

APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS, THIRD DISTRICT

People v. Owens

2022 IL App (3d) 190151 · No. 3-19-0151 · Decided April 12, 2022

SUMMARY

The Illinois Appellate Court, Third District, affirmed Abriece Davonte Owens’s convictions for home invasion, residential burglary, and unlawful possession of a stolen motor vehicle. The court held that the trial court abused its discretion by shackling Owens without conducting the required Boose hearing, but concluded that the error was not reversible under Illinois plain-error precedent. The court also rejected Owens’s ineffective-assistance claim because he failed to establish prejudice.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Appellate Court of Illinois, Third District
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice McDade; Justice Hauptman; Justice Holdridge
JURISDICTION	Illinois
DECIDED	April 12, 2022
DOCKET	3-19-0151
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendant appealed his jury convictions for home invasion, residential burglary, and unlawful possession of a stolen motor vehicle, arguing that the trial court committed plain error by shackling him during cross-examination without conducting a formal Boose hearing and that trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The decision whether shackling was necessary is reviewed for abuse of discretion. Ineffective-assistance claims are evaluated under Strickland v. Washington; prejudice ordinarily requires a reasonable probability that the proceeding would have had a different result.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published Illinois Appellate Court opinion
PARTIES	Abriece Davonte Owens v. The People of the State of Illinois

TOPICS

- criminal procedure
- due process
- right to counsel
- appellate procedure
- standard of review

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal law

criminal procedure

appellate litigation

constitutional law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court violated Owens's due process rights and abused its discretion by shackling him without conducting the formal hearing required by *People v. Boose* and Illinois Supreme Court Rule 430.
2. Whether the shackling error constituted reversible plain error when Owens failed to object and did not prove that the error affected the fairness or integrity of his trial.
3. Whether trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the shackling, including whether prejudice should be presumed.

HOLDINGS

1. The trial court abused its discretion and violated due process by shackling Owens without conducting the separate hearing required by *People v. Boose* and Illinois Supreme Court Rule 430, making specific findings, and giving defense counsel an opportunity to oppose the restraint or propose alternatives.
2. The Boose violation was not per se reversible plain error. Because Owens forfeited the issue, he was required to prove not only the violation but also that it affected the fairness of his trial and challenged the integrity of the judicial process; he failed to make that showing.
3. Owens failed to establish ineffective assistance because prejudice was not presumed and he did not show a reasonable probability that the outcome would have been different had counsel objected.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The error occurs not because the need was not manifest but because the defendant was denied his due process without the required safeguards.” (§ 25)

“Given the requirement imposed in Allen, we hold that the trial court’s clear error in failing to conduct a formal Boose hearing is not per se reversible, and we affirm Owens’s convictions.” (§ 31)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

An armed assailant entered Roger and Barbara Kleist's home, restrained them, and took their vehicle. Police tracked the vehicle through OnStar, and Owens was apprehended after fleeing from it; Barbara Kleist identified him, and the State introduced Owens's recorded confession. During his own cross-examination, Owens repeatedly refused to answer questions, referred to the severed weapon charge, and displayed or threatened to display his shackles after the trial court ordered him to remain restrained and keep his hands concealed.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Owens was charged in the Circuit Court of Peoria County with multiple offenses; the unlawful-possession-of-a-weapon-by-a-felon charge was severed before trial. After a jury trial, he was convicted of two counts of home invasion, residential burglary, and unlawful possession of a stolen motor vehicle, and was sentenced to an

aggregate 52-year term. The circuit court denied his posttrial motion, and Owens timely appealed. The Illinois Appellate Court affirmed.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- People v. Boose, 66 Ill. 2d 261, 265-66 (1977)
- People v. Urdiales, 225 Ill. 2d 354, 416 (2007)
- People v. Reese, 2017 IL 120011, ¶ 49
- People v. Campbell, 224 Ill. 2d 80, 87 (2006)
- People v. Allen, 222 Ill. 2d 340, 348-49, 352-54, 359 (2006)
- People v. Herron, 215 Ill. 2d 167, 178-79, 185, 187 (2005)
- People v. Blue, 189 Ill. 2d 99, 138 (2000)
- In re Benny M., 2017 IL 120133, ¶ 29
- Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 694 (1984)
- People v. Johnson, 2021 IL 126291, ¶ 52
- People v. Curry, 178 Ill. 2d 509, 518-19 (1997)
- People v. Cherry, 2016 IL 118728, ¶ 25
- United States v. Cronin, 466 U.S. 648, 659-61 (1984)

OPINION

People v. Owens 2022 IL App (3d) 190151

PER CURIAM.

2022 IL App (3d) 190151 Opinion filed April 12, 2022

IN THE
APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
THIRD DISTRICT

2022 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF) Appeal from the Circuit Court ILLINOIS,) of the 10th
Judicial Circuit,) Peoria County, Illinois, Plaintiff-Appellee,)) Appeal No. 3-19-0151 v.) Circuit
No. 18-CF-94) ABRIECE DAVONTE OWENS,) Honorable) Paul P. Gilfillan, Defendant-
Appellant.) Judge, Presiding.

JUSTICE McDADE delivered the judgment of the court, with opinion. Justices Hauptman and
Holdridge concurred in the judgment and opinion.

OPINION

¶1 After a jury trial in the circuit court of Peoria County, defendant, Abriece Davonte Owens, was found guilty of home invasion, residential burglary, and unlawful possession of a stolen motor vehicle. On appeal, he challenges his convictions, arguing that plain error occurred when the trial court ordered that he be placed in shackles (or handcuffs) during his cross-examination by the State. Alternatively, he argues that his trial counsel was ineffective in failing to object to the trial court's order. For the reasons that follow, although we find the trial court abused its discretion and error occurred, Owens is still not entitled to the relief requested. We, therefore, affirm his convictions.

¶2 FACTS

¶3 On March 6, 2018, the State charged Owens by indictment with four counts of home invasion (720 ILCS 5/19-6(a)(3) (West 2018)) (counts I and II); (id. § 19-6(a)(2)) (counts III and IV); one count of armed robbery (id. § 18-2(a)(2)) (count V); one count of residential burglary (id. § 19-3(a)) (count VI), and one count of possession of a stolen motor vehicle (625 ILCS 5/4-103(a)(1) (West 2018)) (count VII). Additionally, the State charged Owens with unlawful possession of a weapon by a felon (UPWF) (720 ILCS 5/24-1.1(a) (West 2018)) (count VIII). The UPWF charge was severed from the other charges prior to trial. 1 ¶4 Owens was initially represented by a member of the public defender's office, and his case was set for trial in December 2018. However, a motion in limine, filed just before the trial was set to commence, delayed the proceeding. Before the motion could be heard, Owens filed a pro se motion to dismiss counsel, preferring to represent himself. That motion was granted, and although he was only then provided with a copy of the State's discovery, the trial judge made it clear that he would not change the date for trial. ¶5 On the day of trial, Owens appeared in court and indicated that he had not had sufficient time to prepare and was not ready for trial. The court persisted in going forward that day, indicating to Owens that he should be prepared to pick a jury that afternoon, review the State's discovery that evening, and be ready to begin again the next day. Thereafter, Owens participated in choosing a jury. Although Owens knew he was to return the next morning, he failed to appear. 1 The record indicates that the State initially charged defendant with eight counts on March 6, 2018. However, "to correct a name," the State added counts IX-XV, which were eventually renumbered as counts I-VII, on March 27, 2018. The State dismissed seven of the eight original counts, but kept the UPWF charge, as an additional charge. 2 The court received an e-mail from a correctional officer indicating that Owens refused to leave his jail cell. ¶6 After considering several possible avenues to pursue, the court called the assistant public defender who had initially been assigned to the case to inquire whether she would be willing to resume her representation of Owens. She acceded to that request and agreed to travel to the jail to consult with him. Owens then appeared before the court via video and explained that he had discussed filing additional pretrial motions with his attorney and generally complained about her not complying with his wishes. After the court addressed what it characterized as Owens's stalling tactics, it explained the risk Owens was taking

in going forward without an attorney and the disadvantage he was creating. Owens finally agreed to allow the assistant public defender to resume her representation by saying, “You can put Ms. Justice back in” and stating that he would be in court with her the next day. After conferring with Owens later that day, defense counsel and the prosecutor appeared before the court. At that time, defense counsel moved for, and the court granted, a mistrial. A new trial was scheduled for about a month later. ¶7 At trial, the State’s evidence showed that a person entered the home of Roger and Barbara Kleist on February 8, 2018. Barbara Kleist responded to a knock on the door around 8:30 and opened the door, thinking it was her daughter. She identified Owens as the young man who was at the door pointing a gun at her. He told her to sit in a chair. She stated that she heard him in the bedroom going through drawers. He emerged from the room wearing a mask, duct taped Barbara to the chair, went upstairs and returned with Roger Kleist, whom he also restrained. Roger was not able to identify Owens at trial. He testified that the man took his car keys and wallet. After waiting to be sure the man had left, he got himself free and contacted the police. Officer Elizabeth Blair responded to the home. She took the description of the person 3 who attacked the Kleists and broadcast it over the radio. The Kleists reported that their blue Chevy Malibu was missing from the garage and provided the plate number. ¶8 The Kleist’s car was equipped with an OnStar security tracking service. Detective Brian Terry of the Peoria police asked dispatch to contact OnStar and track the car. Terry drove toward the tracked location of the car, but when he reached the car, it had gone off the road near a cattle farm in Lewistown. The car was running and in gear, with the window open and the doors closed. Terry opened the driver’s side door to turn off the car and left the door open. Owens was already in custody. A gun was retrieved from the car and placed in evidence. ¶9 Deputy Troy Chisum testified that he was on US 24 responding to the dispatch when he saw a person whom he identified as Owens driving a blue car with the matching plate numbers. He did a U-turn to give pursuit. OnStar remotely shut down the car, and it veered off the road. Owens tried to flee on foot, but he was apprehended by another deputy. Owens was interviewed at the police station, and his interview was recorded. In it he admits to the home invasion and corroborates the Kleists’ testimony. ¶ 10 Testifying in his own defense, Owens said he was walking to his brother’s home when he came across a blue Chevy with the keys still in it and the engine running. He decided to drive the car away. He testified that the mask, glove, gun, and brown coat were in the car when he got into it. He also discovered a wallet in the console but threw it out the window in case he got stopped by police. He was driving that car toward Quincy on US 24 when he passed a Fulton County sheriff and saw the sheriff do a U-turn in the rearview mirror. Owens sped up, but the car began to swerve and then it headed off the road, toward a barn. Once the car came to a rest, he got out and ran. Owens admitted that his trial testimony was different from what he said on the 4 recording. He explained that, after 5 hours at the station, he told the police what he thought they wanted to hear. ¶ 11 While being cross-examined, Owens answered several questions posed by the prosecutor before stating: “I been—sitting in the county for 362 days, man. I didn’t come here to deal with this. You can just send me back to my cell.”

Despite the court's order that he answer the questions, Owens persisted in his refusal to answer. Nonetheless, in response to a question posed by the prosecutor, Owens asked "[w]hy am I being charged with possession of a weapon by a felon?" and later remarked, "[s]ee, I'm done talking to you, man. Send me back to county." At this time, the court removed the jury and instructed Owens that he was not entitled to refuse to answer the prosecutor's questions. The court directed defense counsel to conference with Owens. ¶ 12 Following a brief break and still outside the presence of the jury, the court described Owens's attitude as "one of defiance and refusal to answer questions or to proceed any further with cross-examination." The court remarked that Owens had attempted "to throw an additional wrench into the works" by mentioning being charged with UPWF, despite knowing that the charge was to be kept from the jury. At this time, defense counsel requested a mistrial because the jury now knew about the severed UPWF charge and about the period of time Owens had spent in custody. The court denied defendant's motion for a mistrial and stated: "Now, I will say this. [Defendant], as we move forward here today and if you are allowed the opportunity to take the stand again, which is what normal procedure would be, I want you to know that if things go south from here, and that is with your actions or behavior, and if you remain present in the courtroom or are removed from the courtroom due to your own actions, you are going to waive your right to be present for the rest of the trial. 5 You will waive your right on your own to consult with your attorney to cross-examine witnesses, although she will remain and do her best to cross-examine witnesses in your absence. Trial will proceed in your absence, as well as potential jury deliberations, receipt of the verdict, and potential sentencing thereafter. Did you just hear and understand what I said, [defendant]? Show that defendant Mr. Owens is staring at the Court and willfully refusing to answer that very straightforward question. Also, during the break, the deputy approached me indicating that the defendant's attitude is also changed for the worse while in the presence of the deputy, such that the defendant at the present time is shackled at the wrists. And the defendant mentioned words to the effect to the officer, who mentioned to me, that, 'You might as well leave the shackles on my wrists.' That is the exact intention of the Court, so I will take up the defendant on his offer to remain shackled. There is no way that I am going to put anybody in this courtroom at risk for this defendant's obstinate and obstructionist behavior and the prevention of this case from being tried to conclusion today. Now, with that said, [defense counsel], does your client intend on taking the stand and answering questions?" Defense counsel indicated that defendant shook his head no. 6 ¶ 13 Next, the court rejected the State's request to strike the entirety of Owens's testimony and directed the State to continue its cross-examination. The court ordered Owens to answer the State's questions when proceedings resumed or be held in contempt and sentenced to jail time. The court ordered defendant to remain at his counsel's table, shackled and flanked by officers, during questioning. ¶ 14 After the jury returned to the courtroom, the court stated: "All right. As the jury knows, we're in the midst of cross-examination of the defendant by the state's attorney. As opposed to putting the defendant on the witness stand, I'm going to keep the defendant at his defense counsel table in his present position. And I'm asking the defendant not

to stand or to move in any way other than as he presents himself to the jury at this point. My point being I'm going to allow the questions to continue from the state's attorney, who will be up here, and the questions to be asked of him at counsel table in his present form, in his seated position." When defendant refused to answer the first question posed by the prosecutor, the court excused the jury, and the following exchange occurred: "THE COURT: All right. During that question, as soon as the question was asked and a response was being awaited [sic] for by [defendant], [defendant] purposely brought his hands above the table, in contravention of this Court's order, to show the jury his shackles. 7 THE DEFENDANT: You didn't tell me not—you didn't tell me not to move my hands. You told me to stay seated. I stayed seated. THE COURT: All right. I've heard your explanation. I find it to be one hundred percent bogus and a continuation of your efforts to obstruct justice in this case. You are sentenced to 90 days in jail as a result of your behavior right there for direct criminal contempt. Order to follow. All right. Keep your hands under the table please. Bring the jury back in. If [defendant] chooses to keep his hands above the table, officer, do not force him to keep them below the table. Bring the jury in." Owens persisted in his refusal to answer questions, stating, "I would like to go back to my cell." The court sent the jury to lunch and admonished Owens that, if he refused to return to the courtroom following lunch, he would be tried in absentia. The court noted that Owens refused to put his hands underneath the table when the jury came in for the second time. Owens also indicated to the court that he would persist in his refusal to answer the State's questions. Moments before the jury returned, the court stated, "[Owens], keep your hands below the table. The Court finds for the same reasons that you should be shackled at the wrists. So keep them below the table, the purpose being so the jury doesn't see that. That's a court order." ¶ 15 When proceedings resumed, Owens refused to answer questions. At this point, the parties rested, and the court denied defense counsel's motion for a directed verdict. The jury found 8 Owens guilty on counts III and IV (home invasion), count VI (residential burglary), and count VII (unlawful possession of a stolen motor vehicle). The jury found him not guilty on counts I and II (home invasion) and count V (armed robbery). Following the verdict, the court dismissed count VIII, the UPWF charge. 2 ¶ 16 On March 19, 2019, Owens filed a motion for a judgment of acquittal notwithstanding the verdict or for a new trial (motion for a new trial), arguing, among other things, that the court erred when it ordered that Owens be handcuffed in the jury's presence. On March 20, 2019, the circuit court denied Owens's motion for a new trial and sentenced him to 46 years in the Illinois Department of Corrections on count III, a consecutive 6-year term on count VI, and a concurrent 3-year term on count VII. Owens filed a timely notice of appeal on March 22, 2019.

¶ 17 ANALYSIS

¶ 18 On appeal, Owens argues (1) that the trial court committed plain error in failing to hold a formal Boose hearing before handcuffing him during his trial testimony and (2) that trial counsel was ineffective for not objecting to him being handcuffed. We affirm his convictions. ¶ 19 A. Shackling Without a Formal Boose Hearing ¶ 20 A trial court should not physically restrain (or

shackle) a defendant in court unless upon a showing of manifest need. *People v. Boose*, 66 Ill. 2d 261, 265-66 (1977). The court should state on the record its reasons for shackling the defendant “and provide defense counsel with an opportunity to offer reasons” against shackling their client. *People v. Urdiales*, 225 Ill. 2d 354, 416 (2007). The court’s failure to follow the procedure as established in *Boose* and subsequently 2 Based on this record, this court presumes the dismissal of count VIII was at the State’s request; however, this discussion was held off the record. 9 codified in Illinois Supreme Court Rule 430 (eff. July 1, 2010) is a violation of the defendant’s due process rights. *People v. Reese*, 2017 IL 120011, ¶ 49. ¶ 21 Owens’s conduct throughout the prosecution in the circuit court seems sufficient to try the patience of a saint, and we do not require judges to be saints. They are, however, charged with the responsibility of ensuring that trials over which they preside are fair and comport with due process. To this end, our supreme court has created a body of procedural rules to assist judges in meeting that responsibility. As the court itself has stated, these rules “are not suggestions [or aspirations]; rather, they have the force of law, and the presumption must be that they will be obeyed and enforced as written.” *People v. Campbell*, 224 Ill. 2d 80, 87 (2006). ¶ 22 Rule 430 requires the court to conduct a separate hearing, outside the presence of the jury, to determine whether shackling the defendant is necessary. *Reese*, 2017 IL 120011, ¶ 48; Ill. S. Ct. R. 430 (eff. July 1, 2010). Following the hearing, the court must make specific findings on the 10 factors enumerated in Rule 430, weighing the defendant’s right to due process against the manifest need for shackling him. Ill. S. Ct. R. 430 (eff. July 1, 2010). The manifest need must outweigh the defendant’s right to be free from restraints. *Id.* Whether there is a need for shackling is a determination within the discretion of the circuit court, and its finding will not be reversed absent an abuse of discretion. *Urdiales*, 225 Ill. 2d at 416. ¶ 23 Here, the State concedes that no formal *Boose* hearing took place. Instead, the State asserts “that the record clearly provides a showing of need for [the] restraint, therefore a formal *Boose* hearing was not required.” We disagree. First, we can only discern one factor on which the trial court relied to physically restrain Owens. After the deputy reported his opinion that Owens’s “attitude is also changed for the worse” and that Owens had said words to the effect of “[y]ou might as well leave the shackles on my wrists,” the trial court made no inquiry that can be 10 gleaned from the record regarding why the shackles were put on or whether their placement was warranted. Instead, it merely said that was its “exact intention” and it would “take up the defendant on his offer to remain shackled.” In amplification of this statement, the court stated that there was no way the court would “put anybody in this courtroom at risk,” not of physical harm but “for defendant’s obstinate and obstructionist behavior and the prevention of this case from being tried to conclusion today.” In short, the court abdicated its responsibility under *Boose* and Rule 430. See *People v. Allen*, 222 Ill. 2d 340, 349 (2006) (noting “abdication of the trial court’s responsibility [under Rule 430] is not acceptable”). ¶ 24 Second, while “evidence of any threats made by [a] defendant to harm others, cause a disturbance, or to be self-destructive” is a factor to be considered under Rule 430 (Ill. S. Ct. R. 430(6) (eff. July 1, 2010)), Owens’s alleged statement does not establish this

factor. The statement is unverified and was not subjected to the kind of examination that Boose intended to foster. Additionally, nothing in the record showed that Owens's obstinance would lead to a physical disturbance or would place any persons in the courtroom at risk. Moreover, "a single reason for shackling [a defendant] has generally been held to be insufficient justification for the restraint." Urdiales, 225 Ill. 2d at 416. The court articulated no finding relevant to any of the nine other factors enumerated in Rule 430 to support its decision. See Allen, 222 Ill. 2d at 348 (finding an abuse of discretion where "no other 'Boose factors' supported" the court's decision). ¶ 25 And third, the State cites no authority—and we have found none—to support its assertions that a Boose hearing is unnecessary where the record establishes an unarticulated need for shackling a defendant. Boose and Rule 430 are derived from defendants' due process rights. In re Benny M., 2017 IL 120133, ¶ 29. The error occurs not because the need was not manifest but because the defendant was denied his due process without the required safeguards. See Allen, 11

222 Ill. 2d at 349 (holding "the trial court's failure to follow the procedures set forth in Boose *** constitute[] a due process violation"). The trial court below did not allow defense counsel an opportunity to argue against shackling Owens or offer an alternative. That alone is an abuse of the court's discretion, and thus, error occurred. See id. ¶ 26 Having found error, we must now determine whether it amounted to reversible error. Owens concedes that he forfeited review of this issue by not raising a timely objection to the trial court's shackling decision. He, however, contends that the error is reversible under the plain-error doctrine. The doctrine allows reviewing courts to reach forfeited errors where (1) the evidence "is so closely balanced that the jury's guilty verdict may have resulted from the error" or "the error is so serious that the defendant was denied a substantial right." People v. Herron,

215 Ill. 2d 167, 178-79 (2005). Owens specifically requests that we find plain error because of the seriousness of the error. ¶ 27 In Herron, the supreme court categorized alternative methods (or prongs) for establishing plain error as "prejudicial errors—errors that may have affected the outcome in a closely balanced case—and presumptively prejudicial errors—errors that may not have affected the outcome, but must still be remedied." Id. at 185. Under second-prong plain-error, "[p]rejudice to the defendant is presumed because of the importance of the right involved, 'regardless of the strength of the evidence.'" (Emphasis in original.) Id. at 187 (quoting People v. Blue, 189 Ill. 2d 99, 138 (2000)). Although the defendant held the burden of persuasion under either prong of the plain-error doctrine, the focus in the second prong was on the severity of the error itself not its prejudicial effect, which is presumed. Id. Despite this ruling, the court has since apparently created an additional requirement for second-prong plain-error—at least in cases alleging Boose violations. 12 ¶ 28 In Allen, the court imposed the requirement that defendants present "proof" that a Boose violation "affected the fairness of [their] trial and challenged the integrity of the judicial process," in addition to showing that the error was serious. (Internal quotation marks omitted.) Allen, 222 Ill. 2d at 359. The court relied on Herron's pronouncement that defendants bear the burden of persuasion for this additional requirement. Id. at 352. However,

Herron also stated the two prongs differ from each other only on how they ensure the fairness of defendants' trial. Herron, 215 Ill. 2d at 179. "Both [errors] deprive the defendant of substantial rights because both deprive the defendant of a fair trial." Id. at 185. The difference is that in second-prong plain-error analysis the errors were "presumptively prejudicial errors" even where they "may not have affected the outcome." Id. Allen resolved this conflict with Herron by creating a new category of second-prong plain error: per se reversible errors. See Allen, 222 Ill. 2d at 359 (listing other cases where a "per se finding of reversible error" is permitted). Although the Allen court does not say whether this new category of errors is different from or equal to errors previously deemed structural and requiring automatic reversal, it did not order reversal in that case. ¶ 29 Regardless of any precedential ambiguity, Allen's mandate is clear: Defendants claiming a Boose violation after failing to make a timely objection must establish "not only the fact of the error but proof that the error affected the fairness of [their] trial and challenged the integrity of the judicial process." (Internal quotation marks omitted.) Id. To meet this heightened burden, Owens must actually show "that his presumption of innocence, ability to assist his counsel, or the dignity of the proceedings was compromised." Id. at 353. He has failed to do so. ¶ 30 Owens was not shackled until he became obstructive and uncooperative during his own cross-examination by the State. He was the last witness, and he had ample prior opportunity to assist his attorney; he even testified on direct examination without any difficulty. But on cross- 13 examination he voluntarily and without any claim of right or justification and contrary to the trial court's explicit directives refused to answer the State's questions. The record does not show that he was unable to assist his attorney while he was in shackles for the brief duration until the parties rested and the jury returned its verdict. The record also does not show that the dignity of the trial was affected by his restraints. Its dignity was already offended by the conduct of Owens himself. Owens was only handcuffed during his cross-examination and later restricted to sitting at counsel table in response to his conduct. Finally, the record does not show that his presumption of innocence was compromised. His own obstructive actions provided the jury with a probable explanation for his shackling unrelated to his actual guilt or innocence of the charges or his actual level of threat in the courtroom. We are also unable to determine on this record whether the jury would have had sufficient opportunity to actually discern that he was in manacles. In fact, his hands and handcuffs were concealed until Owens twice disregarded the trial court's order to keep them concealed. Each time he exposed them, the court immediately removed the jury from the courtroom, admonished Owens before ultimately holding him in contempt, and terminated his cross-examination by the State. ¶ 31 Given the requirement imposed in Allen, we hold that the trial court's clear error in failing to conduct a formal Boose hearing is not per se reversible, and we affirm Owens's convictions. ¶ 32 B. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel ¶ 33 Alternatively to his Boose hearing argument, Owens alleges that his trial counsel was ineffective for not objecting to the trial court's decision to handcuff him during trial. Claims of ineffective assistance of counsel are reviewed under the two-prong test established in Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). People v.

Johnson, 2021 IL 126291, ¶ 52. To prevail on 14 such a claim, a defendant must show that counsel's performance was both deficient and prejudicial. *People v. Curry*, 178 Ill. 2d 509, 518-19 (1997). The parties disagree as to what standard applies to find prejudice. Owens argues that prejudice is inherent and therefore the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the trial court's decision to shackle him did not influence the jury's verdict. In response, the State argues that Owens must show that there was a reasonable probability that the outcome would have been different at trial. ¶ 34 Ordinarily, to establish prejudice, a defendant must demonstrate that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different. Johnson, 2021 IL 126291, ¶ 52 (citing *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694). However, prejudice may be presumed where (1) the defendant " 'is denied counsel at a critical stage,' " (2) counsel " 'entirely fails to subject the prosecution's case to meaningful adversarial testing,' " or (3) counsel is called upon to represent a client in circumstances under which no lawyer could provide effective assistance. *People v. Cherry*, 2016 IL 118728, ¶ 25 (quoting *United States v. Cronin*, 466 U.S. 648, 659-61 (1984)). Owens does not make a Cronin claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. Instead, he argues that, because shackling a defendant at trial without a Boose hearing amounts to structural error, affecting the fairness of his trial, *Strickland* prejudice must be presumed and the State bears the burden of persuasion. We disagree. As previously noted, the supreme court has held in *Allen* that a Boose hearing violation does not automatically constitute reversible error; rather an actual showing "that it prevented [the defendant] from obtaining a fair trial" is required. *Allen*, 222 Ill. 2d at 353-54. Therefore, *Strickland* prejudice cannot be presumed, and defendants are required to prove it to establish a successful claim of ineffective assistance of a counsel. 15 ¶ 35 We find the strength of the State's evidence was such that there was no reasonable probability that the result of the proceeding would have been different if counsel had objected to Owens being shackled. At trial, the evidence showed that an armed assailant entered the Kleists' home, restrained them, and took possession of their car. After Roger Kleist contacted the police, the responding officer asked dispatch to contact OnStar and track the car. Owens was apprehended while attempting to flee the stolen car after it had been stopped by the OnStar system. Barbara Kleist later identified him as the person who entered her home at gun point and restrained her. The State also presented the jury with Owens's video-recorded confession to the crimes charged. The jury subsequently heard and observed him during his testimony refuting the recorded statement, presumably choosing not to find him credible. There is nothing in the record supporting a conclusion that the jury would have found differently if his counsel had objected to the shackles, or even if the shackles had not ever been affixed. Therefore, we find no prejudice, and Owens's ineffective assistance claim fails.

¶ 36 CONCLUSION

¶ 37 The judgment of the circuit court of Peoria County is affirmed. ¶ 38 Affirmed. 16 No. 3-19-0151 Cite as: *People v. Owens*, 2022 IL App (3d) 190151 Decision Under Review: Appeal from the Circuit Court of Peoria County, No. 18-CF-94; the Hon. Paul P. Gilfillan, Judge, presiding.

Attorneys James E. Chadd, Douglas R. Hoff, and Ginger Leigh Odom, of for State Appellate Defender's Office, of Chicago, for appellant. Appellant: Attorneys Jodi Hoos, State's Attorney, of Peoria (Patrick Delfino, Thomas for D. Arado, and Jessica A. Theodoratos, of State's Attorneys Appellee: Appellate Prosecutor's Office, of counsel), for the People. 17