

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF FLORIDA, SECOND DISTRICT

Lee v. State of Florida

Lee · No. No. 2D2025-0078 · Decided June 12, 2026

SUMMARY

The Florida Second District Court of Appeal held that the trial court misunderstood its discretion when it treated probation reinstatement as the only possible basis for a downward departure from the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code. The court reversed and remanded for resentencing, without deciding whether a downward-departure prison sentence was factually or legally warranted.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	District Court of Appeal of Florida, Second District
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Lucas, Chief Judge; Silberman, Judge; Smith, Judge
JURISDICTION	District Court of Appeal of Florida, Second District
DECIDED	June 12, 2026
DOCKET	No. 2D2025-0078
DISPOSITION	reversed_and_remanded
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Lee appealed a judgment and sentence imposed after he admitted violating probation and entered an open plea to the court. He challenged, among other issues, the trial court's denial of his request for a downward departure from the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Orders on motions for downward departure are generally reviewed for abuse of discretion. When the issue concerns the trial court's application of an incorrect legal standard in deciding whether to exercise its discretion, review is de novo.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	published
PARTIES	Jeffrey W. Lee v. State of Florida

TOPICS

- sentencing
- sentencing guidelines
- appellate jurisdiction
- standard of review
- appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal law

criminal procedure

sentencing

appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court erred by concluding that it lacked discretion to impose a prison sentence below the Criminal Punishment Code's lowest permissible sentence.
2. Whether the appellate court had jurisdiction to review the denial of Lee's downward-departure request following his plea.

HOLDINGS

1. The trial court erred by concluding that extending Lee's probation was the only basis for imposing a downward-departure sentence. Under the Criminal Punishment Code, the court had discretion to impose a prison sentence below the lowest permissible sentence if a valid legal ground and adequate factual support for departure existed and the court determined that departure was the appropriate sentencing option.
2. The court had jurisdiction to review Lee's sentencing challenge under its precedent permitting review of unlawful sentencing errors that are not completely illegal, notwithstanding a jurisdictional conflict among Florida district courts regarding review of a downward-departure denial following a guilty plea.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"The CPC's lowest permissible sentence is not a "minimum mandatory sentence." A trial court has discretion under the CPC to depart below the lowest permissible sentence." (at 4)

"We simply hold that the trial court erred when it concluded that extending Lee's probation was the only basis upon which it could have entered a downward departure sentence." (at 5)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Lee was serving a forty-eight-month probationary term for theft, fraud, and drug-possession crimes committed in 2019, 2020, and 2021, and had violated probation numerous times. After admitting another violation and entering an open plea, Lee sought reinstatement of probation or, alternatively, a prison sentence below the 77.475-month lowest permissible sentence calculated under the Criminal Punishment Code. The trial court imposed concurrent 77.475-month prison sentences because it believed that a downward departure could be imposed only if Lee were returned to probation.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Lee was serving probation for multiple theft, fraud, and drug-possession offenses and violated probation numerous times. The trial court denied his request to reinstate probation or impose a prison sentence below the Criminal Punishment Code's lowest permissible sentence of 77.475 months, concluding that it lacked discretion to impose a shorter prison term. The court imposed concurrent 77.475-month prison sentences, and Lee timely appealed.

DISPOSITION

reversed_and_remanded

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

Remand for resentencing in accordance with the opinion, with the trial court to reconsider Lee's request under the correct understanding that it may impose a prison sentence below the lowest permissible sentence if the statutory requirements for a downward departure are satisfied.

CASES CITED

- Barnhill v. State, 140 So. 3d 1055, 1060-61 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014)
- Banks v. State, 732 So. 2d 1065, 1067-68 (Fla. 1999)
- White v. State, 350 So. 3d 401, 403 (Fla. 2d DCA 2022)
- Jones v. State, 414 So. 3d 199, 201 (Fla. 4th DCA 2025)
- Morgan v. State, 427 So. 3d 141, 144 (Fla. 2d DCA 2025)
- Wilson v. State, 306 So. 3d 1267, 1273 (Fla. 1st DCA 2020)
- Kiley v. State, 273 So. 3d 193, 194 (Fla. 5th DCA 2019)
- Fogarty v. State, 158 So. 3d 669, 671 (Fla. 4th DCA 2014)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF FLORIDA SECOND DISTRICT JEFFREY W. LEE, Appellant, v. STATE OF FLORIDA, Appellee. No. 2D2025-0078 June 12, 2026 Appeal from the Circuit Court for Sarasota County; Dana M. Moss, Judge. Jeffrey W. Lee, pro se. James Uthmeier, Attorney General, Tallahassee, and Taylor A. Schell, Assistant Attorney General, Tampa, for Appellee. LUCAS, Chief Judge.

Jeffrey Lee appeals a judgment and sentence imposed after his admitted violation of probation¹ and open plea to the court. He raises four issues for our consideration. We find merit in the third issue, in which he argues that the trial court erred in denying his request for a 1 Lee was serving a forty-eight-month term of probation for various theft, fraud, and drug possession crimes in 2019, 2020, and 2021.

He violated the terms of his probation on numerous occasions. downward departure because the trial court misunderstood that it had discretion to impose a prison sentence lower than the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code. During sentencing, the State informed the trial court that the lowest permissible sentence under the Criminal Punishment Code was 77.475 months.

Lee moved for a downward departure, asking the court to again reinstate probation. Alternatively, he requested a prison sentence of less than 77.475 months. THE COURT: I hate this for you, sir, I do, but I don't think it's appropriate to put you back on probation yet another time. And I know that's your request, but I don't think it is. MR. LEE: So – THE COURT: What I think is the appropriate – MR. LEE: Do you – THE COURT: -- is just give you the lowest permissible sentence allowed under the law.

MR. LEE: Even on that, you don't believe that there's any departure from that amount of prison time, with everything I went through with probation? THE COURT: I'm going to give you every bit of credit that you have towards the sentence. I – MR. LEE: That's crazy.

After reciting Lee's older case numbers for sentencing, the court incorporated a new violation case, and as to that case, the court remarked, "For that one again, I'm bound by the lowest permissible." (Emphasis added.) Lee continued to press his argument for a lower prison sentence. THE COURT:... [Y]ou're a very smart man. I just don't think it works for putting you on probation.

I think it's just digging a hole deeper and deeper. And I'm – MR. LEE: Right, but I – still blows my mind that even if you did that, that you didn't find that with everything that's 2 happened and – that there could have been less prison time. You could have said – instead of seventy-eight months, you could have said, because of the things that happened, they have medium weight, a little bit of weight, I'll give you fifty months.

THE COURT: Sure. MR. LEE: You know? It just blows my mind. THE COURT: -- I'm bound by the law. So if I find a basis for a downward departure – and I still have to find that it's appropriate. In this case, I found it's not going to be appropriate. So if I do a downward departure and put you back out on probation to get treatment – which I don't think is the right call here, I just don't under these circumstances.

But the law doesn't give me the discretion to say, well, even though I don't think you're a candidate for probation, it's appropriate to put you back out, you did pretty well in some areas – and you did. You finished the CORT program. You've done some things very well, and I'm hearing that. But by me finding that you're not a candidate for probation, I don't think you're amenable to continuing with this, I don't have the discretion to say, but I'll just shave some time off of this lowest permissible.

It doesn't – MR. LEE: Okay. THE COURT: It doesn't work that way. If I'm going to find a basis for downward departure, it's because I'm going to put you back out there and keep going with treatment, which I just don't think it's right to put you back on probation again. (Emphasis added.)

After the court entered concurrent prison sentences of 77.475 months on all of Lee's cases, this appeal was timely filed. We have jurisdiction.^{2 2} In *Barnhill v. State*, 140 So. 3d 1055, 1060 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014), this court concluded that appellate courts have the jurisdiction to correct

sentencing errors that are unlawful but "not completely illegal" and therefore can review a trial court's denial of a downward departure. 3 Generally, we review an order on a motion for downward departure for an abuse of discretion.

Banks v. State, 732 So. 2d 1065, 1068 (Fla. 1999). "But because the issue here revolves around the trial court's applying an incorrect standard in determining whether to exercise its discretion, we apply a de novo standard of review." *Barnhill v. State*, 140 So. 3d 1055, 1060–61 (Fla. 2d DCA 2014). *White v. State*, 350 So. 3d 401, 403 (Fla. 2d DCA 2022).

In *Banks v. State*, 732 So. 2d 1065, 1067–68 (Fla. 1999), the Florida Supreme Court established a two-part test trial courts must employ when considering a motion for downward departure of a criminal sentence: first, the court must determine "whether there is a valid legal ground and adequate factual support for that ground" for departure (whether the court can depart); second, the trial court must decide "whether departure is indeed the best sentencing option for the defendant" (whether it should depart).

As to the first step—whether a court can depart—the Fourth District drew an important distinction between lowest permissible sentences and minimum mandatory sentences in *Jones v. State*, 414 So. 3d 199, 201 (Fla. 4th DCA 2025). Jones' offense was not subject to any "minimum mandatory sentence." Jones was subject to the lowest permissible sentence as calculated by his CPC scoresheet. § 921.00265(1), Fla. Stat. (2021) ("The lowest permissible request.

We must note that there is a jurisdictional split as to whether an appellate court has jurisdiction to review a trial court's denial of a downward departure request after a guilty plea is entered. In *Wilson v. State*, 306 So. 3d 1267, 1273 (Fla. 1st DCA 2020), review granted, 2021 WL 1157838 (Fla. Mar. 26, 2021), the First District certified conflict with the decisions reached in *Barnhill*, 140 So.

3d at 1060, *Kiley v. State*, 273 So. 3d 193, 194 (Fla. 5th DCA 2019), and *Fogarty v. State*, 158 So. 3d 669, 671 (Fla. 4th DCA 2014), and concluded that a defendant may not appeal an order denying a motion for a downward departure. Since the Florida Supreme Court is currently reviewing this conflict and has not yet issued an opinion, we will abide by this court's interpretation of the law, as outlined in *Barnhill*.

4 sentence... is assumed to be the lowest appropriate sentence for the offender being sentenced. A departure sentence is prohibited unless there are mitigating circumstances or factors present as provided in s. 921.0026 which reasonably justify a departure.").

The CPC's lowest permissible sentence is not a "minimum mandatory sentence." A trial court has discretion under the CPC to depart below the lowest permissible sentence. See § 921.0026, Fla. Stat. (2021) (setting out some mitigating circumstances that may "reasonably justify" a downward departure). *Id.* (alteration in original). Recently, in *Morgan v. State*, 427 So.

3d 141, 144 (Fla. 2d DCA 2025), we reversed a trial court's denial of a downward departure motion where the trial court "erroneously found that it had 'no alternative' but to sentence Mr. Morgan according to his criminal punishment code scoresheet," when, in fact, the defendant's autism diagnosis could have supported a lower prison sentence.

The holdings in Morgan and Jones apply here. The trial court proceeded under the misconception that the only downward departure alternative to Lee's lowest permissible sentence would have been another, futile attempt at probation.

The trial court had another option. It could have, as Lee repeatedly requested, imposed a prison sentence less than 77.475 months. We express no opinion on whether there is, in fact, a viable basis for a downward departure prison sentence or, if there is, whether it would be appropriate to impose such a sentence. That will be for a judge to decide at resentencing.

We simply hold that the trial court erred when it concluded that extending Lee's probation was the only basis upon which it could have entered a downward departure sentence. On that limited basis, we reverse and remand for resentencing in accordance with this opinion. Reversed and remanded with directions. 5 SILBERMAN and SMITH, JJ., Concur. Opinion subject to revision prior to official publication.