

Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision ADVISORY OPINION

Opinion Number: 7-2006 **Issued:** 2006-04-26

Requested by: Pennsylvania

At Issue: Determination of second or subsequent misdemeanor DUI offense.

Issued by: Don Blackburn, Executive Director and Richard L. Masters, Legal Counsel

Background

Pursuant to Commission Rule 6.101 (c) The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has requested assistance in the interpretation of Rule 2.105 (a)(3), specifically the determination of what constitutes "a second or subsequent misdemeanor offense of driving while impaired by drugs or alcohol." As Pennsylvania phrases the question:

Is it simply the total number of convictions for DUI in a lifetime or is it the manner in which the DUI was sentenced that determines a second or subsequent DUI offense for the purpose of Rule 2.105? If the sentence imposed by a court for a DUI specifically indicates that the DUI is being treated as a first offense for sentencing purposes, should that case be considered a first offense for compact purposes and thus not eligible for transfer under Rule 2.105?

In order for states to make uniform decisions regarding the transfer and acceptance of DUI cases, it would be helpful to have clarification on this issue thorough an Advisory Opinion from the Commission.

Applicable Rules and Statutes

Commission Rule 2.105 defines the types of misdemeanor offenses for which a convicted offender "shall be eligible for transfer under the Compact. Rule 2.105 (a) (3) specifies one of those types of offenses as: "a second or subsequent misdemeanor offense of driving while impaired by drugs or alcohol;" Several states have statutory provisions under which a Judge can sentence a current DUI as a first offense when there has been a specified period of time between the instant DUI offense and prior DUI convictions. Rule 2.105 (a) (3) provides no such discretion but unequivocally provides that if the "instant offense includes . . . a second or subsequent misdemeanor offense of driving while impaired by drugs or alcohol" that such a misdemeanor offender "shall be eligible for transfer."

Analysis & Conclusion

The rule provides no exceptions to applicability based on either the time period between the first and subsequent offense(s) or the jurisdiction in which the convictions occurred. Because the Compact has been granted Congressional consent, its provisions as well as its authorized rules are equivalent to and have the effect of federal law. See Cuyler v. Adams, 449 U.S. 433 (1981); Texas v. New Mexico, 482 U.S. 124 (1987). Thus, both the compact and rules are enforceable on the states under both the Supremacy Clause and the Contract Clause of the federal Constitution and take precedence over

conflicting statutes, executive actions or judicial orders. See WMATA v. One Parcel of Land, 706 F.2d 1312 (4th Cir. 1983), also Doe v. Ward, 124 F. Supp.2d 900 (W.D. Penn. 2000). See also Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision v. Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole, et al. (U.S. Dist. Ct. E. D. KY. 2005). Thus, even if the sentencing court considers the DUI conviction to be a "first offense" for "sentencing purposes," the provisions of Rule 2.105 (a)(3) prevail and any offender who has in actuality been previously convicted of a DUI misdemeanor offense shall be eligible for transfer under the Compact based on the plain meaning of this rule.

References

Rules

- Rule 2.105 Misdemeanants
- Rule 6.101 Informal communication to resolve disputes or controversies and obtain interpretation of the rules

Bench Book

- Bench Book 2.2 Why the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision?
- Bench Book 3.2.1.1 Offenders Covered by the ICAOS
- Bench Book 3.2.1.6 Sentencing Considerations

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ICAOS Rules

• Rule 2.105 - Misdemeanants

• Rule 6.101 - Informal communication to resolve disputes or controversies and obtain interpretation of the rules

Bench Book Chapter

- Bench Book 2.2 Why the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision?
- Bench Book 3.2.1.1 Offenders Covered by the ICAOS
- Bench Book 3.2.1.6 Sentencing Considerations

Topic Area

• Eligibility

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