

58 So.3d 904

District Court of Appeal of Florida,
First District.STATE of Florida, DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY
SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES, Petitioner,

v.

Eric L. EDENFIELD, Respondent.

No. 1D10-4780. | March 10, 2011.

Synopsis

Background: Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles filed petition for writ of certiorari, seeking review of an order of the Circuit Court, sitting in its appellate capacity, overturning the administrative suspension of motorist's driver's license for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI).

[Holding:] The District Court of Appeal, Van Nortwick, J., held that circuit court did not violate a clearly established principle of law by deciding that motorist was denied due process when inspector of breath machines was allowed to testify telephonically.

Petition denied.

West Headnotes (6)

[1] Certiorari

🔑 [Scope and extent of review in general](#)

District courts apply a two-prong test on second-tier certiorari review: (1) whether the circuit court applied the correct law, and (2) whether the circuit court afforded procedural due process. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 14.

[5 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[2] Certiorari

🔑 [Scope and extent of review in general](#)

The district court should grant second-tier certiorari only when there has been a violation of

a clearly established principle of law resulting in a miscarriage of justice.

[8 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[3] Certiorari

🔑 [Scope and extent of review in general](#)

In determining, on second-tier certiorari review, whether the circuit court has applied the correct law in its first-tier review, the district court must consider whether the circuit court has failed to apply the correct law as clearly established; clearly established law can be derived not only from case law dealing with the same issue of law, but also from an interpretation or application of a statute, a procedural rule, or a constitution provision.

[9 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[4] Certiorari

🔑 [Scope and extent of review in general](#)

When the established law provides no controlling precedent, second-tier certiorari relief cannot be granted because, without such controlling precedent, a district court cannot conclude that a circuit court violated a clearly established principle of law.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[5] Certiorari

🔑 [Errors and irregularities](#)

Certiorari

🔑 [Decisions reviewable, and jurisdiction](#)

A misapplication or an erroneous interpretation of the correct law does not rise to the level of a violation of a clearly established principle of law, so as to warrant second-tier certiorari relief.

[4 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[6] Automobiles

🔑 [Admissibility](#)

Constitutional Law

🔑 [Alcohol and drug-related issues; testing](#)

Circuit court did not violate a clearly established principle of law by deciding, on certiorari review of the administrative suspension of motorist's driver's license for driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI), that motorist was denied due process when inspector of breath machines for county sheriff's department was allowed to testify telephonically, and thus no basis existed for granting second-tier certiorari relief from circuit court's decision; there was no clear controlling precedent as to whether motorist was entitled to the live appearance of the witness, or whether telephonic appearance was permissible. [U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 14](#).

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

Attorneys and Law Firms

***905** [Michael J. Alderman](#), Acting General Counsel, and Sandra R. Coulter, Assistant General Counsel, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Tallahassee, for Petitioner.

[Susan Z. Cohen](#) and [David M. Robbins](#) of Epstein & Robbins, Jacksonville, for Respondent.

Opinion

VAN NORTWICK, J.

The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles petitions for a writ of certiorari to review an order of the circuit court which, while sitting in its review capacity, overturned an administrative order suspending the driver's license of Eric L. Edenfield, respondent. We have jurisdiction pursuant to [rule 9.030\(b\)\(2\)\(B\), Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure](#). While we agree that the circuit court's order misapplies our case law, under the narrow standard of review applicable to second-tier certiorari review, we cannot conclude that the order violated a clearly established principle of law. Accordingly, we are constrained to deny the petition.

Edenfield was stopped by law enforcement after he was observed driving in excess of the posted speed limit. After an odor of alcohol was detected about Edenfield and he exhibited other signs of impairment, Edenfield was subjected to a breath test which produced a breath-alcohol ratio in excess of the legal limit. Following his arrest for driving

while under the influence of alcohol, Edenfield's license was suspended, and he sought an administrative review of that suspension. Among other witnesses, Edenfield requested of the hearing officer issuance of a *subpoena duces tecum* for Robert Thomason, the inspector of breath machines for the sheriff's department of Duval County. Thomason requested to appear by telephone, and the hearing officer granted the request over the objection of Edenfield. At the hearing, Edenfield refused to examine Thomason. The hearing officer sustained the suspension of Edenfield's driver's license.

Edenfield then sought review by a petition for writ of certiorari in the circuit court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. The circuit court granted the petition and vacated the suspension on the ground that Edenfield was denied the requisite due process when Thomason was permitted to appear telephonically. The circuit court ordered a new administrative proceeding.

***906** [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] The Department now seeks to invoke what is commonly referred to as second-tier certiorari review. The Florida Supreme Court has set forth “certain fundamental principles for the use of certiorari to review decisions rendered by the circuit court acting in its appellate capacity from the time common-law certiorari was first recognized in 1855.” *Custer Medical Center v. United Automobile Ins. Co.*, 62 So.3d 1086, —, 2010 WL 4340809 (Fla.2010). District courts apply a two-prong test on second-tier certiorari review: whether the circuit court applied the correct law and whether the circuit court afforded procedural due process. See *Miami-Dade County v. Omnipoint Holdings, Inc.*, 863 So.2d 195, 199 (Fla.2003). Pursuant to these principles, the district court should grant second-tier certiorari “only when there has been a violation of a clearly established principle of law resulting in a miscarriage of justice.” *Custer*, 62 So.3d at — (citing *Combs v. State*, 436 So.2d 93, 96 (Fla.1983)); see also *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Kaklamanos*, 843 So.2d 885, 889 (Fla.2003); *Ivey v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 774 So.2d 679, 682 (Fla.2000); *Haines City Cmty. Dev. v. Heggs*, 658 So.2d 523, 528 (Fla.1995). In determining whether the circuit court has applied the correct law in its first-tier review, the district court must consider whether the circuit court has failed to apply the correct law as clearly established. Clearly established law can be derived not only from case law dealing with the same issue of law, but also from “an interpretation or application of a statute, a procedural rule, or a constitution provision...” *Kaklamanos*, 843 So.2d at 890. When the established law provides no controlling precedent, however, certiorari relief cannot be

granted because “[w]ithout such controlling precedent, [a district court] cannot conclude that [a circuit court] violated a clearly established principle of law.” *Ivey*, 774 So.2d at 682 (internal quotations omitted). Further, a misapplication or an erroneous interpretation of the correct law does not rise to the level of a violation of a clearly established principle of law. *Id.* *Housing Auth. of City of Tampa v. Burton*, 874 So.2d 6, 9 (Fla. 2d DCA 2004) (“Unlike application of incorrect law, misapplication of correct law by a circuit court sitting in its appellate capacity generally does not constitute a violation of clearly established law resulting in a miscarriage of justice.”); *Manatee County v. City of Bradenton*, 828 So.2d 1083, 1084 (Fla. 2d DCA 2002).

The Supreme Court has explained the policy giving rise to the narrow standard of review applicable to second-tier review, as follows:

the district court's exercise of its discretionary certiorari jurisdiction should

depend on the court's assessment of the *gravity of the error* and the *adequacy of other relief*. A judicious assessment by the appellate court will not usurp the authority of the trial judge or the role of any other appellate remedy, but will preserve the function of this great writ of review as a “backstop” to correct *grievous errors* that, for a variety of reasons, are not otherwise effectively subject to review.

Heggs, 658 So.2d at 531 n. 14 (emphasis supplied) (quoting William A. Haddad, *The Common Law Writ of Certiorari in Florida*, 29 U. Fla. L. Rev. 207, 228 (1977)). In other words, this Court has definitively expressed that certiorari cannot be used to grant a second appeal to correct the existence of mere legal error.

Custer, 62 So.3d at ____.

[6] In granting certiorari relief below, the circuit court relied primarily upon *907 *Lee v. DHSMV*, 4 So.3d 754 (Fla. 1st DCA 2009). *Lee* holds that a driver in a license suspension proceeding must have a meaningful opportunity to cross-examine the creators of reports introduced by DHSMV in support of suspension. *Id.* at 757. But *Lee* does not

expressly hold, as the circuit court here believed when granting certiorari relief, that in-person testimony is required for a party to meaningfully cross-examine the individuals who prepared those reports. In holding that a party had the right to subpoena and then cross examine the author of inspection reports, this court in *Lee* cited section 322.2615, *Florida Statutes*, which gives a driver the right to present relevant evidence and to rebut evidence presented against him. *Lee*, 4 So.3d at 757. This court further cited rule 15A-6.013(5), *Florida Administrative Code*, which authorizes a hearing officer to receive the testimony of any witness under oath. *Lee*, 4 So.3d at 756-57. But neither the cited statute nor the cited rule preclude appearance of a relevant witness by telephone.

The parties have not cited any provision of law which allows a party to demand the live appearance of a witness in an administrative proceeding. It should be noted that, in the context of an unemployment compensation proceeding, this court held that telephonic appearance by witnesses is permissible. *Greenberg v. Simms Merchant Police Service*, 410 So.2d 566, 567-68 (Fla. 1st DCA 1982). Further, appearance by telephone is a common practice in worker's compensation proceedings. See Rule 60Q-6.116(3), *Florida Administrative Code* (“Testimony may be taken by telephone with the written agreement of all parties or approval by the judge.”).

While the circuit court has misread our decision in *Lee* to require the live appearance of a witness in an administrative proceeding regarding a license suspension when a party requests the live appearance, this misreading does not constitute a violation of a clearly established principle of law. Indeed, there is no clear controlling precedent for the issue raised here. Because there is no basis for granting second-tier certiorari relief, the petition for a writ of certiorari is DENIED.

THOMAS, and MARSTILLER, JJ., concur.

Parallel Citations

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