

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA  
WESTERN DISTRICT**

MARIO L. DUNCAN,	:	No. 17 WAP 2015
	:	
Appellant	:	Appeal from the Order of the
	:	Commonwealth entered June 23, 2015
	:	at No. 252 MD 2015.
v.	:	
	:	
	:	
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	:	
CORRECTIONS; PAROLE AGENT,	:	
SCHAUP; RECORDS ROOM	:	
SUPERVISOR, RONALD J. BAJOREK;	:	
AND NORMA M. WILLIAMS, ET AL.,	:	
	:	
Appellees	:	

**ORDER**

**PER CURIAM**

**DECIDED: MAY 25, 2016**

Appellant Mario L. Duncan, a state prisoner, was arrested while on parole and entered a negotiated guilty plea. In accordance with the negotiated plea agreement, the trial court sentenced Appellant to 27 to 54 months' imprisonment on his new offense, and ordered the sentence to run concurrently with his prior state sentence with 319 days' credit for time served. However, Appellee Department of Corrections (DOC) computed Appellant's new state sentence to run consecutively to the back time he was directed to serve as a consequence of his violation of parole on his original state sentence, *citing* 61 Pa. C.S. § 6138(a)(5) ("If a new sentence is imposed on the parolee, the service of the balance of the term originally imposed by a Pennsylvania court shall precede the commencement of the new term imposed . . ."); 42 Pa. C.S. § 9760(1) (permits credit "for all time spent in custody as a result of the criminal charge for which a prison sentence is imposed . . ."). Appellant filed a petition under the Post Conviction Relief Act (PCRA), 42 Pa. C.S. §§ 9541-9546, claiming ineffective assistance of plea

counsel with regard to the negotiated, but unenforceable, sentence. The petition was denied, and the denial was affirmed on direct appeal in an unpublished decision. (Notably, the Superior Court in a published opinion recently *granted* relief to a PCRA petitioner in similar circumstances. See *Commonwealth v. Kelley*, \_\_\_ A.3d \_\_\_, 2016 WL 1072107 (Pa. Super. 2016).)

Appellant then filed the instant Petition for Review, seeking mandamus relief in the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Court, challenging DOC's authority to disregard the trial court's imposition of a concurrent sentence. DOC responds mandamus is not available to compel it to enforce what would be, by operation of the above statutes, an illegal sentencing order; therefore, Appellant's new state sentence simply cannot be served concurrently with his state parole violation sentence and he is not entitled to double credit for the time he served prior to sentencing. See *Fajohn v. Com., Dep't of Corrections*, 692 A.2d 1067, 1068 (Pa. 1997); 61 Pa. C.S. § 6138(a)(5); 42 Pa. C.S. § 9760(1).

"Mandamus is an extraordinary writ which will issue to compel performance of a ministerial act or mandatory duty where there exists a clear legal right in the petitioner, a corresponding duty in the respondent, and want of any other adequate and appropriate remedy." *Relosky v. Sacco*, 523 A.2d 1112, 1115 (Pa. 1987) (citations omitted). Given the above statutes and the existing decisional law, DOC cannot be compelled by a writ of mandamus to enforce the sentencing order. See *Fajohn*, 692 A.2d at 1068. Therefore, mandamus is not available to compel the relief Appellant seeks. However, as DOC commendably notes, it appears Appellant may be permitted to seek modification of his sentence *nunc pro tunc* before the sentencing court, asserting he has not received the benefit of the guilty plea bargain negotiated with the Commonwealth and approved by the court. See *id.* at 1068 n.1. See also Appellee's Brief at 7

(Appellant may seek to withdraw his guilty plea *nunc pro tunc*). *Accord Commonwealth v. Zuber*, 353 A.2d 441, 444 (Pa. 1976) (prosecutor has affirmative duty to honor promises made in exchange for defendant's plea).

Accordingly, the Order of the Commonwealth Court is **AFFIRMED**, without prejudice to any right Appellant may have, pursuant to *Fajohn* and *Zuber*, to seek modification of his sentence *nunc pro tunc* in the Court of Common Pleas of Armstrong County.