### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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### SENTENCING COMMISSION

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### PUBLIC MEETING

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# TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2007

The Public Meeting was convened at One Judiciary Square, 441 4<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001, Old Council Chambers, at 5:15 p.m., Frederick Weisberg, Chair, presiding.

#### PRESENT:

FREDERICK WEISBERGChair
HAROLD CUSHENBERRY
LAURA HANKINS
RAMSEY JOHNSON
PAUL QUANDER, JR.
PATRICIA RILEY
MICHELE ROBERTS
NOLA JOYCE(Non-Voting Member)
THOMAS KANE(Non-Voting Member)

### STAFF PRESENT:

CHAN CHANHATASILPA KIM HUNT SYNDA JOHN STEVE VANCE

### I-N-D-E-X

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#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(5:15 p.m.)

JUDGE WEISBERG: Good evening.

I'd like to call to order this public meeting of the District of Columbia Sentencing

Commission. It's February 27, 2007, and we're meeting at One Judiciary Square.

This public meeting is required by Title 1, Section 207.42, of the District of Columbia Code, which is the Open Meetings

Act, which requires the Commission to hold a public meeting when it takes official action of any kind.

As you will recall, we've determined that a number of things that we've been doing on a less formal basis by, for example, making rule changes in the Practice Manual, are probably properly considered official actions. And therefore, it should be done at public meetings.

So our proposal is that we have public meetings several times a year, which

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are different from our normal meetings, which are also open to the public because they have to be announced in advance in the D.C.

Register, and there are certain other formalities.

This is the first of those
meetings. It's not a public hearing. There
will be no opportunity for public comment. I
note the presence of a quorum, which under
D.C. Code, Title 3, Section 103, consists of
eight of the Commission's 15 voting members.

As you'll recall, the recent amendments to the Code increased our membership by three new members and reduced it by one taking the council member off as a voting member. The three new members have not yet been appointed.

And we also have one vacancy created by the resignation of Julie Stewart.

So it's not easy to establish a quorum, but we do have eight of the voting members present and therefore we can proceed.

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1	A notice of the meeting appeared
2	in the D.C. Register in February of 2007. If
3	you all have your agenda, the first order on
4	the agenda is the approval of the minutes.
5	Those are the minutes of the last Commission
6	meeting on January 18, 2007.
7	You all were given those shortly
8	after the meeting. And as I understand it, a
9	couple people had corrections, which were
10	submitted to Dr. Hunt and have been made.
11	Are there any other amendments or
12	changes to the minutes?
13	(No response.)
14	Hearing none, those will be
15	approved. The next order of business is the
16	ranking of new offenses that were created by
17	the Omnibus Public Safety Amendment Act of
18	2006.
19	This came at us fairly quickly.
20	Although it was passed some time ago as
I	

emergency legislation, we didn't really feel

the brunt of it until recently when Steve

21

Vance received phone calls, several phone calls, from presentence report writers and lawyers and others asking how we had ranked these various new offenses.

So the subcommittee on offense ranking met several times recently to try to reach consensus. And on a number of them, we did reach consensus.

So if you will look at your package for tonight. On page one, and going over the back of page one, on page two, our number of offenses, which the subcommittee reached agreement on, and we can discuss those further as any member wishes.

I don't know -- I don't know if you've all had a chance to -- to digest it, but they are listed there and the proposed ranking is listed. How do you wish to proceed?

MS. RILEY: I think we should vote on those we agree on and get that out of the way. And then have a discussion on the ones

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that, where we have a disagreement on.

JUDGE WEISBERG: That's what I thought, I mean, some of them -- some of them, the people who are not members of the ranking committee may have some, even on the ones we agree on, may have some questions or disagreements.

If not, the statutes are not -appear on page five and on the back on page
six. The new, by statutes, I mean the new
offenses that are created by the Omnibus Act.

But the Committee unanimously recommends that the -- the new enticing -- actually, Pat and Laura will speak more coherently than I on these, if anybody wants to know what the elements of these offenders are.

But the -- the new enticing offense we propose ranking in Group 8, first degree sexual abuse of a minor, which is a 15-year felony. We propose ranking in Group 6, attempted first degree sexual abuse of a

1	minor, which is a half half as large a
2	penalty of seven and a half years.
3	We propose ranking in Group 7,
4	second degree sexual abuse of a minor, the
5	same penalty. We propose ranking in Group 7,
6	an attempt at second degree sexual sexual
7	abuse of a minor, we propose ranking.
8	Actually, when this says when it
9	says, "No group assigned," what do we mean by
10	that?
11	MS. RILEY: We didn't agree yet.
12	JUDGE WEISBERG: That's one that's
13	still open?
14	MS. RILEY: Yes, I think, that
15	probably should be Group 9.
16	MS. HANKINS: I didn't there
17	must have been an email I missed. I guess, I
18	actually assumed we had already.
19	JUDGE WEISBERG: I thought we had
20	too. All right. So we can agree on nine as
21	a committee?
22	MS. RILEY: I wanted to I

1	wanted to trade something for it, Judge. But
2	I guess I'm
3	MS. HANKINS: Maybe we should
4	trade.
5	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. Well,
6	we don't have to vote on that one yet if
7	there's any disagreement about it. But
8	but it's one quarter of the penalty of the
9	Group 6 offense, one half the penalty of the
LO	Group 7 offenses.
L1	And the proposal then therefore is
L2	to rank it in Group 9. Why don't we stop
L3	there? Is there any disagreement by the
L4	voting members? If not, we'll call for a
L5	vote on those and we'll move on.
L6	Judge Cushenberry. A "yes" vote
L7	means you agree with the rankings.
L8	JUDGE CUSHENBERRY: Yes.
L9	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Hankins.
20	MS. HANKINS: Court's indulgence.
21	JUDGE WEISBERG: This will teach
22	us we have to get our act together for these

1	public meetings. Do you want me to pass?
2	MS. HANKINS: Yes, please.
3	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right, we'll
4	pass Ms. Hankins' judgement.
5	MS. HANKINS: Okay. I'm sorry,
6	what's the verdict? I think I can vote,
7	yes/no.
8	JUDGE WEISBERG: A "Yes" vote
9	means you agree on the proposed rankings.
10	MS. HANKINS: Yes, yes.
11	JUDGE WEISBERG: Judge Johnson.
12	JUDGE JOHNSON: Yes.
13	JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Quander.
14	MR. QUANDER: Yes.
15	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Riley.
16	MS. RILEY: Yes.
17	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Roberts.
18	MS. ROBERTS: Yes.
19	JUDGE WEISBERG: And Mr. Kokesch
20	for Mr. Rosenthal.
21	MR. KOKESCH: Yes.
22	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. And

Judge Weisberg votes, yes. So those are approved unanimously.

The same legislation also recommended new prostitution offenses or prostitution-related offenses. They really are more related to the person who is in charge of the prostitute's pandering and -- and other similar offenses.

The proposal is that we rank all of the 20 years -- all of the -- the new offenses that have a maximum penalty of 20 years in Group 5. That includes a new crime of pandering, procuring, compelling, and abducting a minor.

The crimes of compelling an adult to engage in prostitution, which carry a maximum penalty of 15 years, we propose ranking in Group 6. And all the other felony offenses, which are less serious and have a maximum sentence of five years, we propose ranking in Group 9. We, that is the committee.

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1	Is there any discussion of those
2	proposals?
3	(No response.)
4	If not, we'll call for a vote.
5	Judge Cushenberry. A "Yes" vote means you
6	agree with the rankings as proposed.
7	JUDGE CUSHENBERRY: Yes.
8	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Hankins.
9	MS. HANKINS: Yes.
10	JUDGE WEISBERG: Judge Johnson.
11	JUDGE JOHNSON: Yes.
12	JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Quander.
13	MR. QUANDER: Yes.
14	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Riley.
15	MS. RILEY: Yes.
16	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Roberts.
17	MS. ROBERTS: No.
18	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. Do
19	you want to you want to comment on it and
20	tell us why you're voting no, or do you just
21	want to leave it at that?
22	MS. ROBERTS: I'll leave it at

1 that. JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. 2 Mr. Kokesch for Mr. Rosenthal. 3 MR. KOKESCH: Yes. 4 JUDGE WEISBERG: And Judge 5 Weisberg votes, yes. So the vote is seven 6 7 yes, one no. And the last of the ones that the 8 committee agreed on, actually, those are the 9 10 ones that the committee -- those are the only ones that the committee agreed on. 11 right about that? 12 13 PARTICIPANT: Right. JUDGE WEISBERG: The rest are 14 still up for grabs. I'd like to skip those 15 16 for just a minute and get to the third item on the agenda, which I think is also one that 17 there's likely to be little disagreement. 18 19 The committee agreed some time ago on a rule for dealing with statutory 20 enhancements. Most of which are expressed in 21

multiples of two times or three times what

the offense would be without the enhancement.

But some of which are expressed in terms of years, so that if the maximum is five years, the enhancement makes the enhanced version of that offense ten years.

And our rule has been that where the enhancement is expressed in a multiple than we have agreed, that we would raise the top of that guideline's box by that multiple. So if it's one and half times as series as the offense without the enhancer, then the top of the box, but not the bottom, would be raised one and half times, or multiplied one and half times.

That was never apparently adopted as an official action. And we didn't deal with, at that time, but are prepared to deal with, those enhancers that are expressed in terms of years rather than multiples.

And the proposal, which appears on, it looks like an unnumbered page. It looks like the page after ten, would be 11.

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The proposal is that where the enhancement is expressed in the code as a term of years, the ratio of that term to the term of the same offense unenhanced would become the multiplier for the top of the box.

So that if, for example, the first offense had a maximum of five years and the second offense had a maximum of ten years, then the top of the box would be multiplied by two.

And for other offenses where it would be three times, where the enhancer is three times as -- the enhanced version of the offense maximum sentence is three times as long as the maximum sentence for the unenhanced version, then the top of the box would be multiplied by three.

And I don't believe there's any disagreement on our committee about that.

But if I didn't explain that clearly enough,
I invite you to do it. All right. Does
anybody wish to discuss that proposal, or --

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1	well, I'll leave it at that.
2	Anybody confused by my explanation
3	or wish to discuss it?
4	(No response.)
5	Hearing none, a "Yes" vote means
6	that that will become the rule of the
7	Commission. And if it does all of this
8	appear already in the Practice Manual or only
9	the first part?
10	MS. RILEY: The multiplier does,
11	but not the not the conversion to the
12	ratio.
13	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. So
14	the second half of what we're doing tonight
15	will now have to be put in the next version
16	of the Practice Manual.
17	MS. RILEY: Actually, to be clear,
18	you could breed on a multiplier in that
19	that has been adopted by the Commission only
20	the ratios that have not.
21	JUDGE WEISBERG: Right. A "Yes"
22	vote means you agree with the with the

proposal as expressed.
I'm sorry, I misstated
mispronounced your name. How do you
pronounce it?
MR. KOKESCH: Kokesch.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Kokesch, I
apologize.
MR. KOKESCH: That's fine.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Judge
Cushenberry.
JUDGE CUSHENBERRY: Yes.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Hankins.
MS. HANKINS: Yes.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Judge Johnson.
JUDGE JOHNSON: Yes.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Quander.
MR. QUANDER: Yes.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Riley.
MS. RILEY: Yes.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Roberts.
MS. ROBERTS: Yes.
JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Kokesch.

MR. KOKESCH: Yes.

JUDGE WEISBERG: And Judge Weisberg votes, yes. So we are zero unanimous on that one.

And that gets us back to the -the one and possibly two -- there are two of
which the Committee did not completely agree.
And we decided to defer those to the full
Commission.

I would say that the felon in possession of a firearm is one that was thoroughly discussed in the Committee. And you now have Position Papers in your material from the Public Defenders' Service and the United States Attorney's Office, which began on page seven and go through, there's a number, slightly unusually, but beginning on page seven.

This is a new offense created by the council in the Omnibus Act. It raised the penalty for the first offense felon in possession of a firearm to ten years with a

mandatory minimum sentence of 12 months, which cannot be suspended.

Within the Committee, there was sentiment for ranking it -- ranking it in Group 8, which is reflected in the Position Paper you have authored by the Public Defenders' Office. And there's sentiment for ranking in it in Group 7, which is reflected in the Position Paper you have authored by the United States Attorney's Office.

I think their positions here are well articulated on both sides in the papers, but I think it -- it deserves some further discussion. I would say Ms. Joyce can speak for herself, of course, but she wrote an email that I got during the week that I put somewhere else that I don't have in front of me expressing disagreement with the position of the Public Defenders' Service, which had been circulated earlier than the one that came later from the United States Attorney's Office.

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And her view was that the recent action of the council made it clear that they view this as a more serious offense than those we have ranked in Group 8. And we should act accordingly since we have no sentencing history to go on for this offense under this new statutory law.

#### Comments?

MS. HANKINS: I'd like to sort of add something to our Position Paper. And that is that -- that we previously ranked as -- as the U.S. Attorney's Office pointed out in their paper, previously ranked felon in possession as Group 8.

That particular offense was, actually, it doesn't sort of exist anymore the way the law got changed. But it was a ten-year maximum penalty for second felon in possession, for a second felon in possession conviction.

So if -- if a person had previously been convicted of a violation of

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this section, had previously been convicted of being a felon in possession, then they were looking at ten years. And we ranked that as an eight, which I think is a strong indication that that's what this should be.

That we made a determination of an offense that quite frankly I think would be more serious, which is a second felon in possession conviction and we made that an eight.

So I don't know why we would now make the less serious offense of a first time, potentially first time felon in possession, why we would make that -- why that would be given a higher ranking.

So that's -- that was sort of the

-- the first addendum to the Position Paper.

And then -- and then I guess my sort of

general response to -- to what Pat

distributed earlier is, I -- is I think, that

she doesn't really address that CPWL second,

CPWL quite frankly, is a more serious offense

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than felon and possession.

That the operability and the carrying requirements make the offense a more serious offense. And -- and quite frankly, well, I'll leave it at that. I have other sort of particular responses to points she made.

But -- but I think the strongest addendum that I wanted to make was we previously ranked as eight a related offense that is more serious and we should be guided by that, as well as the points that we raised in our Position Paper.

JUDGE WEISBERG: Isn't the logic of that though that the action of the council should be interpreted as making the first offense more serious than the first previous second offense because not only do they make the first offense a maximum of ten, where it had been five, but they also made a mandatory minimum of one, which hadn't previously existed for either the first or second

offense?

I took that to be Ms. Joyce's point. That when the council goes out of their way to create a new law and tells you by its penalty the seriousness with which they take it, we ought to have a good reason to rank it in way that doesn't reflect that level of seriousness.

MS. HANKINS: Right, I understand that. I guess I -- I guess we have a different, and I hope to persuade you of my perspective, a different take on -- on what is the indication of the seriousness.

I think that the council, the argument could be made that the council did say, you know, first time out, this is serious. They took it from -- from a misdemeanor up to ten years the first time somebody is -- is found guilty of -- of a felon in possession.

And -- and so I think made it as serious as the way the law used to be, which

is maximum of ten years. And we want to make sure that the person does do some time, which is the one year, which I think then leads into our point that -- that a person, that we ought not override their intension of a person getting at least 12 -- 12 months, as opposed to -- to more often getting a minimum sentence if you're going to be compliant of 18 months.

We -- we acknowledge the point made by Pat, that there will be some occasions where people are in Box A. We don't actually think that's going to be the majority of cases. That people stay on papers for a long time.

And that most people will at least be in B. There will be occasions when they're in A. As to the point that we haven't normally taken into account criminal history when -- when we do ranking, there isn't any other offense where the element is, any other substantive offense where it is an

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element, where criminal history is an element.

There's certainly enhancements, but we don't -- we didn't rank any of those.

We deal with that differently. So -- so -- so I think the fact that we haven't taken criminal history into account previously doesn't mean anything, we never were called onto.

But I think this -- this offense does. I think we should, and I think in most cases people are going to be in B. And -- well, again, I'll stop there.

JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. Other comments?

MS. ROBERTS: Well, it was the later piece that -- and we all know I was not needing a lot of persuasion. But frankly it was, in two things. One, it struck me when I looked at the grid, my thought was -- in a minute -- my thought was that most people -- my thought was that most people charged and

certainly convicted would end up in under the government's proposal 7B.

And, again, that's based on my recollection of my practice and what I think is probably what still goes on, on a day-to-day basis. And what did strike me was, again, a compliance sentence would exceed what the -- what the council has already indicated was a mandatory.

So for me, that does it. I mean,
I think a judge who wants to be guidelines'
compliant, would ultimately end up believing
inappropriate to impose a sentence that
exceeds what the council required troubles me
quite a bit.

And two, without being repetitive,

I do think that the council did speak and I

heard it. And the court is going to have to

comply with what the council said by imposing

a mandatory 12 month sentence.

I don't know that there is much more than that that we had to do as a

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1	Commission. We certainly can't do anything
2	to, well, we couldn't if we wanted to, but my
3	own view is, I don't see anything about
4	placing it in a Group A given that my primary
5	concern, though I am persuaded by other
6	arguments that PDS had, I don't see anything
7	that hurts or belies with the, or disturbs
8	what the that the council sought to
9	achieve by keeping this a Group A offense, or
10	allowing it to be a Group A offense, as
11	opposed to a Group 7.
12	Though I do see because of the
13	1842, where again, I think most of these
14	cases will end up, I do see that as something
15	that is inconsistent with what we can fairly
16	conclude that the council sought to achieve.
17	So for that reason, I support PDS
18	proposal.
19	JUDGE WEISBERG: Any other
20	comments?
21	MS. RILEY: I think we can put
22	forth our position as well as I could put it

forth in our writings. Part of the problem I think that we encounter repeatedly is, you know, that our real ranking process was really a two-step process. And we had that session over at Galludet the first time kind of where we kind of ranked stuff. And then we did a kind it historically too.

And, you know, a lot of our offenses didn't have enough historical data to really provide us with a lot of guidance in terms of where they ought to fall out.

I do think that the increase, you know, for pushing the box up from what it had been before. And, you know, I did a quick search today on, you know, the federal circuit where these -- these cases have been primarily prosecuted in recent years.

And 98% in 2005 and 76% in 2006
were above -- were sentenced to more than a
year. And of those, at least half were more
than five years. But that's -- that's where
these -- and those were stand-alone felon and

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1	possession cases. I could not get any
2	statistics when they were combined with
3	something else, but I just put that on the
4	table.
5	JUDGE WEISBERG: Did your did
6	your study look at federal court around the
7	country or just in our own?
8	MS. RILEY: No, just here, just
9	here.
10	JUDGE WEISBERG: And the elements
11	of that offense are the same as the elements
12	as ours?
13	MS. RILEY: I think there has been
14	interstate component when it's in federal
15	court. Well, there always would be an
16	interstate component because all guns are
17	brought into the
18	JUDGE WEISBERG: Well, that raises
19	constitutional questions. But I want to make
20	it clear if wasn't clear already that the
21	non-voting members don't have a vote, but

they do have a voice. So if you want to add

something to your, what you circulated briefly, I'll be glad to --

MS. JOYCE: Thank you. I think you summarized it fairly well. And my concern is that this is a new law. It represents continuing, what I saw anyway, as continuing concern on the part of the council around firearm violence and possession of firearms.

And that without the historical data and the normative data by which we've used in the past, in most cases in the setting -- setting our decisions that we, the Commission, should consider the guidance I believe that was given by the council in passing this law.

JUDGE WEISBERG: Tell me when you're ready to call for a vote. But I do want to make sure everybody has a fair opportunity to be heard on this if they want to be.

MS. RILEY: Well, I don't want to

MR. QUANDER: Let me just make this observation. I remember seeing a majority of the -- the hearing before the council when it was debated. And I also remember having conversations with the chairperson for Public Safety and Justice, Council Member Mendelson.

And it was quite contentious as to this mandatory minimum, and it was -- it was hard for it. And the compromise was a year, 12 months at the bottom. My concern is that if we place it in Group 7, and given the fact that the majority of the individuals that will be facing this offense, will come in at 18 months.

It's going to not send a clear signal as to what the intent of the council was. I think it was 12 months. Whether or not I agree with that, is something different.

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1	But I think their their efforts
2	were to set the bottom at at 12 months.
3	So I am more comfortable for our purposes in
4	placing it in Group 8.
5	JUDGE WEISBERG: So that the
6	mandatory requirements met the guideline, but
7	at least the guideline wouldn't be higher
8	than the mandatory.
9	MR. QUANDER: Yes, yes.
10	JUDGE WEISBERG: Anybody else?
11	(No response.)
12	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. Let's
13	see, how should we phrase the vote? Why
14	don't we say that the question is, should it
15	be ranked in Group 7 or Group 8? So when
16	your name is called, tell us which ranking
17	you think is correct.
18	Judge Cushenberry.
19	JUDGE CUSHENBERRY: In Group 7.
20	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Hankins.
21	MS. HANKINS: Eight.
22	JUDGE WEISBERG: Judge Johnson.

1	JUDGE JOHNSON: Seven.
2	JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Quander.
3	MR. QUANDER: Eight.
4	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Riley.
5	MS. RILEY: Seven.
6	JUDGE WEISBERG: Is somebody
7	counting these?
8	PARTICIPANT: We are.
9	JUDGE WEISBERG: Okay. Ms.
10	Roberts.
11	MS. ROBERTS: Eight.
12	JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Kokesch.
13	MR. KOKESCH: Seven.
14	JUDGE WEISBERG: And Judge
15	Weisberg votes, seven. What's the
16	PARTICIPANT: Five/three.
17	JUDGE WEISBERG: Five/three for
18	seven?
19	PARTICIPANT: Yes.
20	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right.
21	That's the action of the Commission. Now,
22	the other one is a little bit different that

we didn't agree on in the Committee. And that's the -- I don't think you have materials on that one. Oh, yes you do. On the very last page you have materials from the United States Attorney's Office.

And this came up in an unusual way, which is why you don't have, I think,
Laura can speak for herself, but I think
that's why you don't have a full paper from
the Public Defenders' side.

Steve circulated one of his emails, which is kind of the way we tended to decide these things in the past before we realized we should really do it at a public meeting.

Saying he had a query from either a presentence report writer or a lawyer saying "How do we rank this because it hasn't been ranked yet?"

And Laura and Vita Johnson sent back an email, which said, "It seems pretty clear to us that this is very like the same

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offense as involving children, first degree and second degree cruelty to children, so we should rank them accordingly."

And that was the statement of their position. At the subcommittee meeting, which we had last week, which was really intended to, actually two weeks ago I guess it was, which was really intended to get moving on the question of criminal code reform.

Since the matter was timely, we used the occasion to talk, very briefly, about this offense, which we also had not ranked. And Pat responded recently today or yesterday with this paper that appears on page nine.

But in fairness, the Public

Defenders' Service wasn't asked to and didn't

submit a paper articulating their reasons for

believing it should be ranked differently.

So I don't know whether you feel as a

Commission, or as members of the subcommittee

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that we should debate this now and decide it, 1 2 which is fine with me. Or whether you think the way it 3 came up is so last minute that we should 4 reserve this one for a -- for a later meeting 5 of the Commission and talk in the committee 6 further? 7 MS. HANKINS: I think we should 8 reserve it. The Position Paper, which I 9 10 wasn't expecting a Position Paper, came at 11:30 today. So I'm not prepared to respond 11 to all the points that Pat raises in -- in 12 13 her paper. She didn't respond to the email and so, so I have no way of anticipating the 14 15 arguments she was making. 16 MS. ROBERTS: I agree. JUDGE WEISBERT: I think I agree 17 too, although I wouldn't impose it on other 18 19 people if they didn't agree. But I just think --20 MS. RILEY: These -- these cases 21

are rarely prosecuted. I don't think it's

1	going to be a big deal at all to delay.
2	JUDGE WEISBERG: It probably does
3	affect the one that was the source of the
4	original inquiry, but there's nothing much we
5	can do about that. And so you don't have any
6	objection to waiting too?
7	MS. RILEY: No.
8	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right.
9	Anybody disagree with that?
10	(No response.)
11	All right. We'll take that up at
12	a later then and after the Committee has a
13	chance to ventilate it. And maybe we'll
14	agree, which will make the Commission's job
15	easier.
16	That gets us to item four on the
17	agenda.
18	MS. RILEY: But Judge, I think we
19	didn't vote on "Any Other Felony."
20	JUDGE WEISBERG: Which one?
21	MS. RILEY: The last one on
22	JUDGE WEISBERG: Oh, yes, yes. I

beg your pardon. I didn't flip my page over.

There are a number of -- well, maybe, I

don't even know what these are. You have to

tell me.

MS. RILEY: "Any Other Felony,"

and I don't know why the court calls them

that because every offense has a name. But I

think these are generally, you know,

distribution of drugs, or, you know, fairly 
- all low-level felonies. I think we

received an email. There were only about six

or eight of them in recent times.

But, you know, there's no reason not to score them at one point. If somebody wants to go search out the jacket and find out what it really was. There is no offense which is called, "Any Other Felony."

MS. HANKINS: That should be we're not -- we're not ranking in a group. We're just -- this is -- this is a court reporting that gets picked-up in presentence reports as "Any Other Felony," so there's no obvious

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1	information about what the what the felony
2	was, so it's always criminal history. We're
3	not talking about ranking for purposes of
4	current sentences.
5	JUDGE WEISBERG: Some of these may
6	in fact may be ranked somewhere.
7	MS. RILEY: Well, I'm sure they
8	are.
9	MS. HANKINS: They may actually
10	be.
11	MS. RILEY: I see them in court
12	view, and it says, "Any Other Felony." And
13	we have no idea what "Any Other Felony" is.
14	And why they were inputted that way into the
15	court's computer, I don't know. But they
16	would be something else, you know,
17	And I think it's generally going
18	to be a drug distribution or something like
19	that, so. Unless somebody wants to go to the
20	jacket and find out what the charge really
21	was, our position is just why don't we just

give them one point.

1	JUDGE WEISBERG: But it's only
2	it's not ranking, it's a to say we're
3	ranking it when all we're doing is scoring
4	them for criminal history purposes when they
5	appear in the data and we don't otherwise
6	know what they are.
7	MS. RILEY: Right.
8	PARTICIPANT: I think it should
9	just be a default score.
10	JUDGE WEISBERG: That's what I
11	think is a better way of looking at it.
12	MS. ROBERTS: Just so I'm clear,
13	these are felonies?
14	MS. RILEY: Yes, they are
15	felonies.
16	JUDGE WEISBERG: I think it's a
17	data input anomaly when instead of putting in
18	the name of the felony, which for all we
19	know, might have been a two-point felony. I
20	doubt it, but it could have been. It gets
21	put in as any other felony.

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And when the presentence report

1	writer sees that they have to score it, so
2	the default score would be one point because
3	otherwise you'd have to do the research to
4	find out what felony it was. And chances are
5	most of them are one point felonies anyway.
6	That's the theory of the recommendation, I
7	guess.
8	Anybody wish to discuss it
9	further?
10	(No response.)
11	JUDGE WEISBERG: All right. We
12	got to call for a vote on that too.
13	Judge Cushenberry.
14	JUDGE CUSHENBERRY: Yes.
15	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Hankins.
16	MS. HANKINS: Yes.
17	JUDGE WEISBERG: Judge Johnson.
18	JUDGE JOHNSON: Yes.
19	JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Quander.
20	MR. QUANDER: Yes.
21	JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Riley.
22	MS. RILEY: Yes.

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1 JUDGE WEISBERG: Ms. Roberts. MS. ROBERTS: Yes. 2 JUDGE WEISBERG: Mr. Kokesch. 3 MR. KOKESCH: Yes. 4 JUDGE WEISBERG: And Judge 5 Weisberg votes, yes also. 6 7 That then gets us to new business. And -- and this is open for anybody's 8 discussion, but I will report that -- that, 9 10 two things. A subcommittee met about two weeks ago to discuss this. 11 And we were -- we have been, are 12 13 and have been quite concerned about the burden that this assignment is going to place 14 15 on the Commission as it's presently 16 constituted and funded. We have had two teleconferences 17 that is Steve Vance and Kim Hunt and I with 18 19 somebody who was on a commission of this type in Arizona, a judge, in Arizona, and another 20 guy who was the Director of the Commission 21

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that did this in Illinois.

And both of them were quite emphatic that it's a major undertaking. It requires a great amount of resources. The Illinois Commission, for example, had a three full-time lawyers in addition to the director and deputy director, who were also lawyers and working full-time.

Now, Illinois may have a bigger code than we do, I don't know. And they may have had a larger mandate. So we've been concerned about whether, you know, what -- what we really can -- hope to accomplish in the time frame available to us as we are presently constituted.

When the subcommittee met, we actually had a good discussion of this. And I should add that we owe the council a work plan on March 31<sup>st</sup>, which will set out some sort of a time line in which the Commission expects to do the code reform part of our work.

And we -- we developed a concept,

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which is not yet been reduced to writing, which would be to start out with the misdemeanors that are all over the code.

The U.S. misdemeanors are all, if most, if not all, in Title 22 of the Code, but the Attorney General misdemeanors, that is those that are prosecuted either by the U.S. Attorney or the Attorney General or exclusively by the Attorney General tend to be found in various sections of the Code.

Some of them are regulatory. Some of them are penal, but they're widespread.

And the thought is that if we started with misdemeanors, they might be less controversial in terms of coming to an agreement.

It might actually be a more important part of the work to make -- to modernize the code and to make the penalties more consistent with each other and the language used less -- less inconsistent.

That would also give us some, for

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lack of a better word, practice as a

Commission in doing this part of our

function, which we haven't yet undertaken.

And would lead us, would give us a better

foundation to start the work on the felony

sections of the Code, which are likely to be

for all the opposite of all those same

reasons more difficult and possibly more time

consuming.

Whether all that can be done in the time frame currently allowed by the statute, which is the year 2010 for a final report remains to be seen. It could depend on budget issues. It could depend on the time available to those members of the Commission that are going to be doing the heavy labor.

That's the first part of the report. And the second part is that Kim and I met yesterday with Councilman Mendelson.

And I had been asked by members of the committee to ask him a couple of things.

One, whether there's any

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flexibility in the March 31<sup>st</sup> deadline. Two, whether there's any -- whether he and possibly other council members had any thoughts about looking again at this part of our mandate and the membership of the Commission because the same legislation that gave us this function also changed the membership of the Commission by adding three new research/academic members who have not yet been appointed.

And we didn't want to get too far ahead of those new members on our work if they were in fact going to be added to the Commission. So I included that in my conversation with Mr. Mendelson.

And I think he was pretty emphatic that whatever compromise he reached with Ms. Patterson that went into the legislation that emerged, he was not inclined to go back on.

And that his view is that the membership -- membership of the Commission should be expanded as it -- as it is

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reflected in the -- in the new statute. And I didn't -- I didn't really push him on the March 31<sup>st</sup> deadline because we had already in the subcommittee fairly well agreed that we could -- we could draft a credible responsible work plan if they accepted our proposal that we start with misdemeanors and use as much time as it took to get that job done.

But he didn't give the impression that he was particularly interested in delaying the project to catch up with the new members.

He did ask for our recommendations for the names of some people who would be good candidates for those positions. They're appointments of the council. They have to be made by Chairman Gray.

But he -- he indicated that if we made recommendations to him he would pass them along to Chairman Gray and he would hope for a fairly quick action. And that also

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includes their member, Julie Stewart, who has to -- whose vacancy has to be filled.

So that's -- that's what came of it. I also reported, of course, on the legislation that has to be, that should be enacted, I should say, based on our 2006 annual report on the guidelines, he -- he then focused on that and said, he didn't see any reason why he wouldn't offer this statute that we drafted.

But said that, because looking at it, he didn't see any problem with it, but said that we probably should not expect a vote on that or a hearing on that actually until May, which would be after the budget, which is their major item of business between now and then.

He asked me whether that was a problem. And I hope I didn't speak out of turn by saying I didn't think time was of the essence since the guidelines are running and running well and probably could continue to

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run without legislation.

So I said, "Whenever the hearing would be, it would be." So that's my report on that. Does anybody want to comment or talk about it or talk about the code revision work generally?

(No response.)

Well, that's good, I suppose. Kim is going to be contacting you maybe globally, maybe individually, for suggestions to pass on to Mr. Mendelson and through him to Chairman Gray, of people who would fit the description. I think I brought it with me. I'm not sure I did. I didn't.

The persons devoted to criminal justice research academic or otherwise. When -- when Kim circulated an email to a few members not too long, Laura responded with some names. All of them I knew, all of them I respect highly who are academics at Howard and AU respectively.

She was quick to point out that

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they had all been former members of the

Public Defenders' Service, which I knew. I

have no idea what their academic leanings may

be at the moment.

But I think it would be important for these members, which is not to exclude the ones that -- that she suggested by any means, that we pick members that don't approach the task with -- with a strong bias or leaning in one direction or another.

We have enough advocacy I think, an effective advocacy, on the Commission as it stands. If we're going to have academic members, I think it would be, I personally, and this speaking only for myself, think it would be a good idea if we find people who -- who would approach us -- approach it as researchers in academics without any expectation of what the outcome ought to be or any leaning toward what it ought to be.

So, but -- but that being said, I think, we should -- we should accept the

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invitation and make some recommendations because the more proactive we be on that subject, the more likely it is we'll get members that we will all enjoy working with and we will -- and will help us be more productive. Okay.

MS. HANKINS: If I can just sort of say about what I recall about the content of my email. I didn't necessarily suggest all of those people as potential Commission members. And in fact, some of the ones I named aren't D.C. residence, which I don't know whether that's a requirement or not.

But I think what I, I know, one of the -- one of the primary things I offered was to speak with those people to see if they had connections within their universities of other sort of more academics than necessarily law school folks. So just to sort of correct the impression that I was trying to pack the court. Although, I certainly would try something like that.

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JUDGE WEISBERG: That wasn't my impression. I was choosing my words as carefully as I knew how to do it, but obviously it failed in that regard.

Anyway, it's a serious matter. If we can get members that will help us with this task, it would be very beneficial to us if there are people who divert us in various directions that make it harder to do what we need to do in the time frame allowed it will be less beneficial.

So if you have ideas of the right kind of people that you think would be good, please pass them onto to Kim. And I think he'll affirmatively solicit all of you. And I don't want too much time to pass before we do that because I emphasized to Mr. Mendelson that was a major impediment, not having those members, was a major impediment in our work.

Because putting aside the difficulty of establishing a quorum with them being unfilled memberships. Again, I don't

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1	think we don't want to get too far down the
2	road of code reform without them being in the
3	process, less they approach it, come on the
4	Commission and disagree with the approach,
5	and we have to do things over again. At a
6	minimum we would require them to be brought
7	up to speed. So we ought to try and do it as
8	quickly as we can.
9	I have nothing else. If anybody
10	has anything else, the floor is open.
11	(No response.)
12	All right, then we're adjourned.
13	Thank you very much.
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
15	matter concluded at 6:04 p.m. on February 27,
16	2007.)
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