

50 So.3d 99  
District Court of Appeal of Florida,  
Fourth District.

STATE of Florida, Appellant,

v.

Justin WARNER, Appellee.

No. 4D09–2826. | Dec. 15, 2010.

### Synopsis

**Background:** Defendant pled no contest to aggravated fleeing and eluding. The Seventeenth Judicial Circuit Court, Broward County, [Matthew I. Destry, J.](#), withheld adjudication and placed defendant on probation. State appealed.

**Holdings:** The District Court of Appeal, [Gerber, J.](#), held that:

[1] trial court was not authorized to withhold adjudication or to refuse to revoke defendant's driver's license, and

[2] defendant was entitled to withdraw plea on remand.

Reversed and remanded.

West Headnotes (2)

[1] **Automobiles**

🔑 In General; Grounds

**Sentencing and Punishment**

🔑 Other particular offenses

Where defendant pleaded no contest to aggravated fleeing and eluding, trial court was not authorized to withhold adjudication or to refuse to revoke defendant's driver's license. [West's F.S.A. § 316.1935.](#)

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[2] **Criminal Law**

🔑 Mandate and proceedings in lower court

Defendant would be entitled to withdraw his plea on remand following appellate reversal of

trial court's unauthorized decision to withhold adjudication upon defendant's plea of no contest to aggravated fleeing and eluding, where trial court advised defendant that it would impose a downward departure sentence if defendant entered a plea.

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

### Attorneys and Law Firms

\***100** [Bill McCollum](#), Attorney General, Tallahassee, and Heidi L. Bettendorf, Assistant Attorney General, West Palm Beach, for appellant.

Carey Haughwout, Public Defender, and Emily Ross-Booker, Assistant Public Defender, West Palm Beach, for appellee.

### Opinion

[GERBER, J.](#)

The issue presented is whether the circuit court erred in withholding adjudication of guilt and failing to revoke the driver's license of a defendant who committed aggravated fleeing and eluding. We find that [section 316.1935, Florida Statutes \(2008\)](#), prohibited the court from withholding adjudication of guilt and required the court to revoke the defendant's driver's license. Therefore, we reverse.

The state charged the defendant with aggravated fleeing and eluding and open carrying of a weapon. At a hearing, the circuit court offered that if the defendant pled no contest to the charges, the court would withhold adjudication of the defendant's guilt and would place the defendant on probation for eighteen months. The defendant responded that he wished to accept the offer. The court asked the state if it objected to the agreement. The state responded “yes.” The court then asked the state if the court's offer was “nonetheless a legal sentence.” The state responded, “No. According to the statute[,] fleeing and alluding [sic] should be an adjudication with a one year [license] revocation.” Despite the state's objection, the court stated that it was not going to adjudicate the defendant for the following reasons: “[T]his defendant has no prior history of criminal activity, has led a law [-]abiding life for a substantial period of time before the commission of the present offense, and I find [this] to be an offense that was committed in an unsophisticated manner[;] it was

an isolated incident for which this defendant has shown remorse.” The court then accepted the defendant’s plea, withheld adjudication, and placed the defendant on probation. The state renewed its objection to the sentence before the hearing concluded.

[1] This appeal followed. The state argues that [section 316.1935, Florida Statutes \(2008\)](#), prohibited the court from withholding adjudication and required the court to revoke the defendant’s driver’s license. We agree with the state. [Section 316.1935](#), entitled “Fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer; aggravated fleeing or eluding,” provides, in pertinent part:

(5) The court shall revoke, for a period not less than 1 year nor exceeding 5 years, the driver’s license of any operator of a motor vehicle convicted of a violation of subsection (1), subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4).

(6) ... [N]o court may suspend, defer, or withhold adjudication of guilt or imposition of sentence for any violation of this section....

§ 316.1935, Fla. Stat. (2008). As we held in [State v. Scriber](#), 991 So.2d 969 (Fla. 4th DCA 2008), “[s]ection 316.1935(6) clearly prohibits a withhold of adjudication for a [section 316.1935](#) violation.” *Id.* at 970. We further held that [section 316.1935](#) prevailed over the downward departure statute, [section 921.0026, Florida Statutes](#), for two reasons. First, “[b]ecause [[section 316.1935](#)] is the later

promulgated statute, [section 316.1935\(6\)](#) should prevail as the last expression of legislative intent on the subject of sentencing for an aggravated fleeing and eluding charge.” *Id.* (internal quotations and citation omitted). Second, because “[section 316.1935\(6\)](#) specifically addresses sentencing under [section 316.1935](#) ... [t]he more specific statute is \*101 considered to be an exception to the general terms of the more comprehensive statute [[section 921.0026](#)].” *Id.* (internal quotations and citation omitted).

[2] Thus, the circuit court erred by withholding adjudication under the premise that such a sentence was a permissible downward departure. The court similarly erred in failing to revoke the defendant’s driver’s license for a period not less than one year nor exceeding five years. Consequently, we reverse and remand to the circuit court. Because the transcript makes clear that the circuit court advised the defendant that it would impose a downward departure sentence if the defendant entered a plea, the court on remand must permit the defendant to withdraw his plea. [State v. Gosier](#), 737 So.2d 1121, 1123–24 (Fla. 4th DCA 1999).

*Reversed and remanded.*

MAY and DAMOORGIAN, JJ., concur.

#### Parallel Citations

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