

Illinois Official Reports

Appellate Court

<p><i>People v. Fields</i>, 2014 IL App (1st) 110311</p>
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Appellate Court Caption THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Plaintiff-Appellee, v. ANTHONY FIELDS, Defendant-Appellant.

District & No. First District, Second Division
Docket No. 1-11-0311

Rule 23 Order filed December 28, 2012

Rule 23 Order withdrawn January 30, 2014

Modified opinion filed on denial of rehearing February 11, 2014

Held On appeal from defendant's convictions for armed robbery and being an armed habitual criminal, the appellate court rejected defendant's contention that his counsel was ineffective in failing to seek a severance of the charges and upheld his conviction for armed robbery; however, due to the decision in *Aguilar* holding the Class 4 version of aggravated unlawful use of a weapon statute unconstitutional, the State was unable to use defendant's prior conviction for that offense as an element of the charge of being an armed habitual criminal and that conviction was vacated.

(Note: This syllabus constitutes no part of the opinion of the court but has been prepared by the Reporter of Decisions for the convenience of the reader.)

Decision Under Review Appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County, No. 10-CR-2886; the Hon. William Hooks, Judge, presiding.

Judgment Affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Counsel on
Appeal

Michael J. Pelletier, Alan D. Goldberg, and Shawn O’Toole, all of
State Appellate Defender’s Office, of Chicago, for appellant.

Anita M. Alvarez, State’s Attorney, of Chicago (Alan J. Spellberg and
Kathryn A. Schierl, Assistant State’s Attorneys, of counsel), for the
People.

Panel

JUSTICE PIERCE delivered the judgment of the court, with opinion.
Justices Neville and Mason concurred in the judgment and opinion.

OPINION

¶ 1 Following a jury trial in the circuit court of Cook County, defendant Anthony Fields was convicted of armed robbery (720 ILCS 5/18-2(a)(2) (West 2008)) and being an armed habitual criminal (720 ILCS 5/24-1.7(a) (West 2008)). The trial court imposed a 21-year sentence for armed robbery, which included a 15-year enhancement for the use of a firearm, and a concurrent, 10-year sentence on the conviction of being an armed habitual criminal. Defendant appealed, arguing: (1) the evidence was insufficient to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of either charge; (2) the 15-year enhancement of his sentence for armed robbery is unconstitutional; and (3) he received ineffective assistance of counsel. For the following reasons, we affirm defendant’s conviction for armed robbery and vacate his conviction for armed habitual criminal.

¶ 2 BACKGROUND
¶ 3 An explanation of the procedural posture of this case is important where the original order in this case was filed more than a year ago. In *People v. Fields*, 2012 IL App (1st) 110311-U, which we are withdrawing contemporaneous with the filing of this opinion, Justice Steele authored an opinion vacating the 15-year enhanced portion of defendant’s armed robbery sentences and affirming on the remaining issues defendant raised. Justice Steele retired shortly after filing that opinion. The State then filed a timely petition for rehearing on January 11, 2013. Defendant filed an answer to the State’s petition for rehearing on December 12, 2013, and the State filed a reply on December 27, 2013. In separate orders filed contemporaneously, we deny the State’s petition for rehearing and withdraw the previous order filed in this case.

¶ 4 The record on appeal discloses the following facts. The State charged defendant with armed robbery and being an armed habitual criminal. Prior to trial, defendant’s counsel filed a motion to suppress a show-up identification by the victim, Felicia Rowell. Following a hearing, the circuit court denied the motion to suppress.

¶ 5 Defendant's counsel also filed a motion *in limine* to bar admission of his 2005 conviction for unlawful use of a weapon and his 2006 conviction for armed robbery as impeachment. Fields' counsel argued that the similarity of the prior convictions to the armed robbery charge rendered the evidence unfairly prejudicial. The record shows that the trial judge granted this motion, stating that while Fields' testimony could reopen the issue, the judge could not envision a fair trial if the prior convictions were ruled admissible. The trial judge also asked how Fields' counsel intended to handle the armed habitual criminal charge. Fields' counsel responded that the defense would agree with the State to stipulate to the fact that Fields had two qualifying prior convictions, without specifying the exact nature of those convictions.

¶ 6 At trial, Rowell testified that on December 24, 2009, at approximately 10:15 a.m., she went to the Happy Food convenient store at the corner of 115th Street and Princeton Avenue in Chicago. Rowell carried \$185 in cash to complete her Christmas shopping. Rowell stated that, once inside the store, she saw the cashier behind the counter, while Fields and another man stood next to an ice cream freezer. Rowell looked at Fields and the other man, and she was unsure whether they were in line to check out. They stepped aside and Rowell got into the line to check out. Rowell further stated that, while in line, she looked at the cashier, while Fields and the other man stood one or two feet away from her, facing her.

¶ 7 Rowell purchased a pack of cigarettes, taking the \$185 out of her pocket and returning the remainder to her top jacket pocket as she left the store. According to Rowell, as she turned north, she heard Fields say, "What up?" Looking at Fields over her right shoulder, Rowell heard Fields say, "Let me get that." Rowell testified that she then saw Fields holding a black gun at his side, pointed at her. Rowell then looked back at Fields' face. Rowell also testified that she removed her money from her jacket pocket with her right hand and Fields grabbed the money with his left hand.

¶ 8 Rowell further testified that she continued to look at Fields in the face, but there was a moment of awkward silence. According to Rowell, she said, "Dude, it's Christmas Eve. I've got kids." Rowell stated that Fields responded, "Remember my face. This [is] your lucky day. Get in your car." Moreover, Rowell stated that she did look at Fields' face noting he was a dark-skinned male, with hair on his face, wearing a black skull cap, a black jacket with a red "H" on it, denim jeans, and a black hoodie. She described Fields as approximately 5 feet 7 inches, but she said she just knew that he was taller than her own 5 feet 5 inches height. She also described Fields as chubby, weighing between 180 and 200 pounds. She described the other man as light-skinned and slender, taller than Fields and wearing a red jacket. Rowell entered her car from the passenger side and drove away. Rowell estimated the time from her entry to the store to this point was approximately five minutes.

¶ 9 Rowell arrived home approximately five minutes later. Rowell testified that she was hysterical. When Rowell walked through the door, her husband, children and brother were there. According to Rowell, her brother was on the telephone with their mother. Rowell announced that she had been robbed, took the telephone from her brother and told their mother she had been robbed. Rowell's mother advised her to report the offense to the police. Rowell went to a police station on 103rd Street, where she was referred to the Fifth District police station on 111th Street. Rowell provided a statement to police at the Fifth District station.

¶ 10 Chicago police officer Edgar Neal testified that he worked at the front desk at the Fifth District police station on December 24, 2009. After refreshing his recollection, Officer Neal stated that Rowell described Fields as a black male with a dark complexion and brown eyes, wearing a black skull cap and a black hoodie with a red “T” on it, 28 to 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighing 190 to 200 pounds. Officer Neal could not recall whether the flash message mentioned Fields having facial hair. Officer Neal sent out a flash message by radio about the crime, but the police did not locate anyone meeting the description on that day.

¶ 11 Rowell testified that on January 21, 2010, while driving her children to school, she saw Fields standing outside Happy Food, wearing the same clothing he wore during the robbery. Rowell realized the jacket bore a red “H,” rather than a “T.” She stared at Fields while at a stop sign; Fields did not recognize her. Rowell took her children to school, then drove to the Fifth District police station and showed her original complaint to an officer on duty. The police did not locate Fields that day.

¶ 12 Further, Rowell testified that on January 22, 2010, she again saw Fields standing at the corner of 115th Street and Princeton Avenue. Fields again drove to the police station, where an officer said she would have to wait 30 to 60 minutes for an officer to escort her to search for Fields. Rowell said she refused, responding that Fields would be gone by then. Rowell saw Fields at the same location during her drive home. Upon arriving home, she telephoned the police. Rowell stated that she lived on the west side of the 115th block of Princeton Avenue and told the police dispatcher she could see Fields while she was speaking to the dispatcher. Rowell told the officer that she would meet the police at 115th Street and Harvard Avenue because she did not want them arriving at her house.

¶ 13 Chicago police officer Michael Kavanaugh testified that he and his partner responded to a dispatch call at approximately 2 p.m. on January 22, 2010, about a person wanted at 115th Street and South Princeton Avenue. The person described by police computer was a black male, 28 years old, approximately 5 feet 6 inches, dark complexion, hairy face, and wearing a black jacket with a red “H” on the front. When they arrived, there was no one in front of the Happy Food store, so the police entered the store. Officer Kavanaugh testified that a man matching the description, except for his height, was inside the store; he identified the man in court as Fields. The police detained Fields, handcuffed him and brought him outside the store.

¶ 14 According to Officer Kavanaugh, he asked Officers Novy and Coutinho, who also responded to the police dispatch call, whether they could bring Rowell to 115th Street and Princeton Avenue. Officer Kavanaugh testified that Officers Novy and Coutinho returned approximately two minutes later. Officer Kavanaugh stated that he removed Fields from his police car as the other officers arrived. When the second police car came to a stop, approximately 10 feet away, Rowell looked out the side window and identified Fields. Officer Kavanaugh then arrested Fields and took him to the Fifth District station.

¶ 15 The State read the jury a stipulation that Fields had “two qualifying felony convictions to be considered in connection with the armed habitual criminal charge.” Those convictions were for armed robbery and aggravated unlawful use of a weapon (AUUW).

¶ 16 Christine Fields, defendant’s grandmother, testified that Fields lived with her and other family members at 12035 South Wentworth. Christine testified that she awakened at 6 a.m. on

December 24, 2009, to prepare a Christmas feast. According to Christine, Fields took some food from the kitchen at approximately 6:30 a.m., and returned for milk between 10:30 to 11:00 a.m. Christine did not know whether Fields left the apartment at any other time that day.

¶ 17 Fields testified on his own behalf that he worked at Happy Food for five months before his arrest, but he received his wages in cash and never filled out tax forms or deposited the wages into a bank account. Fields also testified that on the Christmas Eve in question, he spent the morning in his bedroom, except for a trip to the kitchen to get some pie. Fields stated he visited his nieces that afternoon, and went to a mall with a friend that evening, returning home after 10 p.m. Fields further testified that he bought the Harvard jacket he was wearing at the time of his arrest because he grew up near 116th Street and Harvard Avenue. Fields added that he knew several people owned this style of jacket for this reason.

¶ 18 Fields did not work on the date of his arrest. Fields stated he was detained in the rear driver's side of a police car for 10 to 15 minutes. According to Fields, an officer opened the door and lifted Fields up. Fields stated his left foot was outside the car, while his right foot remained inside. Fields saw another police car in the middle of the block. Fields then saw an officer in the other car stick his thumb up, whereupon the police shoved Fields back into the car where he was held. Fields claimed that the police drove him to the police station without telling him why he was arrested.

¶ 19 Following closing arguments and jury instruction, the jury deliberated and found Fields guilty of armed robbery and being an armed habitual criminal. On September 29, 2010, Fields filed a motion for a new trial, which the trial court denied on November 3, 2010. The trial court then proceeded to a sentencing hearing, imposing a 21-year sentence for armed robbery, which included a 15-year enhancement for the use of a firearm. The trial court also imposed a concurrent, 10-year sentence on the charge of being an armed habitual criminal. The trial court entered the sentencing order on January 5, 2011. Fields filed his notice of appeal with this court the same day.

¶ 20 ANALYSIS

¶ 21 On appeal, Fields argued: (1) the evidence was insufficient to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of either charge; (2) the 15-year enhancement of his sentence for armed robbery is unconstitutional; and (3) he received ineffective assistance of counsel. We address his last claim first.

¶ 22 I. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

¶ 23 Fields argues he was denied effective assistance of counsel, where his trial attorney failed to move for a severance of the charges against him. Generally, in order to show ineffective assistance of counsel, a defendant must establish: (1) counsel's representation fell below an objective standard of reasonableness; and (2) counsel's alleged deficient performance prejudiced the defense. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 687 (1984). We must show

great deference to the attorney's decisions as there is a strong presumption that an attorney has acted adequately. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689. A defendant must overcome the strong presumption the challenged action or inaction "might have been the product of sound trial strategy." *People v. Evans*, 186 Ill. 2d 83, 93 (1999) (and cases cited therein). Every effort must "be made to eliminate the distorting effects of hindsight, to reconstruct the circumstances of counsel's challenged conduct, and to evaluate the conduct from counsel's perspective at the time." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 689. To satisfy the prejudice prong of the *Strickland* test, a defendant must demonstrate a reasonable probability that the outcome of the trial would have been different or that the result of the proceeding was unreliable or fundamentally unfair. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687; *People v. Evans*, 209 Ill. 2d 194, 220 (2004). Such a reasonable probability "is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694.

¶ 24 Generally, a defense decision not to seek a severance, although it may prove unwise in hindsight, is regarded as a matter of trial strategy. *People v. Poole*, 2012 IL App (4th) 101017, ¶ 10. To overcome that general presumption, defendant relies heavily on *People v. Edwards*, 63 Ill. 2d 134 (1976). In *Edwards*, the Illinois Supreme Court held that the trial court abused its discretion in refusing to grant the defendant's motion to sever an unlawful use of weapons charge from an armed robbery charge. *Id.* at 140. Although the State generally has an interest in its pursuit of judicial economy in prosecuting all charges against one defendant in one trial, that interest was not so strong as to justify the denial of a severance in *Edwards*. *Id.* The *Edwards* court's holding was based on the fact that the weapons count created a strong probability that the defendant would be prejudiced in his defense of the armed robbery count since the weapons count required the State to prove a previous burglary conviction. *Id.* Thus, the supreme court upheld this court's reversal of the defendant's armed robbery conviction. *Id.* Following *Edwards*, this court has also rejected the argument that this type of prejudice can be cured by limiting instructions. *People v. Bracey*, 52 Ill. App. 3d 266, 274 (1977).

¶ 25 However, *Edwards* does not involve a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. On the specific issue here, the State maintains this case is controlled by *People v. Gapski*, 283 Ill. App. 3d 937 (1996). In *Gapski*, the defendant was convicted of criminal sexual assault and unlawful possession of a weapon by a felon. *Id.* at 939. On appeal, Gapski claimed he received ineffective assistance of counsel in part because counsel failed to move to sever the charges, thereby allowing the jury considering the sexual assault count to hear that Gapski was convicted of burglary in 1977. *Id.* at 941.

¶ 26 The *Gapski* court ruled that trial counsel's failure to seek a severance could be viewed as a matter of trial strategy. *Id.* at 942. This court reasoned that counsel no doubt anticipated that the defendant would testify at trial and that his credibility could be impeached with another prior felony conviction from Wisconsin pursuant to *People v. Montgomery*, 47 Ill. 2d 510, 515-16 (1971). "Thus, regardless of whether the two counts were severed, the jury would be aware that the defendant had a prior felony." *Gapski*, 283 Ill. App. 3d at 942. The *Gapski* court considered that counsel may have "felt that it made sense to try for an acquittal of both counts in one proceeding, thinking that the impact of the additional conviction would not be significant." *Id.* at 943. Furthermore, the *Gapski* court noted that the jury for the sexual assault

count would hear all the evidence regarding the related weapons charge, regardless of whether the counts were severed, because the evidence regarding the weapons charge was related to the sexual assault count as an admission against the defendant's interest. *Id.*

¶ 27 The instant case is distinguishable from *Gapski*. Although the State asserts that the jury in a severed armed robbery case would have heard about the prior convictions as impeachment, the trial judge here had ruled *in limine* that Fields' 2005 conviction for unlawful use of a weapon and his 2006 conviction for armed robbery would be barred as impeachment. Indeed, the trial judge stated on the then-existing record that he could not envision a fair trial if the prior convictions were ruled admissible. The fact that defense counsel moved to bar admission of the prior convictions demonstrates an awareness of the prejudice Fields would suffer from a jury hearing about them in the armed robbery case. Additionally, the fact that the trial judge granted the motion shows that the trial judge recognized the convictions were sufficiently prejudicial to deny Fields a fair trial. The case law suggests the motion to sever would have been granted if counsel had made one. *Edwards*, 63 Ill. 2d at 140. The jury heard a stipulation to the mere fact of the prior qualifying convictions, but this does not eliminate the unfair prejudice to Fields, as the prior convictions at issue had no factual relationship to the armed robbery charge and a bare announcement unavoidably invites jury speculation about the nature of the prior crime. See *People v. Atkinson*, 186 Ill. 2d 450, 459 (1999).

¶ 28 Nevertheless, the basic premise of *Gapski* and *Poole* is that, when deciding whether to seek a severance, defense counsel may choose to pursue an "all or nothing" trial strategy, in which the defendant is acquitted or convicted of all charges in a single proceeding. Illinois case law endorses the "all-or-nothing" strategy in other situations, such as where the defense decides to forego the fact finder's consideration of lesser included offenses. See, e.g., *People v. Walton*, 378 Ill. App. 3d 580, 589 (2007) (and cases cited therein). The mere fact that an "all-or-nothing" strategy proved unsuccessful does not mean counsel performed unreasonably and rendered ineffective assistance. *Id.* Moreover, in this case, while an "all or nothing" strategy required exposing the jury hearing the armed robbery charge to prejudicial information it would not have heard if the cases had been severed, the stipulation to the mere fact of the conviction mitigated the prejudice to defendant, when compared to the specific offenses heard by the jury in *Edwards*. See *People v. Walker*, 211 Ill. 2d 317, 338-39 (2004). Here, defense counsel may have believed that the odds of getting two acquittals were greater in one proceeding, rather than two proceedings. Accordingly, defendant has failed to overcome the strong presumption that defense counsel's action or inaction "might have been the product of sound trial strategy." *Evans*, 186 Ill. 2d at 93. Thus, we conclude that defendant did not receive ineffective assistance of counsel.

¶ 29 II. Sufficiency of the Evidence

¶ 30 Defendant claims the State failed to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of either charge. When the sufficiency of the evidence for a criminal conviction is in dispute, we must determine whether, after viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the prosecution, any rational trier of fact could have found the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. *People v. Wheeler*, 226 Ill. 2d 92, 114 (2007) (citing *Jackson v. Virginia*, 443 U.S. 307, 319

(1979)). It is not an appellate court's function to retry the defendant. *People v. Collins*, 106 Ill. 2d 237, 261 (1985). Determinations of the credibility of witnesses, the weight to be given to their testimony, and the reasonable inferences to be drawn from the evidence are the responsibility of the trier of fact. *People v. Furby*, 138 Ill. 2d 434, 455 (1990). For a reviewing court to set aside a criminal conviction due to insufficient evidence, the evidence submitted must be so unreasonable, improbable, or unsatisfactory as to create a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt. *People v. Rowell*, 229 Ill. 2d 82, 98 (2008).

¶ 31 Fields maintains that the evidence was insufficient to convict him of armed robbery where the conviction was based on identification testimony of a sole eyewitness. In Illinois, unless vague or doubtful, eyewitness identification of an accused, even that of a single eyewitness, will sustain a conviction if the witness viewed the accused under circumstances permitting a positive identification. *People v. Lewis*, 165 Ill. 2d 305, 356 (1995) (citing *People v. Slim*, 127 Ill. 2d 302, 307 (1989)). The assessment of identification testimony is now customarily conducted by application of the factors set forth in *Neil v. Biggers*, 409 U.S. 188, 199-200 (1972), and adopted in Illinois. See *Slim*, 127 Ill. 2d at 307. These factors are:

“(1) the opportunity the victim had to view the criminal at the time of the crime; (2) the witness' degree of attention; (3) the accuracy of the witness' prior description of the criminal; (4) the level of certainty demonstrated by the victim at the identification confrontation; and (5) the length of time between the crime and the identification confrontation.” *Lewis*, 165 Ill. 2d at 356 (citing *Slim*, 127 Ill. 2d at 307-08).

¶ 32 We note that defendant's argument often refers to various studies on the reliability of eyewitness testimony, none of which appear to have been introduced at trial. Although the law in this area is evolving in some jurisdictions, Illinois continues to reject, at least in practice, expert testimony on the reliability of eyewitnesses. See, e.g., *People v. McGhee*, 2012 IL App (1st) 093404, ¶¶ 53-55 (and cases cited therein). On some of the *Biggers* factors, Fields also cites *People v. Allen*, 376 Ill. App. 3d 511, 524 (2007), which discussed proffered expert testimony, which is not at issue here.

¶ 33 In this case, viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the State, the record shows that Rowell had the opportunity to observe Fields both before and during the robbery. The record also shows that Rowell paid attention to Fields' face, particularly after Fields told her to do so. The record further shows that Rowell's description of Fields was accurate, except for his height, which was accurate only relative to hers. This discrepancy is not fatal to the witness's identification. See *Slim*, 127 Ill. 2d at 308-09. The record shows that Rowell was certain of her identification immediately prior to the arrest. Regarding the length of time between the crime and the identification confrontation, the record indicates that over four weeks elapsed. However, as the State notes, Illinois courts have upheld convictions involving much longer delays. See *People v. Holmes*, 141 Ill. 2d 204, 242 (1990) (and cases cited therein). Accordingly, the time difference does not invalidate the reliability of the identification.

¶ 34 Moreover, Fields also maintains the evidence was insufficient to convict him of either charge because the State failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he was armed. The offenses of armed robbery and being an armed habitual criminal both require proof that the defendant possessed a firearm. 720 ILCS 5/18-2(a)(2), 24-1.7(a) (West 2008).

¶ 35 Section 2-7.5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 states that, “[e]xcept as otherwise provided in a specific [s]ection, ‘firearm’ has the meaning ascribed to it in [s]ection 1.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.” 720 ILCS 5/2-7.5 (West 2008). Section 1.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act (FOID Act) provides:

“ ‘Firearm’ means any device, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas; excluding, however:

(1) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun or B-B gun which either expels a single globular projectile not exceeding .18 inch in diameter and which has a maximum muzzle velocity of less than 700 feet per second or breakable paint balls containing washable marking colors;

(2) any device used exclusively for signalling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission;

(3) any device used exclusively for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or similar industrial ammunition; and

(4) an antique firearm (other than a machine-gun) which, although designed as a weapon, the Department of State Police finds by reason of the date of its manufacture, value, design, and other characteristics is primarily a collector’s item and is not likely to be used as a weapon.” 430 ILCS 65/1.1 (West 2008).

¶ 36 While this statutory definition excludes some specific types of firearms, the term “firearm” is defined broadly, including “any device, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas.” *Id.*; see also *People v. Toy*, 407 Ill. App. 3d 272, 287 (2011). Thus, contrary to Fields’ assertion that the State must prove the gun is a firearm by direct or physical evidence, unequivocal testimony of a witness that the defendant held a gun is circumstantial evidence sufficient to establish that a defendant is armed during a robbery. *People v. Lee*, 376 Ill. App. 3d 951, 955 (2007); *People v. Thomas*, 189 Ill. App. 3d 365, 371 (1989).

¶ 37 Fields argues this case is controlled by *People v. Ross*, 229 Ill. 2d 255 (2008). The *Ross* court held that the State had produced insufficient evidence of a “dangerous weapon” in an armed robbery case where the victim testified that the gun was small, portable, and concealable, and a police officer testified that the gun was a .177-caliber pellet gun with a three-inch barrel. *Id.* at 276-77. However, the current version of the armed robbery statute deleted the requirement of proof of a “dangerous weapon” when the defendant is armed with a firearm. See 720 ILCS 5/18-2(a)(2) (West 2008); *Toy*, 407 Ill. App. 3d at 291. In this case, Rowell testified that Fields held a black gun at his side during the robbery. There is no evidence suggesting the gun falls within the statutory exception to the general, broad definition of a firearm in the FOID Act, nor is this a case where the State destroyed the gun, precluding the defendant from mounting a defense. See *People v. Crowder*, 323 Ill. App. 3d 710, 712-13 (2001).

¶ 38 For the first time in his answer to the State’s petition for rehearing, defendant argues that his armed habitual criminal conviction is void in light of *People v. Aguilar*, 2013 IL 112116. In

Aguilar, 2013 IL 112116, ¶ 22, our supreme court found the Class 4 version of the AUUW statute (720 ILCS 5/24-1.6(a)(1), (a)(3)(A)(d) (West 2008)) to be unconstitutional in violation of the second amendment right to bear arms. When a statute is declared unconstitutional, it is void *ab initio*, or as though the law had never been passed. See *People v. Tellez-Valencia*, 188 Ill. 2d 523, 526 (1999).

¶ 39 Defendant maintains that because his prior conviction for the Class 4 form of AUUW under case No. 05 CR 17736 is void under *Aguilar*, the State could not rely on this now void conviction as a predicate offense for armed habitual criminal. Therefore, it failed to prove an essential element of the offense of armed habitual criminal.

¶ 40 The recent case of *People v. Dunmore*, 2013 IL App (1st) 121170, is instructive. In *Dunmore*, the defendant pled guilty and was convicted of one count of AUUW and was sentenced to 18 months' probation. After a subsequent finding that the defendant violated the terms of his probation, the probation was revoked and the defendant was sentenced to two years imprisonment. The defendant appealed the revocation of probation and while his appeal was pending, the Illinois Supreme Court decided *Aguilar*, 2013 IL 112116. *Dunmore*, 2013 IL App (1st) 121170, ¶ 1. The defendant maintained that based on *Aguilar*, his conviction and subsequent probation revocation should be vacated. The State agreed, but requested that the case be remanded so that it could reinstate the charges that had been nol-prossed as part of the defendant's guilty plea. The defendant then asked this court to leave the void conviction for AUUW and sentence of probation in place, and limit our consideration solely to the subsequent revocation of probation. *Dunmore*, 2013 IL App (1st) 121170, ¶ 7.

¶ 41 In accordance with *Aguilar*, the *Dunmore* court vacated the defendant's conviction for AUUW because it was void, noting that it had a duty to vacate the void conviction and not just the subsequent revocation of probation. *Id.* ¶ 9. The court also declined the State's request to remand the cause to the trial court subsequent to vacating the AUUW to allow the State to reinstate nol-prossed charges. The court noted that it would not render an advisory opinion on whether any reinstated charges would pass constitutional muster. *Dunmore*, 2013 IL App (1st) 121170, ¶ 12.

¶ 42 We recognize that the procedural posture of *Dunmore* differs from this case. Unlike the defendant's AUUW conviction in *Dunmore*, defendant's conviction for AUUW in No. 05 CR 17736 is not at issue here, nor do we make any findings as to whether *Aguilar* would be applicable to that conviction on a collateral attack. However, because defendant's case is pending on direct appeal in this court, similar to the court in *Dunmore* we cannot ignore *Aguilar*'s effects on his conviction for armed habitual criminal. *Dunmore*, 2013 IL App (1st) 121170, ¶ 10; see also *People v. Gersch*, 135 Ill. 2d 384, 397 (1990) (judicial decisions that declare a statute unconstitutional apply to cases pending on direct review).

¶ 43 A person commits the offense of armed habitual criminal when "he or she receives, sells, possesses, or transfers any firearm after having been convicted" of two qualifying offenses. 720 ILCS 5/24-1.7 (West 2008). Count I of the indictment alleged that defendant committed the offense of armed habitual criminal when defendant knowingly possessed a firearm after having been convicted of armed robbery in case number 06 CR 14139 and AUUW in case number 05 CR 17736. The parties stipulated to these prior convictions during trial. The prior

convictions were elements of the offense of armed habitual criminal that the State was required to prove. 720 ILCS 5/24-1.7(a) (West 2008); *People v. Davis*, 405 Ill. App. 3d 585, 597 (2010).

¶ 44 Similar to *Dunmore*, we cannot allow defendant’s 2005 Class 4 AUUW conviction, which we now know is based on a statute that was found to be unconstitutional and void *ab initio* in *Aguilar*, to stand as a predicate offense for defendant’s armed habitual criminal conviction, where the State is required to prove each element of the Class 4 AUUW beyond a reasonable doubt. A void conviction for the Class 4 form of AUUW found to be unconstitutional in *Aguilar* cannot now, nor can it ever, serve as a predicate offense for any charge. Because the issue was raised while defendant’s appeal was pending, we are bound to apply *Aguilar* and vacate defendant’s armed habitual criminal conviction because the State could not prove an element of the offense of armed habitual criminal through the use of a predicate felony conviction that is void *ab initio*.

¶ 45 We emphasize that we are not vacating defendant’s AUUW conviction in 05 CR 17736 pursuant to *Aguilar*. We decline to address whether formal proceedings for collateral relief may be available to defendant to vacate his 2005 felony UUW conviction. We also decline to issue an advisory opinion as to *Aguilar*’s retroactivity to cases on collateral review. See *Dunmore*, 2013 IL App (1st) 121170, ¶ 12.

¶ 46 III. The Armed Robbery Sentence

¶ 47 In his opening brief, defendant argued that the 15-year statutory enhancement of his armed robbery sentences under section 18-2(b) was unconstitutional. 720 ILCS 5/18-2(b) (West 2008). A constitutional challenge to a statute may be raised at any time and is subject to *de novo* review. *People v. Robinson*, 2011 IL App (1st) 100078, ¶ 12. A statute bears a strong presumption that it is constitutional; defendant bears the burden of overcoming that presumption and clearly showing that the statute is unconstitutional. *People v. Sharpe*, 216 Ill. 2d 481, 487 (2005).

¶ 48 As defendant correctly noted, the 15-year firearm sentencing enhancement for armed robbery was declared unconstitutional in *People v. Hauschild*, 226 Ill. 2d 63, 86-87 (2007) (a 15-year sentence enhancement for armed robbery while armed with a firearm, imposed under the same armed robbery statute as in the instant case, violated the proportionate-penalties clause of the Illinois Constitution (Ill. Const. 1970, art. I, § 11), because the penalty for that offense was “more severe than the penalty for the identical offense of armed violence predicated on robbery with a category I or category II weapon”). The State countered that the legislature subsequently passed a statutory amendment (Pub. Act 95-688, § 4 (eff. Oct. 23, 2007)), reviving the sentencing enhancement. The parties recognized a split in the districts as to whether the sentencing enhancement had been revived (First and Fifth Districts ruled that Public Act 95-688 revived the 15-year enhancement in the armed robbery statute in *People v. Malone*, 2012 IL App (1st) 110517, ¶ 90, *People v. Brown*, 2012 IL App (5th) 100452, ¶¶ 15-16, and *People v. Williams*, 2012 IL App (1st) 100126, ¶ 55 (*dicta*), and the Third and Fourth Districts held that the statutory amendment did not revive the sentencing enhancement, which was found to be unconstitutional and void *ab initio* under *Hauschild* in *People v. Blair*,

2012 IL App (3d) 100743-U, ¶ 5, *appeal allowed*, No. 114122 (Ill. May 30, 2012), and *People v. Gillespie*, 2012 IL App (4th) 110151, ¶ 54).

¶ 49 While the petition for rehearing was pending, our supreme court resolved the issue of whether Public Act 95-688 revived the 15-year sentencing enhancement in *People v. Blair*, 2013 IL 114122, ¶¶ 27-38. The *Blair* court held that because the proportionate penalties problem was eliminated by the enactment of Public Act 95-688, the offense of armed robbery while armed with a firearm was revived and therefore the use of the statutory enhanced sentencing range for that offense was not unconstitutional. In accordance with *Blair*, we hold that Public Act 95-688 effectively revived section 18-2(b) of the Code and therefore the 15-year sentence enhancement imposed in this case is constitutional. *Id.*; 720 ILCS 5/18-2(b) (West 2008).

¶ 50 CONCLUSION

¶ 51 We conclude that Fields received effective assistance of counsel. We also conclude that the evidence against Fields was sufficient to convict him of armed robbery and affirm his conviction and sentence but vacate his conviction for armed habitual criminal.

¶ 52 Affirmed in part and reversed in part.