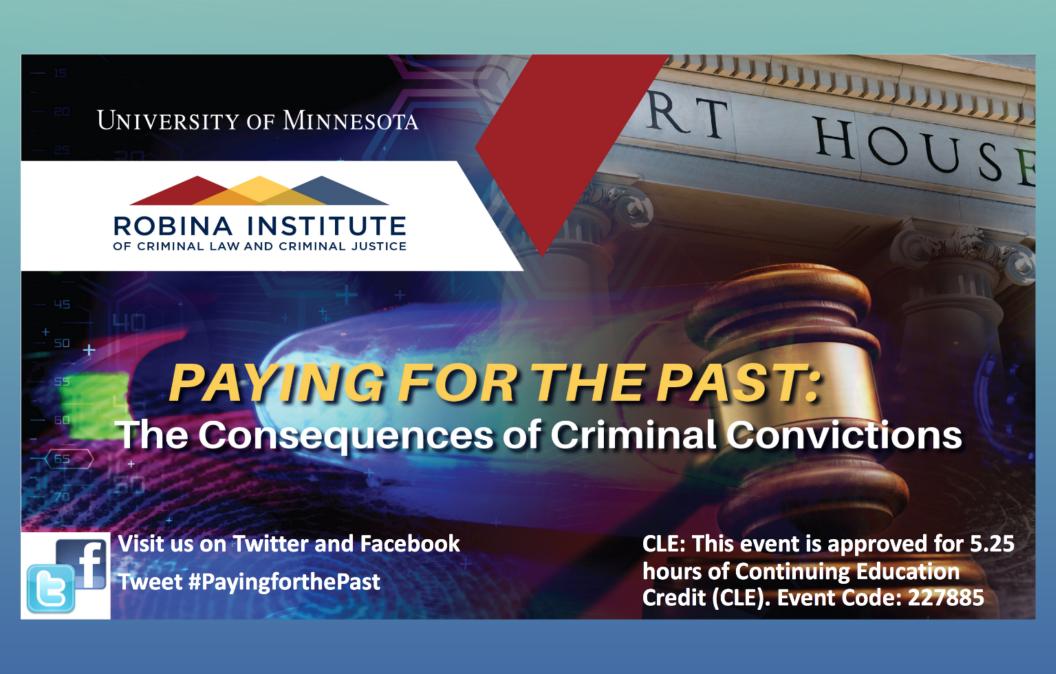




Paying (Again) for the Past:
Criminal History Enhancements

The Robins Institute Annual Meeting
Outside 7, 2016
Minneapolis, MM





The Robina Institute Annual Meeting
October 7, 2016
Minneapolis, MN

The Robina Institute of Criminal Law & Criminal Justice

Julian V. Roberts, Rhys Hester, Richard S. Frase, & Kelly L. Mitchell



Introduction

A Brief History of the **Criminal History Project**

Julian V. Roberts

The Role of Criminal Record in the Sentencing Process

University of Minnesota

CRIMINAL HISTORY ENHANCEMENTS SOURCEBOOK

ABSTRACT

An offender's crimin: jurisdictions. Statuto countries, and there recidivists. Advocate premium on the gro need stronger disinc is required for offer desert-based theori: offenders. State and

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A publication by the Robina Institute of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice

CRIMINAL HISTORY

PRISON

PROBATION



Richard S. Frase

What Explains Persistent Racial Disproportionality in Minnesota's Prison and Jail Populations?

Sacial disparity in prison and jail populations, measured by the ratio of lack to white per capita incarceration rates, varies substantially from state state. To understand these variations, researchers must examine disparat earlier stages of the criminal process and also racial differences in ioeconomic status that help explain disparity in cases entering the sys-Researchers must adjust disparity ratios to correct for limitations in able data and in studies of prior incarceration rates. Minnesota has of the highest black/white incarceration ratios. Disparities at the earlicasurable stages of Minnesota's criminal process—arrest and felony tion—are as great as the disparity in total custody (prison plus jail) tions. Disparities are substantially greater in prison sentences imnd prison populations than at arrest and conviction. The primary s the heavy weight sentencing guidelines give to offenders' prior n records. Highly disparate arrest rates appear to reflect unusually s of socioeconomic disparity between black and white residents.

paring incarceration rates by race have found wide varia-American states. For example, in 2005 the ratio of black capita incarceration rates ranged from a high of 13.6:1

e is Benjamin N. Berger Professor of Criminal Law, University of head He is appraisal for healaful e is Benjamin N. Berger Professor of Criminal Law, University of hool, He is grateful for helpful comments on earlier drafts received cin, Anthony Doob, Barry Feld, Marc Mauer, Myron Orfield, Joans Waidney, and Franklin Zimrine and for cut, Antiony 1000, parry reid, Marc Mauer, Myron Orneid, Joan itz, Michael Tonry, Robert Weidner, and Franklin Zimring and for accusance her Kashlann Court Community of Missource 1D, 2000 as, vuenaet tonry, nonert weinner, and Franklin zamring and for assistance by Kathleen Starr (University of Minnesota JD 2008, assissance by Natmeen Start (University of Athinesota JD 2008, inary version of this paper was presented at the 2006 annual meeting are of Criminology.

Goals of the Criminal History Project

To systematically study criminal history enhancements and answer:

- How are states enhancing sentences on the basis of criminal history?
- What are the justifications?
- What are the costs and benefits?

Illustration of Criminal History Enhancement

4.A. Sentencing Guidelines Grid

Presumptive sentence lengths are in months. Italicized numbers within the grid denote the discretionary range within which a court may sentence without the sentence being deemed a departure. Offenders with stayed felony sentences may be subject to local confinement.

CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE SEVERITY LEVEL OF 6 or **CONVICTION OFFENSE** 0 1 2 3 5 more (Example offenses listed in italics) Murder, 2nd Degree 306 326 346 366 386 406 426 (intentional murder; drive-by-278-391 295-415 312-439 346-480² *363-480* ² 261-367 329-463 shootings) Murder, 3rd Degree 150 165 180 195 210 225 240 10 Murder, 2nd Degree 128-180 141-198 153-216 166-234 179-252 192-270 204-288 (unintentional murder) 86 98 110 122 134 146 158 Assault, 1st Degree 9 74-103 84-117 94-132 104-146 135-189 114-160 125-175 Agg. Robbery, 1st Degree; 98 48 58 68 78 88 108 Burglary, 1st Degree (w/ 41-57 50-69 58-81 67-93 75-105 84-117 92-129 Felony DWI; 72 60 66 Financial Exploitation of a 7 36 42 48 62-84^{2,3} 46-64 *51-72* 57-79 Vulnerable Adult Assault, 2nd Dearee 57 45 51 39 Burglary, 1st Degree (Occupied 6 21 27 33 34-46 39-54 44-61 49-68 Dwelling) Residential Burglary; 33 38 43 48 5 18 23 28 29-39 37-51 Simple Robbery 33-45 41-57 24 27 30 Nonresidential Burglary 4 12^{1} 15 18 21 21-28 23-32 26-36 23 19 21 121 17 Theft Crimes (Over \$5,000) 3 13 15 17-22 18-25 20-27 Theft Crimes (\$5,000 or less) 21 12¹ 12^{1} 2 13 15 17 19 Check Forgery (\$251-\$2,500) 18-25 Assault, 4th Degree 19 12^{1} 12^{1} 12^{1} 1 13 15 17 Fleeing a Peace Officer 17-22



¹ 12¹=One year and one day

CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE

0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
306	326	346	366	386	406	426
<i>261-367</i>	<i>278-391</i>	<i>295-415</i>	<i>312-439</i>	<i>329-463</i>	<i>346-480</i> ²	<i>363-480</i> ²
150	165	180	195	210	225	240
<i>128-180</i>	<i>141-198</i>	<i>153-216</i>	<i>166-234</i>	<i>179-252</i>	<i>192-270</i>	<i>204-288</i>
86	98	110	122	134	146	158
<i>74-103</i>	<i>84-117</i>	<i>94-132</i>	<i>104-146</i>	<i>114-160</i>	<i>125-175</i>	<i>135-189</i>
48	58	68	78	88	98	108
<i>41-57</i>	<i>50-69</i>	<i>58-81</i>	<i>67-93</i>	<i>75-105</i>	<i>84-117</i>	<i>92-129</i>
36	42	48	54 <i>46-64</i>	60 <i>51-72</i>	66 <i>57-79</i>	72 <i>62-84</i> ^{2, 3}
			20	ΛE	E 1	E 7

Illustration of Criminal History Enhancement

4.A. Sentencing Guidelines Grid

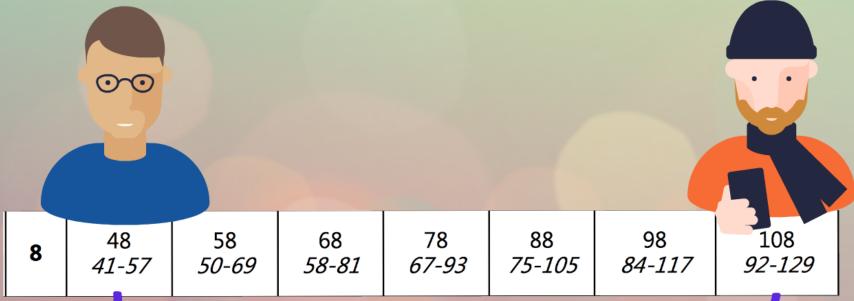
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¹ 12¹=One year and one day





Common Score Components:

- Number of Prior Felonies
- Felony Weight
- Misdemeanors
- Juvenile Adjudications
- Custody Status Violation

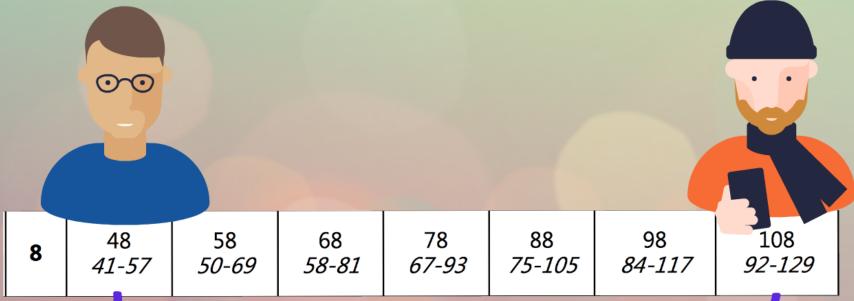
108 = 2.25x

Common Score Components:

Number of Prior Felonies

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Common Score Components:

- Number of Prior Felonies
- Felony Weight
- Misdemeanors
- Juvenile Adjudications
- Custody Status Violation

108 = 2.25x

An Example from Washington State

	Offender Score									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
LEVEL XVI	LIFE SENTENCE WITHOUT PAROLE/DEATH PENALTY									
	280m	291.5m	304m	316m	327.5m	339.5m	364m	394m	431.5m	479.5m
S LEVEL XV	240 - 320	250 - 333	261 - 347	271 - 361	281 - 374	291 - 388	312 - 416	338 - 450	370 - 493	411 - 548
	171.5m	184m	194m	204m	215m	225m	245m	266m	307m	347.5m
EVEL XIV	123 - 220	134 - 234	144 - 244	154 - 254	165 - 265	175 - 275	195 - 295	216 - 316	257 - 357	298 - 397
r	143.5m	156m	168m	179.5m	192m	204m	227.5m	252m	299.5m	347.5m
LEVEL XIII	123 - 164	134 - 178	144 - 192	154 - 205	165 - 219	175 - 233	195 - 260	216 - 288	257 - 342	298 - 397
	108m	119m	129m	140m	150m	161m	189m	207m	243m	279m
O LEVEL XII	93 - 123	102 - 136	111 - 147	120 - 160	129 - 171	138 - 184	162 - 216	178 - 236	209 - 277	240 - 318
u	90m	100m	110m	119m	129m	139m	170m	185m	215m	245m
LEVEL XI	78 - 102	86 - 114	95 - 125	102 - 136	111 - 147	120 - 158	146 - 194	159 - 211	185 - 245	210 - 280
	59.5m	66m	72m	78m	84m	89.5m	114m	126m	150m	230.5m
I LEVEL X	51 - 68	57 - 75	62 - 82	67 - 89	72 - 96	77 - 102	98 - 130	108 - 144	129 - 171	149 - 198
e LEVEL IV	36m	42m	47.5m	53.5m	59.5m	66m	89.5m	101.5m	126m	150m
LEVEL IX	31 - 41	36 - 48	41 - 54	46 - 61	51 - 68	57 - 75	77 - 102	87 - 116	108 - 144	129 - 171
S LEVEL VIII	24m 21 - 27	30m 26 - 34	36m 31 - 41	42m 36 - 48	47.5m 41 - 54	53.5m 46 - 61	78m 67 - 89	89.5m 77 - 102	101.5m 87 - 116	126m 108 - 144
S	17.5m	20 - 34 24m	30m	36m	41 - 34 42m	47.5m	66m	77 102 78m	89.5m	101.5m
LEVEL VII	15 - 20	21 - 27	26 - 34	31 - 41	36 - 48	41 - 54	57 - 75	67 - 89	77 - 102	87 - 116
L	13m	17.5m	24m	30m	36m	42m	53.5m	66m	78m	89.5m
LEVEL VI	12+ - 14	15 - 20	21 - 27	26 - 34	31 - 41	36 - 48	46 - 61	57 - 75	67 - 89	77 - 102
е	9m	13m	15m	17.5m	25.5m	38m	47.5m	59.5m	72m	84m
V LEVEL V	6 - 12	12+ - 14	13 - 17	15 - 20	22 - 29	33 - 43	41 - 54	51 - 68	62 - 82	72 - 96
	6m	9m	13m	15m	17.5m	25.5m	38m	50m	61.5m	73.5m
E LEVEL IV	3 - 9	6 - 12	12+ - 14	13 - 17	15 - 20	22 - 29	33 - 43	43 - 57	53 - 70	63 - 84
	2m	5m	8m	11m	14m	19.5m	25.5m	38m	50m	59.5m
LEVEL III	1 - 3	3 - 8	4 - 12	9 - 12	12+ - 16	17 - 22	22 - 29	33 - 43	43 - 57	51 - 68
		4m	6m	8m	13m	16m	19.5m	25.5m	38m	50m
LEVEL II	0-90 days	2 - 6	3 - 9	4 - 12	12+ - 14	14 - 18	17 - 22	22 - 29	33 - 43	43 - 57
			3m	4m	5.5m	8m	13m	16m	19.5m	25.5m
LEVEL I	0-60 days	0-90 days	2 - 5	2 - 6	3 - 8	4 - 12	12+ - 14	14 - 18	17 - 22	22 - 29





Justifications

Justifications for Enhancing on the Basis of Prior Record

Risk Argument: criminal history reveals the offender poses a greater risk to reoffend.

Retribution Argument: criminal history makes the offender more blameworthy for the current offense.



mpacts













Adverse Impacts:

offense proportionality

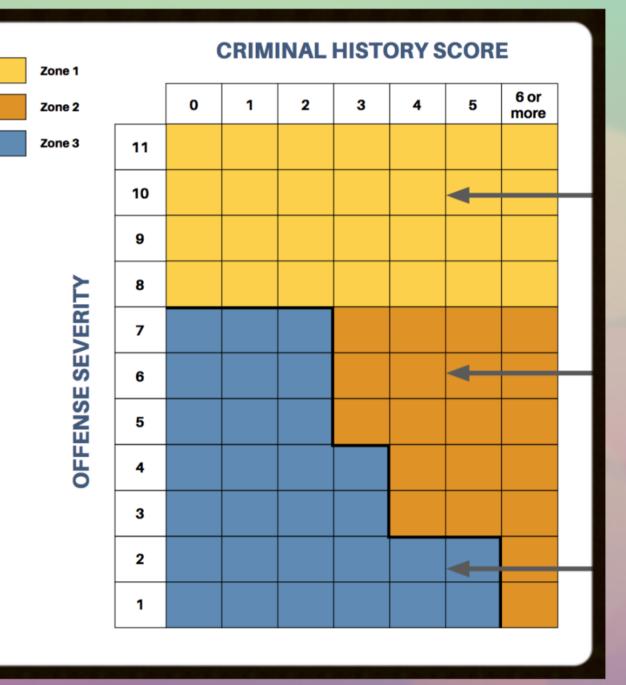
aging prison population

prison bed priorities

size and expense of prisons

racial disparities



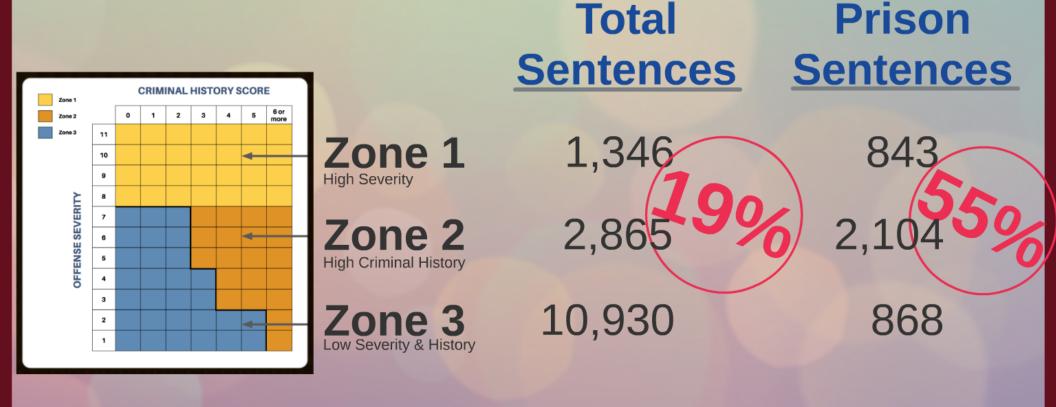


Zone 1
High Severity

Zone 2
High Criminal History

Zone 3
Low Severity & History

Focus on Criminal History: "Zone 2" Minnesota, Standard Grid (2014)

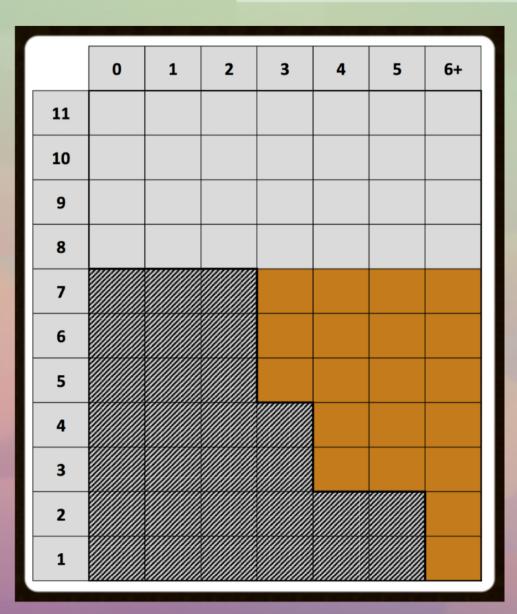


Total

15,141

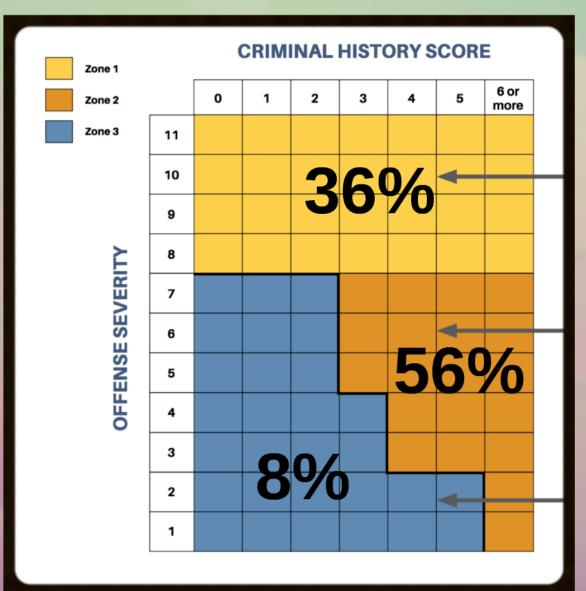
3,815

Zone 2:



- 55% of Prison Sentences
- 37% of Prison Bed Years Imposed
- 69% of Z2 Offenders
 Committed Non-Person
 Offenses

Criminal History and Race Disparities in Recommended Prison Rates



High Severity

High History

Low Severity & History

Criminal History & Racial Disparities: A Jurisdictional Comparison

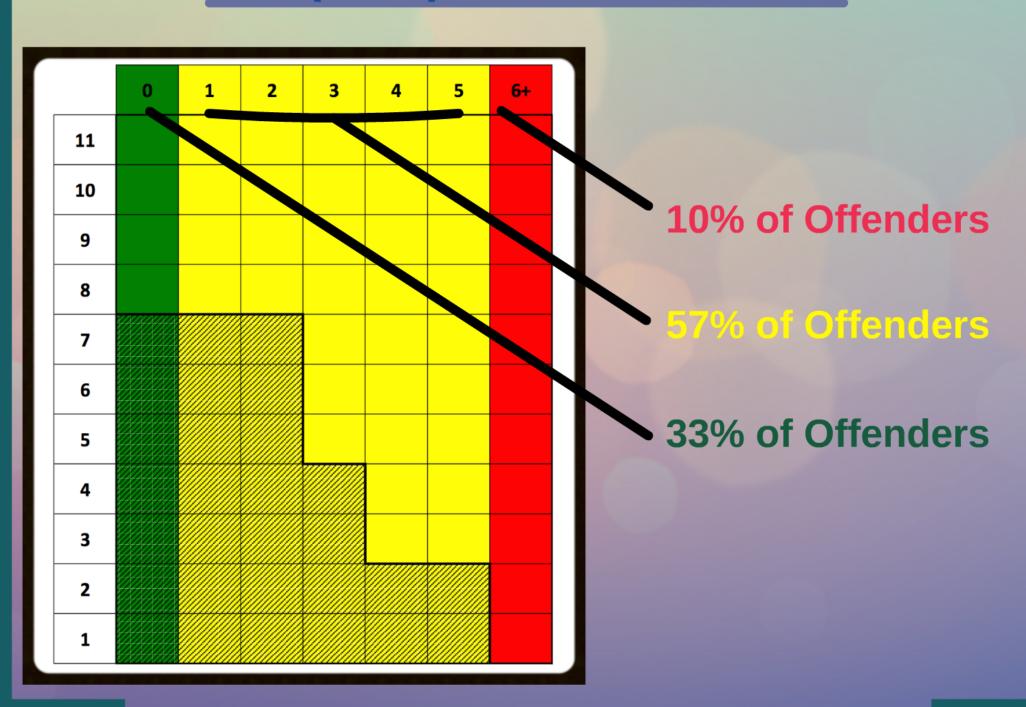
Primary Grids								
Jurisdiction/Grid	Zone 1: High Severity	Zone 2: High Criminal History	Zone 3: Mandatories & Other Special Rules					
Kansas	48%	57%	-4%					
Minnesota	36%	56%	8%					
North Carolina	61%	41%	-2%					
Washington	51%	49%	0%					



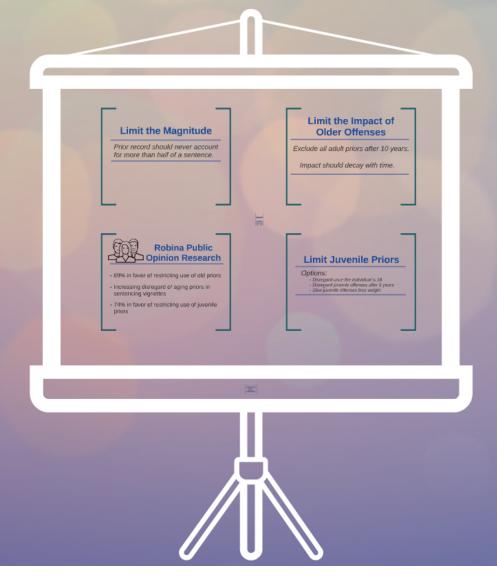
Summary of Key Project Findings

- 1) Pronounced variation in scoring formulas and magnitudes
- 2) Substantial impact of criminal history enhancements on racial disparities
- 3) Rarity of meaningful look-back limits
- 4) Lack of re-evaluation and assessment of criminal history policies

MN (2014) CHS Distribution



Considerations for Reform



Limit the Magnitude

Prior record should never account for more than half of a sentence.

Limit the Impact of Older Offenses

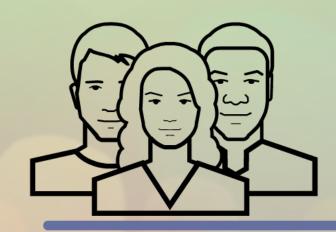
Exclude all adult priors after 10 years.

Impact should decay with time.

Limit Juvenile Priors

Options:

- Disregard once the individual is 18
- Disregard juvenile offenses after 5 years
- Give juvenile offenses less weight



Robina Public Opinion Research

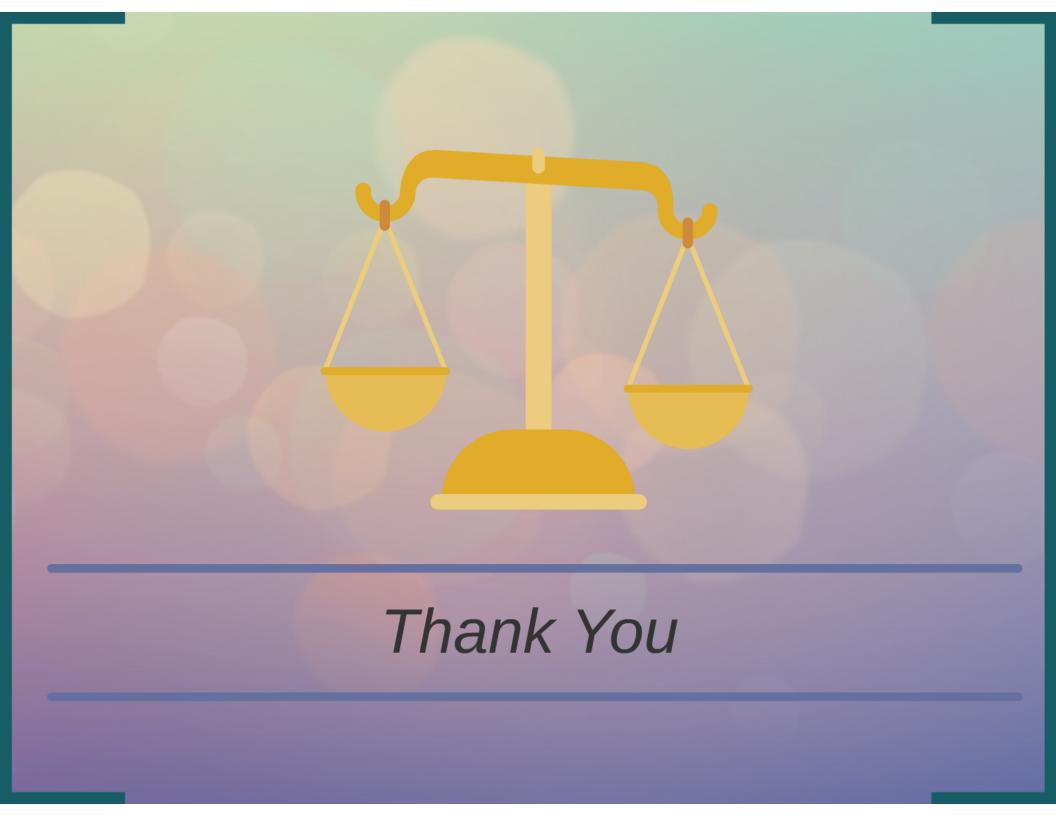
- 69% in favor of restricting use of old priors
- Increasing disregard of aging priors in sentencing vignettes
- 74% in favor of restricting use of juvenile priors

Allow for Some Judicial Adjustment to the Criminal Record

For example:

- Court can increase or decrease the criminal history score if it understates or overstates the seriousness of the prior record.
- Court can remove or decrease the weight of older priors if close to the decay period.









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	CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE							
SEVERITY LEVEL OF CONVICTION OFFENSE (Example offenses listed in italics)		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Murder, 2nd Degree (intentional murder; drive-by- shootings)	11	306 <i>261-367</i>	326 <i>278-391</i>	346 <i>295-415</i>	366 <i>312-439</i>	386 <i>329-463</i>	406 <i>346-480</i> ²	426 <i>363-480</i> ²
Murder, 3rd Degree Murder, 2nd Degree (unintentional murder)	10	150 <i>128-180</i>	165 <i>141-198</i>	180 <i>153-216</i>	195 <i>166-234</i>	210 <i>179-252</i>	225 <i>192-270</i>	240 <i>204-288</i>
Assault, 1st Degree	9	86 <i>74-103</i>	98 <i>84-117</i>	110 <i>94-132</i>	122 <i>104-146</i>	134 <i>114-160</i>	146 <i>125-175</i>	158 <i>135-189</i>
Agg. Robbery, 1st Degree; Burglary, 1st Degree (w/ Weapon or Assault)	8	48 <i>41-57</i>	58 <i>50-69</i>	68 <i>58-81</i>	78 <i>67-93</i>	88 <i>75-105</i>	98 <i>84-117</i>	108 <i>92-129</i>
Felony DWI; Financial Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult	7	36	42	48	54 <i>46-64</i>	60 <i>51-72</i>	66 <i>57-79</i>	72 62-84 ^{2,3}
Assault, 2nd Degree Burglary, 1st Degree (Occupied Dwelling)	6	21	27	33	39 <i>34-46</i>	45 <i>39-54</i>	51 <i>44-61</i>	57 <i>49-68</i>
Residential Burglary; Simple Robbery	5	18	23	28	33 <i>29-39</i>	38 <i>33-45</i>	43 <i>37-51</i>	48 <i>41-57</i>
Nonresidential Burglary	4	121	15	18	21	24 21-28	27 23-32	30 <i>26-36</i>
Theft Crimes (Over \$5,000)	3	121	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>	21 <i>18-25</i>	23 <i>20-27</i>
Theft Crimes (\$5,000 or less) Check Forgery (\$251-\$2,500)	2	12 ¹	12 ¹	13	15	17	19	21 <i>18-25</i>
Assault, 4th Degree Fleeing a Peace Officer	1	12 ¹	12¹	12 ¹	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>