

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
IN AND FOR DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case No.: 16-2023-AP-3

Division: AP-A

LORENZO LAVERNE ROSE

Appellant,

vs.

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

Appellee.

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On appeal from a decision of a Traffic Court Hearing Officer,  
County Court, Duval County

For Appellant: Lorenzo Laverne Rose, Pro Se

For Appellee: Cherry Shaw Pollock, Esq.

Opinion

June 20, 2023

**PER CURIAM.**

Lorenzo Laverne Rose appeals from the decision of a traffic court hearing officer, after a contested evidentiary hearing, finding the Appellant failed to yield the right of way causing an accident and imposing a civil penalty.<sup>1</sup> In his initial brief, Appellant challenges the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the traffic court hearing officer relied in finding Appellant failed to yield the right of way. Appellant claims the evidence at the evidentiary hearing clearly demonstrated that the other driver was actually at fault in the accident.

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<sup>1</sup> The traffic court hearing officer withheld adjudication for the civil infraction.

The decision of a traffic court hearing officer comes before us with a presumption of correctness. The burden is on the Appellant to demonstrate reversible error and to present an adequate record for review. *See* s. 318.33, Fla. Statutes (prescribing that, on appeal, the Appellant is responsible for producing the record of the hearing beyond that which normally results from the civil traffic infraction hearing process).

In this case, the Appellant did not provide a transcript of the proceedings. *See* Rule 6.460(b), Florida Rules of Traffic Court (making clear that the traffic court is not responsible for recording the proceedings or producing a transcript). As such, and because no reversible error appears on the face of the record presented to us on appeal, we are compelled to affirm. *See Applegate v. Barnett Bank of Tallahassee*, 377 So. 2d 1150, 1152 (Fla. 1979) (explaining that “[i]n appellate proceedings the decision of a trial court has the presumption of correctness and the burden is on the appellant to demonstrate error,” so “the lack of a trial transcript or a proper substitute” results in a record that is “inadequate to demonstrate reversible error” and requires affirmance). *See also Fortune v. Pantin*, 851 So. 2d 274 (Fla. 5th DCA 2003) (“In the absence of a transcript, this court is unable to evaluate the sufficiency of the evidence considered by the trial court in support of its factual findings, and instead presumes such findings to be correct.”).

**AFFIRMED.**

CHARBULA, KALLAHER and HEALEY J.J. concur.