

[DO NOT PUBLISH]

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

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No. 14-10011  
Non-Argument Calendar

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D.C. Docket No. 1:13-cr-00195-TCB-RGV-1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

HECTOR DELVAL-ESTRADA,  
a.k.a. Hector Ochoa Olguin,  
a.k.a. Hector Joaquin Delval-Estrada,

Defendant-Appellant.

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Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Northern District of Georgia

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(December 1, 2014)

Before WILLIAM PRYOR, JORDAN, and ROSENBAUM, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Hector Delval-Estrada was sentenced to 40 months in prison after pleading guilty to illegal reentry in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1326(a) & (b)(2). He contends that, because his prior aggravated felony (possession of cocaine with intent to distribute) is an element of the offense under subsection (b)(2) of § 1326 and was not listed in the indictment, he could not have been sentenced to more than the two-year maximum set forth in subsection (a) of the statute.

We reject Mr. Delval-Estrada's argument. First, the Supreme Court has expressly held—in a case just like this one—that § 1326(b)(2) does not define a separate crime, and that the government is not required to charge the alien's prior conviction in the indictment. *See Almendarez-Torres v. United States*, 523 U.S. 224, 226-27 (1998). Second, “we have specifically rejected the argument that *Almendarez-Torres* was undermined by *Apprendi* [*v. New Jersey*, 530 U.S. 466 (2000).]” *United States v. Greer*, 440 F.3d 1267, 1273 (11th Cir. 2006). “[W]e are bound to follow *Almendarez-Torres* unless and until the Supreme Court . . . overrules that decision.” *United States v. Thomas*, 242 F.3d 1028, 1035 (11th Cir. 2001).

**AFFIRMED.**