

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

United States Court of Appeals  
Fifth Circuit

**FILED**  
July 27, 2012

\_\_\_\_\_  
No. 11-50638  
Summary Calendar  
\_\_\_\_\_

Lyle W. Cayce  
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee

v.

PRISCILLA ANN CADENA, also known as Priscilla Cadena,

Defendant-Appellant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Texas  
USDC No. 6:10-CR-207-10  
\_\_\_\_\_

Before WIENER, ELROD, and GRAVES, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:\*

Priscilla Ann Cadena pleaded guilty of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute at least 1,000 kilograms of marijuana and conspiracy to commit money laundering. She has appealed her sentence and contends that the district court erred in determining the drug quantity attributable to her as relevant conduct.

The district court adopted the probation officer's finding that Cadena aided and abetted the distribution of 9,200 pounds (4,173.12 kilograms) of marijuana

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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 R. 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIR.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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by her codefendant, James Cornelius, Jr. Because that finding was un rebutted, the district court was entitled to adopt it without further inquiry or explanation. *See United States v. Vital*, 68 F.3d 114, 120 (5th Cir. 1995). Cadena has not shown that the district court's drug-quantity finding was clearly erroneous. *See United States v. Posada-Rios*, 158 F.3d 832, 878 (5th Cir. 1998). Moreover, because Cadena was subject to a mandatory minimum 120-month term of imprisonment, a reduction of her offense level would not have affected the length of her sentence. Accordingly, any error in determining the drug quantity at sentencing was harmless. *See United States v. Delgado-Martinez*, 564 F.3d 750, 752-53 (5th Cir. 2009). The judgment is

AFFIRMED.