

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF FLORIDA

Dimitric Tyrese Ellis v. State of Florida

No. 5D2024-2053, Fifth District Court of Appeal of Florida (July 3, 2025)

SUMMARY

The Fifth District Court of Appeal held that Dimitric Tyrese Ellis’s convictions for possession of a firearm and possession of ammunition by a convicted felon under section 790.23(1), Florida Statutes, violated double jeopardy because the possessions were simultaneous and not clearly separate in time and space. The court affirmed the denial of Ellis’s motions for judgment of acquittal, vacated the ammunition conviction as the lesser offense, and remanded.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Fifth District Court of Appeal of Florida
WRITING FOR THE COURT	KILBANE, J.; HARRIS, J.; SOUD, J.
JURISDICTION	Fifth District Court of Appeal of Florida
DECIDED	July 3, 2025
DOCKET	5D2024-2053
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appeal from convictions for possession of a firearm by a convicted felon and possession of ammunition by a convicted felon.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The opinion does not expressly state a standard of review. The judgment-of-acquittal ruling was affirmed without comment, and the double-jeopardy issue was reviewed as a legal issue.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published opinion
PARTIES	Dimitric Tyrese Ellis v. State of Florida

TOPICS

- double jeopardy
- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure
- statutory interpretation
- remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure
- constitutional law
- statutory interpretation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court erred in denying Ellis's motions for judgment of acquittal.
2. Whether separate convictions for possession of a firearm and possession of ammunition by a convicted felon under section 790.23(1), Florida Statutes (2023), violated double jeopardy when the firearm and ammunition were possessed simultaneously or were not clearly separate in time and space.
3. If the dual convictions violated double jeopardy, which conviction should be vacated.

HOLDINGS

1. The denial of Ellis's motions for judgment of acquittal was affirmed without further comment.
2. Separate convictions for possession of a firearm and possession of ammunition under section 790.23(1), Florida Statutes (2023), violate double jeopardy when the felon simultaneously possesses the firearm and ammunition, or when the items are not clearly separate in both time and space.
3. The conviction for possession of ammunition, Count 2, must be vacated as the lesser offense, while the conviction for possession of a firearm, Count 1, remains affirmed.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“As the statute uses the word “any” before a disjunctive list of items a felon may not possess, more than one conviction for possession under section 790.23(1) would violate double jeopardy principles.” (2)

“Where the gun and the magazine were found within the vehicle in which Ellis was detained, we cannot say that the items were “clearly separate in both time and space.”” (3)

“Thus, we remand to the trial court solely to vacate Ellis’s conviction on Count 2 for possession of ammunition by a convicted felon—the lesser offense.” (3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Law enforcement detained Ellis after responding to a suspicious-persons report and finding him outside a vacant residence. After Ellis was taken to the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office, officers found a firearm with a 9mm round in the chamber and a loaded 9mm magazine in two locations in the backseat of the patrol vehicle where Ellis had been detained. Officers also found 9mm ammunition among Ellis's personal items in the vacant residence.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A jury found Ellis guilty of both offenses, and the circuit court entered convictions on both counts. The trial court sentenced Ellis only on Count 1 but declined to vacate Count 2 after Ellis moved to vacate it on double-jeopardy grounds. Ellis appealed, challenging the denial of his motions for judgment of acquittal and asserting that the dual convictions violated double jeopardy.

DISPOSITION

other

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

Remand solely for the trial court to vacate Ellis's conviction on Count 2 for possession of ammunition by a convicted felon. Count 1 and the denial of the motions for judgment of acquittal are affirmed.

CASES CITED

- Perri v. State, 154 So. 3d 1204, 1205 (Fla. 2d DCA 2015)
- Boyd v. State, 17 So. 3d 818 (Fla. 4th DCA 2009)
- Francis v. State, 41 So. 3d 975, 975 (Fla. 5th DCA 2010)
- Haskins v. State, 43 So. 3d 876 (Fla. 5th DCA 2010)
- Bell v. State, 122 So. 3d 958, 961 (Fla. 2d DCA 2013)
- Strain v. State, 77 So. 3d 796, 797 (Fla. 4th DCA 2011)
- Nicholson v. State, 757 So. 2d 1227, 1228 (Fla. 4th DCA 2000)
- Olivard v. State, 831 So. 2d 823, 824 (Fla. 4th DCA 2002)
- Hatcher v. State, 401 So. 3d 571, 572 (Fla. 2d DCA 2025)
- State v. Shelley, 176 So. 3d 914, 919-20 (Fla. 2015)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL STATE OF FLORIDA
_____ Case No. 5D2024-2053 LT Case No. 2023-CF-012723-A
_____ DIMITRIC TYRESE ELLIS, Appellant, v. STATE OF
FLORIDA, Appellee. _____ On appeal from the Circuit Court for
Duval County. R. Anthony Salem, Judge. Matthew J. Metz, Public Defender, and Joseph
Chloupek, Assistant Public Defender, Daytona Beach, for Appellant.

James Uthmeier, Attorney General, and Virginia Chester Harris, Senior Assistant Attorney General, Tallahassee, for Appellee. July 3, 2025 KILBANE, J. Dimitric Ellis (“Ellis”) appeals his convictions for possession of a firearm by a convicted felon (Count 1) and possession of ammunition by a convicted felon (Count 2)—both under section 790.23(1), Florida Statutes (2023).

On appeal, Ellis asserts the trial court erred in denying his motions for judgment of acquittal¹ and that his convictions violated double jeopardy because they emanated from virtually simultaneous possession under section 790.23(1).

Because his convictions violate double jeopardy, we remand to the trial court to vacate the conviction on Count 2. Facts In response to a suspicious persons’ report, law enforcement attempted to apprehend Ellis and other individuals matching the report’s description who were located outside a vacant residence. Ellis tried to evade and physically resist several officers before ultimately being detained, alone, in the backseat of a patrol vehicle.

After escorting Ellis to the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office, an officer found a gun with a bullet in the chamber as well as a loaded magazine—all 9mm—in two locations in the backseat of the vehicle, in which Ellis had been detained. Officers also recovered 9mm ammunition among Ellis's personal items in the vacant residence.

After a jury found Ellis guilty and the trial court entered convictions on both counts, Ellis moved to vacate Count 2 as violative of double jeopardy. Sharing Ellis's concern, the trial court only sentenced Ellis as to Count 1, yet the court declined to vacate the conviction for Count 2. Ellis timely appealed. Analysis "It is unlawful for any person to own or to have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric weapon or device,... if that person has" a felony conviction. § 790.23(1), (1)(a), (e), Fla. Stat. (2023) (emphasis added).

As the statute uses the word "any" before a disjunctive list of items a felon may not possess, more than one conviction for possession under section 790.23(1) would violate double jeopardy principles. See *Perri v. State*, 154 So. 3d 1204, 1205 (Fla. 2d DCA 2015) ("[B]ecause 'any' precedes the list of items a felon is 1 We affirm the trial court's denial of Ellis's motions for judgment of acquittal without further comment.

2 prohibited from possessing, double jeopardy precludes more than one conviction for possession of any of the items listed[.]" (citing *Boyd v. State*, 17 So. 3d 818 (Fla. 4th DCA 2009))); see also Antonin Scalia & Bryan A. Garner, *Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts* 119 (2012) (noting disjunctive list of prohibitions, conveyed by use of or rather than and, is violated when any single prohibited act is performed).

This Court has held that dual convictions for possession of a firearm and ammunition under section 790.23(1) violate double jeopardy where a felon possessed a loaded firearm. See *Francis v. State*, 41 So. 3d 975, 975 (Fla. 5th DCA 2010); *Haskins v. State*, 43 So. 3d 876 (Fla. 5th DCA 2010). Simultaneous possession has also been applied to situations where the firearm and ammunition were somewhat separated.

See *Bell v. State*, 122 So. 3d 958, 961 (Fla. 2d DCA 2013) (finding simultaneous possession during traffic stop where ammunition was found in defendant's pocket and a gun in his vehicle's glovebox); *Boyd*, 17 So. 3d at 818 (finding simultaneous possession where gun was near the bed and ammunition in the closet of the same room); cf. *Strain v. State*, 77 So. 3d 796, 797 (Fla.

4th DCA 2011) ("Although the firearm and the ammunition were found at two separate times, the defendant's possession of the firearm and the ammunition were not 'clearly separate in both time and space.'" (quoting *Nicholson v. State*, 757 So. 2d 1227, 1228 (Fla. 4th DCA 2000))). Likewise, here, Ellis simultaneously possessed the firearm and ammunition in the backseat of the patrol vehicle, implicating double jeopardy.

See Francis, 41 So. 3d at 975. Where the gun and the magazine were found within the vehicle in which Ellis was detained, we cannot say that the items were “clearly separate in both time and space.” See Strain, 77 So. 3d at 797; Boyd, 17 So. 3d at 818; Bell, 122 So. 3d at 961.

The evidence also indicates Ellis possessed the gun and ammunition while in the vacant residence and that the ammunition found in the vehicle was from the supply of 9mm ammunition found in the vacant residence. Thus, the ammunition found in both locations indicate Ellis’s possession of each was also not “clearly separate in time and space.” See Strain, 77 So.

3d at 797. 3 Thus, we remand to the trial court solely to vacate Ellis’s conviction on Count 2 for possession of ammunition by a convicted felon—the lesser offense.² See Perri, 154 So. 3d at 1205 (“[T]he proper remedy for a double jeopardy violation through dual convictions is the vacation of the conviction for the lesser offense.” (citing *Olivard v. State*, 831 So.

2d 823, 824 (Fla. 4th DCA 2002))); *Hatcher v. State*, 401 So. 3d 571, 572 (Fla. 2d DCA 2025) (“[W]hen an appellate court concludes that dual convictions are impermissible, the court should reverse the conviction for the lesser offense and affirm the greater[.]” (quoting *State v. Shelley*, 176 So. 3d 914, 919–20 (Fla. 2015))). AFFIRMED in part; VACATED in part.

HARRIS and SOUD, JJ., concur. 2 Count 2 is the lesser offense because Count 1 carried a mandatory minimum under section 775.087(2)(a). See Strain, 77 So. 3d at 797 (Fla. 4th DCA 2011). 4 _____ Not final until disposition of any timely and authorized motion under Fla. R. App. P. 9.330 or 9.331. _____ 5