

STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF APPEALS

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

FOR PUBLICATION
June 19, 2014
9:00 a.m.

v

JORGE LOPEZ,

No. 314953
Wayne Circuit Court
LC No. 12-006757-FC

Defendant-Appellant.

Before: DONOFRIO, P.J., and GLEICHER and M.J. KELLY, JJ.

DONOFRIO, P.J.

Following his jury trial, defendant was convicted of all five crimes charged: Count I—Armed Robbery, in violation of MCL 750.529; Count II—Assault with Intent to Rob while Armed, in violation of MCL 750.89; Count III—Possession of a Firearm During the Commission of a Felony (felony-firearm), in violation of MCL 750.227b; Count IV—Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Felon, in violation of MCL 750.224f; and Count V—Carrying a Concealed Weapon, in violation of MCL 750.227. The court sentenced defendant as a habitual offender, fourth offense, MCL 769.12, to concurrent terms of 35 to 55 years for Counts I, II, IV, and V, plus a consecutive term of two additional years for Count III.

On appeal, defendant challenges the sentencing court’s failure to individually score and sentence defendant on each of his convictions. Defendant also filed a Standard 4 brief, asserting that he is entitled to a new trial because the jury’s verdict was against the great weight of the evidence and that both his trial and appellate counsels provided him ineffective legal assistance. Finding no merit to any of these arguments, we affirm.

I. SENTENCING OF LESSER CLASS FELONIES

Defendant argues that the sentencing court erred when it sentenced him on all his felonies in accordance with the sentencing guidelines for the most serious conviction. He reasons that scoring and calculating the guidelines for the other convictions would have resulted in a lower guidelines range, which results in his imposed sentences being illegal because the court did not justify any upward departure. We disagree.

The standard of review for sentencing decisions was set forth in *People v Babcock*, 469 Mich 247, 264-265; 666 NW2d 231 (2003):

[T]he existence or nonexistence of a particular factor is a factual determination for the sentencing court to determine, and should therefore be reviewed by an appellate court for clear error. The determination that a particular factor is objective and verifiable should be reviewed by the appellate court as a matter of law. A trial court's determination that the objective and verifiable factors present in a particular case constitute substantial and compelling reasons to depart from the statutory minimum sentence shall be reviewed for abuse of discretion. [Quotation marks omitted.]

Michigan's sentencing guidelines calculations only affect a defendant's minimum sentence, while a defendant's maximum sentence is limited by statute. *People v McCuller*, 479 Mich 672, 677; 739 NW2d 563 (2007); *People v Drohan*, 475 Mich 140, 164; 715 NW2d 778 (2006). The sentencing court must sentence a defendant to a minimum sentence within the guidelines range unless it decides to depart from the guidelines. MCL 769.34(3). If a trial court wishes to impose a minimum sentence outside the guidelines range, it must articulate substantial and compelling reasons for departing that are objective and verifiable, keenly attract the court's attention, and are of considerable worth in deciding the terms of the sentence. *Babcock*, 469 Mich at 257.

Defendant does not dispute that the court correctly scored and sentenced defendant as a III-F offender for armed robbery, which is a Class A felony, see MCL 777.16y, to incarceration for 35 to 55 years.¹ Rather, defendant argues that the trial court was required to sentence him on his felon-in-possession-of-a-firearm and carrying-a-concealed-weapon convictions, both of which are Class E felonies, see MCL 777.16m, using the sentencing guidelines for Class E felonies. We are bound by this Court's decision in *People v Mack*, 265 Mich App 122; 695 NW2d 342 (2005), which addressed this exact issue. In *Mack*, we held that the trial court was not required to independently score and sentence the defendant on each of his concurrent convictions if the court properly scored and sentenced the defendant on the conviction with the highest crime classification.² *Id.* at 126-130. The *Mack* Court reasoned that, when sentencing on

¹ Defendant's minimum sentence of 35 years, or 420 months, falls within the minimum guidelines range of 135 to 450 months for a habitual offender, fourth offense. See MCL 777.21(3)(c); MCL 777.62.

² *Mack* was later called into question by our Court in *People v Johnigan*, 265 Mich App 463, 470; 696 NW2d 724 (2005), where the lead opinion criticized *Mack*'s failure to properly interpret MCL 771.21(2). The lead opinion in *Johnigan* found *Mack* to be erroneous because at the time *Mack* was decided, MCL 777.21(2) stated, "If the defendant was convicted of multiple offenses, subject section 14 of chapter IX, score each offense as provided in this part." *Id.* (emphasis added). The *Johnigan* opinion noted that section 14 of chapter IX was MCL 769.14, which was inapplicable to *Mack*. *Id.* The opinion, however, noted that if MCL 777.21(2) referenced "§ 14 of chapter XI (MCL 771.14)" instead of chapter IX, then it would agree with *Mack*'s conclusion. *Id.* at 471 (emphasis added).

However, *Johnigan* does not compel us to deviate from *Mack*. First, the opinion's criticism of *Mack* was non-binding dicta because it was not necessary to the resolution of the

multiple concurrent convictions, the guidelines did not apply to those “lesser” crimes because MCL 771.14(2)(e) provides that presentence reports and guidelines calculations were only required “for the highest crime class felony conviction.”³ *Id.* at 127-128, citing MCL 771.14(2)(e). The rationale for such a legislative scheme is fairly clear because, except in possibly an extreme and tortured case, the guidelines calculations for any lesser classification offenses will be lower than the guidelines calculations for the highest class offense. Given that the sentences are to be served concurrently, the guidelines for any lesser class offenses would be subsumed by the guidelines of the higher class offense, and there would be no tangible reason or benefit in establishing guidelines ranges for these lesser classification crimes. Therefore, because the sentences for these lesser-class offenses were to be served concurrently with the highest class felony sentence, the Class E guidelines did not apply to the court’s scoring and sentencing decision on these lesser offenses, and there was no departure.

We caution sentencing courts, when imposing concurrent sentences, to remain cognizant of any statutory maximums for each conviction and to ensure that each individual sentence, irrespective of any guidelines calculations utilized, does not exceed its statutory maximum. In this case, defendant’s maximum sentences of 55 years on these two lesser convictions did not exceed the statutory maximum. Normally, the statutory maximum for these offenses is 5 years. MCL 750.224f(3); MCL 750.227(3). However, defendant was sentenced as a habitual offender, fourth offense, MCL 769.12, which elevated those statutory 5-year maximums to life. Specifically, MCL 769.12(1)(b) provides that if the base offense normally is punishable by a maximum term of 5 years or more, then “the court may sentence the person to imprisonment for life or for a lesser term.” Therefore, the imposed sentences did not run afoul of any Legislative maximums.

Further, we also question, like the *Mack* Court did, “whether a sentence for a conviction of the lesser class felony that is not scored under the guidelines pursuant to MCL 771.14(2)(e)(ii) and (iii) could permissibly exceed the sentence imposed on the highest crime class felony and remain proportional.” *Mack*, 265 Mich App at 129. But because defendant’s sentences for his lesser class felonies did not exceed his highest crime class felonies, we need not decide on that question. See *id.*

case. See *Dessart v Burak*, 252 Mich App 490, 496; 652 NW2d 669 (2002). Second, the Legislature, after the *Johnigan* opinion was issued, amended MCL 777.21(2) to reference chapter XI instead of chapter IX. See 2006 PA 655. Thus, with the amendment to MCL 777.21(2), *Johnigan* now fully supports *Mack*’s holding. *Johnigan*, 265 Mich App at 471.

³ The dissent criticizes our and the *Mack* Court’s reliance on MCL 771.14(2)(e), but as the dissent recognizes, MCL 777.21(2) states that the court in a multiple-offense situation, “*subject to section 14 of chapter XI [MCL 771.14], score each offense as provided in this part.*” (Emphasis added.) We agree and acknowledge that chapter XI (and its section 14), on its own, only applies to the probation department. But when MCL 777.21, which applies to the sentencing court, states that the court is to score offenses subject to how the probation department does so, it then necessarily incorporates those terms into the court’s obligations. See *Johnigan*, 265 Mich App at 471. Otherwise, the language, “subject to [MCL 771.14]” would serve no purpose and be rendered nugatory, which is disfavored. *People v Hershey*, 303 Mich App 330, 336; 844 NW2d 127 (2013).

II. INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL

In his Standard 4 brief, defendant claims that he received ineffective assistance of trial and appellate counsel. We initially note that defendant's challenge to his trial counsel was not preserved because he did not move for a new trial or for a *Ginther*⁴ hearing. *People v Wilson*, 242 Mich App 350, 352; 619 NW2d 413 (2000). He did preserve his challenge to the effectiveness of his appellate counsel by raising it in his Standard 4 brief.

Whether a person has been denied effective assistance of counsel is a mixed question of fact and constitutional law. The trial court must first find the facts and then decide whether those facts constitute a violation of the defendant's constitutional right to effective assistance of counsel. The trial court's factual findings are reviewed for clear error, while its constitutional determinations are reviewed de novo. Where claims of ineffective assistance of counsel have not been preserved, our review is limited to errors apparent on the record. [*People v Matuszak*, 263 Mich App 42, 48; 687 NW2d 342 (2004) (citations and quotation marks omitted).]

A finding is clearly erroneous if "the reviewing court is left with a definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made." *People v Johnson*, 466 Mich 491, 497-498; 647 NW2d 480 (2002).

The Court uses the same legal standard for ineffective assistance of counsel when scrutinizing the performance of trial counsel and appellate counsel. *People v Uphaus (On Remand)*, 278 Mich App 174, 186; 748 NW2d 899 (2008). Although defendant is guaranteed the right to counsel under both the United States Constitution, US Const, Am VI, and Michigan Constitution, Const 1963, art 1, § 20, defendant bears a high burden of proving that counsel was so deficient as to functionally deprive defendant of his Sixth Amendment right to effective counsel. *People v Meissner*, 294 Mich App 438, 458-459; 812 NW2d 37 (2011). The crux of this test is to determine whether any mistakes effectively deprived defendant of the right to a fair trial. *Id.*

The United States Supreme Court has set forth a two-prong test to determine whether counsel was ineffective in a given case. First, defendant must prove that his trial counsel failed to meet an objective standard of reasonableness based on "prevailing professional norms." *Strickland v Washington*, 466 US 668, 688; 104 S Ct 2052; 80 L Ed 2d 674 (1984). Second, defendant must establish prejudice, which is "a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different." *Id.* at 694.

Defendant argues that his appellate counsel was ineffective, but defendant failed to establish this heavy burden. Defendant does not identify any specific legal issue that his appellate counsel failed to raise on appeal. Accordingly, defendant's failure to properly argue the merits of the issue results in it being abandoned. *People v King*, 297 Mich App 465, 474;

⁴ *People v Ginther*, 390 Mich 436, 443; 212 NW2d 922 (1973).

824 NW2d 258 (2012). Moreover, to the extent that defendant argues that appellate counsel should have raised the issue of trial counsel being ineffective, because defendant raises this issue in his Standard 4 brief, any possible error committed by his appellate counsel was cured.

Our review of defendant's challenge to the effectiveness of his trial counsel is limited to mistakes apparent on the record. *Matuszak*, 263 Mich App at 48. It appears that defendant is arguing that his attorney erred by failing to investigate how the police obtained the information of his whereabouts leading to his arrest, asserting that the anonymous informant had an improper motive to lead the police to his location. But defendant does not establish how this purported evidence would have affected the outcome of the trial, either by offering information relevant to his defense or by being the basis for suppressing adverse evidence at trial. How the police came to arrest and charge defendant is irrelevant to defendant's guilt or innocence. Because defendant failed to establish the relevance of this matter, he has not established how his attorney's conduct was objectively unreasonable. Moreover, defendant cannot show prejudice from this purported error because the most compelling evidence was the eyewitness testimony, which would not have been affected or impeached by evidence relating to how the police ultimately located defendant.

III. GREAT WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE

Defendant finally claims in his Standard 4 brief that the jury's verdict was against the great weight of the evidence. Because defendant did not move for a new trial prior to filing the appeal, this argument is unpreserved for appellate review. *People v Musser*, 259 Mich App 215, 218; 605 NW2d 800 (2003). Unpreserved challenges to the great weight of the evidence are reviewed for plain error affecting defendant's substantial rights. *Id.*

At trial and during a police lineup, the two complaining eyewitnesses, Sharon Fritz and Amber Sebastiani, clearly identified defendant as the individual who entered the bar and robbed them that night. They reported that defendant, along with a masked man, entered the bar while it was closed, pulled out a gun, pointed it at them, and repeatedly said "money." Fritz and Sebastiani claimed that defendant put his gun to Fritz's head and forcefully stole her gun after she tried to get it in order to defend herself. They also testified that defendant attempted to shoot them. Sebastiani said that she physically struggled with defendant to stop him from shooting them, and that defendant shoved Fritz down onto stairs during the fray. They claimed that defendant stole Fritz's gun by taking it with him when he fled the bar. Each of their testimonies was fully consistent with the other's testimony, and defendant did not offer any evidence that impeached their credibility or established inconsistencies. At the end of trial, the parties stipulated that defendant was not allowed to be in possession of a firearm due to his status as a convicted felon.

"The test to determine whether a verdict is against the great weight of evidence is whether the evidence preponderates so heavily against the verdict that it would be a miscarriage of justice to allow the verdict to stand." *Id.* at 218-219. Based on the above, the evidence did not heavily preponderate against the verdict, and defendant has failed to demonstrate any plain

error. The evidence at trial universally weighed in favor of defendant's guilt for all of the offenses. Accordingly, defendant's claim fails.

Affirmed.

/s/ Pat M. Donofrio
/s/ Michael J. Kelly