Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to the law as it existed prior to this session of the General Assembly.

1	State of Arkansas	As Engrossed: H1/24/05 H1/28/05	
2	85th General Assembly	A Bill	
3	Regular Session, 2005		HOUSE BILL 1176
4			
5	By: Representative T. Hutchi	inson	
6			
7			
8		For An Act To Be Entitled	
9	AN ACT TO CONFIRM THAT THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES		
10	OF THE S	STATE OF ARKANSAS ARE ENTIRELY V	OLUNTARY;
11	AND FOR	OTHER PURPOSES.	
12			
13		Subtitle	
14	AN A	CT TO CONFIRM THAT THE SENTENCIN	'G
15	GUIDI	ELINES OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS	ARE
16	ENTIF	RELY VOLUNTARY.	
17			
18			
19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE G	GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF	ARKANSAS:
20			
21	SECTION 1. Arka	nsas Code §§ 16-90-803 and 16-90	0-804 are amended to
22	read as follows:		
23	16-90-803. Volu	ntary presumptive standards.	
24	(a)(1)(A) When	a person charged with a felony ϵ	enters a plea of guilty
25	or no contest, enters	a negotiated plea, or is found $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$	guilty in a trial before
26	the judge, or when the	e trial judge is authorized to fi	ix punishment following
27	an adjudication of gui	alt by a jury pursuant to § 5-4-1	103, sentencing shall
28	may follow the procedu	res provided in this chapter.	
29	(B)	However, these sentencing proce	edures do not apply to
30	probation revocation p	roceedings.	
31	(2)(A) Th	ne presumptive sentence shall be	determined, but may be
32	departed from pursuant	to the procedures outlined in {	§ 16-90-804.
33	(B)(i) In a case with multiple cour	nts, the presumptive
34	sentence shall be dete	ermined only on the most serious	offense if the
35	sentences are to run c	oncurrently.	
36		(ii) If run consecutively, th	ne presumptive sentence

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1
     should be determined on each count.
 2
                 (3)(2) The presumptive sentence for any offender of a felony
     committed on or after January 1, 1994, is may be determined by locating the
 3
     appropriate cell of the sentencing standards grid.
 4
           (b) The two dimensions of the sentencing standards grid represent the
 5
 6
     primary determinants of a sentence: offense seriousness and offender
 7
     history.
 8
                 (1) Offense Seriousness. The offense seriousness level is
9
     determined by the offense of conviction or the offense of which the person
10
     was found guilty or to which the person pleaded guilty or nolo contendere.
11
                       (A) Felony offenses are divided into ten (10) levels of
12
     seriousness, ranging from low, seriousness level I, to high, seriousness
     level X.
13
14
                       (B) The typical cases for the offenses listed within each
15
     level of seriousness are deemed to be generally equivalent in seriousness.
16
                       (C) The most frequently occurring offenses within each
17
     seriousness level are listed on the vertical axis of the sentencing standards
18
     grid.
19
                       (D) The seriousness level for infrequently occurring
     offenses can be determined by consulting the offense seriousness reference
20
21
     table.
22
                       (E)
                            The seriousness level for inchoate offenses is one (1)
23
     level below the level for substantive offenses.
24
                 (2) Offender History. An offender's criminal history score
25
     constitutes the horizontal axis of the sentencing standards grid.
26
                            The offender's criminal history score shall be
27
     computed from the following:
28
                             (i) Prior felony records;
29
                             (ii) Prior misdemeanor records;
30
                             (iii) Prior juvenile records, under certain
31
     circumstances outlined below; and
32
                             (iv) Custody status at the time of the offense.
33
                       (B) The term "records", for the purpose of computing
34
     criminal history scores, shall include:
35
                             (i) Convictions;
36
                             (ii) Findings of guilt;
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1
                             (iii) Acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo
 2
     contendere;
 3
                             (iv) Instances where the defendant has been placed
 4
     on probation, suspended imposition of sentence, or suspended execution of
 5
     sentence;
 6
                             (v) Records which have been expunged after August
 7
     31, 1994; and
8
                             (vi) Dismissals ordered after August 31, 1994,
9
     pursuant to the First Offender Act, §§ 16-93-301 - 16-93-303.
10
                       (C) The specific weights to be assigned to the various
11
     criteria are as follows:
12
                             (i) Weight is assigned to prior felony records
13
     according to seriousness level, as follows:
                                   (a) Seriousness levels I, II, III, IV, and V =
14
15
     one-half (.5) point;
16
                                   (b) Seriousness levels VI, VIII, VIII, IX, and
17
    X = one (1) point;
18
                             (ii) Weight is assigned only to Class A
19
     misdemeanors.
                                   (a) Each Class A misdemeanor is worth one-
20
21
     quarter (.25) point.
22
                                   (b) No more than one (1) point may be accrued
23
     from misdemeanor records;
24
                             (iii) Weight is assigned only to judicial
     adjudications of delinquency for offenses for which a juvenile could have
25
26
     been tried as an adult and which the trial court deems relevant to sentencing
27
     in the current proceeding.
28
                                   (a) Each adjudication is worth one-quarter
29
     (.25) point, except for offenses adjudicated as delinquent which would have
30
     constituted:
           (i) Capital murder, § 5-10-101;
31
32
           (ii) Murder in the first degree, § 5-10-102;
33
           (iii) Murder in the second degree, § 5-10-103;
34
           (iv) Kidnapping in the first degree, § 5-11-102;
           (v) Aggravated robbery, § 5-12-103;
35
           (vi) Rape, § 5-14-103; or
36
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1
           (vii) Battery in the first degree, § 5-13-201,
 2
     if committed by an adult, which are worth one (1) point.
                                   (b) No more than one (1) point may be accrued
 3
 4
     from juvenile offenses unless one (1) of the offenses adjudicated as
 5
     delinquent would have constituted:
 6
           (i) Capital murder, § 5-10-101;
 7
           (ii) Murder in the first degree, § 5-10-102;
8
           (iii) Murder in the second degree, § 5-10-103;
           (iv) Kidnapping in the first degree, § 5-11-102;
9
10
           (v) Aggravated robbery, § 5-12-103;
11
           (vi) Rape, § 5-14-103; or
12
           (vii) Battery in the first degree, § 5-13-201,
     if committed by an adult; then, an offender may receive no more than two (2)
13
14
     points for juvenile offenses;
15
                             (iv) One (1) point is to be added to an offender's
16
     score if the offender is under any type of criminal justice restraint for a
17
     felony offense at the time that he committed the crime for which he is being
     sentenced. Such restraint includes pretrial bond, suspended imposition of
18
19
     sentence, probation, parole, postprison supervision, and release pending
20
     sentencing for a prior crime;
21
                             (v)(a) Juvenile offenses must have occurred within
22
     ten (10) years of the time of the offense for which an offender is being
23
     currently sentenced.
                                   (b) Misdemeanor offenses must have occurred
24
25
     within ten (10) years of the time of the offense for which an offender is
26
     currently being sentenced.
27
                                   (c) Felony offenses at seriousness levels I-V
28
     will not be counted if a period of fifteen (15) years has elapsed since the
29
     date of discharge from, or expiration of, the sentence to the date of the
30
     current offense; and
31
                             (vi) When multiple sentences for a single course of
32
     conduct were imposed, only the offense at the highest seriousness level is
33
     considered.
34
                 (3)(A)(i) The offense of conviction determines the appropriate
35
     seriousness level on the vertical axis.
36
                                   The offender's criminal history score
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- 1 determines the appropriate location on the horizontal axis.
- 2 (B) The presumptive fixed sentence for a felony conviction
- 3 is found in the sentencing standards grid cell at the intersection of the
- 4 column defined by the criminal history score and the row defined by the
- 5 offense seriousness level.
- 6 (C) The statutory minimum or maximum ranges for a
- 7 particular crime shall govern over a presumptive sentence if the presumptive
- 8 sentence should fall below or above such ranges.
- 9 (4) This section shall not apply when a jury has recommended a
- 10 sentence to the trial judge.
- 11 (5) Capital murder is excluded from the sentencing standards and
- 12 is subject to the procedures in § 5-4-601 et seq.
- 13 (c) For all arrests or offenses occurring before July 1, 2005, that
- 14 have not reached a final disposition as to judgment in the trial court,
- 15 <u>sentencing shall be in accordance with the law in effect at the time the</u>
- offense occurred and not under the provisions of this section.

- 18 16-90-804. Departures from the standards.
- 19 (a)(1) Effective January 1, 1994, the The trial court may deviate
- 20 within a five percent (5%) range below or above from the presumptive sentence
- 21 without providing a written justification.
- 22 (2)(A) For the trial court to depart beyond the five percent
- 23 (5%) range below or above the presumptive sentence, written justification
- 24 shall be given for the most serious offense if the sentences are run
- 25 concurrently or on each offense if the sentences are run consecutively,
- 26 specifying the reasons for such departure.
- 27 (B) Downward departures from duration presumptions need
- 28 not be given if there is a lower dispositional recommendation, i.e.,
- 29 departure reasons need not be given for a lower prison sentence than the
- 30 presumptive prison sentence if alternative sanctions are also included as a
- 31 presumptive sentence.
- Λ copy of the written reasons shall be attached to the
- 33 commitment and another copy forwarded to the Arkansas Sentencing Commission.
- 34 (b)(1) When sentencing is done by the judge following the entry of a
- 35 guilty or no contest plea, or a trial before the judge, either or both
- 36 parties may present evidence to justify a departure. The judge may allow

- 1 argument if he or she finds that it would be helpful.
- 2 (2)(A) If both sides agree on a recommended sentence, the judge
- 3 may choose to accept or reject the agreement based upon the facts of the case
- 4 and whether those facts support the presumptive sentence or a departure
- 5 different from any recommendation.
- 6 (B) If there is an agreed departure from the presumptive
- 7 sentence, written reasons shall be supplied by the parties to the court to
- 8 attach to the commitment and to forward to the Arkansas Sentencing
- 9 Commission.
- 10 (C) If the judge rejects the agreement, the defendant
- 11 shall be allowed to withdraw his plea.
- 12 (c)(1) When a sentence is imposed after January 1, 1994, which is
- 13 outside the presumptive range and which is not accompanied by written reasons
- 14 for the departure, an offender shall be considered for any discretionary
- 15 release applicable under the law as if he had received the presumptive
- 16 sentence, and the transfer or releasing authority may review, grant, or deny
- 17 transfer or release based on any eligibility established by the presumptive
- 18 sentence term.
- 19 (2) This provision shall only apply to a conviction for the most
- 20 serious offense in a particular case.
- 21 (3) In the event that such a conviction is vacated, any
- 22 concurrent conviction in the same case need not have a written departure.
- 23 $\frac{\text{(d)}(c)}{\text{(c)}}$ The following is a nonexclusive list of factors which may be
- 24 used considered as reasons for departure:
 - (1) Mitigating factors:
- 26 (A) While falling short of a defense, the victim played an
- 27 aggressive role in the incident or provoked or willingly participated in it;
- 28 (B) While falling short of a defense, the offender lacked
- 29 substantial capacity for judgment because of physical or mental impairment.
- 30 Voluntary use of drugs or alcohol does not fall within this factor;
- 31 (C) The offender played a minor or passive role in the
- 32 crime;

- 33 (D) Before detection, the offender compensated or made a
- 34 good faith effort to compensate the victim for any damage or injury
- 35 sustained:
- 36 (E) The offense was principally accomplished by another

- l person, and the offender manifested extreme caution or sincere concern for
- 2 the safety or well-being of the victim;
- 3 (F) The offender or the offender's children suffered a
- 4 continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the offense,
- 5 and the offense is a response to that abuse;
- 6 (G) The operation of the multiple offense policy results
- 7 in a presumptive sentence that is clearly excessive in light of the purpose
- 8 of this chapter;
- 9 (H) Before detection in sexual offenses, the offender has
- 10 voluntarily admitted the nature and extent of the sexual offense and has
- 11 sought and participated in professional treatment or counseling for such
- 12 offenses;
- 13 (I) Upon motion of the state stating that the defendant
- 14 has made a good faith effort to provide substantial assistance to the
- 15 investigation or prosecution of another person who has committed an offense,
- 16 the circumstances listed below may be weighed as mitigating factors with
- 17 respect to the defendant's offense:
- 18 (i) The timeliness of the defendant's assistance;
- 19 (ii) The nature and extent of the defendant's
- 20 assistance;
- 21 (iii) The truthfulness, completeness, and
- 22 demonstrable reliability of any information or testimony provided by the
- 23 defendant.
- 24 (2) Aggravating factors:
- 25 (A) The offender's conduct during the commission of the
- 26 current offense manifested deliberate cruelty to the victim exhibited by
- 27 degrading, gratuitous, vicious, torturous, and demeaning physical or verbal
- 28 abuse, unusual pain, or violence in excess of that necessary to accomplish
- 29 the criminal purpose;
- 30 (B) The offender knew or should have known that the victim
- 31 was particularly vulnerable or incapable of resistance due to extreme youth,
- 32 advanced age, disability, or ill health;
- 33 (C) The current offense was a major economic offense or
- 34 series of offenses, so identified by a consideration of any of the following
- 35 factors:
- 36 (i) The current offense involved multiple victims or

1 multiple incidents per victim; 2 (ii) The current offense involved attempted or 3 actual monetary loss substantially greater than typical for the offense; 4 (iii) The current offense involved a high degree of 5 sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time; 6 (iv) The defendant used his or her position of 7 trust, confidence, or fiduciary responsibility to facilitate the commission 8 of the current offense. This factor does not apply if it constitutes an 9 element of the crime: 10 The defendant has been involved in other conduct (v) 11 similar to the current offense as evidenced by the findings of civil or 12 administrative law proceedings or the imposition of professional sanctions; (D) The offense was a major controlled substance offense, 13 14 identified as an offense or series of offenses related to trafficking in 15 controlled substances under circumstances more onerous than the usual 16 offense. The presence of two (2) or more of the circumstances listed below 17 is an aggravating factor with respect to the offense: 18 (i) The offense involved at least three (3) separate 19 transactions wherein controlled substances were sold, transferred, or 20 possessed with intent to do so; or 21 (ii) The offense involved an attempted or actual sale or transfer of controlled substances in amounts substantially larger 22 23 than the statutory minimum which defines the offense; or 24 (iii) The offense involved a high degree of 25 sophistication or planning or occurred over a lengthy period of time or 26 involved a broad geographic area of disbursement; or 27 The circumstances of the offense reveal the 28 offender to have occupied a high position in the drug distribution hierarchy; 29 or 30 (v) The offender used his position or status to facilitate the commission of the offense, including positions of trust, 31 32 confidence, or fiduciary relationships, e.g., a pharmacist, physician, or 33 other medical professional; or 34 (vi) The offender has received substantial income or 35 resources from his involvement in drug trafficking; 36 The offender employed a firearm in the course of or in

1	furtherance of the felony, or in immediate flight therefrom. This factor does		
2	not apply to an offender convicted of a felony, an element of which is:		
3	(i) Employing or using, or threatening or attempting		
4	to employ or use, a deadly weapon; or		
5	(ii) Being armed with a deadly weapon; or		
6	(iii) Possessing a deadly weapon; or		
7	(iv) Furnishing a deadly weapon; or		
8	(v) Carrying a deadly weapon;		
9	(F) The offense was a sexual offense and was part of a		
10	pattern of criminal behavior with the same or different victims under the age		
11	of eighteen (18) years manifested by multiple incidents over a prolonged		
12	period of time;		
13	(G) The operation of the multiple offense policy results		
14	in a presumptive sentence that is clearly too lenient in light of the purpose		
15	of this chapter;		
16	(H) The offense was committed in a manner that exposed		
17	risk of injury to individuals other than the victim or victims, e.g.,		
18	shooting into a crowd;		
19	(I) The offense was a violent or sexual offense committed		
20	in the victim's zone of privacy, e.g., his home or the curtilage thereof;		
21	(J) The offender attempts to cover the offense by		
22	intimidation of witnesses, destruction or tampering with evidence, or		
23	purposely misleading authorities;		
24	(K) The offense was committed for the purpose of avoiding		
25	or preventing an arrest or effecting an escape from custody; or		
26	(L) In offenses related to vehicular homicides, the		
27	offender does not have the minimum insurance required by law.		
28	(e) (d) This section shall not apply when a jury has recommended a		
29	sentence to the trial judge.		
30	(e) For all arrests or offenses occurring before July 1, 2005, that		
31	have not reached a final disposition as to judgment in court, sentencing		
32	should follow the law in effect at the time the offense occurred, and any		
33	defendant is subject to the sentencing guidelines in effect at that time and		
34	not under the provisions of this section.		
35			

1 SECTION 2. Arkansas Code § 16-93-1208 is amended to read as follows: 2 16-93-1208. Post commitment transfer. (a)(1)(A) Upon commitment of an eligible offender to the Department of 3 4 Correction, the department will transfer the eligible offender to a community 5 punishment program, when he reaches his transfer date, in accordance with the 6 rules and regulations promulgated by the Board of Corrections and conditions 7 set by the Post Prison Transfer Board. 8 (B) Legal custody of inmates transferred to the Department 9 of Community Correction shall remain with the Department of Correction unless 10 altered by court order. 11 (2)(A) When a sentence is given which is outside the presumptive 12 range set in the sentencing standards and which is not accompanied by written reasons for the departure, an offender may be transferred to community 13 14 punishment or considered for any discretionary release applicable under the 15 law as if he had received the presumptive sentence, and the transfer or 16 releasing authority may review, grant, or deny transfer or release based on 17 any eligibility established by the presumptive sentence term. (B) This provision shall apply only to a conviction for 18 19 the most serious offense in a particular case. 20 (C) In the event that such a conviction is vacated, any 21 concurrent conviction in the same case need not have a written departure. 22 (3) (2) Persons eligible for release from incarceration on 23 parole may be placed in community punishment programming while under parole 24 supervision upon the recommendation of such condition by the releasing 25 authority. 26 (b)(1) The Board of Corrections and the Department of Correction are 27 authorized to release medical and psychological data in their possession to a 28 community punishment service provider concerning an eligible offender 29 transferred to such community punishment program. 30 (2) The community punishment service provider shall use any medical or psychological data received from the Department of Correction and 31 32 the board in compliance with rules concerning the use of such data as adopted 33 by the board. 34 35 SECTION 3. EMERGENCY CLAUSE. It is found and determined by the

General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that the United States Supreme

1	Court has held that the federal sentencing guidelines are unconstitutional;
2	that the voluntary presumptive standards of the State of Arkansas may be
3	challenged as unconstitutional; and that this act is immediately necessary in
4	order to confirm that the sentencing guidelines, as originally enacted, are
5	advisory. Therefore, an emergency is declared to exist and this act being
6	necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety shall
7	become effective on July 1, 2005.
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11	/s/ T. Hutchinson
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