#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

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IRMA RAMIREZ,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE HONORABLE E. RANDOLPH BENTLEY as Circuit Judge Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit,

Respondent.

SID J. WHITE
DEC 12 1995
CLERK, PORTINE COURT
By DYPY
Chics Departy Clerk

FILED

Case No. 86,905

DCA No. 95-00914

### BRIEF OF RESPONDENT ON JURISDICTION

THOMAS C. MACDONALD, JR. Florida Bar No. 049318 SHACKLEFORD, FARRIOR, STALLINGS & EVANS, P.A. Post Office Box 3324 Tampa, Florida 33601 (813) 273-5000 Counsel for Respondent

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### STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The parties will be referred to herein as "petitioner" and "respondent." For purposes of jurisdiction only, the respondent does not contradict the statement of facts by the petitioner insofar as it deals with the events in the trial court. As appears in the argument section, the respondent strongly disputes the petitioner's interpretation of the opinion of the District Court of Appeal in this case.

#### SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

This Court does not have jurisdiction because the opinion below did not involve the statute cited in the certified questions in <u>Walker v. Bentley</u>, 660 So.2d 313 (Fla. 2d DCA 1995), nor does it even discuss the constitutionality of the statute which is involved in this case.

#### **ARGUMENT**

<u>Walker v. Bentley</u>, 660 So.2d 313 (Fla. 2d DCA 1995) solely involved an interpretation of Section 741.30(8)(a), <u>Florida</u> <u>Statutes</u> (1994 Supp.) whereas, the present case involves an interpretation of Section 784.046(9)(a), <u>Florida Statutes</u> (1994 Supp.).

Florida has two entirely different mechanisms for dealing with the domestic aspects of our violent society. One is the statutory scheme found in Section 784.046, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, which deals with <u>repeat violence</u> by <u>any</u> person (whether or not a family member of the victim) against the same victim or a member of that victim's immediate family, Section 784.086(1)(b), <u>Florida Statutes</u>. This is the <u>only</u> statute involved in this case.

The other mechanism is found in Sections 741.28, 741.29, 741.2901, 741.2902, and 741.30, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, the statute involved in <u>Walker</u>. This requires no prior violent act, but does require that the violator and victim be members of the same family or household, who have resided or are residing in the same dwelling unit. That statute is not involved here; however, it significantly contains a legislative pronouncement that its provisions are <u>not</u> to

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be enforced by indirect criminal contempt, Section 741.2901(2), <u>Florida Statutes</u>, a significant difference recognized by the District Court of Appeal in <u>Lopez v. Bentley</u>, 660 So.2d 1138, 1139 (Fla. 2d DCA 1995) by holding:

> Unlike Section 741.2901(2), there is no legislative prohibition against a trial court exercising its indirect criminal contempt powers to enforce an injunction for protection against repeat violence under Section 784.046(9)(a).

The decision in this case therefore could not logically involve the same issues certified to this Court by the District Court of Appeal as involving questions of great public importance. It would be a linguistic <u>non-sequitur</u>. Although there are indeed certain analogies to be drawn by way of argument from the <u>Walker</u> precedent, this falls short of creating <u>jurisdiction</u> in this Court. In other words, a case involving apples may be similar to one relating to oranges, but unless they conflict on a common issue of law (and no such argument is made here), there is no jurisdiction.

The fact that the District Court of Appeal cited <u>Walker</u> might in some instances create jurisdiction, <u>see State v. Lofton</u>, 534 So.2d 1148 (Fla. 1988). However, such a citation does not serve that purpose here because in this case the District Court of Appeal expressly distinguished <u>Walker</u>, as quoted above, based upon differences in the statutes.

Petitioner argues that jurisdiction in this case is also present because the decision upholds the validity of a Florida statute. She makes this argument by claiming that ". . . the Second District's opinion <u>expressly</u> found the statute on repeat

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violence valid . . ." (emphasis supplied) (Petitioner's brief on jurisdiction p.5). There is <u>no</u> such language in the opinion in this case, and therefore no constitutional basis for jurisdiction can exist on this basis.

### CONCLUSION

Jurisdiction should be denied, and the petition dismissed.

Respectfully Submitted,

THOMAS C. MACDONALD, JR. Florida Bar No. 049318 SHACKLEFORD, FARRIOR, STALLINGS & EVANS, P.A. Post Office Box 3324 Tampa, Florida 33601 (813) 273-5000 Counsel for Respondent

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by U.S. Mail to: Deborah K. Brueckheimer, Esquire, Public Defender's Office, Polk County Courthouse, Post Office Box 9000, Drawer-PD, Bartow, Florida 33830-9000; and, Margot Osborne, Esquire, Assistant State Attorney, State Attorney's Office, Bartow, Florida 33830; this 11th day of December, 1995.

Attorney Attorney

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