

**STATE OF MICHIGAN**  
**COURT OF APPEALS**

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PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v

CHRISTOPHER ROBERTS, a/k/a  
CHRISTOPHER WILSON,

Defendant-Appellant.

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UNPUBLISHED  
April 30, 1996

No.179530  
LC No.94-003855

Before: Doctoroff, C.J., and McDonald and J.B. Sullivan,\* J.J.

PER CURIAM.

Following a bench trial in Detroit Recorder's Court, defendant was convicted of armed robbery, MCL 750.529; MSA 28.797, and possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony, MCL 750.227b; MSA 28.424(2). He was sentenced to three to ten years' imprisonment for armed robbery and two consecutive years for felony firearm. He filed this appeal as of right. We affirm.

Defendant's only claim on appeal is that there was insufficient evidence of identification because complainant described defendant as being five foot, six inches tall, with a slim build, and he is actually six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds. When considering a challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence following a bench trial, an appellate court, viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to the prosecution, must determine whether a rational trier of fact could have found that the essential elements of the crime were proven beyond a reasonable doubt. *People v Petrella*, 424 Mich 221; 380 NW2d 11 (1985).

At trial, complainant Felicia Wiseman testified that, at approximately 9:30 p.m. on March 24, 1994, as she was getting out of her vehicle in front of her house on Kenilworth in the City of Detroit, defendant approached her with a shotgun, stuck the barrel through the open door of the vehicle, demanded her keys, saw that her vehicle had a stick shift, gave the keys back, demanded her purse and ran away with her purse. Her house is next to a fire station which has a very bright floodlight, and she

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\*Former Court of Appeals Judge, sitting on the Court of Appeals by assignment pursuant to Administrative Rule 1995-6.

was looking at defendant right in the face. She saw defendant the next morning, and called the police who then pursued and arrested defendant. Complainant also identified defendant at a lineup. Complainant had described defendant to the police as being a little taller than she was. The trial court made its identification determination based on complainant's three opportunities to observe defendant. A rational trier of fact could have found that the prosecutor presented sufficient identification evidence to support defendant's conviction.

Affirmed.

/s/ Martin M. Doctoroff

/s/ Gary R. McDonald

/s/ Joseph B. Sullivan