



#### **HANDOUT 2**



## Justice Reinvestment in Arkansas

3rd Presentation to the Legislative Criminal Justice Oversight Task Force

March 11, 2016

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# Council of State Governments Justice Center and the Justice Reinvestment process



- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Engages members of all three branches of state government
- Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence



A data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease recidivism and increase public safety

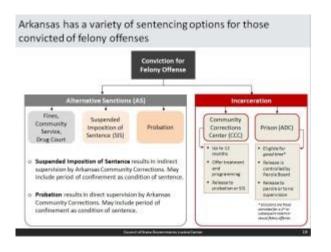
The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is supported by funding from the U.S. Department of Justice's **Bureau of Justice**Assistance (BJA) and The Pew Charitable Trusts

### Takeaways from previous presentation

Arkansas established the Sentencing Standards and the Sentencing Commission in 1993 with passage of Act 532.

Among a variety of sentencing options available to the courts, the key provisions of Act 532 were to achieve proportionality in sentencing and reserve prison for the most serious offenses and repeat offenders.



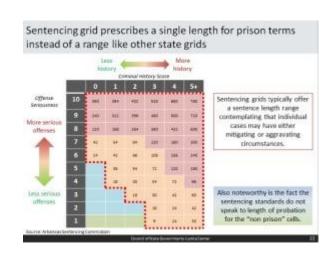


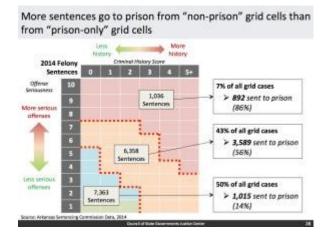
### Takeaways from previous presentation

Arkansas's sentencing grid doesn't offer sentence length ranges for prison sentences and has a high share of cells that allow for all sentencing options.

In policy, the grid does less than other states to guide the type of sentence used. In practice, prison is used often for less serious offenses or offenders.

Despite the intent of the guidelines to reserve prison space for the most dangerous offenders, more than 1,000 people from non-prison cells were sent to ADC in 2014.





#### Questions for the Task Force

1.

What share of the grid should allow for **all** sentencing options?

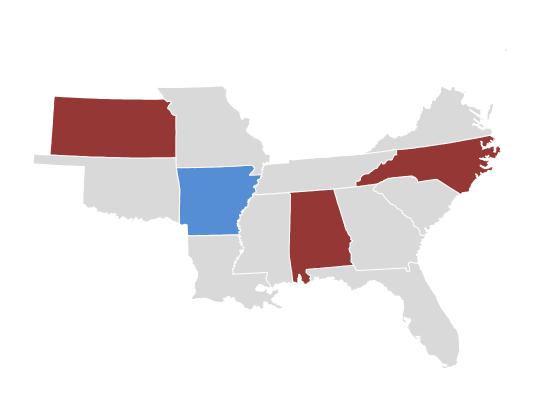
2.

Should the guidelines have prison sentence **ranges** instead of a specific term to allow for consideration of mitigating or aggravating factors?

3.

Should there be a process for **reviewing** sentences in relation to the guideline-recommended term?

## Kansas, North Carolina and Alabama illustrate approaches to operationalizing questions posed to Task Force



Kansas (1993) and North Carolina (1994) each adopted their sentencing guidelines framework at a similar time to Arkansas (1993).

Alabama did not adopt sentencing guidelines until 2006.

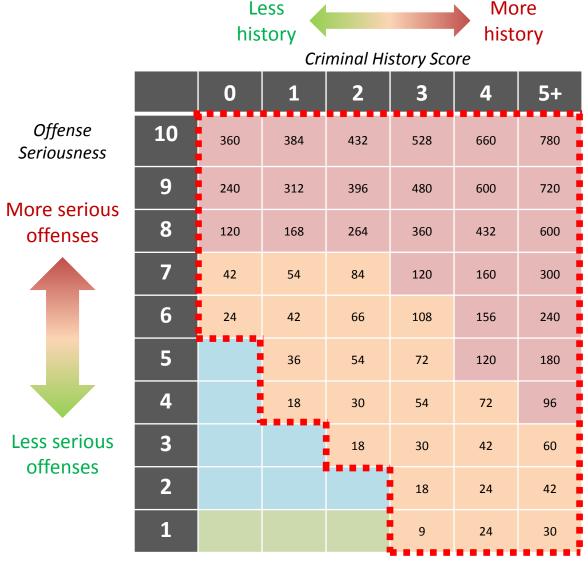
✓ Above states demonstrate different approaches to putting "teeth" into guidelines.

- ✓ Surrounding region
- ✓ Recent history of addressing criminal justice challenges

# Arkansas has a high share of its grid that doesn't actually guide sentencing

Percent of total grid cells that allow for "all options" in sentencing: Arkansas: 40% North Carolina: 28% Kansas: 8% Non Drug Drug These "all options" cells do not suggest any upper or lower boundary on the type of sentence imposed.

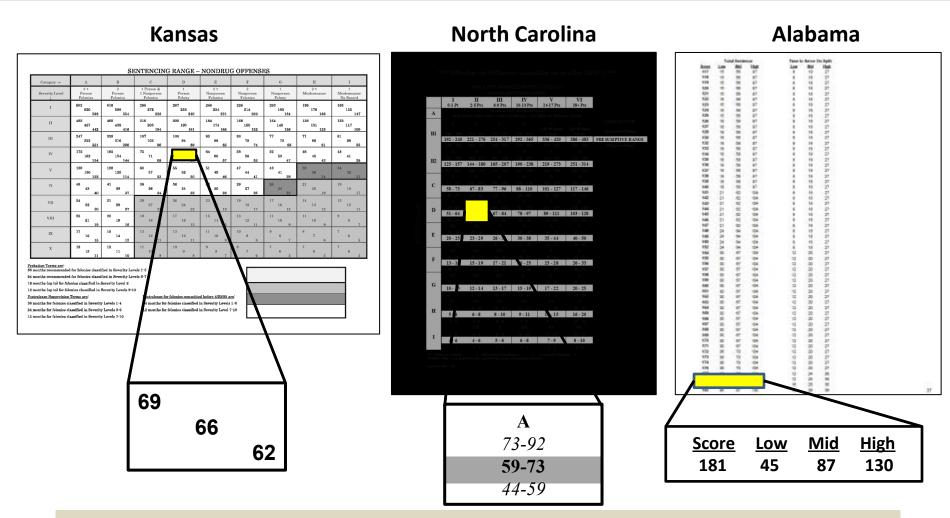
## Arkansas's sentencing grid prescribes a single length for prison terms instead of a range



Sentencing grids typically offer a sentence length range contemplating that individual cases may have either mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

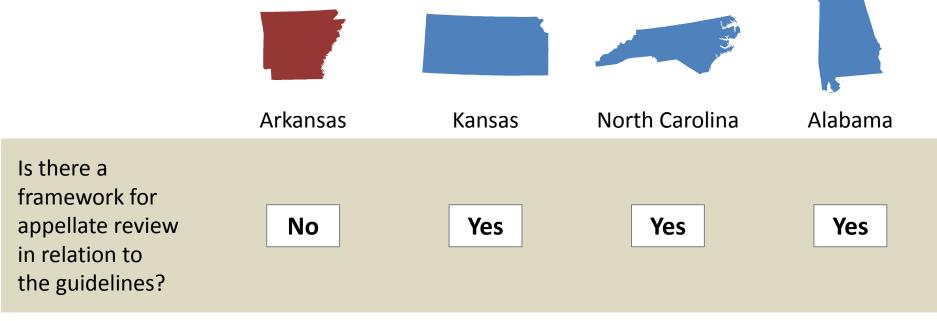
Source: Arkansas Sentencing Commission

# Majority of states with guidelines use prison term ranges rather than singular recommended sentence length



Use of prison sentence ranges allows for consideration of aggravating or mitigating factors in individual sentences while maintaining compliance with the guidelines.

## States employ various means of limiting departures from the guidelines



What sort of mechanisms create framework for review?

Not Applicable

Guidelines
provide a list of
non-exclusive,
case-specific
factors to
determine if
departure
reasoning is
substantial and
compelling.

Statute provides
available
presumptive,
aggravated, and
mitigated ranges
based on
circumstances.
Effectively no
departures
allowed outside
those ranges.

Departures are allowed, but the judge must make a finding of mitigation or aggravation and state this reason on the record if departing from the presumptive sentence.

# Even in states with guidelines, sentencing policy and practice differs significantly



Issue	Arkansas	Kansas	North Carolina	Alabama
Prison sentencing ranges?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Percentage of "all-options" cells	40%	8%	28%	N/A
Enforceable limits on partures?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Without a mechanism for reviewing sentences in relation to the sentencing standards grid, it will be very difficult to incorporate "teeth" into Arkansas's guidelines.

#### Questions for the Task Force

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2.

Should the guidelines have prison sentence **ranges** instead of a specific term to allow for consideration of mitigating or aggravating factors?

3.

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### Moving forward

#### Analysis of prison, probation, and parole data

- Impact of supervision failures on prison pressures
- Ability of supervision system to maximize public safety outcomes through policies and practices that effectively promote recidivism reduction

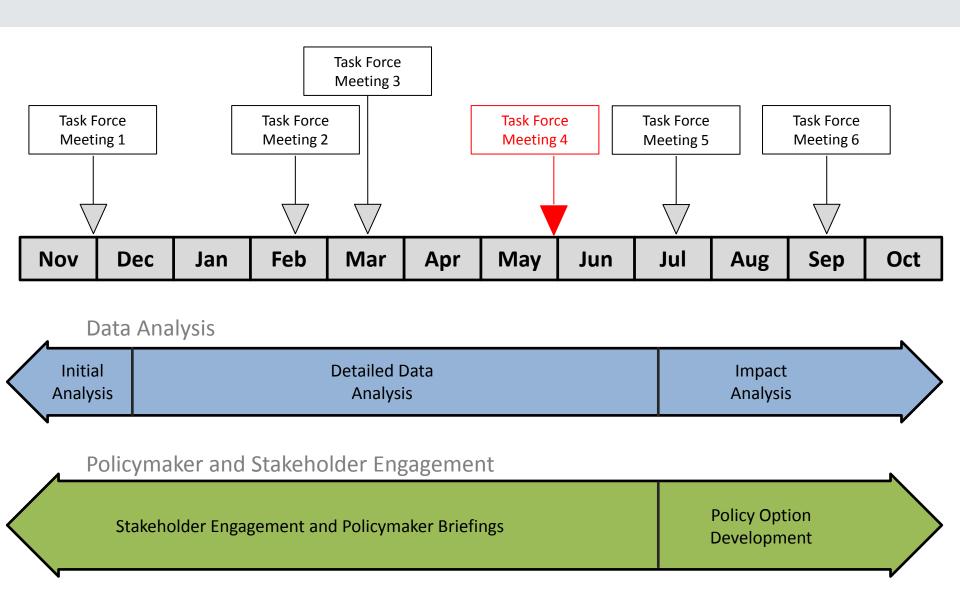
#### Analysis of local jail pressures

How does jail backlog impact ability to effectively sanction supervision violators in a swift and sure manner

#### Analysis of demographic trends

Gender, race, age

### Proposed project timeline



### **Thank You**



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