

**REVISED December 30, 2019**

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

\_\_\_\_\_  
No. 19-50269  
Summary Calendar  
\_\_\_\_\_

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**  
December 27, 2019

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

CIRILO HERNANDEZ-REBOLLAR, also known as Cirilio Hernandez-Rebollar, also known as Ciril Hernandez, also known as Cirrilo Hernandez,

Defendant-Appellant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 1:18-CR-311-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

Before HIGGINBOTHAM, HO, and ENGELHARDT, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Cirilo Hernandez-Rebollar appeals his conviction of illegal reentry into the United States. He entered a conditional guilty plea to the indictment, reserving the right to challenge the district court's denial of his motion to

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

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dismiss the indictment. The district court sentenced him to 30 months of imprisonment and three years of supervised release.

Now, Hernandez-Rebollar asserts, as he did in the district court, that his prior removal was invalid because the notice to appear which commenced the proceeding was defective for failing to specify a date and time for his removal hearing. He contends therefore that the removal order is void and that the Government cannot establish an essential element of the illegal reentry offense under 8 U.S.C. § 1326. He concedes that this challenge is foreclosed by *United States v. Pedroza-Rocha*, 933 F.3d 490 (5th Cir. 2019), *petition for cert. filed* (U.S. Nov. 6, 2019) (No. 19-6588), but he wishes to preserve the issue for further review.

The Government has filed an unopposed motion for summary affirmance, agreeing that the issue is foreclosed under *Pedroza-Rocha*. Alternately, the Government requests an extension of time to file its brief. Summary affirmance is appropriate if “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).

*Pedroza-Rocha* concluded that the notice to appear was not deficient for failing to specify a date and time for the hearing, that any such alleged deficiency had not deprived the immigration court of jurisdiction, and that *Pedroza-Rocha* could not collaterally attack his notice to appear without first exhausting his administrative remedies. 933 F.3d at 496–98. Gomez-Lopez’s arguments are, as he concedes, foreclosed by this case. *See id*; *see also Pierre-Paul v. Barr*, 930 F.3d 684, 688-90 (5th Cir. 2019). Accordingly, the Government’s motion for summary affirmance is GRANTED, the

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Government's alternative motion for an extension of time to file a brief is DENIED, and the judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.