UNPUBLISHED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

	No. 21-4329
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
Plaintiff - Appell	lee,
v.	
LISA RICHARDSON,	
Defendant - App	ellant.
* *	et Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, at istrict Judge. (3:20-cr-00024-GMG-RWT-7)
Submitted: December 16, 2021	Decided: December 17, 2021
Before WYNN and RICHARDSON,	Circuit Judges, and KEENAN, Senior Circuit Judge.
Affirmed by unpublished per curiam	opinion.
	x MATZUREFF, Martinsburg, West Virginia, for teicher, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ginia, for Appellee.
Unpublished opinions are not binding	g precedent in this circuit.

PER CURIAM:

Lisa Richardson pleaded guilty, pursuant to a written plea agreement, to distribution of fentanyl and heroin, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1), (b)(1)(C). The district court sentenced Richardson to 30 months' imprisonment. On appeal, Richardson's counsel has filed a brief pursuant to *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), concluding that there are no meritorious grounds for appeal but questioning whether Richardson's sentence is reasonable. Although she was informed of her right to do so, Richardson has not filed a pro se supplemental brief. For the following reasons, we affirm.

We "review[] all sentences—whether inside, just outside, or significantly outside the Guidelines range—under a deferential abuse-of-discretion standard." *United States v.* Torres-Reyes, 952 F.3d 147, 151 (4th Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted). "First, we ensure that the district court committed no significant procedural error, such as failing to calculate (or improperly calculating) the Guidelines range, treating the Guidelines as mandatory, failing to consider the [18 U.S.C.] § 3553(a) factors, selecting a sentence based on clearly erroneous facts, or failing to adequately explain the chosen sentence—including an explanation for any deviation from the Guidelines range." United States v. Fowler, 948 F.3d 663, 668 (4th Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted). "If the [c]ourt finds no significant procedural error, it then considers the substantive reasonableness of the sentence imposed." United States v. Arbaugh, 951 F.3d 167, 172 (4th Cir.) (cleaned up), cert. denied, 141 S. Ct. 382 (2020). We look to "the totality of the circumstances to see whether the sentencing court abused its discretion in concluding that the sentence it chose satisfied the standards set forth in § 3553(a)." Id. at 176 (internal quotation marks omitted).

We presume that a sentence within or below a defendant's advisory Guidelines range is substantively reasonable. *United States v. Zelaya*, 908 F.3d 920, 930 (4th Cir. 2018). This "presumption can only be rebutted by showing that the sentence is unreasonable when measured against the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors." *United States v. Gutierrez*, 963 F.3d 320, 344 (4th Cir. 2020) (internal quotation marks omitted), *cert. denied*, 141 S. Ct. 1431 (2021). Our review of the record establishes that Richardson's within-Guidelines sentence is procedurally reasonable, and she has not rebutted the presumption of reasonableness attached to her within-Guidelines sentence.

In accordance with *Anders*, we have reviewed the entire record in this case and have found no meritorious grounds for appeal. We therefore affirm the district court's judgment. This court requires that counsel inform Richardson, in writing, of the right to petition the Supreme Court of the United States for further review. If Richardson requests that a petition be filed, but counsel believes that such a petition would be frivolous, then counsel may move in this court for leave to withdraw from representation. Counsel's motion must state that a copy thereof was served on Richardson.

We dispense with oral argument because the facts and legal contentions are adequately presented in the materials before this court and argument would not aid the decisional process.

AFFIRMED