

Missouri Court of Appeals

Southern District

Bivision One

COREY LEE ABRAMS,)	
Movant-Appellant,)	
vs.)	No. SD 35213
STATE OF MISSOURI,)	Filed: May 17, 2018
Respondent-Respondent.)	

APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

Honorable Kelly W. Parker

AFFIRMED

Corey Lee Abrams ("Movant") appeals the motion court's denial of his amended Rule 24.035 motion.¹ Movant had requested that the motion court amend his felony conviction and seven-year sentence for stealing a firearm to reflect a misdemeanor

¹ Rule references are to Missouri Court Rules (2017). This Court has validated the timeliness of Movant's post-conviction motions. Because Movant did not file a direct appeal, his *pro se* motion was due within 180 days of the date he was delivered to DOC custody. *See* Rule 24.035(b). Movant was delivered to DOC on April 26, 2016, and his *pro se* motion was filed on September 23, 2016—well within 180 days. The amended motion had to be filed within 60 days of the date both a complete transcript consisting of the guilty plea and sentencing hearing was filed in the trial court and counsel was appointed. *See* Rule 24.035(g). The public defender was appointed to represent Movant the same day he filed his *pro se* motion, and the transcript was filed on March 15, 2017. Movant's amended motion was timely filed less than 60 days later on May 11, 2017.

conviction and one-year sentence pursuant to *State v. Bazell*, 497 S.W.3d 263 (Mo. banc 2016).² The motion court denied that request, finding that Movant was not entitled to the retroactive application of *Bazell*. Movant appeals that ruling in one point, claiming his conviction and seven-year sentence

exceeds the maximum sentence authorized by law, in that under the holding of *State v. Bazell*, 496 [sic] S.W.3d 263 (Mo. banc 2016), [Movant's] sentence should not have been enhanced to a class C felony but should have instead remained a class A misdemeanor; therefore, under Section 558.011, the maximum possible punishment was one year imprisonment.

Our supreme court has repeatedly held that "the *Bazell* holding only applies forward, except those cases pending on direct appeal." *State ex rel. Windeknecht v. Mesmer*, 530 S.W.3d 500, 503 (Mo. banc 2017); *see also State ex rel. Zahnd v. Van Amburg*, 533 S.W.3d 227, 229 n.2 (Mo. banc 2017) ("the holdings in *Bazell* and *[State v. Smith*, 522 S.W.3d 221, 229-31 (Mo. banc 2017)] apply only prospectively and to cases still pending on direct appeal."); *State ex rel. Fite v. Johnson*, 530 S.W.3d 508, 510-11 (Mo. banc 2017) (concluding that a Rule 29.07(d) motion's claim that the circuit court must withdraw a movant's guilty plea for felony stealing was "substantively meritless" because *Bazell*'s holding only applies prospectively).

Despite those clear holdings, Movant argues that a *Bazell* challenge, which asserts that an unlawful sentence has been imposed, may be successfully raised for the first time in a timely Rule 24.035 motion. Our Western District recently rejected the same point and supporting arguments as those raised here (asserted by the same appellate counsel) in *Watson v. State*, WD 80863, 2018 WL 1061729, at *4-6 (Mo.

² Movant pleaded guilty in 2011, and his sentence was imposed in 2013.

App. Feb. 27, 2018). We concur in *Watson*'s reasoning, reject Movant's point accordingly, and affirm the order denying Rule 24.035 relief.³

MARY W. SHEFFIELD, P.J. – OPINION AUTHOR GARY W. LYNCH, J. – CONCURS DON E. BURRELL, J. – CONCURS

³ To be clear, strictly speaking, Rule 24.035 was a proper procedural vehicle by which Movant could raise a claim that his sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law. *See* Rule 24.035(a). But Movant's specific claim here—that he may successfully assert a **Bazell** challenge in a timely Rule 24.035 motion—"erroneously conflates procedural cognizability with substantive merit." **Watson**, 2018 WL 1061729, at *5. Procedurally, Movant could bring his claim pursuant to Rule 24.035; substantively, his claim is without merit as a matter of law.