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DISTRICT IV

September 17, 2018

To:

Hon. Randy R. Koschnick Circuit Court Judge Jefferson County Courthouse 311 S. Center Ave. Jefferson, WI 53549

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Matthew D. Vanhammond 460968 Fox Lake Corr. Inst.

P.O. Box 200

Fox Lake, WI 53933-0200

You are hereby notified that the Court has entered the following opinion and order:

2017AP1264-CRNM State of Wisconsin v. Matthew D. Vanhammond

(L.C. # 2016CF40)

2017AP1265-CRNM State of Wisconsin v. Matthew D. Vanhammond

(L.C. # 2016CF72)

2017AP1266-CRNM State of Wisconsin v. Matthew D. Vanhammond

(L.C. # 2016CF244)

Before Sherman, Blanchard, and Kloppenburg, JJ.

Summary disposition orders may not be cited in any court of this state as precedent or authority, except for the limited purposes specified in WIS. STAT. RULE 809.23(3).

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Attorney Tristan Breedlove, appointed counsel for Matthew Vanhammond, filed a no-

merit report seeking to withdraw as appellate counsel. See WIS. STAT. RULE 809.32 (2015-16)¹

and Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738, 744 (1967). The no-merit report addresses whether

there would be arguable merit to a challenge to Vanhammond's plea or sentencing. Attorney

Andrew Hinkel has substituted as appointed counsel. Vanhammond was sent a copy of the

report, but has not filed a response. Upon independently reviewing the entire record, as well as

the no-merit report, we agree with counsel's assessment that there are no arguably meritorious

appellate issues. Accordingly, we affirm.

On February 1, 2016, Vanhammond was charged with burglary. On February 16, 2016,

Vanhammond was charged in a second case with three counts of burglary, one count of

attempted burglary, three counts of theft, three counts of criminal damage to property, and six

counts of bail jumping. On June 16, 2016, Vanhammond was charged in a third case with two

counts of burglary, two counts of criminal damage to property, and three counts of theft.

Pursuant to a plea agreement, Vanhammond pleaded no-contest to five counts of burglary and

one count of misdemeanor theft, and the remaining charges in these cases and several other cases

were dismissed. The dismissed charges and numerous uncharged offenses were read-in for

sentencing purposes. The court imposed a total sentence of ten years of initial confinement and

eight years of extended supervision.

First, the no-merit report addresses whether there would be arguable merit to a challenge

to Vanhammond's plea. A post-sentencing motion for plea withdrawal must establish that plea

¹ All references to the Wisconsin Statutes are to the 2015-16 version unless otherwise noted.

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withdrawal is necessary to correct a manifest injustice, such as a plea that was not knowing, intelligent, and voluntary. *State v. Brown*, 2006 WI 100, ¶18, 293 Wis. 2d 594, 716 N.W.2d 906. Here, the circuit court conducted a plea colloquy that, together with the plea questionnaire that Vanhammond signed, satisfied the court's mandatory duties to personally address Vanhammond and determine information such as Vanhammond's understanding of the nature of the charges and the range of punishments he faced, the constitutional rights he waived by entering a plea, and the direct consequences of the plea. *See State v. Hoppe*, 2009 WI 41, ¶¶18, 30, 317 Wis. 2d 161, 765 N.W.2d 794. There is no indication of any other basis for plea withdrawal. Accordingly, we agree with counsel's assessment that a challenge to Vanhammond's plea would lack arguable merit.

Next, the no-merit report addresses whether there would be arguable merit to a challenge to Vanhammond's sentence. We agree with counsel's assessment that this issue lacks arguable merit. Our review of a sentence determination begins "with the presumption that the trial court acted reasonably, and the defendant must show some unreasonable or unjustifiable basis in the record for the sentence complained of." *State v. Krueger*, 119 Wis. 2d 327, 336, 351 N.W.2d 738 (Ct. App. 1984). Here, the court afforded Vanhammond the opportunity to address the court before the court made its sentencing decision. The court explained that it considered facts pertinent to the standard sentencing factors and objectives, including the seriousness of the offenses, Vanhammond's character, and the need to protect the public. *See State v. Gallion*, 2004 WI 42, ¶¶39-46 & n.11, 270 Wis. 2d 535, 678 N.W.2d 197. There would be no arguable merit to a claim that the sentence was unduly harsh or excessive given the facts of this case. *See State v. Stenzel*, 2004 WI App 181, ¶21, 276 Wis. 2d 224, 688 N.W.2d 20 (a sentence is unduly

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harsh or excessive "only where the sentence is so excessive and unusual and so disproportionate

to the offense committed as to shock public sentiment and violate the judgment of reasonable

people concerning what is right and proper under the circumstances" (quoted source omitted)).

We discern no basis to challenge the court's sentencing decision.

Upon our independent review of the record, we have found no other arguable basis for

reversing the judgments of conviction. We conclude that any further appellate proceedings

would be wholly frivolous within the meaning of *Anders* and WIS. STAT. RULE 809.32.

IT IS ORDERED that the judgments of conviction are summarily affirmed. See Wis.

STAT. RULE 809.21.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Attorney Andrew Hinkel is relieved of any further

representation of Matthew Vanhammond in this matter. See WIS. STAT. RULE 809.32(3).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this summary disposition order will not be published.

Sheila T. Reiff

Clerk of Court of Appeals

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