

United States Court of Appeals  
For the Eighth Circuit

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No. 12-3873

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United States of America

*Plaintiff - Appellee*

v.

Joshua William Rankin

*Defendant - Appellant*

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Appeal from United States District Court  
for the Southern District of Iowa - Davenport

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Submitted: July 18, 2013  
Filed: July 22, 2013  
[Unpublished]

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Before SMITH, BOWMAN, and SHEPHERD, Circuit Judges.

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PER CURIAM.

Joshua Rankin appeals the 180-month sentence imposed by the District Court<sup>1</sup> after he pleaded guilty to drug-conspiracy and firearm charges. In a brief filed under

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<sup>1</sup>The Honorable Stephanie M. Rose, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa.

Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738 (1967), counsel argues that the District Court erred in declining to vary downward because of the sentencing disparity for offenses involving crack cocaine versus powder cocaine. Counsel also seeks to withdraw. In a pro se motion for new counsel, Rankin questions counsel's quality of representation.

The Anders brief argument fails. Based on sentencing factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), the court varied downward to the mandatory minimum sentence for each offense, see 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A); 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A); and having done so, the court lacked authority to vary downward further still, see Kimbrough v. United States, 552 U.S. 85, 102–03 (2007) (noting that discretion to consider sentencing disparity for crack cocaine versus powder cocaine is bracketed by statutory minimum and maximum). To the extent Rankin wishes to raise claims relating to the effectiveness of his counsel, he must do so in proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. See United States v. McAdory, 501 F.3d 868, 872–73 (8th Cir. 2007).

Having reviewed the record independently under Penson v. Ohio, 488 U.S. 75, 80 (1988), we have found no nonfrivolous issues. Accordingly, we affirm. We also grant counsel's motion to withdraw, and we deny Rankin's motion for appointment of new counsel.

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