IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 01-40604

Conference Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

JAVIER GUMERSINDO VALADEZ,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas USDC No. M-01-CR-68-1

August 21, 2002

Before HIGGINBOTHAM, DAVIS, and PARKER, Circuit Judges.
PER CURIAM:*

Javier Gumersindo Valadez appeals his conviction and sentence following his guilty plea to possession with the intent to distribute marijuana. He argues that the district court clearly erred in refusing to adjust his sentence pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3B1.2 for his self-described mitigating role in the offense and that 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)&(b) is facially

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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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

unconstitutional in light of <u>Apprendi v. New Jersey</u>, 520 U.S. 466 (2000).

We hold that the district court was not under the false impression that the other offense participant had to be "before the court" in a literal sense for the adjustment to apply; instead, its decision was based on the lack of facts to corroborate Valadez's assertion that he played a minor or minimal role in the offense and a refusal to accept his bare assertion at face value. See U.S.S.G. § 3B1.2 comment. (backg'd.) (2000) (determination whether to apply adjustment involves a determination that is "heavily dependent" on the facts of the case).

Valadez concedes that his argument that 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)&(b) is facially unconstitutional is foreclosed by <u>United States v. Slaughter</u>, 238 F.3d 580, 582 (5th Cir. 2000), <u>cert. denied</u>, 532 U.S. 1045 (2001), and he raises it solely to preserve the issue for further review. This court is bound by its precedent absent an intervening Supreme Court decision or a subsequent en banc decision; therefore, the issue regarding 21 U.S.C. § 841 is indeed foreclosed. <u>See United States v. Short</u>, 181 F.3d 620, 624 (5th Cir. 1999).

AFFIRMED.