IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

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SCOTT PAUL BOUTERS

Petitioner,

vs.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Respondent.

DCA CASE NO. 93-504

Supreme Court Case No.

PETITIONER'S BRIEF ON JURISDICTION

JAMES B. GIBSON PUBLIC DEFENDER SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

/ S.C. VAN VOORHEES
ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDER
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE NO.
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
TABLE OF CITATIONS	ii
STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS	1
SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT	3
ARGUMENT	4
THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION TO ACCEPT THE INSTANT CASE IN WHICH THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL SPECIFICALLY UPHELD THE VALIDITY OF SECTION 784.048(3), FLORIDA STATUTES.	
CONCLUSION	5
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
APPENDIX	7

i

TABLE OF CITATIONS

CASES CITED: <u>PAGE NO</u>. Scott Bouters v. State 19 FLW D 678 (Fla. 5th DCA March 25, 1994) 7 **OTHER AUTHORITIES CITED:** Section 784.048(3), Florida Statutes 2 Section 784.048(4), Florida Statutes

Rule 9.030(2)(a)(i), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure 3, 4

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

SCOTT PAUL BOUTERS)
Petitioner,	
vs.) DCA CASE NO. 93-504
STATE OF FLORIDA,) Supreme Court Case No
Respondent.)

PETITIONER'S BRIEF ON JURISDICTION

STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS

On September 18, 1992, Barbara Sue Akers contacted the Orange County Sheriff's office and advised them that the defendant, her ex-boyfriend, had been harassing her by calling her on the telephone and making threats. She told the sheriff that the defendant had beaten her in the past and threatened to kill her and that she had obtained a domestic violence injunction against him which was still in force. She said that the defendant had come uninvited into to her home that day and left only when the sheriff's office was called. (R 15-17)

The defendant was charged with the third-degree felony of Aggravated Stalking, Section 784.048(4), Florida Statutes. (R 20)

The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the charge on the ground that the statute on which the charge was based was impermissibly vague and overbroad, rendering it unconstitutional as repugnant to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

to the Constitution of the United States. (R 61)

A hearing was held to argue the motion, but the judge summarily denied it based solely on a reading of the defendant's previously-filed memorandum of law, without hearing any further argument from the state or the defense. (TR 2)

The defendant entered a no-contest plea to the charge on February 15, 1993, reserving the right to appeal. (R 10, 34, 35)

A sentence of 24 months in the department of corrections was imposed. (R 12)

The defendant filed a timely notice of appeal, and the case was reviewed by the 5th District Court of Appeals. The decision of the trial court was affirmed in an opinion which specifically found that Section 784.048(3), Florida Statutes, known as the Florida Stalking Law, was facially constitutional. (Appendix A)

A notice of intent to seek discretionary review was timely filed. This proceeding follows.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

Florida Rule of Appellate procedure 9.030(2)(A)(i) provides that this Honorable Court has discretionary jurisdiction to review a decision of a district court of appeal which expressly declares valid a state statute. Thus, in the instant case, wherein the Court expressly declared Section 784.048(3), Florida Statutes constitutional, this Court has jurisdiction to accept the case for review.

ARGUMENT

THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION TO ACCEPT THE INSTANT CASE IN WHICH THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL SPECIFICALLY UPHELD THE VALIDITY OF SECTION 784.048(3), FLORIDA STATUTES.

Florida Rule of Appellate procedure 9.030(2)(A)(i) provides that this Honorable Court has discretionary jurisdiction to review a decision of a district court of appeal which expressly declares valid a state statute. In the instant case the District Court of Appeal specifically ruled Section 784.048(3), Florida Statutes to be constitutional, rejecting the argument that the statute is unconstitutionally vague. The statute involves an issue critical to the criminal justice system. This court should accept the instant case for review and decide the constitutionality of Section 784.048(3), Florida Statutes

CONCLUSION

For the reasons expressed herein, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Honorable Court exercise its discretionary jurisdiction and review the decision of the Fifth District Court of Appeal herein.

> Respectfully submitted, JAMES B. GIBSON PUBLIC DEFENDER SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

S.C. VAN VOORHEES ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDER Fla. Bar #109503 112 Orange Avenue Daytona Beach, Fl. 32014 (904) 252-3367

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been served upon the Honorable Robert A. Butterworth, Attorney General, 210 N. Palmetto Ave., Suite 447, Daytona Beach, Fla. 32114, in his basket at the Fifth District Court of Appeal; and mailed to Scott P. Bouters, DC# 370511, Housing 5, Quad 4, Central Florida Reception Center Main Unit, Orlando, Florida 32862-8040, on this 14th day of April, 1994.

S.C. Van Voorhees ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDER

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

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SCOTT PAUL BOUTERS

Petitioner,

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STATE OF FLORIDA,

Respondent.

DCA CASE NO. 93-504

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APPENDIX

Scott Bouters v. State, 19 FLW D 678 (Fla. 5th DCA March 25, 1994)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

FIFTH DISTRICT

JANUARY TERM 1994

NOT FINAL UNTIL THE TIME EXPIRES TO FILE REHEARING MOTION, AND,

SCOTT BOUTERS,

Appellant,

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STATE OF FLORIDA,

Appellee.

Opinion filed March 25, 1994

Appeal from the Circuit Court for Orange County, Richard F. Conrad, Judge.

James B. Gibson, Public Defender, and S. C. Van Voorhees, Assistant Public Defender, Daytona Beach, for Appellant.

Robert A. Butterworth, Attorney General, Tallahassee, and Michael J. Neimand, Assistant Attorney General, Parker D. Thomson, Special Assistant Attorney General, and Carol A. Licko, Special Assistant Attorney General, Miami, for Appellee.

PER CURIAM.

The appellant, Scott Bouters, was charged with the offense of aggravated stalking pursuant to section 784.048(3), Florida Statutes (Supp. 1992), known as the Florida Stalking Law. He moved to dismiss on the ground that such statute is facially unconstitutional because of vagueness and overbreadth. Following denial of that motion, he pled nolo contendere and then filed the instant appeal. Without belaboring the issue, we find the aforesaid statute to be facially constitutional, and basically agree with the analysis of that

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CASE NO.: 93-504

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statute as found in <u>State v. Pallas</u>, 1 Fla. L. Weekly Supp. 442 (Fla. 11th Cir. June 9, 1993). In respect to the argument that the definition of the word "harasses" in subsection (1)(a) of the statute is vague because of the nonspecific term "serves no legitimate purpose," we agree with the analysis in <u>State v. Bossie</u>, 1 Fla. L. Weekly Supp. 465, 466 (Fla. Brevard County Ct. June 22, 1993), that the statute, read in its entirety, renders that particular phrase superfluous, hence, harmless.

-2-

AFFIRMED.

DAUKSCH, COBB and GRIFFIN, JJ., concur.