



**APRI**

American  
Prosecutors  
Research Institute

*Prior Convictions in  
Impaired Driving  
Prosecutions*

Targeting  
Hardcore  
Impaired  
Drivers

**American Prosecutors Research Institute**

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# *Prior Convictions in Impaired Driving Prosecutions*

Targeting  
Hardcore  
Impaired  
Drivers

*August 2004*

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Introduction</i></b>
<b><i>3</i></b>	<b><i>Discovering the Prior Conviction: A Needle in a Haystack</i></b>
<b><i>7</i></b>	<b><i>Eligibility of the Prior Conviction: Look Back Periods</i></b>
<b><i>9</i></b>	<b><i>Obtaining the Prior Records</i></b>
<b><i>13</i></b>	<b><i>In the Courtroom</i></b>
<b><i>19</i></b>	<b><i>Common Defenses: Attacking the Prior Conviction</i></b>
<b><i>23</i></b>	<b><i>Conclusion</i></b>
<b><i>25</i></b>	<b><i>Appendix One: Court Contacts</i></b>
<b><i>33</i></b>	<b><i>Appendix Two: Driving Record Contacts</i></b>



# INTRODUCTION

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) “approximately 1.4 million drivers were arrested in 2001 for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. This is an arrest rate of one for every 137 licensed drivers in the United States.”<sup>1</sup> Many of these cases will involve repeat offenders, people who decided to drink and drive after already being convicted for the same offense. A significant number of those with prior offenses will be looking at incarceration in either a jail or prison as almost all states, with only a few exceptions, increase a DWI offense from a misdemeanor to a felony after a certain number of prior convictions.<sup>2</sup>

When prosecutors lack knowledge that there is a prior conviction or the proper record, these offenders oftentimes slip through the cracks. Yet, these individuals are the most dangerous drivers on the road. “In fatal crashes, drivers with prior DWI convictions are more than three times as likely to be intoxicated as compared to those that do not have any prior DWI convictions.”<sup>3</sup>

In a perfect world, a prosecutor could type in the defendant’s name and date of birth and instantly discover the person’s entire driving record, including any prior convictions for DWI. However, in the real world, prosecutors often search numerous locations to determine whether a prior conviction exists, and if it does, where and when it occurred. They must also adhere to a number of constitutional provisions.

1 NHTSA’s National Center for Statistics and Analysis Traffic Safety Facts – 2002 – Alcohol

2 DWI is used throughout this article to maintain consistency. It should be noted that many states use other terms such as OUI (operating under the influence), DUI (driving under the influence) and OWI (operating while intoxicated). For purposes of this article, these terms are considered to have the same meaning. A state-by-state list of felony DWI statutes may be found at [http://www.ndaa-apri.org/apri/programs/traffic/legal\\_issues\\_resources.html](http://www.ndaa-apri.org/apri/programs/traffic/legal_issues_resources.html) under the heading State Legislative Charts.

3 Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Crashes 2001 - Technical Report - NHTSA - April 2003, pg 17





## DISCOVERING THE PRIOR CONVICTION: A NEEDLE IN A HAYSTACK

“Are there any prior DWI convictions?” is the most significant question a prosecutor asks when charging an impaired driver. At times, the search for priors may feel like looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack. Different agencies maintain records on a person’s arrest and conviction. Keep in mind that while these agencies may have information on prior charges or convictions, their records may not be sufficient for use in court. Furthermore, some agencies do not maintain records after a certain amount of time. Not finding a record is no guarantee that one does not exist. DWI offenders may have separate records in a variety of agencies and it is incumbent upon the prosecutor to search as many as possible, including:

- **Prosecutors’ Offices:** As a starting point, don’t forget to examine the records at the prosecutor’s office where the charge is being brought, and if different, the prosecutor’s office where the person lives. These two locations may provide a wealth of quick and useful information. While this is not a certified record and the information may not be useful in the courtroom, it will allow the prosecutor to easily and correctly charge the defendant. It may also provide a good faith basis for impeachment during a sentencing hearing. Local prosecutors’ offices also may be of assistance in obtaining out-of-state convictions.

Some prosecutors’ offices have direct access to their local agencies’ records, including law enforcement and state criminal databases. Look up the defendant and see if there are any prior arrests for DWI. If you don’t have direct access, have your local law enforcement agency run a criminal history of the defendant through the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). It is possible the defendant has a prior felony conviction for DWI that is not showing up on the driving records, but is listed on his criminal history.

## PRIOR CONVICTIONS IN IMPAIRED DRIVING PROSECUTIONS

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- **Law Enforcement Agencies:** These agencies have access to records on a variety of past criminal charges and convictions. Through NCIC (National Crime Information Center), LEIN, and their own records, they can determine if a person has been arrested for DWI. Once an arrest is located, it is generally an easy matter to follow the paper trail. Also, don't forget to ask the officers for the current charge if they know the defendant. In some jurisdictions, officers come across the same person time and time again.
- **Departments of Motor Vehicles:** Examine the defendant's driving record from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). Almost all states have administrative sanctions for a person convicted of DWI. Therefore, that sanction may appear on the driving record. Every DWI defendant should have a driving record attached to the warrant request or it should be part of the paperwork in a prosecutor's file. Be careful, though: these records may not be 100% accurate, depending upon when the prior conviction occurred, the location of the conviction, and the requirements to file DWI convictions with the DMV. DMVs' records are only as good as what was reported to them. But, DMV records still provide the best opportunity to locate when and where a prior conviction occurred.

For contact information for DMVs in other states see Appendix Two or APRI's *Prior Convictions in DUI Prosecutions: A Prosecutors' Guide to Prove Out-of-State DUI/DWI Convictions* published by Lexis Law Publishing.

- **County and Municipal Courts:** By examining court records, you may find prior convictions that were not reported to the DMV. Also, in a new DWI "leaving the scene" case, the defendant may now claim that the car at the scene was not his; by checking prior court records, you may find prior affidavits of indigency for appointed counsel listing the car as an asset.

- **Probation and Corrections Offices:** Probation officers routinely perform background checks as part of a pre-sentencing investigation. These reports also serve as a great source of information on every aspect of a defendant's life. Also, your local probation office may be able to assist you in determining if a defendant is on probation in another part of the state.
- **Newspaper Archives:** Now, thanks to search engines like Google, you can quickly check for the possibility of newspaper archives on a particular defendant. This is especially helpful in looking into the prior history of a defendant from another jurisdiction. These searches are also helpful in discovering if the defendant has been arrested on another charge pending disposition of your case.



## ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRIOR CONVICTION: LOOK BACK PERIODS

Once it is determined that a prior conviction exists, we must ask if it can be used. This depends on the law in each state. States have different “look back” time limits and different legal requirements which may cause problems when calculating whether you can use another state's prior conviction in your state. For instance, one state can use a prior conviction for up to 12 years, such as Iowa, but another state can only use convictions that happened within the past five years, such as Arkansas. Records in Arkansas may not exist past the five-year mark. Iowa prosecutors searching for a seven-year-old Arkansas prior to enhance their case won't get those records, resulting in an undercharged defendant under Iowa law. Conversely, a prior conviction in Iowa dating back eight years will not have an enhancing effect on a new charge in Arkansas, since Arkansas only looks back five years.

### ***Full Faith & Credit—Enhancing with Out-of-State Convictions***

Article IV, Section 1 of the United States Constitution provides that: “Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state.” Therefore, a DWI conviction from one state must be recognized in another state. Like in-state convictions, the four corners of the judgment must reflect that all of the defendant's due process rights as enumerated were provided. (See Collateral Attacks, below.)

An out-of-state prior conviction is still vulnerable to attack, despite the constitutional provision mentioned. The standard argument proffered by the defense is that the foreign state's DWI statute varies so significantly from the in-state statute that full faith and credit should *not* be awarded in the instant case. In essence, the argument is: a conviction for *oranges* cannot be used to enhance a conviction for *apples*. If the DWI statute in the foreign state references a BAC of .08 or higher and your statute's reference is .10 BAC, the difference is of such significance as to render the

## **PRIOR CONVICTIONS IN IMPAIRED DRIVING PROSECUTIONS**

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prior conviction unusable to enhance the current charge. Another common area of attack is “operation and control” of the motor vehicle. In some states, sitting in a car, keys in the ignition, with the engine turned off is “operation” while in others it is not.

It is the job of the defense attorney to scour the foreign state’s statutes for any differences. It is the responsibility of the prosecutor to consult your state’s case law to determine how your state’s definition of DWI compares to the other state’s DWI laws. Also, see APRI’s *Prior Convictions in DWI Prosecutions: A Prosecutors’ Guide to Prove Out-of-State DUI/DWI Convictions* published by Lexis Law Publishing. This compendium of all DWI statutes in all 50 states and U.S. territories from the last five years is absolutely essential in helping to compare the elements of your state’s DWI code with that of another state. To order, contact Lexis Law Publishing at 1.800.562.1197.

## OBTAINING THE PRIOR RECORDS

Once you discover a prior conviction, you must obtain proper certified records for use in the courtroom to enhance the charge. What do you need to prove the prior conviction? Is a prior conviction a sentencing enhancement, or is it a trier of fact question in a trial? Or is it both? The answer will determine the type of records you need.

- **Abstracts:** Some states recognize that abstract records may serve as prima facie evidence of a prior conviction for enhancement. For instance, in Michigan, a driving record printed by the law enforcement agency is admissible evidence in the same manner as the original: “It is prima facie proof of the contents of, and the facts stated in the original.” M.C.L.A. 257.204a. This allows a prosecutor to have a driving record printed by the agency, signed by the operator of the machine, and then used in court as a certified business record. The use of abstracts is more readily accepted in lower courts where the judge serves as the trier of fact, but at the trial court level, abstracts may be insufficient for enhancement purposes.
- **Driver’s License Compact:** The District of Columbia and 45 states have entered into a compact called the Driver License Compact (DLC), an agreement among states to maintain only one driving record per person, kept in the person’s state of residency. The compact requires all traffic convictions and suspensions to be reported to the defendant’s home state for placement on his driving record. This compact is currently being updated and revised in the “Driver License Agreement” (DLA). The new DLA is expected to be more efficient in sharing information on driver convictions and traffic citations among the states. For more information visit the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators’ (AAMVA) web site at [www.aamva.org](http://www.aamva.org)/or write to them at 4301 Wilson Blvd. Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22203 (phone: 703.522.4200; fax: 703.522.1553).

- **Certified Record of Conviction:** Be sure to follow all of the procedures in your state. Some states require a certified conviction from the court of conviction. Others require certified copies from their state's secretary of state. Some states require that out-of-state convictions must be certified according to "the Acts of Congress" or what is commonly called a triple certification. (The clerk certifies the conviction, the judge certifies the clerk, and another clerk certifies the judge. See 28 U.S.C. 1738.)

If you need a certified court record, you will have to contact the court directly. Most courts have prepared forms that can be used to record the information on the prior conviction. Normally, the form will include the defendant's name, home address as listed on the court records, date of birth, driver's license number, conviction, and sentencing date. When contacting the court, ask what information is listed on their form. If the information is not sufficient, ask them to include what you need. Find out what additional information they have in the court file to identify the defendant in their case. Is there a set of fingerprints in the court file? An arrest photo? What was the name of the arresting officer in the prior case? Who was the defendant's attorney in the case? (These names can be useful if you need a witness in your trial to prove identification on the prior conviction.)

### **On the Horizon**

As documented in the Traffic Injury Research Foundation's report *DWI System Improvements for Dealing with Hard Core Drinking Drivers: Prosecution*, prosecutors stated that record keeping was one of the biggest problems in effectively prosecuting hard core repeat offenders. (See pgs 58-66.) Currently, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), and AAMVA are assessing how to effectively track an individual's driving record and ensure that accurate records are kept.

The *Driver Record Information Verification System (DRIVERs)* is intended to be a national integrated driver license information system. This will allow each state to ensure that the person driving will have only one driving



record, and the record maintained will have all the information needed, including out-of-state traffic citations and DWI convictions. This is already being done with commercial drivers using the *Commercial Driver License Information System* or CDLIS. The current plan is to distribute the DRIVERs database system in the same manner as CDLIS. It will encompass more than 200 million records. For more information visit [www.aamva.org](http://www.aamva.org).



# IN THE COURTROOM

## ***Using Priors in Bond/Bail Hearings***

On average, someone dies from an alcohol related crash every half-hour. In 2002, there were 17,419 alcohol-related deaths on our highways.<sup>4</sup>

Individuals with prior DWI convictions have demonstrated that they will not follow the law and that they are a danger to themselves and society. The repeat offender is a crash waiting to happen. When the defendant is arraigned, use prior convictions to argue the following, as applicable based on the facts of the case and history of the defendant:

- Increased bond.
- No bond.
- Ignition interlock device pending trial.
- An order prohibiting the defendant from transporting children 16 and younger.
- A restricted license for driving only to school, work, medical appointments and the grocery store between set hours.
- An order to not drive, enforced by seizure of the defendant's license tag or club on the defendant's car with the keys held by the court.
- Random alcohol and drug testing.
- Alcohol and drug treatment assessment with an order to follow the recommendations.
- Pre-trial supervision.
- House arrest.

## ***Proving the Prior***

There are generally two ways to use a prior DWI conviction in court: (1) as an element of the new charge, thus requiring that it be proven in court during the trial, or during a bifurcated trial; (2) as a sentence enhancement to increase the sentencing range from what would otherwise be a lesser offense. The latter is done at the sentencing with a deter-

<sup>4</sup> NHTSA at <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

## PRIOR CONVICTIONS IN IMPAIRED DRIVING PROSECUTIONS

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mination made by the court as to the validity of the prior conviction. Many states make a distinction between a sentence enhancement and an element of the charge, depending on whether or not the current charge is a felony or a misdemeanor.

**Practice Tip:** In some cases, defense attorneys will agree to stipulate to prior convictions if their client is found guilty of the present offense. Be sure to have the necessary stipulation prepared in advance and file it with the court immediately.

When bringing a felony DWI charge, many states require that the prosecutor prove the prior conviction during the trial. In some cases, it may be done at the pretrial stage or as an element of the charge put before the grand jury. Additionally, most states require that the trial be a bifurcated, or two-part trial. In the first stage, the new DWI charge is proven. If the jury renders a guilty verdict, that same jury is then asked to determine the defendant's guilt on the prior conviction(s). A few states allow this to occur in the original trial, allowing the prior conviction to come out during the case in chief.

**Practice Tip:** The prosecution must prove the prior conviction to the trier of fact beyond a reasonable doubt. Simply holding up the records of the prior conviction will not be sufficient. Evidence of the prior conviction must be introduced.

Proving priors involves two elements:

- Is there a prior conviction?
- If there is a prior conviction, is the person on trial now the same person previously convicted? (Identity)

Prosecutors must know the documents and witnesses necessary to prove a prior conviction for this particular defendant.

### **Admitting Records**

Certified court records showing the conviction, the date of the offenses, the conviction dates, and information identifying the defendant at that

time are required as evidence. The Federal Rules of Evidence allow court records to be used for documentation. However, depending on the records you possess, you may need the clerk of the court to testify to their reliability and validity. Are they certified? If not, use the clerk of the court as a witness to validate the records. Do the records bear a seal from the court or a certificate from the custodian? These are questions you need to ask when reviewing the records you received.

**Remember:**

- FRE 803(6) and 803(8) may be used to admit court records depending on the judge. But these two rules only get past the hearsay exception. You still need to authenticate the records pursuant to FRE 901 or 902 or your state's relevant statutes.
- Also, FRE 803(22) presents a possibility of getting certified copies of prior convictions into evidence. However, the prior conviction must be a felony. Again, know the rules in your jurisdiction.
- Don't forget FRE 801(d)(2)(A) for using prior transcripts or other statements made by the defendant in a plea proceeding. Since delays often occur, request copies of transcripts as soon as you learn they exist.

***Identifying the Defendant***

Depending on the records and the location of the conviction, identity may be one of the hardest issues to prove in court. Do the records include fingerprints from the defendant in the prior conviction? If so, a comparison would result in an easy identification. Are booking photos available from the prior offense? You must examine the records and look for information on the defendant in the prior case and compare it to your case. Is there a date of birth? Is there a home address listed or other physical description? These bits and pieces of information can aid you in proving the defendant is the same person named in both the prior and current cases. Consider which witnesses you will need to prove that identification. If you are in the same jurisdiction as the prior conviction, will the officer who made the prior arrest remember the defendant? Also consider the probation officer, other officers involved in the previous arrest, or a passenger in the defendant's car. All are possible witnesses for your case.

**Practice Tip:** Actual representation on a charge is not privileged communication, so consider using the defense attorney from the previous conviction as a witness to prove the defendant’s identification. Subpoena the attorney and ask questions using the public information from the court’s file, such as the charge, the name of the defendant, the final resolution, and if that defendant is in the courtroom. None of this is privileged information.

The goal here is to be imaginative. Look for ways to prove the connection between the prior conviction and the current charge. Examine who was involved in the prior case. Are they available as witnesses in the current charge?

When the prior conviction is from another state or a distant jurisdiction, the issue of identification can be more difficult. You will want as much information about the defendant in the earlier case as you can obtain. Do you have a signature of the defendant from the prior case, for instance on the arrest card? A comparison of signatures from the prior case to the current charge may provide you with evidence of the identity of the defendant.

Do a comparison of the vital statistics in each case: date of birth, height, weight, hair color, home address. Look for distinguishing physical characteristics, or a similarity of names to show that the defendant and the person previously convicted are the same person. In many jurisdictions this is generally considered by the courts to be sufficient using the “reasonable doubt” standard.

### ***Sentencing the Defendant***

In some states, the issue of a prior conviction is not a matter for the trier of fact, but a decision for the sentencing court as an enhanced sentence. The courts will generally use one of three ways to determine if the defendant is the same person as the one previously charged:

- Abstract of the prior conviction,
- Current copy of the defendant’s driving record, or
- Admission by the defendant.

In the sentencing phase, the burden of proof is often lower, requiring the prosecutor to prove the previous conviction only by a preponderance of the evidence rather than by proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Consequently, once the certified conviction is entered, with the same name and date of birth as in your current case, it should be enough for the court to find the defendant guilty of the enhanced charge. A minority of states shifts the burden to the defendant to prove he or she is not the person previously convicted once the prosecutor makes a prima facie showing at sentencing.





# COMMON DEFENSES: ATTACKING THE PRIOR CONVICTION

With DWI laws becoming stricter and penalties increasing for offenders, defense attorneys put significant effort into challenging prior convictions. The attack is two-pronged: direct and collateral.

## **Direct Attacks**

In some jurisdictions, it is not uncommon for the defense to return to the original court where the defendant was convicted and attack the judgment, often filing for dismissal or post-conviction relief. They argue the court didn't comply with the court rules, statutes or constitutional due process rights. At times, a judge may agree with their arguments and either dismiss the case or set aside the conviction for a new trial. The defense attorney is now free to return to the jurisdiction with the enhanced DWI charge and move to reduce the charge, arguing that the prior conviction is not valid because it was dismissed or set aside and producing the order of dismissal or of post-conviction relief.

To argue against this challenge, consider your court rules. Do your rules require notice to be given to the prosecutor when moving a court to dismiss a case? Was notice given? Is there a time limit imposed for challenging a case? Was there an appeal taken within the time limit? If not, does this prevent a later challenge before the original court? This is all dependent upon the court rules and case law in the individual jurisdiction.

If you are present to argue the *motion for dismissal* on the earlier charge, look at the motivation for bringing the *motion to dismiss*. Why was there a delay in bringing the motion? Was there counsel in the previous case? Appellate courts routinely look at the factors for delay in bringing a motion to dismiss. Many courts require a finding of a miscarriage of justice to allow for a *motion to withdraw* a guilty plea. Did that happen? Was there a miscarriage of justice? Is the defendant claiming innocence now after such a significant amount of time has passed? These are factors that weigh against allowing the *motion to withdraw a plea*.

In direct attacks, just as in collateral attacks, the courts still desire a final conclusion. There must be the efficient and effective administration of justice. With a delay in bringing a motion directly attacking the previous conviction, the efficient administration of justice is undermined.

### ***Collateral Attacks***

The more common approach by the defendant is a collateral attack: a prior conviction cannot be used because it did not comply with the court rules or the case law required in your state. Of course, states may impose a higher burden than the U.S. Supreme Court, but the main issue in this argument is whether or not the defendant had counsel (or, at a minimum, the opportunity for counsel) in the prior case. If the answer is no, then the case cannot be used at all. It cannot be used for enhancement purposes, for impeachment, nor even for consideration at sentencing. See *Burgett v. Texas*, 389 U.S. 109 (1967):

*Gideon v. Wainwright* established the rule that the right to counsel guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment was applicable to the States by virtue of the Fourteenth, making it unconstitutional to try a person for a felony in a state court unless he had a lawyer or had validly waived one. ... Presuming waiver of counsel from a silent record is impermissible. [citation] To permit a conviction obtained in violation of *Gideon v. Wainwright* to be used against a person either to support guilt or enhance punishment for another offense [citation] is to erode the principle of that case. *Burgett v. Texas*, 389 U.S. 109, 114-115 (1967).

Be sure to examine the prior conviction. Was there an attorney appointed or retained on the case? If not, then examine the records. At a minimum, for the prosecutor to prevail in this defense motion, there must be some indication in the record that the defendant waived his right to an attorney. Remember, it is not permissible to presume a valid waiver of an attorney from a silent record. In fact, a silent record raises a presumption of an invalid waiver. If the court records are silent, an attempt should be made to obtain a transcript of the arraignment, plea, and sentencing. Was

a waiver done during those court appearances? If the answer is still no, then the prior conviction cannot be used to enhance the charge against the defendant.

**Warning:** If the records are completely silent as to a valid waiver of the defendant's right to an attorney on the prior conviction, it must be presumed that there was not a valid waiver and the burden is on the state to prove otherwise.

**Good news:** If the record does indicate a waiver of the defendant's right to counsel, then the burden is on the defendant to prove that the waiver was not valid, that is, to prove that he did not knowingly waive his right to an attorney. *Moore v. Michigan*, 355 U.S. 155, 161-62 (1957) and *Carnley v. Cochran*, 369 U.S. 506, 517 (1962).

Keep in mind that a transcript is not the only way to prove a waiver. In fact, it is the least common way since most times transcripts are not prepared. Usually, the waiver will appear from the judgment itself, or in the attached documentation such as the register of action. If there is any indication of a waiver, the burden shifts to the defendant, and the burden of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence. See *Moore v. Michigan*, *ibid*.

**Practice Tip:** Remember to check your individual state's requirements. The U.S. Supreme Court sets a constitutional floor, and some states may have a higher requirement. Some jurisdictions may require that not only do we demonstrate the defendant knowingly waived his right to an attorney, but also that he waived his privilege against self-incrimination, the right to trial by jury, and the right to confront one's accusers. These are the so-called *Boykin* rights which were discussed in the case of *Boykin v. Alabama*, 395 U.S. 238, 89 S.Ct. 1709, 23 L.Ed.2d 274 (1969). That case required a waiver of the *Boykin* rights to appear on the record for a valid plea of guilty.

**Remember:** While some states may require them, *Boykin* rights are *not* required by the U.S. Supreme Court in the use of prior convictions.

### **A “Knowing” Waiver**

A recent U.S. Supreme Court case affirmed the two aforementioned cases. In *Iowa v. Tovar*, No. 02-1541 (Argued January 21, 2004—Decided March 8, 2004) defendant challenged a prior conviction being used to enhance a DWI charge. The records indicated that he had waived his right to an attorney in the earlier case. Defendant argued that the prior waiver was not a knowing waiver. The argument continued, stating that to be a knowing waiver, the defendant must be informed that an attorney might find a viable defense that was being overlooked, and that with a waiver, he would not be able to get an independent opinion on the case. The Supreme Court of Iowa agreed and ruled that such a warning must be given to show a knowing waiver of a right to an attorney. The National District Attorneys Association submitted an amicus curiae brief asking the U.S. Supreme Court to overrule that decision, which the Court did.

The U.S. Supreme Court noted that a knowing waiver means that the defendant must have a general idea of what is involved; it does not require a specific detailed awareness of the consequences. Thus, a “knowing waiver” is satisfied “when the trial court informs the accused of the nature of the charges against him, of his right to be counseled regarding his plea, and of the range of allowable punishments attendant upon the entry of a guilty plea.” *Iowa v. Tovar* 541 U.S. 1; 124 S.Ct. 1379 (2004).

## CONCLUSION

**F**inding prior convictions in impaired driving prosecutions is definitely an art form requiring time, effort and talent. But, the effort is worth every ounce of energy put into it. Repeat hard core offenders place entire communities at risk. These are the people for whom previous arrests, jail time, fines and loss of license have had little impact. Prosecutors have the greatest opportunity to prevent further repeat offenses by making these offenders face the full consequences of their decision to drink and drive. By getting offenders off the streets for the longest time possible, prosecutors can have a huge impact on public safety, with the added benefit that defendants may be more amenable to treatment.



# APPENDIX ONE: COURT CONTACTS

## **ALABAMA**

Administrative Director  
of the Courts  
300 Dexter Avenue  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104-3741  
TEL: (334) 242-0300  
FAX: (334) 242-2099

## **ALASKA**

Administrative Director  
of the Courts  
Alaska Court System  
303 K Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
TEL: (907) 264-0547  
FAX: (907) 264-0881

## **ARIZONA**

Administrative Director  
Arizona Supreme Court  
1501 W. Washington St., Suite 411  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
TEL: (602) 542-9301  
FAX: (602) 542-9484

## **ARKANSAS**

Director, Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
Supreme Court of Arkansas  
625 Marshall Street  
1100 Justice Building  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201  
TEL: (501) 682-9400  
FAX: (501) 682-9410

## **CALIFORNIA**

Administrative Director  
of the California Courts  
455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94102  
TEL: (415) 865-4235  
FAX: (415) 865-4244

## **COLORADO**

State Court Administrator  
Colorado Judicial Department  
1301 Pennsylvania, Suite 300  
Denver, Colorado 80203-5012  
TEL: (303) 837-3668  
FAX: (303) 837-2340

## **CONNECTICUT**

Chief Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Connecticut  
231 Capitol Avenue  
Hartford, Connecticut 06106  
TEL: (860) 757-2100  
FAX: (860) 757-2130

## **DELAWARE**

State Court Administrator  
Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
820 North French Street  
Wilmington, Delaware 19801  
TEL: (302) 577-8271  
FAX: (302) 577-3139

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Executive Officer  
Courts of the District of Columbia  
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W.  
Room 1500  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
TEL: (202) 879-1700  
FAX: (202) 879-4829

**FLORIDA**

State Courts Administrator  
Supreme Court Building  
500 South Duval Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1900  
TEL: (850) 922-5081  
FAX: (850) 488-0156

**GEORGIA**

Administrative Office  
of the Georgia Courts  
244 Washington Street, S.W.  
Suite 300  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334-5900  
TEL: (404) 656-5171  
FAX: (404) 463-0860

**HAWAII**

Administrative Director  
of the Courts  
The Judiciary, State of Hawaii  
417 South King Street, Room 206  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813  
TEL: (808) 539-4900  
FAX: (808) 539-4855

**IDAHO**

Administrative Director  
of the Courts  
Supreme Court Building  
451 West State Street  
P.O. Box 83720  
Boise, Idaho 83720-0101  
TEL: (208) 334-2246  
FAX: (208) 334-2146

**ILLINOIS**

Administrative Office  
of the Illinois Courts  
222 North LaSalle Street,  
13th Floor  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
TEL: (312) 793-3250  
FAX: (312) 793-0331

**INDIANA**

Division of State Court  
Administration  
Indiana Supreme Court  
115 W. Washington, Suite 1080  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-3417  
TEL: (317) 232-2542  
FAX: (317) 233-6586

**IOWA**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Iowa  
State House  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319  
TEL: (515) 281-5241  
FAX: (515) 242-0014



**KANSAS**

Judicial Administrator  
Kansas Judicial Center  
301 West 10th Street  
Topeka, Kansas 66612  
TEL: (785) 296-4873  
FAX: (785) 296-7076

**KENTUCKY**

Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
100 Millcreek Park  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-9230  
TEL: (502) 573-2350  
FAX: (502) 573-0177

**LOUISIANA**

Judicial Administrator  
Supreme Court of Louisiana  
1555 Poydras Street, Suite 1540  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
70112-3701  
TEL: (504) 568-5747  
FAX: (504) 568-5687

**MAINE**

State Court Administrator  
Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
P.O. Box 4820  
Portland, Maine 04112-4820  
TEL: (207) 822-0792  
FAX: (207) 822-0781

**MARYLAND**

State Court Administrator  
Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
Maryland Judicial Center  
580 Taylor Avenue  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
TEL: (410) 260-1295  
FAX: (410) 974-2066

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Administrative Office  
of the Trial Courts  
Two Center Plaza, 5th Floor  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108  
TEL: (617) 742-8575  
FAX: (617) 742-0968

**MICHIGAN**

State Court Administrator  
Office of the State Court  
Administrator  
309 N. Washington Square  
P.O. Box 30048  
Lansing, Michigan 48909  
TEL: (517) 373-2222  
FAX: (517) 373-2112

**MINNESOTA**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Minnesota  
25 Constitution Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
TEL: (651) 296-2474  
FAX: (651) 215-6004

## **PRIOR CONVICTIONS IN IMPAIRED DRIVING PROSECUTIONS**

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### **MISSISSIPPI**

State Court Administrator  
450 High Street, 4th Floor  
Gartin Building  
P.O. Box 117  
Jackson, Mississippi 39205  
TEL: (601) 354-7406  
FAX: (601) 354-7459

### **MISSOURI**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Missouri  
P.O. Box 104480  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65110  
TEL: (573) 751-4377  
FAX: (573) 522-6152

### **MONTANA**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Montana  
Justice Building, Room 315  
215 North Sanders  
P.O. Box 203002  
Helena, Montana 59620  
TEL: (406) 444-2627  
FAX: (406) 444-0834

### **NEBRASKA**

State Court Administrator  
Administrative Office  
of the Courts/Probation  
State Capitol Building,  
Room 1220  
P.O. Box 98910  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-8910  
TEL: (402) 471-3730  
FAX: (402) 471-2197

### **NEVADA**

State Court Administrator  
Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
201 S. Carson Street, Ste. 250  
Carson City, Nevada 89710-4702  
TEL: (775) 684-1717  
FAX: (775) 684-1723

### **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
Two Noble Drive  
Concord, New Hampshire 03301  
TEL: (603) 271-2521  
FAX: (603) 271-3977

### **NEW JERSEY**

Administrative Director  
of the Courts  
P.O. Box 037, RJH Justice  
Complex  
25 Market Street  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625  
TEL: (609) 292-1747  
FAX: (609) 292-3320

### **NEW MEXICO**

Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
237 Don Gaspar, Room 25  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501-  
2178  
TEL: (505) 827-4800  
FAX: (505) 827-4824

**NEW YORK**

Office of Court Administration  
25 Beaver Street, 11th Floor  
New York, New York 10004  
TEL: (212) 428-2100  
FAX: (212) 428-2188

**NORTH CAROLINA**

North Carolina Administrative  
Office of the Courts  
P.O. Box 2448, 2 E. Morgan Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602  
TEL: (919) 733-7107  
FAX: (919) 715-5779

**NORTH DAKOTA**

State Court Administrator  
North Dakota Judicial System  
600 East Blvd. Avenue, Dept. 180  
1st Floor Judicial Wing  
Bismarck, North Dakota  
58505-0530  
TEL: (701) 328-4216  
FAX: (701) 328-2092

**OHIO**

Administrative Office  
Supreme Court of Ohio  
Rhodes Office Tower 3rd Floor  
30 East Broad Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3431  
TEL: (614) 466-2653  
FAX: (614) 752-8736

**OKLAHOMA**

Administrative Director  
of the Courts  
1915 N. Stiles, Suite 305  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
TEL: (405) 521-2450  
FAX: (405) 521-6815

**OREGON**

State Court Administrator  
Office of the State Court  
Administrator  
Supreme Court Building  
1163 State Street  
Salem, Oregon 97310  
TEL: (503) 986-5500  
FAX: (503) 986-5503

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Administrative Office of  
Pennsylvania Courts  
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania  
1515 Market Street, Suite 1414  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102  
TEL: (215) 560-6337  
FAX: (215) 560-5485

**PUERTO RICO**

Administrative Director  
of the Courts  
Office of Courts Administration  
P.O. Box 190917, 6 Vela Street  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico  
00919-0917  
TEL: (787) 641-6623  
FAX: (787) 250-7448

## **PRIOR CONVICTIONS IN IMPAIRED DRIVING PROSECUTIONS**

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### **RHODE ISLAND**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Rhode Island  
250 Benefit Street  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903  
TEL: (401) 222-3263  
FAX: (401) 222-5131

### **SOUTH CAROLINA**

South Carolina Court  
Administration  
1015 Sumter St., Suite 200  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201  
TEL: (803) 734-1800  
FAX: (803) 734-1355

### **SOUTH DAKOTA**

State Court Administrator  
South Dakota Unified  
Judicial System  
500 East Capitol Avenue  
Pierre, South Dakota 57501  
TEL: (605) 773-3474  
FAX: (605) 773-5627

### **TENNESSEE**

Administrative Office  
of the Courts  
511 Union Street, Suite 600  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0607  
TEL: (615) 741-2687  
FAX: (615) 741-6285

### **TEXAS**

Office of Court Administration  
Tom C. Clark State Courts  
Building  
P.O. Box 12066, Zip 78711-2066  
205 West 14th Street, Suite 600  
Austin, Texas 78701  
TEL: (512) 463-1625  
FAX: (512) 463-1648

### **UTAH**

State Court Administrator  
450 South State Street  
P.O. Box 140241  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-0241  
TEL: (801) 578-3806  
FAX: (801) 578-3843

### **VERMONT**

Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Vermont  
109 State Street  
Montpelier, Vermont 05609-0701  
TEL: (802) 828-3278  
FAX: (802) 828-3457

### **VIRGINIA**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Virginia  
100 North Ninth Street,  
Third Floor  
Richmond, Virginia 23219  
TEL: (804) 786-6455  
FAX: (804) 786-4542

**VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Court Administrator  
Territorial Court of the Virgin  
Islands  
P.O. Box 70  
Charlotte Amalie  
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00804  
TEL: (340) 774-6600  
FAX: (340) 776-9889

**WYOMING**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Wyoming  
Supreme Court Building  
2301 Capital Avenue  
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002  
TEL: (307) 777-7480  
FAX: (307) 777-3447

**WASHINGTON**

State Court Administrator  
Supreme Court of Washington  
Temple of Justice  
P.O. Box 41174  
Olympia, Washington 98504-1174  
TEL: (360) 357-2121  
FAX: (360) 357-2127

**WEST VIRGINIA**

West Virginia Supreme  
Court of Appeals  
E-100, State Capitol Building  
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East  
Charleston, WV 25305-0833  
TEL: (304) 558-0145  
FAX: (304) 558-1212

**WISCONSIN**

Director of State Courts  
16 East State Capitol  
P.O. Box 1688  
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-1688  
TEL: (608) 266-6828  
FAX: (608) 267-0980



## APPENDIX TWO: DRIVING RECORD CONTACTS

### ALABAMA

Alabama Department  
of Public Safety  
Driver License Division  
Post Office Box 1471  
Montgomery, Alabama  
36102-1471  
TEL: (334) 242-4400  
FAX: (334) 242-4639  
[www.dps.state.al.us/](http://www.dps.state.al.us/)

### ALASKA

Susan Miller  
Records & Licensing Supervisor  
2760 Sherwood Lane  
Suite B  
Juneau, Alaska 99802  
TEL: (907) 465-4361  
FAX: (907) 465-5509  
[www.state.ak.us/dmv/](http://www.state.ak.us/dmv/)

### ARIZONA

Motor Vehicle Division  
Custodian of Records  
1801 West Jefferson  
Mail Drop #504M  
Phoenix, Arizona 85001  
TEL: (602) 255-7034  
FAX: (602) 407-3441  
[www.dot.state.az.us/MVD/  
mvd.htm](http://www.dot.state.az.us/MVD/mvd.htm)

### ARKANSAS

Arkansas Department  
of Driver Services  
Driver Records  
Post Office Box 1272  
Room 1130  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203  
TEL: (501) 682-7207  
Fax: (501) 682-2075  
[www.ark.org/dfa/odd/motor\\_  
vehicle.html](http://www.ark.org/dfa/odd/motor_vehicle.html)

### CALIFORNIA

California Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
P.O. Box 944231  
Mail Station G201  
Sacramento, CA 94244-2310  
TEL: (916) 657-5854  
[www.dmv.ca.gov/](http://www.dmv.ca.gov/)

### COLORADO

Paula Brown  
Motor Vehicle Division  
Driver Services, Room 164  
Denver, CO 80261-0016  
TEL: (303) 205-5613  
FAX: (303) 205-5990  
[www.mv.state.co.us/mv.html](http://www.mv.state.co.us/mv.html)

**CONNECTICUT**

Copy Records Unit  
60 State Street, Room 256  
Wethersfield, Connecticut 06161  
TEL: (860) 263-5154  
FAX: (860) 263-5557  
<http://dmvct.org>

**DELAWARE**

Division of Motor Vehicles  
Drivers Licenses Administration  
Post Office Box 698  
Dover, Delaware 19903  
TEL: (302) 744-2506  
[www.dmv.de.gov](http://www.dmv.de.gov)

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

District of Columbia Motor  
Vehicle Services  
Driver Records  
301 C Street, N.W.  
Room 1000  
Washington, DC 20001  
TEL: (202) 727-6761  
(202) 727-6762  
[www.dmv.washingtondc.gov/serv/drecords.shtm](http://www.dmv.washingtondc.gov/serv/drecords.shtm)

**FLORIDA**

Florida Department of Highway  
Safety and Motor Vehicles  
Division of Driver Licenses  
2900 Apalachee Parkway  
Room B235  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0575  
TEL: (850) 488-2741  
FAX: (850) 488-3824

**GEORGIA**

Georgia Department of  
Motor Vehicle Safety  
Driver Services Division  
Post Office Box 80447  
Conyers, GA 30013  
TEL: (678) 413-8441  
FAX: (678) 473-8436  
[www.dmv.ga.gov/](http://www.dmv.ga.gov/)

**HAWAII**

Honolulu District Courts  
Traffic Violations Bureau  
1111 Alakea Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813  
Attn: Abstract Department  
TEL: (808) 538-5500  
FAX: (808) 538-5520

**IDAHO**

Edwin R. Pemble,  
Driver Services Manager  
Idaho Transportation Department  
Driver Services Section  
Post Office Box 7129  
Boise, Idaho 83707-1129  
TEL: (208) 334-8000  
FAX: (208) 334-8739  
[www2.state.id.us/itd/dmv/index.htm](http://www2.state.id.us/itd/dmv/index.htm)

**ILLINOIS**

Illinois Secretary of State's Office  
Motor Vehicle Services  
2701 South Dirkson Parkway  
Springfield, Illinois 62723  
TEL: (217) 782-2720  
[www.ilsos.net](http://www.ilsos.net)



**INDIANA**

Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles  
IGC North, Room N-405  
100 N. Senate Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204  
TEL: (317) 233-6836  
[www.ai.org/ai/help/bmv\\_license.html](http://www.ai.org/ai/help/bmv_license.html)

**IOWA**

Iowa Department of Transportation  
Office of Driver Services  
Post Office Box 9204  
Des Moines, Iowa 50306-9204  
Phone: (515) 244-9124  
[www.dot.state.ia.us/mvd/index.htm](http://www.dot.state.ia.us/mvd/index.htm)

**KANSAS**

Kansas Driver Control Bureau  
Post Office Box 12021  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-2021  
TEL: (785) 296-3671  
FAX: (785) 296-6851  
[www.ksrevenue.org](http://www.ksrevenue.org)

**KENTUCKY**

Kentucky Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
Division of Driver Licensing  
501 High Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40622  
TEL: (502) 564-6800 x2300  
FAX: (502) 564-8242  
[www.kytc.state.ky.us/drlic](http://www.kytc.state.ky.us/drlic)

**LOUISIANA**

Louisiana Office of Motor Vehicles  
Online Driving Records  
Post Office Box 64886  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896  
TEL: (225) 925-6388  
E-mail: [expresslane@dps.state.la.us](mailto:expresslane@dps.state.la.us)  
[omv.dps.state.la.us/odr/odr.asp](http://omv.dps.state.la.us/odr/odr.asp)

**MAINE**

Maine Bureau of Motor Vehicles  
State House Station #29  
Augusta, Maine 04333  
Attn: Driving Records  
TEL: (207) 624-9000 ext. 52116  
FAX: (207) 624-9090  
[www.state.me.us/sos/bmv](http://www.state.me.us/sos/bmv)

**MARYLAND**

Maryland Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
Driving Record Certified  
Copy Unity  
Driving Records Department,  
Room 145  
6601 Ritchie Highway  
Glen Burnie, Maryland 21062  
TEL: (410) 787-7758  
[www.mva.state.md.us/](http://www.mva.state.md.us/)

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Registry of Motor Vehicles  
Driver Control Unit  
Attn: Court Records  
P.O. Box 199150  
Boston, MA 02119-9150  
TEL: (617) 351-9213,  
(617) 351-9207  
FAX: (617) 351-9212  
[www.state.ma.us/rmv/](http://www.state.ma.us/rmv/)

**MICHIGAN**

Michigan Secretary of State  
Record Lookup Unit  
7064 Crowner Drive  
Lansing, Michigan 48918-1540  
TEL: (517) 322-1624  
FAX: (517) 322-1181  
[www.michigan.gov/sos/  
0,1607,7-127-1627-31868—  
,00.html](http://www.michigan.gov/sos/0,1607,7-127-1627-31868-00.html)

**MINNESOTA**

Driver and Vehicle Services  
445 Minnesota Street, Suite 180  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-5180  
TEL: (612) 296-9504  
FAX: (612) 296-5697  
E-mail:  
[motor.vehicles@state.mn.us](mailto:motor.vehicles@state.mn.us)  
[www.dps.state.mn.us/dvs/  
index.html](http://www.dps.state.mn.us/dvs/index.html)

**MISSISSIPPI**

Mississippi Department  
of Public Safety  
Driver Improvement Branch  
Post Office Box 958  
Jackson, Mississippi 39205  
TEL: (601) 987-1224  
[www.dps.state.ms.us](http://www.dps.state.ms.us)

**MISSOURI**

Missouri Department of Revenue  
Division of Motor Vehicle and  
Drivers Licensing  
Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau  
Post Office Box 200  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65105-0200  
TEL: (573) 751-4300  
(573) 526-4400  
for certified copies  
[www.dor.state.mo.us/](http://www.dor.state.mo.us/)

**MONTANA**

Patrick McJannet—Uncertified  
Department of Justice  
Driver Services  
Post Office Box 201430  
Helena, Montana 59620-1430  
Fax: (406) 444-1631  
[www.doj.state.mt.us/driving/  
drivingrecords.asp](http://www.doj.state.mt.us/driving/drivingrecords.asp)

Patty McLaughlin- Certified  
Records and Driver Control  
P.O. Box 201430  
Helena, Montana 59620-1430  
TEL: (406) 444-3670  
FAX: (406) 444-1631

**NEBRASKA**

Nebraska Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
Driver & Vehicle Records Division  
Post Office Box 94789  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4789  
TEL: (402) 471-3918  
FAX: (402) 471-8694  
[www.dmv.state.ne.us](http://www.dmv.state.ne.us)

**NEVADA**

Department of Motor Vehicles  
Records Section  
555 Wright Way  
Carson City, Nevada 89711-0250  
TEL: (775) 684-4590  
FAX: (775) 684-4899  
[www.dmvnv.com/](http://www.dmvnv.com/)

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Janet Harriman  
Supervisor, Driving Records  
New Hampshire Department  
of Safety  
10 Hazen Drive, Room 208  
Concord, New Hampshire 03305  
TEL: (603) 271-2322  
[www.state.nh.us/safety/](http://www.state.nh.us/safety/)

**NEW JERSEY**

New Jersey Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
Motor Vehicle Services  
CN 142  
Trenton, New Jersey 08666  
TEL: (609) 292-7500  
[www.dmv.org/driving-record.php](http://www.dmv.org/driving-record.php)

**NEW MEXICO**

Driver Services Bureau  
P.O. Box 1028  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504  
TEL: (505) 827-2225  
[www.state.nm.us/tax/mvd/  
mvd\\_home.htm](http://www.state.nm.us/tax/mvd/mvd_home.htm)

**NEW YORK**

Loraine Wilson, Records Manager  
Department of Motor Vehicles  
6 Empire State Plaza, Room 232  
Albany, New York 12228  
TEL: (518) 486-5957  
FAX: (518) 474-0718  
E-mail: [LW/LS@dmv.state.ny.us](mailto:LW/LS@dmv.state.ny.us)  
[www.nydmv.state.ny.us/](http://www.nydmv.state.ny.us/)

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Driver Records  
3113 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina  
27699-3113  
TEL: (919) 715-7000  
[www.dmv.dot.state.nc.us/](http://www.dmv.dot.state.nc.us/)

## **PRIOR CONVICTIONS IN IMPAIRED DRIVING PROSECUTIONS**

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### **NORTH DAKOTA**

Drivers License Division  
Driver Improvement Services  
608 East Boulevard  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505  
TEL: (701) 328-2603  
FAX: (701) 328-2435  
[www.state.nd.us/dot/](http://www.state.nd.us/dot/)

### **OHIO**

Bureau of Motor Vehicles  
Attn: Abstracts  
P.O. Box 16520  
Columbus, Ohio 43216-6520  
TEL: (614) 752-7600  
FAX: (614) 995-7946  
[www.ohio.gov/odps/division/bmv/  
bmv.html](http://www.ohio.gov/odps/division/bmv/bmv.html)

### **OKLAHOMA**

Oklahoma Department  
of Public Safety  
Driving Records  
Post Office Box 11415  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73136  
TEL: (405) 425-2262  
FAX: (405) 425-2046

### **OREGON**

Oregon Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
Attn: Record Services  
1905 Lana Avenue, N.E.  
Salem, Oregon 97314  
TEL: (503) 945-5430  
[www.odot.state.or.us/dmv](http://www.odot.state.or.us/dmv)

### **PENNSYLVANIA**

Driving Records  
Rebecca L. Bickley, Director  
Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Driver Licensing  
Driver Record Services  
Post Office Box 68695  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
17106-8695  
TEL: (800) 932-4600 (in state)  
(717) 391-6190 (out-of-state)  
FAX: (717) 705-2401  
[www.dmv.state.pa.us/](http://www.dmv.state.pa.us/)

### **RHODE ISLAND**

Division of Motor Vehicles  
Operator Control Section  
286 Main Street  
Pawtucket, RI 02860  
TEL: (401) 721-2527  
FAX: (401) 721-2506  
[www.dmv.state.ri.us](http://www.dmv.state.ri.us)

### **SOUTH CAROLINA**

South Carolina Department of  
Public Safety  
Driver Records Office  
Post Office Box 1498  
Columbia, South Carolina  
29216-0028  
TEL: (803) 737-4000  
[www.scdps.org/](http://www.scdps.org/)

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Sonja Briggs  
South Dakota Department of  
Commerce & Regulation  
Office of Driver Licensing  
118 West Capital  
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-2036  
TEL: (605) 773-6883 or  
1-800-952-3696  
[www.state.sd.us/dcr/dl](http://www.state.sd.us/dcr/dl)

**TENNESSEE**

Tennessee Department of Safety  
Customer Service  
1150 Foster Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee 37210  
TEL: (615) 741-3954  
FAX: (615) 251-5148  
[www.state.tn.us/safety](http://www.state.tn.us/safety)

**TEXAS**

Driver Record Bureau  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
Post Office Box 149246  
Austin, Texas 78714-9246  
TEL: (512) 424-2600  
[www.txdps.state.tx.us/](http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/)

**UTAH**

Certified  
Utah Department of Public Safety  
Drivers License Division  
Post Office Box 30560  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84130-0560  
TEL: (801) 965-4496  
FAX: (801) 965-4496  
[www.publicsafety.utah.gov/](http://www.publicsafety.utah.gov/)

**VERMONT**

Vermont Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
Records & Motor Carrier Services  
120 State Street  
Montpelier, Vermont 05603  
Phone: (802) 828-2050  
(802) 828-4824  
FAX: (802) 828-2098  
(802) 828-2170  
[www.aot.state.vt.us/dmv.dmvhp.htm](http://www.aot.state.vt.us/dmv.dmvhp.htm)

**VIRGINIA**

Virginia Department  
of Motor Vehicles  
Post Office Box 27412  
Richmond, Virginia 23269  
TEL: (804) 367-0538  
[www.dmv.state.va.us](http://www.dmv.state.va.us)

## **PRIOR CONVICTIONS IN IMPAIRED DRIVING PROSECUTIONS**

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### **VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Virgin Islands Police Department  
Alexander A. Farrelly  
Justice Center  
2nd Floor  
Veterans Driver  
St. Thomas, USVI 00802  
TEL: (340) 774-2310  
[www.vipd.gov.vi/](http://www.vipd.gov.vi/)

### **WASHINGTON**

Department of Licensing  
Driver Record Section  
Post Office Box 9030  
Olympia, Washington 98507-9030  
TEL: (360) 902-3913  
[www.wa.gov/dol](http://www.wa.gov/dol)

### **WEST VIRGINIA**

Contact: Joetta Gore, Supervisor  
Driving Records  
Division of Motor Vehicles  
Building 3, State Capitol Complex  
Room 124  
Charleston, West Virginia 25317  
TEL: (304) 558-0238  
[www.wvdot.com/6\\_motorists/dmv/6g\\_dmv.htm](http://www.wvdot.com/6_motorists/dmv/6g_dmv.htm)

### **WISCONSIN**

Wisconsin Department  
of Transportation  
Records and Licensing  
Information Section  
Post Office Box 7995  
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7995  
TEL: (608) 266-2353  
FAX: (608) 267-3636  
[www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/](http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/)

### **WYOMING**

Wyoming Department of  
Transportation  
Driver Services  
5300 Bishop Blvd.  
Cheyenne, WY 82009-3340  
TEL: (307) 777-4800  
FAX: (307) 777-4773  
[wydotweb.state.wy.us/](http://wydotweb.state.wy.us/)



American Prosecutors Research Institute  
99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314  
Phone: (703) 549-4253  
Fax: (703) 836-3195  
<http://www.ndaa-apri.org>

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