

60 So.3d 1139, 36 Fla. L. Weekly D991
(Cite as: 60 So.3d 1139)

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District Court of Appeal of Florida,
Second District.
STATE of Florida, Petitioner,
v.
Richard T. CATALANO, Respondent,
State of Florida, Petitioner,
v.
Alexander Schermerhorn, Respondent.

Nos. 2D10-973, 2D10-974.
May 11, 2011.

Background: Drivers were convicted in county court of violation of noise control statute. Drivers appealed. The Circuit Court, Sixth Judicial Circuit, Pinellas County, found the statute unconstitutional. The State petitioned for certiorari review, and cases were consolidated.

Holding: The District Court of Appeal, [Black, J.](#), held that statute was an unconstitutional content-based restriction on speech.

Petition denied, question certified.

[Kelly, J.](#), concurring specially, with statement.

Raiden, A.J., filed concurring opinion.

West Headnotes

[\[1\]](#) **Certiorari 73** 64(1)

[73](#) Certiorari
[73II](#) Proceedings and Determination
[73k63](#) Review
[73k64](#) Scope and Extent in General
[73k64\(1\)](#) k. In general. [Most Cited Cases](#)

In a petition for certiorari that seeks review of an appellate decision from the circuit court, the district court is typically limited to reviewing instances where the lower court did not afford procedural due process

or departed from the essential requirements of law. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 14.](#)

[\[2\]](#) **Certiorari 73** 27

[73](#) Certiorari
[73I](#) Nature and Grounds
[73k27](#) k. Grounds in general. [Most Cited Cases](#)

In order for a writ of certiorari to issue, a departure from the essential requirements of the law must be more than a simple legal error.

[\[3\]](#) **Certiorari 73** 29

[73](#) Certiorari
[73I](#) Nature and Grounds
[73k29](#) k. Errors and irregularities. [Most Cited Cases](#)

A district court should exercise its discretion to grant certiorari review only when there has been a violation of a clearly established principle of law resulting in a miscarriage of justice; a clearly established principle of law can derive from a variety of legal sources, including recent controlling case law, rules of court, statutes, and constitutional law.

[\[4\]](#) **Certiorari 73** 29

[73](#) Certiorari
[73I](#) Nature and Grounds
[73k29](#) k. Errors and irregularities. [Most Cited Cases](#)

An interpretation or application of a statute, a procedural rule, or a constitutional provision may entail clearly established principle of law that can be the basis for granting certiorari review.

[\[5\]](#) **Certiorari 73** 29

[73](#) Certiorari
[73I](#) Nature and Grounds
[73k29](#) k. Errors and irregularities. [Most Cited Cases](#)

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Courts 106 91(.5)

[106](#) Courts

[106II](#) Establishment, Organization, and Procedure

[106II\(G\)](#) Rules of Decision

[106k88](#) Previous Decisions as Controlling or as Precedents

[106k91](#) Decisions of Higher Court or Court of Last Resort

[106k91\(.5\)](#) k. In general. [Most Cited Cases](#)

In finding “plainly audible” standard in traffic control ordinance unconstitutionally vague and overbroad, county court did not depart from essential requirements of law, as would support issuance of writ of certiorari, by applying decision of district court in district it was located holding “plainly audible” standard in noise ordinance unconstitutionally vague, rather than decision of district court of another district upholding prior version of same statute; test for constitutionality was the same, whether “plainly audible” standard was applied in noise ordinance or in traffic statute. [West's F.S.A. § 316.3045\(1\)\(a\)](#).

[\[6\]](#) Constitutional Law 92 1894

[92](#) Constitutional Law

[92XVIII](#) Freedom of Speech, Expression, and Press

[92XVIII\(N\)](#) Entertainment

[92k1893](#) Music

[92k1894](#) k. In general. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Although the First Amendment protects the right to broadcast recorded music, the government may, nevertheless, impose reasonable restrictions on the time, place and manner in which persons exercise this right, subject to certain provisos. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1](#).

[\[7\]](#) Constitutional Law 92 1894

[92](#) Constitutional Law

[92XVIII](#) Freedom of Speech, Expression, and Press

[92XVIII\(N\)](#) Entertainment

[92k1893](#) Music

[92k1894](#) k. In general. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Time place and manner restrictions on the right to broadcast recorded music are subject to provisos that: 1) the restrictions are content-neutral; 2) they are narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest, and 3) they leave open ample alternative channels of communication. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1](#).

[\[8\]](#) Constitutional Law 92 1517

[92](#) Constitutional Law

[92XVIII](#) Freedom of Speech, Expression, and Press

[92XVIII\(A\)](#) In General

[92XVIII\(A\)1](#) In General

[92k1516](#) Content-Based Regulations or Restrictions

[92k1517](#) k. In general. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Constitutional Law 92 1518

[92](#) Constitutional Law

[92XVIII](#) Freedom of Speech, Expression, and Press

[92XVIII\(A\)](#) In General

[92XVIII\(A\)1](#) In General

[92k1516](#) Content-Based Regulations or Restrictions

[92k1518](#) k. Strict or exacting scrutiny; compelling interest test. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Ordinances that regulate speech based upon the content of the message are presumptively unconstitutional and are subject to a higher level of scrutiny as a result. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1](#).

[\[9\]](#) Constitutional Law 92 1514

[92](#) Constitutional Law

[92XVIII](#) Freedom of Speech, Expression, and Press

[92XVIII\(A\)](#) In General

[92XVIII\(A\)1](#) In General

[92k1511](#) Content-Neutral Regulations or Restrictions

[92k1514](#) k. Narrow tailoring requirement; relationship to governmental interest. [Most Cited Cases](#)

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An intermediate level of judicial scrutiny is used where the regulation of speech is unrelated to content. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.](#)

[10] Constitutional Law 92 1518

[92](#) Constitutional Law

[92XVIII](#) Freedom of Speech, Expression, and Press

[92XVIII\(A\)](#) In General

[92XVIII\(A\)1](#) In General

[92k1516](#) Content-Based Regulations or Restrictions

[92k1518](#) k. Strict or exacting scrutiny; compelling interest test. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Where a regulation suppresses, disadvantages or imposes differential burdens upon speech because of its content, the most exacting scrutiny must be applied, and it will be upheld only if it is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest with the least possible burden on expression. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.](#)

[11] Constitutional Law 92 1841

[92](#) Constitutional Law

[92XVIII](#) Freedom of Speech, Expression, and Press

[92XVIII\(J\)](#) Noise and Sound Amplification

[92k1841](#) k. Motor vehicles. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Disorderly Conduct 129 101

[129](#) Disorderly Conduct

[129k101](#) k. Constitutional and statutory provisions. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Disorderly Conduct 129 110

[129](#) Disorderly Conduct

[129k110](#) k. Noise in general. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Statute that restricted volume at which car stereo system could be played on public street, but exempted “motor vehicles used for business or political purposes,” was content-based restriction on free expression, in violation of First Amendment; volume of commer-

cial and political messages posed the same danger to the public as any other noise. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.](#)

West Codenotes

Held Unconstitutional [West's F.S.A. § 316.3045](#) *1141 [Pamela Jo Bondi](#), Attorney General, Tallahassee, and [Helen Brewer Fouse](#), Assistant Attorney General, Tampa, and [Scott D. Makar](#), Solicitor General, and [Timothy D. Osterhaus](#), Deputy Solicitor General, Office of the Attorney General, Tallahassee, for Petitioner.

Richard T. Catalano, pro se.

[Richard T. Catalano](#), Clearwater, for Respondent Alexander Schermerhorn.

[Andrea Flynn Mogensen](#), Sarasota, Cooperating Attorney for Amicus Curiae ACLU Foundation of Florida Inc., and [Randall C. Marshall](#), Miami, for Amicus Curiae ACLU Foundation of Florida, Inc.

[BLACK](#), Judge.

Defendants, Richard T. Catalano and Alexander Schermerhorn, were issued traffic citations under [section 316.3045, Florida Statutes \(2007\)](#). ^{FN1} [Section 316.3045](#) restricts the volume at which a car stereo system may be played on a public street, but it exempts vehicles being used for business or political purposes, which in the normal course of conducting such business use soundmaking devices. For the reasons stated below, we deny the State's petition for certiorari.

^{FN1}. These cases were consolidated for purposes of this opinion because the circuit court issued the same opinion in both cases, and the briefs, the arguments, and the attorneys were identical on appeal. The only difference in these cases was that Mr. Catalano was issued a traffic citation under [section 316.3045](#) on November 13, 2007, and Mr. Schermerhorn's citation was issued on April 11, 2008.

I. Factual Background

Mr. Catalano, a practicing attorney, and Mr. Schermerhorn were cited for playing their car radios too loudly, in violation of [section 316.3045](#), which

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states as follows:

Operation of radios or other mechanical soundmaking devices or instruments in vehicles; exemptions—

(1) It is unlawful for any person operating or occupying a motor vehicle on a street or highway to operate or amplify the sound produced by a radio, tape player, or other mechanical soundmaking device or instrument from within the motor vehicle so that the sound is:

(a) Plainly audible at a distance of 25 feet or more from the motor vehicle; or

(b) Louder than necessary for the convenient hearing by persons inside the vehicle in areas adjoining churches, schools, or hospitals.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any law enforcement motor vehicle equipped with any communication device necessary in the performance of law enforcement duties or to any emergency vehicle equipped with any communication device necessary in the performance of any emergency procedures.

(3) The provisions of this section do not apply to motor vehicles used for business or political purposes, which in the normal course of conducting such business use soundmaking devices. The *1142 provisions of this subsection shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities, with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power, from regulating the time and manner in which such business may be operated.

(4) The provisions of this section do not apply to the noise made by a horn or other warning device required or permitted by s. 316.271. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall promulgate rules defining “plainly audible” and establish standards regarding how sound should be measured by law enforcement personnel who enforce the provisions of this section.

(5) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a nonmoving violation

as provided in chapter 318.

In county court, Mr. Catalano and Mr. Schermerhorn both pleaded not guilty and moved to dismiss their citations on the grounds that [section 316.3045\(1\)](#) is unconstitutionally vague and overbroad, invites arbitrary enforcement, and impinges free speech rights. The trial judge denied the motions, whereupon Mr. Catalano and Mr. Schermerhorn changed their pleas to nolo contendere and reserved the right to appeal the denial of their motions to dismiss. The trial judge accepted the pleas, withheld adjudication, and imposed court costs. Mr. Catalano and Mr. Schermerhorn appealed the decision to the circuit court.

On appeal, the circuit court focused its analysis on two Florida decisions that discuss the meaning of the term, “plainly audible” in the context of whether that phrase is vague and invites arbitrary enforcement. In [Easy Way of Lee County, Inc. v. Lee County](#), 674 So.2d 863, 867 (Fla. 2d DCA 1996), the court held that the “plainly audible” standard in a county noise ordinance was unconstitutionally vague, overbroad, and invited arbitrary enforcement. Although [Easy Way](#) involved a county noise ordinance and not a traffic control statute, Mr. Catalano argued that [section 316.3045\(1\)\(a\)](#) must also fail, inasmuch as the statute utilized the “plainly audible” standard.

The State argued that [Easy Way](#) was not controlling, but rather the Fifth District’s decision in [Davis v. State](#), 710 So.2d 635 (Fla. 5th DCA 1998), compelled the conclusion that [section 316.3045\(1\)](#) is constitutional. In [Davis](#), a previous version of [section 316.3045](#) was deemed to be constitutional against a vagueness and overbreadth challenge. [Id.](#) at 635. ^{FN2}

^{FN2}. We note that in 2005, after the [Davis](#) decision was rendered, the Florida Legislature amended [section 316.3045](#) to change the distance of the plainly audible standard from 100 feet to 25 feet. *See* ch. 05–164, § 9, Laws of Fla. At least one federal court case finds that [Davis](#) is nonbinding due to this amendment. *See Cannon v. City of Sarasota*, No. 8:09–CV–739–T–33TBM, 2010 WL 962934, at *3 (M.D.Fla. March 16, 2010) (distinguishing [Davis](#) as dealing with the constitutionality of the prior version of the statute and finding two counts in a civil complaint that challenged the constitutiona-

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lity of [section 316.3045](#), under a First Amendment content-based challenge, were sufficient to withstand a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss).

The circuit court carefully considered each argument and concluded that the issue ruled on by the two district courts was essentially the same, i.e., whether the “plainly audible” standard was too vague and overbroad to pass constitutional scrutiny. The court concluded that the decision in [Davis](#) conflicts with the decision in [Easy Way](#). The court reasoned that the different purpose of the ordinance and the statute—one addressing general county noise ordinance standards and the other addressing the safe operation of motor vehicles on highways—did not change the fact that the test to determine the facial *1143 constitutionality of nearly identical language was the same. Since the Second District had decided the issue, the court held the statute must fail because the court was “obliged to follow the ruling of the Second District.” See [Pardo v. State](#), 596 So.2d 665, 667 (Fla.1992) (“[I]f the district court of the district in which the trial court is located has decided the issue, the trial court is bound to follow it.”) (quoting [State v. Hayes](#), 333 So.2d 51, 53 (Fla. 4th DCA 1976)).

The State of Florida filed this timely petition for certiorari review arguing that the circuit court departed from the essential requirements of the law because [section 316.3045](#) does not invite arbitrary enforcement, it comports with free speech rights, and binding precedent found this section constitutional.

II. Standard of Review

[1][2][3][4] In a petition for certiorari that seeks review of an appellate decision from the circuit court, the standard of review is narrow. [Bennett v. State](#), 23 So.3d 782, 787–88 (Fla. 2d DCA 2009). The district court is typically limited to reviewing “instances where the lower court did not afford procedural due process or departed from the *essential* requirements of law.” [Allstate Ins. Co. v. Kaklamanos](#), 843 So.2d 885, 889 (Fla.2003). In order for a writ of certiorari to issue, a departure from the essential requirements of the law must be more than a simple legal error. [Ivey v. Allstate Ins. Co.](#), 774 So.2d 679, 682 (Fla.2000) (citing [Stilson v. Allstate Ins. Co.](#), 692 So.2d 979, 982 (Fla. 2d DCA 1997)). “A district court should exercise its discretion to grant certiorari review *only* when there has been a violation of a clearly established principle

of law resulting in a miscarriage of justice.” [Kaklamanos](#), 843 So.2d at 889 (citing [Ivey](#), 774 So.2d at 682). A “ ‘clearly established principle of law’ can derive from a variety of legal sources, including recent controlling case law, rules of court, statutes, and constitutional law.” [Kaklamanos](#), 843 So.2d at 890. “[I]n addition to case law dealing with the same issue of law, an interpretation or application of a statute, a procedural rule, or a constitutional provision may be the basis for granting certiorari review.” [Id.](#)

III. Easy Way/Davis Analysis

The State argues that the circuit court departed from the essential requirements of the law by applying [Easy Way](#) instead of [Davis](#). The State asserts that [Easy Way](#) was decided based on a county's subjective enforcement of a general noise ordinance and the challenge in this case is based on a facial challenge of a statute that addresses safety on the highways. The State reasons that [Davis](#) is binding precedent because it addresses the specific statute that is under attack in this case. Specifically, the State asserts that the circuit court's holding was due to the subjective application and arbitrary enforcement of the “plainly audible” standard in the ordinance. The State points to the language in [Easy Way](#) that states: “If actual experience with the ordinance were to demonstrate that it represents a subjective standard, prohibiting a volume that *any individual* person ‘within the area of audibility’ happens to find *personally* ‘disturbing,’ we would not hesitate to change our judgment accordingly.” [Easy Way](#), 674 So.2d at 867 (quoting [Reeves v. McConn](#), 631 F.2d 377, 385 (5th Cir.1980)).

We do not agree with the State's position. The challenge in [Easy Way](#) was a facial challenge. 674 So.2d at 863. Although the court did quote the [Reeves](#) language cited above, it also stated that “the ordinance does not define its crucial terms ‘plainly audible’ so as to secure against arbitrary enforcement.” [Id.](#) at 866. The court reasoned that the “plainly audible” standard represented the subjective standard that was discussed in the *1144 [Reeves](#) decision—“*any individual* person ‘within the area of audibility’ happens to find *personally* ‘disturbing,’ ”—not because the term “plainly audible” was being applied subjectively, but because the term “plainly audible” was a subjective term on its face; thus, the court found it vague. [Id.](#) at 867.

[5] Because this case presents a facial challenge to the term “plainly audible” and because both [Easy](#)

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Way and *Davis* dealt with the issue of whether the term “plainly audible” is constitutional, we hold that the circuit court did not depart from the essential requirements of the law in applying the binding precedent from the *Easy Way* decision. We agree with the circuit court that whether the “plainly audible” standard is applied in a noise ordinance or in a traffic statute, the test for constitutionality is the same. Because we find the circuit court afforded procedural due process and did not violate clearly established principles of law, we deny the State's petition. In doing so, we certify a question of great public importance:

IS THE “PLAINLY AUDIBLE” LANGUAGE IN SECTION 316.3045(1)(a), FLORIDA STATUTES, UNCONSTITUTIONALLY VAGUE, OVERBROAD, ARBITRARILY ENFORCEABLE, OR IMPINGING ON FREE SPEECH RIGHTS?

IV. Content-Based Analysis

Additionally, while recognizing our agreement with the reasoning and conclusion reached by the circuit court, we note that [section 316.3045](#) suffers from a more fundamental infirmity. In this case, Mr. Catalano argued that this statute should be found unconstitutional because it is not “content-neutral,” and there is no compelling governmental interest requiring disparate treatment of commercial or political speech versus amplified music. The State argues that either the statute in question is content-neutral, or that the distinctions drawn in the statute are permissible because of their lower threat to public safety and intrusiveness. At oral argument, the State attempted to distinguish the commercial and political speech exception in the statute by stating that the exception applied to vehicles and not the content of the speech. However, we find this a distinction without a difference. It is not the vehicle that the statute is seeking to restrict; it is the sound emanating from the vehicle. Thus, commercial and political speech may emanate from the vehicle at a louder volume than other types of speech, making the statute a content-based restriction on free speech. The State has advanced no compelling state interest that can rescue the statute from being an unconstitutional suppression of protected speech.

A. Preliminary Discussion

[\[6\]\[7\]\[8\]](#) As a starting point, it is necessary to first determine whether the First Amendment protects the conduct at issue in the challenged statute, playing

music on a street or highway. The Supreme Court has clearly stated that the First Amendment applies to this form of speech. [Ward v. Rock Against Racism](#), 491 U.S. 781, 790, 109 S.Ct. 2746, 105 L.Ed.2d 661 (1989). Although the First Amendment protects the right to broadcast recorded music, the government may, nevertheless, impose reasonable restrictions on the time, place and manner in which persons exercise this right, subject to certain provisos. [Daley v. City of Sarasota](#), 752 So.2d 124, 126 (Fla. 2d DCA 2000). “Those provisos are that: 1) the restrictions are content-neutral; 2) they are narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest, and 3) they leave open ample alternative channels of communication.” [DA Mortgage, Inc. v. City of Miami Beach](#), 486 F.3d 1254, 1266 (11th Cir.2007) (citing [Ward](#), 491 U.S. at 791, 109 S.Ct. 2746). However, “ordinances *1145 that regulate speech based upon the content of the message are presumptively unconstitutional and are subject to a higher level of scrutiny as a result.” [Id. at n. 8](#), (citing [Solantic, LLC v. City of Neptune Beach](#), 410 F.3d 1250, 1258–59 (11th Cir.2005)).

B. The Statute is Not Content-Neutral

[\[9\]\[10\]](#) Analysis of the regulation of speech begins with whether the regulation is content-based or content-neutral. See [KH Outdoor, LLC v. City of Trussville](#), 458 F.3d 1261, 1268–69 (11th Cir.2006). An intermediate level of judicial scrutiny is used where the regulation is unrelated to content. [Turner Broad. Sys., Inc. v. Fed. Comm'ns Comm'n](#), 512 U.S. 622, 642–43, 114 S.Ct. 2445, 129 L.Ed.2d 497 (1994). On the other hand, where a regulation suppresses, disadvantages or imposes differential burdens upon speech because of its content, “the most exacting scrutiny” must be applied. [Id.](#) Such content-based discrimination is “presumptively impermissible” and will be upheld only if it is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest with the least possible burden on expression. [City of Ladue v. Gilleo](#), 512 U.S. 43, 59, 114 S.Ct. 2038, 129 L.Ed.2d 36 (1994); [Widmar v. Vincent](#), 454 U.S. 263, 270, 102 S.Ct. 269, 70 L.Ed.2d 440 (1981). “At the heart of the First Amendment lies the principle that each person should decide for himself or herself the ideas and beliefs deserving of expression, consideration, and adherence.” [Turner Broad. Sys.](#), 512 U.S. at 641, 114 S.Ct. 2445.

In [DA Mortgage](#), the court upheld a county noise ordinance because it was content-neutral, was narrowly tailored to achieve a significant government

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interest, and left open ample alternative channels of communication. [486 F.3d at 1266–69](#). In upholding the statute against a challenge of being content-based, the court stated:

Accordingly, when we apply this standard to the ordinance at issue, we find, as the district court did, that the ordinance is content-neutral. On its face, it does not disallow certain types of recorded noise or particular viewpoints. It does not distinguish, for example, between excessively loud singing, thunderous classical music recordings, reverberating bass beats, or television broadcasts of raucous World Cup soccer finals. It simply prohibits excessively loud noise from recorded sources, whether radio, television, phonographs, etc.

[Id. at 1266](#). Unlike the statute in [DA Mortgage](#), the statute in our case does distinguish between different types of recorded noise or particular viewpoints.

A case that is directly on point, and was cited favorably in [Cannon](#), is [People v. Jones](#), 188 Ill.2d 352, 242 Ill.Dec. 267, 721 N.E.2d 546 (1999). In that case, the court held that a sound amplification statute, which prohibited the use of sound amplification systems in motor vehicles that could be heard from a specified distance away from a vehicle and which contained an exception for vehicles engaged in advertising, was a content-based regulation of speech, in violation of the First Amendment. [Id. at 551–51](#). In [Jones](#), the Illinois Supreme Court, citing [Carey v. Brown](#), 447 U.S. 455, 462, 100 S.Ct. 2286, 65 L.Ed.2d 263 (1980), noted that “generally, laws that by their terms distinguish favored speech from disfavored speech on the basis of the ideas or views expressed are content-based.” [Id. at 550](#). The court struck the statute, finding, “the statute favors advertising messages over other messages by allowing only the former to be broadcast at a particular volume.” [Id. at 552](#). In so ruling, the court rejected the State’s argument that the statute was content-neutral because it was not enacted with the purpose of discriminating against any particular expression. [Id.](#) The fundamental problem with the analysis, according to the court, was that “on its face” *1146 the statute discriminated based on content. [Id.](#) This is the same fundamental problem with the statute in our case.

Finally, the United States Supreme Court discussed the content-neutrality requirement for permissi-

ble “time, place or manner” regulations in [City of Cincinnati v. Discovery Network, Inc.](#), 507 U.S. 410, 113 S.Ct. 1505, 123 L.Ed.2d 99 (1993). In that case, the city refused to allow distribution of commercial publications through freestanding newsracks on public property but allowed the distribution of newspapers in that manner. [Id. at 412–14, 113 S.Ct. 1505](#). The city argued that its regulation was designed to limit the total number of newsracks, for reasons of safety and aesthetics. [Id. at 428–29, 113 S.Ct. 1505](#). Therefore, according to the city, the regulation was a permissible time, place and manner restriction. [Id.](#) The Court rejected this argument. [Id.](#) In so ruling, the Court gave the following illustration which is instructive in our case: “[A] prohibition against the use of sound trucks emitting ‘loud and raucous’ noise in residential neighborhoods is permissible if it applies equally to music, political speech, and advertising.” [Id. at 428–29, 113 S.Ct. 1505](#) (emphasis added) (citing [Kovacs v. Cooper](#), 336 U.S. 77, 69 S.Ct. 448, 93 L.Ed. 513 (1949)).

[11] Turning our attention to the Florida statute at issue, on its face it is not content neutral. The statute excepts from its provisions “motor vehicles used for business or political purposes, which in the normal course of conducting such business use soundmaking devices.” [§ 316.3045\(3\)](#). In other words, an individual using a vehicle for business purposes could, for example, listen to political talk radio at a volume clearly audible from a quarter mile; however, an individual sitting in a personal vehicle that is parked next to the business vehicle is subject to a citation if the individual is listening to music or religious programming that is clearly audible at twenty-five feet. Clearly, different forms of speech receive different treatment under the Florida statute. That is, the statute in question does not “apply equally to music, political speech and advertising,” which is what the Supreme Court requires in order for the statute to be deemed, “content-neutral.” See [City of Cincinnati](#), 507 U.S. at 428, 113 S.Ct. 1505.

Given that the statute is a content-based restriction on protected expression, it is presumptively invalid and may be upheld only if it is necessary to serve a compelling state interest and is narrowly drawn to achieve that end. [Jones](#), 242 Ill.Dec. 267, 721 N.E.2d at 550. We fail to see how the interests asserted by the State are better served by the statute’s exemption for commercial and political speech. As in

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Jones, the State provides no explanation as to why a noncommercial message broadcast at a particular volume poses a danger to the public, while a commercial or political message does not. Further, as with the statute in *Jones*, the Florida statute is peculiar in protecting commercial speech to a greater degree than noncommercial speech. Commercial speech is typically in a “subordinate position” in the scale of First Amendment values. *U.S. v. Edge Broad. Co.*, 509 U.S. 418, 430, 113 S.Ct. 2696, 125 L.Ed.2d 345 (1993).

V. Conclusion

We deny the petition for certiorari because the circuit court afforded the parties due process and it did not depart from the essential requirements of the law in finding the statute unconstitutional. Additionally, we conclude that the statute is a content-based restriction on free expression which violates the First Amendment. We also certify a question of great public importance, pursuant to [Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.030\(a\)\(2\)\(A\)\(v\)](#).

Petition denied; question certified.

*1147 [KELLY](#), J., Concurrs specially with opinion.
RAIDEN, MICHAEL E., Associate Judge, Concurrs with opinion.

[KELLY](#), Judge, Concurring specially.

I concur in parts I, II, and III of the majority opinion.

RAIDEN, MICHAEL E., Associate Judge, Concurring.

I endorse Judge Black's opinion without reservations. The statute's failure to observe content neutrality is fatal. Further, while I am not totally convinced that the term “plainly audible,” as employed in subsection (a) of the statute, is unconstitutionally vague, I refrain from any further analysis because subsection (b) permits citations, at least “in areas adjoining churches, schools, or hospitals,” for sound that is “louder than necessary for the convenient hearing by persons inside the vehicle.” See [§ 316.3045\(1\)\(b\)](#). I believe this language is subjective enough to run afoul of *Easy Way of Lee County, Inc. v. Lee County*, 674 So.2d 863 (Fla. 2d DCA 1996), even if subsection (a) standing alone might not be.

My decision to write separately is based on a marked difference between the present version of [section 316.3045](#) and that construed in *Davis v. State*, 710 So.2d 635 (Fla. 5th DCA 1998). As noted in

footnote two of Judge Black's opinion, now this law can be violated by soundmaking equipment “plainly audible” from a distance of only twenty-five feet—that is, one fourth of the distance covered by the earlier version. See [§ 316.3045\(1\)\(a\)](#). This substantial reduction makes me question whether [section 316.3045](#) should be analyzed as a noise ordinance at all.

We have been made aware of two different courses of action taken by county courts faced with motions to invalidate [section 316.3045](#). In the case at bar, the trial courts were asked to—and the circuit court, on appeal, did—apply *Easy Way*. However, our attention has also been directed to the unpublished “Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Suppress” in *State v. John O. Middlebrooks*, Case No. 2008CT043699AXX (Palm Beach Cty. Ct. August 6, 2009), in which the trial court took testimony from an expert in audiology and “psychoacoustics.” I recognize that the decisions before us did not involve the taking of evidence and that we are not in a position to rule on the correctness of *Middlebrooks*. Nevertheless, I find that decision worth mentioning because of the Palm Beach County Court's concern that [section 316.3045](#), as amended, now penalizes conduct that may not constitute a nuisance.

The county court in *Middlebrooks* was actually called upon to make two separate, if related, findings. It is clear from the opinion that the audiologist's testimony was given great weight by the trial judge with respect to both these questions. First, the court tried the civil infraction on its merits. The officer had testified that he heard music emanating from Middlebrooks's car from a distance of “well over 100 feet away,” whereas a passenger stated the music had been playing at a level low enough to permit normal conversation within the passenger compartment. The judge did not find the officer's testimony sufficiently credible to convict. However, because the officer apparently discovered evidence of an unrelated crime or crimes post-stop, the county court also had to determine whether the stop was legally supportable. (The decision to stop and ticket a motorist requires only probable cause, not proof beyond reasonable doubt.) The county court resolved the motion to suppress by declaring [section 316.3045](#) unconstitutional because, as amended, it had “ceased to operate with a legitimate governmental interest and now allows arbitrary*1148 and discriminatory enforce-

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ment.” It appears the audiologist also convinced the trial judge that sounds audible from twenty-five feet are, basically, not loud enough to justify police intervention.

The version of [section 316.3045](#) passed upon in [Davis](#) is clearly a noise ordinance. Such enactments are justified by the proven effect of excessive noise upon the public health and safety. At such levels, it does not matter *what* is being broadcast. (Emphasis added.) The question thus arises why the statute was changed. This is an important question in the event the legislature seeks to revisit [section 316.3045](#) in light of our holding. At oral argument, counsel for the State suggested the legislature may have been concerned that music played over a certain volume level might cause a distraction for the driver, not unlike the use of a cell phone or the playing of video equipment—that is, that the amended statute could be aimed more at the interior of the vehicle than the right of the world at large to remain free from unhealthy decibel levels. Absent clearer guidance, however, I am unwilling to speculate. Apart from the change in distance, the statute is the same one construed on free-speech grounds by the [Davis](#) court.

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