decided and that a majority of the Supreme Court would overrule *Almendarez-Torres* in light of *Apprendi*, we have repeatedly rejected such arguments on the basis that *Almendarez-Torres* remains binding. See *United States v. Garza-Lopez*, 410 F.3d 268, 276 (5th Cir. 2005); *Rangel-Reyes v. United States*, 126 S. Ct. 2873 (2006); *United States v. Pineda-Arrellano*, 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 16925 (5th Cir. July 17, 2007). Lucero properly concedes that his argument is foreclosed in light of *Almendarez-Torres* and circuit precedent, but he raises it here to preserve it for further review.

Lucero's appeal of his revocation of supervised release was consolidated with the instant appeal. He has not, however, raised any argument with respect to these proceedings. Any such claim is thus deemed abandoned. See *Yohey v. Collins*, 985 F.2d 222, 224-25 (5th Cir. 1993).

The judgments of the district court are AFFIRMED. The Government's motion for summary affirmance is GRANTED. The Government's motion for an extension of time to file a brief is DENIED.