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## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

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CLARENCE BROOKS,	)		
Petitioner,	)		
v.	į	CASE NO. 80	,768
STATE OF FLORIDA,	)		
Respondent.	)		
	)		

# REPLY BRIEF OF PETITIONER ON THE MERITS

NANCY A. DANIELS PUBLIC DEFENDER SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

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#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

CLARENCE BROOKS,

Petitioner,

Vs.

Case No. 80,768

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Respondent.

)

#### REPLY BRIEF OF PETITIONER

#### ARGUMENT

I. CONSECUTIVE OVERALL SENTENCES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED UNDER SECTION 775.084, FLORIDA STATUTES, FOR CRIMES GROWING OUT OF A SINGLE CRIMINAL EPISODE.

The state construes the trial judge's sentencing discretion too broadly. Beyond dispute, outside the parameters of habitual offender and firearm mandatory-minimum sentencing and subject to constitutional and guidelines limitations, a trial judge has discretion to impose consecutive sentences for crimes committed in a single episode. However, the state's argument, at pages 6-7 of the answer brief that the trial court "possesses unfettered discretion" to impose consecutive sentences ignores Palmer v. State, 438 So.2d 1 (Fla. 1983); Daniels v. State, 595 So.2d 952 (Fla. 1992); and Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.701(d)12.

Also, petitioner disagrees with respondent's view that section 775.021(2), Florida Statutes, makes Chapter 775 applicable to all other sections of the criminal code not specifically exempted. The specific wording of the provision makes it applicable only to "offenses defined by other statutes,"

not the entire criminal code. Section 775.021(1), in contrast, applies to "[t]he provisions of this code and offenses defined by other statutes," i.e., sentencing and substantive offense provisions alike.

Respondent argues, at page 7 of the answer brief, that as <a href="Palmer">Palmer</a> and <a href="Daniels">Daniels</a> concern mandatory minimum sentences, they impose no limitation on the discretion granted by section 775.021(4)(a) to the trial court to impose consecutive sentences. However, that provision makes no distinction between mandatory minimum and overall sentences. Each sanction is a sentence, and thus each should presumably fall within the ambit of the provision. Yet clearly, the trial judge's sentencing discretion over mandatory minimum terms is circumscribed by the holdings in <a href="Palmer">Palmer</a> and <a href="Daniels">Daniels</a>. Section 775.021(4)(a) must therefore be susceptible of limits in this respect.

The state argues for an expedient construction of the word "case." It is a word with several possible meanings, among them a situation or set of circumstances and a lawsuit. The rule of lenity in section 775.021(1) requires that the word be construed as a lawsuit, the definition most favorable to the accused.

Finally, in a footnote at page 7 of the answer brief, respondent claims that the language in section 775.084, that the court "shall sentence the habitual offender as follows", does not support petitioner's argument. True enough, but meaningless. Nor does the language support respondent's argument. It has no impact on this issue whatsoever. The fact that the statute authorizes enhanced penalties for crimes committed by a person

designated a "habitual offender" carries no ramifications for the total sanction authorized.

#### CONCLUSION

Based on the arguments contained herein and in the initial brief, petitioner requests that this Honorable Court vacate his sentences and remand with appropriate directions.

Respectfully submitted,

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### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished to Laura Rush, Assistant Attorney General, by delivery to The Capitol, Plaza Level, Tallahassee, FL, on this 15th day of January, 1993.

GLEN P. GIFFORD

ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDER