

37 So.3d 309
District Court of Appeal of Florida,
Fifth District.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
AND MOTOR VEHICLES, Petitioner,

v.

Daniel ICAZA, Respondent.

No. 5D09–2189. | April 16, 2010. |
Rehearing En Banc Denied Aug. 9, 2011.

Synopsis

Background: Driver sought certiorari review of driver's license suspension order. The Circuit Court, Orange County, acting in its appellate capacity, quashed the suspension order, and Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles petitioned for writ of certiorari.

[Holding:] The District Court of Appeal, *Sawaya*, J., held that Circuit Court's refusal to allow remand to hearing officer to make determination regarding lawfulness of arrest deprived Department of procedural due process.

Writ granted, mandate stayed.

West Headnotes (3)

[1] Certiorari

🔑 Requisites of and proceedings for transfer of cause and supersedeas

A party seeking review of a circuit court's appellate order on a petition for writ of certiorari must petition the district court of appeal for a writ of certiorari. *West's F.S.A. R.App.P.Rule 9.030(b)(2)(B)*.

[Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[2] Certiorari

🔑 Scope and extent of review in general

The District Court of Appeal's inquiry on second-tier certiorari review is limited to whether the

circuit court afforded procedural due process, and whether the circuit court applied the correct law. *U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 14*; *West's F.S.A. R.App.P.Rule 9.030(b)(2)(B)*.

[2 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[3] Automobiles

🔑 Trial de novo and determination

Constitutional Law

🔑 Revocation, suspension, or reinstatement

Circuit Court's refusal to allow remand to hearing officer to make a determination regarding the lawfulness of driver's arrest deprived Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of procedural due process; circuit court applied the wrong law when it refused to remand case to hearing officer because it did not have the benefit of *Pelham*, and relied instead on statutory provision that limited scope of review to enumerated issues that did not include the lawfulness of driver's arrest, and therefore did not address issue at suspension hearing, denying department the right to be heard. *U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 4, 14*; *West's F.S.A. § 322.2615(7)*.

[2 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

Attorneys and Law Firms

*310 *Damaris E. Reynolds*, Lake Worth, for Petitioner.

Stuart I. Hyman, of *Stuart I. Hyman, P.A.*, Orlando, for Respondent.

Opinion

SAWAYA, J.

The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles petitions for a writ of certiorari, asking this court to review the circuit court's certiorari opinion quashing the administrative hearing officer's order that sustained the suspension of Daniel Icaza's driver's license under [section 322.2615, Florida Statutes](#). The basis for the suspension was Icaza's refusal to submit to a breath-alcohol test. We grant the writ.

Daniel Icaza crossed solid double yellow lines to pass another vehicle. Unfortunately for Icaza, the other vehicle was a police car. The officer stopped Icaza and observed that his eyes were bloodshot, watery, and glassy; he staggered; his speech was slow and thick-tongued; and the odor of alcohol was on his breath. Icaza was placed under arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol. The Implied Consent Law was read to Icaza, who then refused to submit to a breath test.¹ Consequently, the officer, on behalf of the Department, suspended Icaza's license pursuant to [section 322.2615\(1\)\(a\), Florida Statutes \(2007\)](#). Icaza invoked his right to formal review of that suspension under [section 322.2615\(1\)\(b\)\(3\)](#), and the subsequent administrative hearing resulted in an order dated October 5, 2007, that sustained the suspension. We emphasize at this juncture that the provisions of the 2007 version of [section 322.2615](#) did not require the hearing officer to address the issue of the lawfulness of the arrest because the 2006 amendment of that statute had deleted that requirement. Hence, the hearing officer did not address that issue at the administrative hearing.

Icaza then sought certiorari review by the circuit court, which granted certiorari and quashed the suspension order. The circuit court held that there was not substantial competent evidence to support the suspension because the Department failed to produce evidence regarding the lawfulness of the arrest in accordance with this court's decision in [Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles v. Pelham](#), 979 So.2d 304, 305 (Fla. 5th DCA), *review denied*, 984 So.2d 519 (Fla.2008). In *Pelham*, which was not rendered until after Icaza petitioned for review in the circuit court, this court reasoned that despite the 2006 amendment, [section 322.2615](#) had to be read in pari materia with the provisions of [section 316.1923, Florida Statutes \(2007\)](#), and that any refusal to take a breath-alcohol test had to be "incidental to a lawful arrest." Hence, *Pelham* holds that the lawfulness of the arrest is an issue that must be addressed at the administrative hearing in order to sustain a driver's license suspension under [section 322.2615](#). We note that the First District Court, in *311 [Hernandez v. Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles](#), 995 So.2d 1077 (Fla. 1st DCA 2008), agreed with *Pelham*, but that the Second District Court, in [McLaughlin v. Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles](#), 2 So.3d 988 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008), reached the contrary conclusion and certified conflict with *Pelham* regarding the "lawful arrest" issue. The Florida Supreme Court granted review of *Hernandez* and *McLaughlin* in [Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles v. Hernandez](#), 4 So.3d 676

(Fla.2009), to resolve the conflict and address the issue, which it considers to be a matter of great public importance.

After *Pelham* was rendered and before the circuit court issued its ruling, the Department requested that the instant case be remanded to the hearing officer so the issue of the lawfulness of the arrest could be addressed in accordance with *Pelham*.² The circuit court refused that request and rendered the opinion that we now review, which incorrectly applied the 2005 outdated, materially different, version of [section 322.2615](#) to Icaza's August 2007 offense. The Department now asks this court to exercise second-tier certiorari review.

[1] [2] A party seeking review of a circuit court's appellate order on a petition for writ of certiorari must petition the district court for a writ of certiorari. See [Wingate v. Dep't of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles](#), 442 So.2d 1023, 1024 (Fla. 5th DCA 1983). Therefore, this petition is properly before us. See [Fla. R.App. P. 9.030\(b\)\(2\)\(B\)](#); [Haines City Cmty. Dev. v. Heggs](#), 658 So.2d 523, 530 (Fla.1995). However, it is well-established that this court has a narrow scope of review:

Our inquiry on this second-tier certiorari review, however, is limited to whether the circuit court afforded procedural due process, and whether the circuit court applied the correct law. See [Haines City; Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles v. Perry](#), 751 So.2d 1277, 1279 (Fla. 5th DCA 2000); [Conahan v. Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles](#), 619 So.2d 988 (Fla. 5th DCA 1993).

[Dep't of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles v. Patrick](#), 895 So.2d 1131, 1133–34 (Fla. 5th DCA 2005); see [Tynan v. Dep't of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles](#), 909 So.2d 991, 995 (Fla. 5th DCA 2005).

The Department's petition for writ of certiorari fits within this narrow scope of review. Florida's District Courts of Appeal, including this court in *Pelham*, have consistently granted certiorari review to petitioners challenging their driver's license suspensions by attacking the legality of their DUI arrests. See, e.g., *Hofer* (granting certiorari because circuit court appellate decision applying incorrect law had precedential value and would result in the repetition of the same error in other driver's licenses suspension proceedings); see also [State Farm Fla. Ins. Co. v. Lorenzo](#), 969 So.2d

393, 398 (Fla. 5th DCA 2007) (noting that circuit court's "error could have a pervasive, widespread effect in other proceedings").

[3] Having determined that the petition is properly before us, we turn now to the Department's argument therein that the circuit court applied the wrong law in refusing to remand the case to the hearing officer to make a determination regarding the lawfulness of the arrest. Despite the fact that the circuit court applied the outdated 2005 version of [section 322.2615](#), it arrived at the correct conclusion under *Pelham* when it held that the lawfulness of the arrest is an issue that must be addressed. Our holding in *Pelham* does not conclude the matter, however, because ***312** *Pelham* did not involve the issue of remand.

We conclude that the circuit court applied the wrong law when it refused to remand the case to the hearing officer. See *Lillyman v. Dep't of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles*, 645 So.2d 113, 114 (Fla. 5th DCA 1994); see also *Dep't of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles v. Chamizo*, 753 So.2d 749, 752 (Fla. 3d DCA 2000). Because the hearing officer did not have the benefit of *Pelham*, he relied on the provisions of [section 322.2615\(7\)](#), which limits the scope of review to enumerated issues that do not include the lawfulness of the arrest. Therefore, the Department did not address that issue

at the hearing. After *Pelham* was rendered, the Department sought remand so it could have the opportunity to comply with that decision, but its motion was denied. Every party should have a fair opportunity to be heard, and under the circumstances of this case, the Department was deprived of that opportunity and denied procedural due process. See *Keys Citizens for Responsible Gov't, Inc. v. Fla. Keys Aqueduct Auth.*, 795 So.2d 940, 948 (Fla.2001) ("Procedural due process requires both fair notice and a real opportunity to be heard.").

Accordingly, we grant the Department's petition for writ of certiorari and quash the circuit court's opinion. However, because *Pelham* requires consideration of the issue of the lawfulness of the arrest and in light of the fact that the Florida Supreme Court has decided to address the issue, we stay our mandate until the supreme court renders its decision.

CERTIORARI GRANTED; MANDATE STAYED.

PALMER and **ORFINGER**, JJ., concur.

Parallel Citations

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Footnotes

- 1 Among the documents submitted by the arresting officer are the DUI citation, the charging affidavit, and the refusal affidavit.
- 2 Unlike the situation in *Pelham*, 979 So.2d at 305 n. 1, in the instant case, the Department preserved the issue of whether the case should be remanded to the hearing officer by filing a motion to abate and remand in the lower court.