

# Third District Court of Appeal

## State of Florida

Opinion filed July 17, 2019.  
Not final until disposition of timely filed motion for rehearing.

---

No. 3D17-1418  
Lower Tribunal Nos. 09-16471A & 13-24884

---

**Titus L. Henley,**  
Appellant,

vs.

**The State of Florida,**  
Appellee.

An Appeal from the Circuit Court for Miami-Dade County, Cristina Miranda,  
Judge.

Carlos J. Martinez, Public Defender, and Shannon Hemmendinger, Assistant  
Public Defender, for appellant.

Ashley Moody, Attorney General, and David Llanes, Assistant Attorney  
General, for appellee.

Before FERNANDEZ, LINDSEY, and HENDON, JJ.

PER CURIAM.

Following a probation violation hearing, the trial court revoked Appellant's probation but did not enter a written order of revocation. Both Appellant and the State assert remand is required to permit the trial court to enter a written order listing the grounds for revocation of probation. We agree.

“It is well-settled that a trial court must ‘reduce to writing its oral pronouncement of the violation and revocation of ... probation.’” Mitchell v. State, 238 So. 3d 386, 386 (Fla. 3d DCA 2018) (citations omitted). The written order must set forth the conditions the trial judge has found to have been violated and state that the probation has been revoked. McCloud v. State, 653 So. 2d 453, 455 (Fla. 3d DCA 1995) (citing Black v. Romano, 471 U.S. 606, 612 (1985)).

Accordingly, we remand the case to the trial court with instructions to enter a written order of revocation setting forth the conditions for revocation. Appellant need not be present for the entry of the written order. Id. at 456.