

Commission Updates

Western District of Arkansas

June 11, 2025

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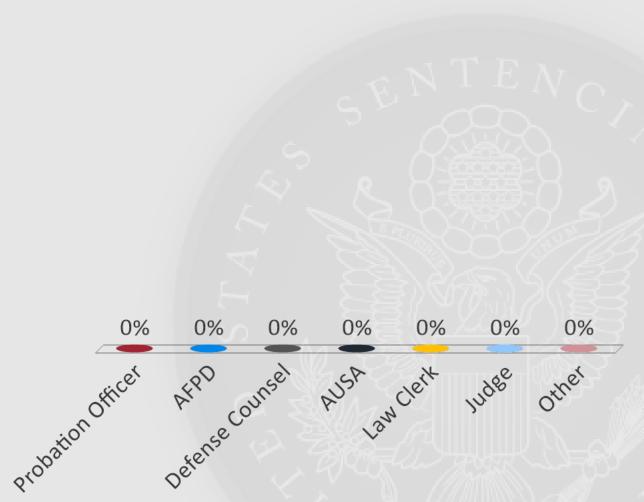
Senior Attorney

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Office of Education and Sentencing Practice Online HelpLine Form

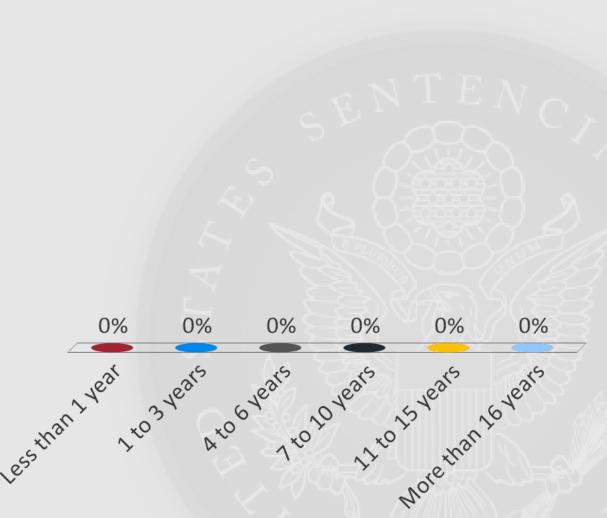
What is your current position?

- **A.** Probation Officer
- **B.** AFPD
- **C.** Defense Counsel
- **D.** AUSA
- E. Law Clerk
- F. Judge
- **G.** Other



How many years of experience do you have with the federal sentencing guidelines?

- A. Less than 1 year
- B. 1 to 3 years
- C. 4 to 6 years
- D. 7 to 10 years
- **E.** 11 to 15 years
- F. More than 16 years



Topics

National and District Sentencing Data

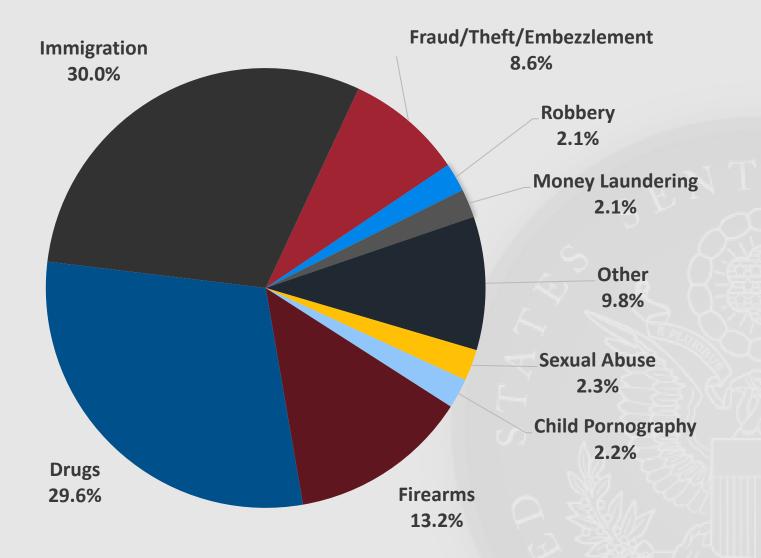
2025 Promulgated Amendments

Topics

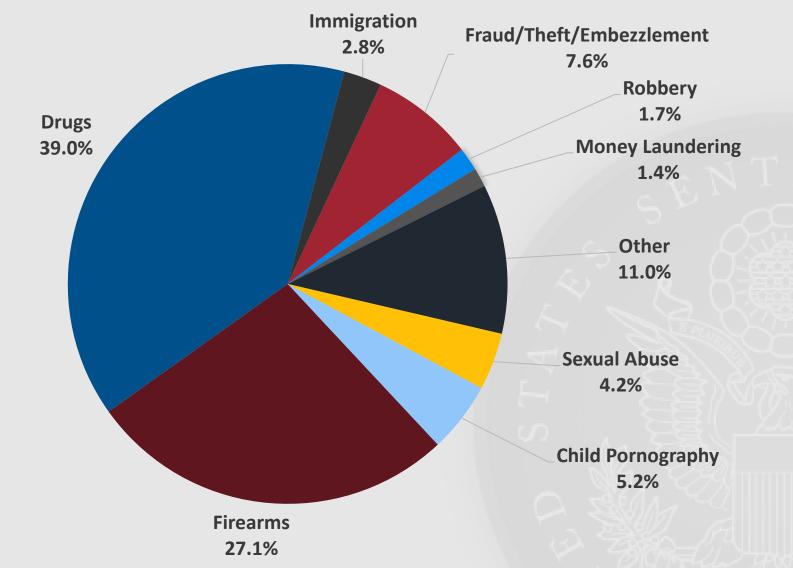
National and District Sentencing Data

2025 Promulgated Amendments

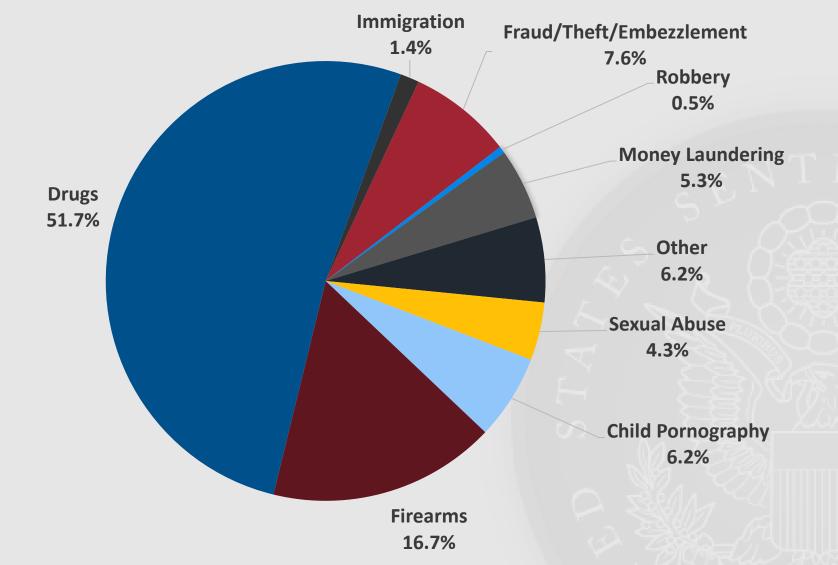
Primary Offense Type National – FY2024



Primary Offense Type 8th Circuit – FY2024



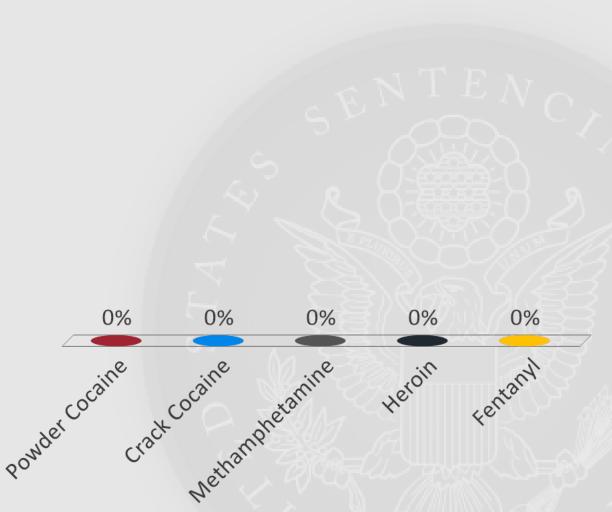
Primary Offense Type Western District of Arkansas – FY2024



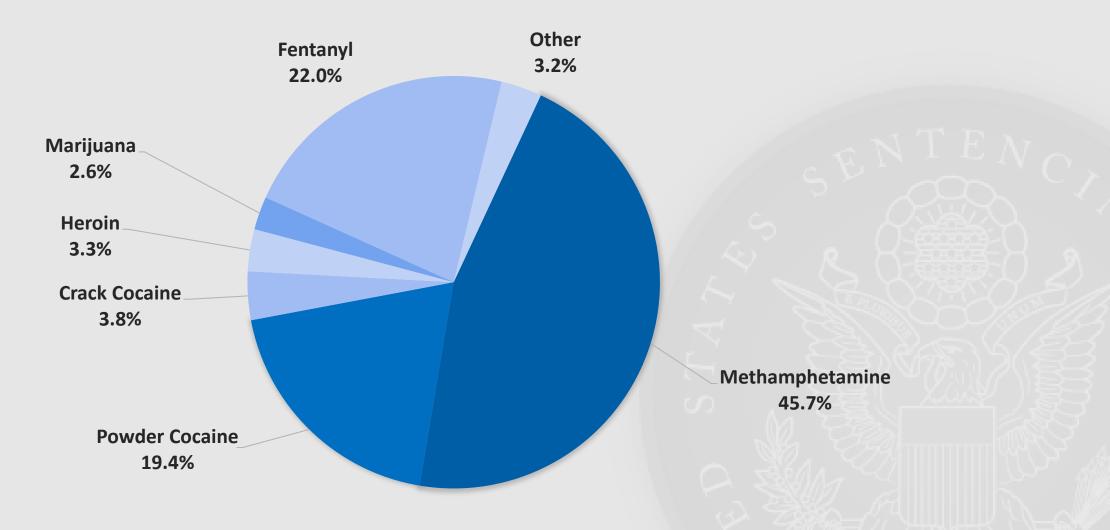
SOURCE: 2024 USSC Datafile (N = 207 Cases)

What is the most common primary drug type nationally?

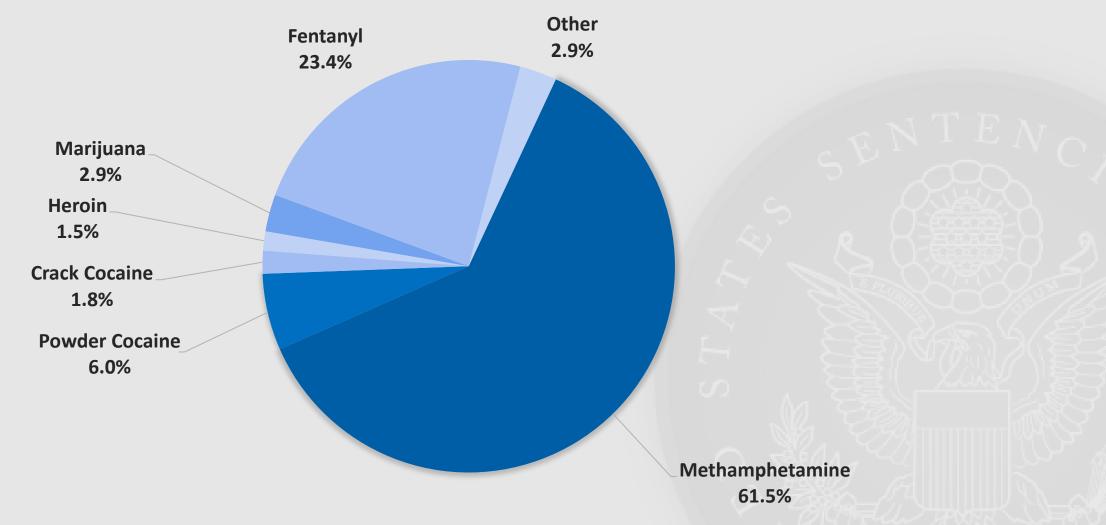
- **A.** Powder Cocaine
- **B.** Crack Cocaine
- **C.** Methamphetamine
- **D.** Heroin
- E. Fentanyl



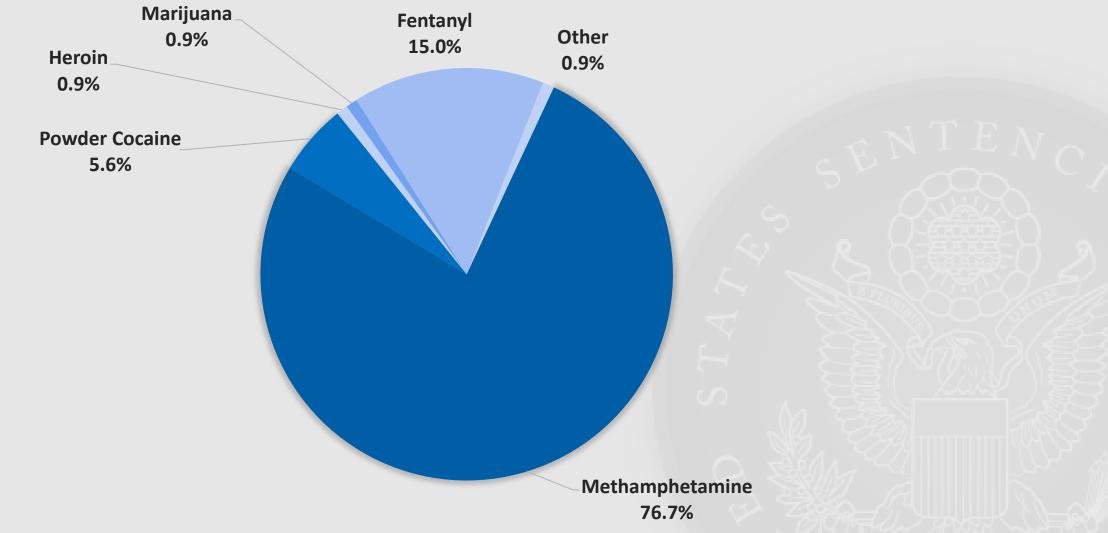
Primary Drug Types National – FY2024



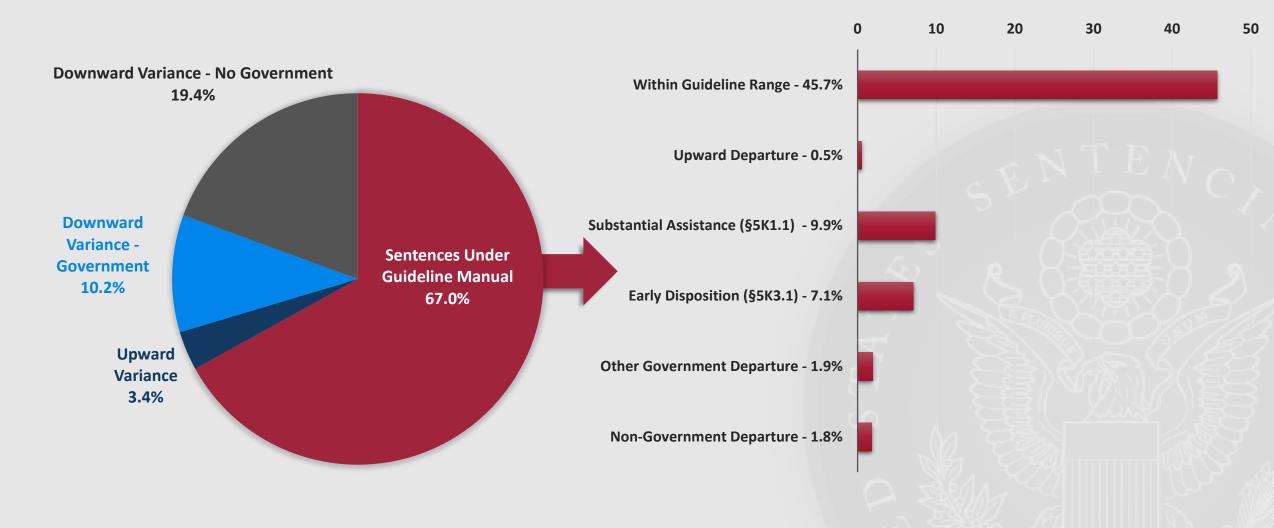
Primary Drug Types 8th Circuit – FY2024



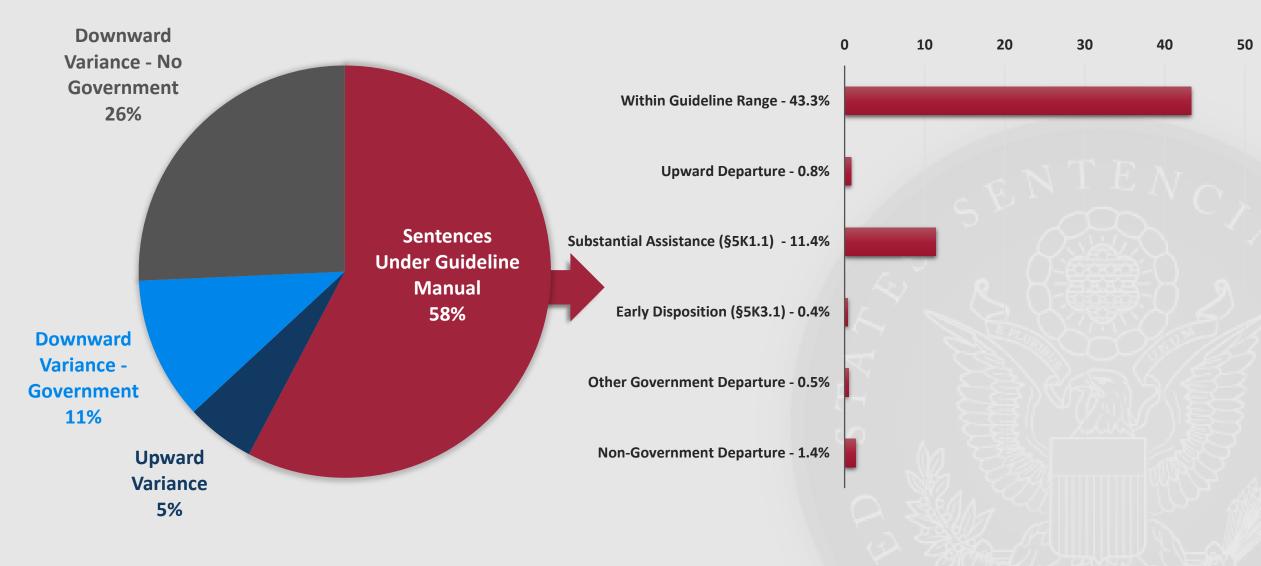
Primary Drug Types Western District of Arkansas – FY2024



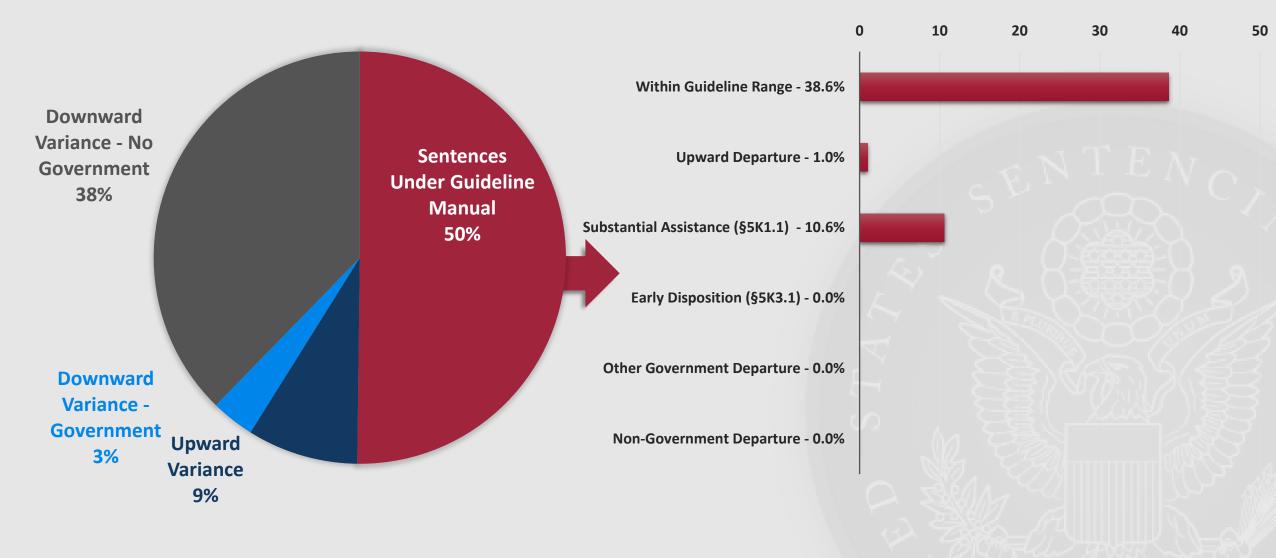
Sentences in Relation to Guideline Range National – FY2024



Sentences in Relation to Guideline Range 8th Circuit – FY2024



Sentences in Relation to Guideline Range Western District of Arkansas – FY2024



Topics

National and District Sentencing Data

2025 Promulgated Amendments

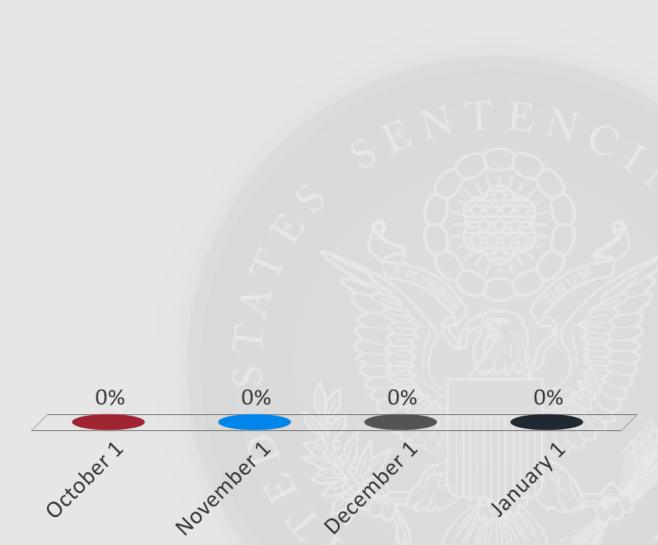
Topics

National and District Sentencing Data

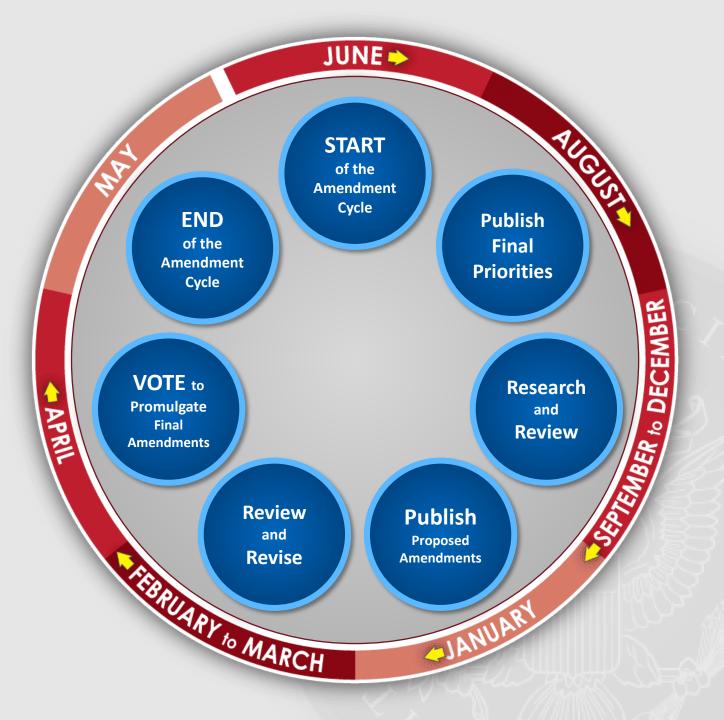
2025 Promulgated Amendments

When do the Sentencing Guideline amendments go into effect?

- A. October 1
- **B.** November 1
- C. December 1
- **D.** January 1



Amendment Cycle



2025

Promulgated Amendments



Drug Offenses

Firearms Offenses

Circuit Conflicts

Simplification

Supervised Release

Overarching Themes

Rehabilitation & Public Safety





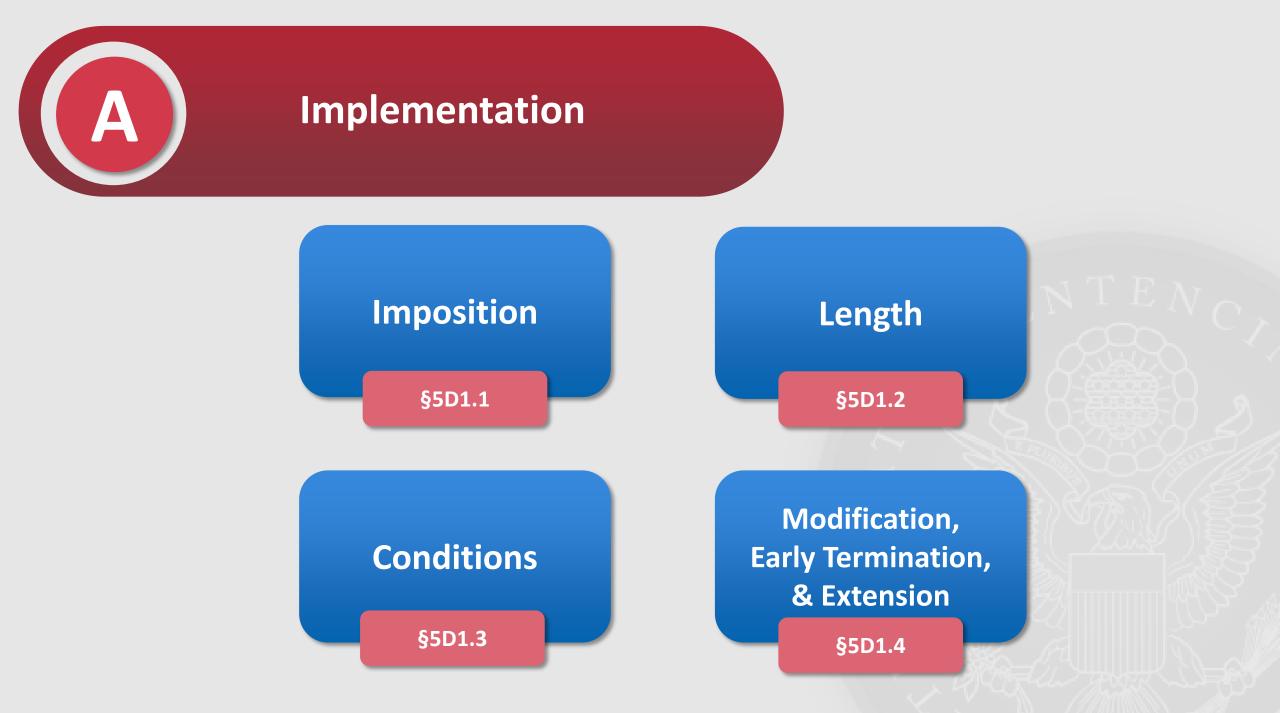
Consider All Statutory Options Promote Judicial Discretion



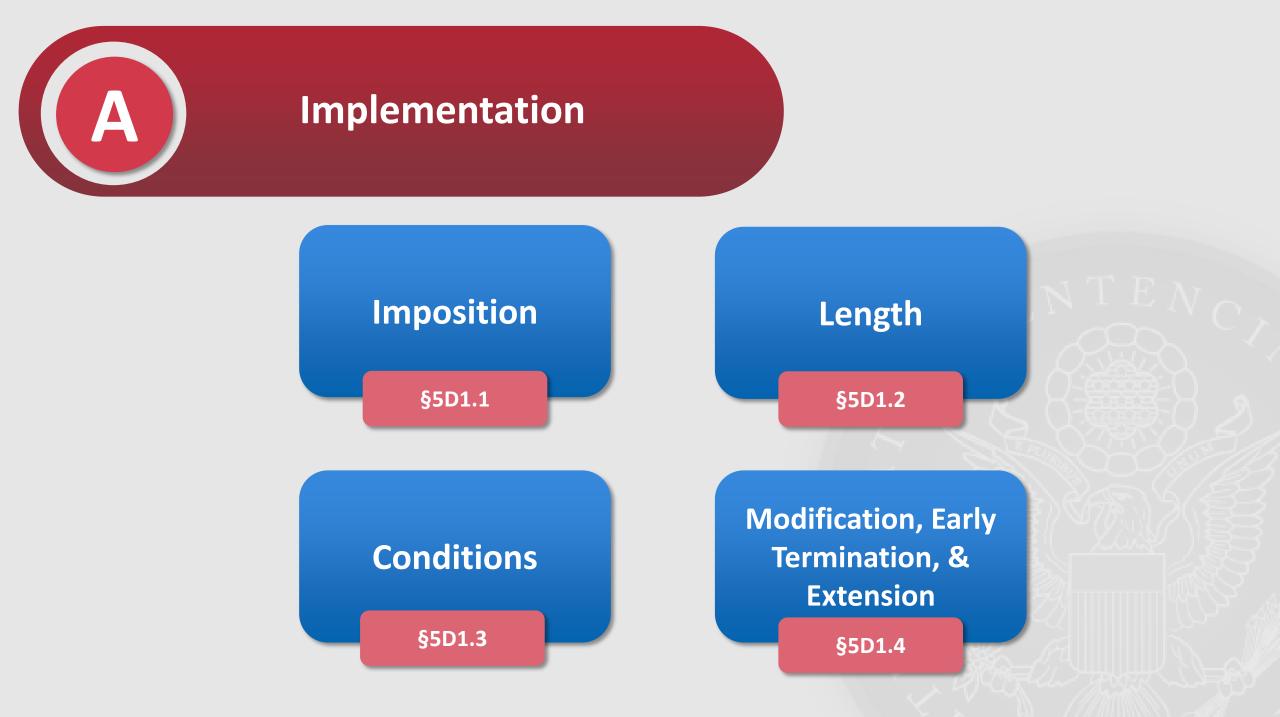
B

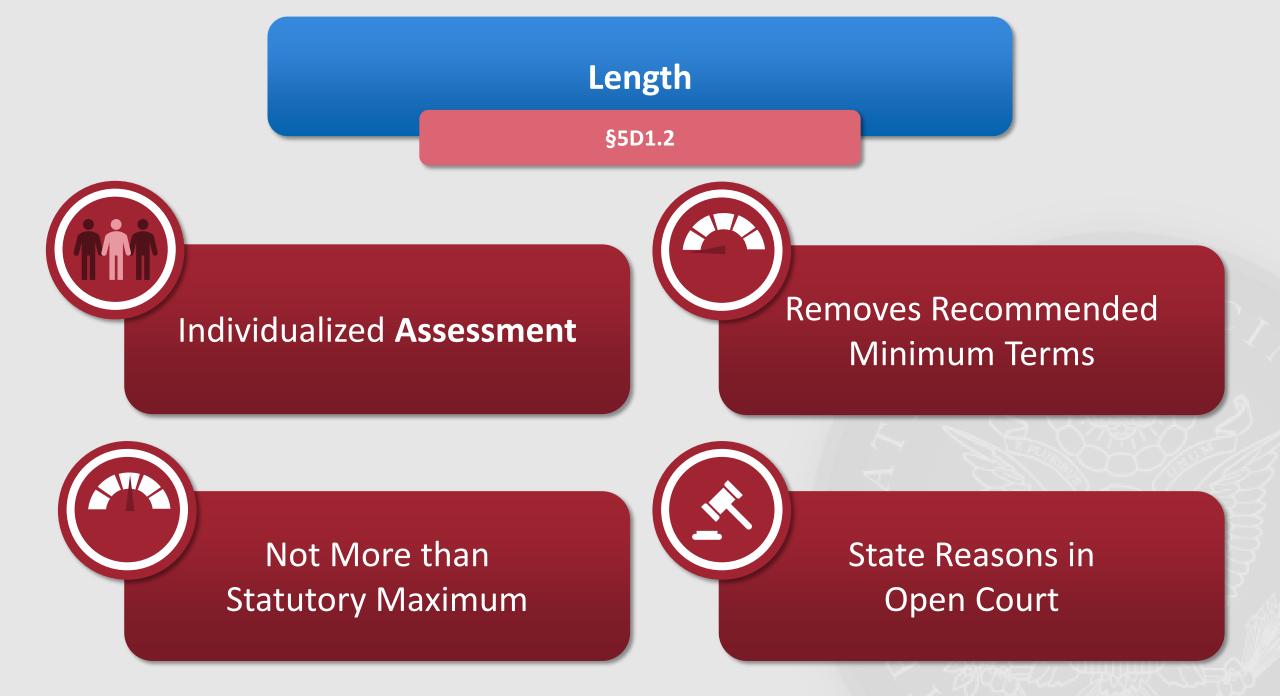
A Implementation

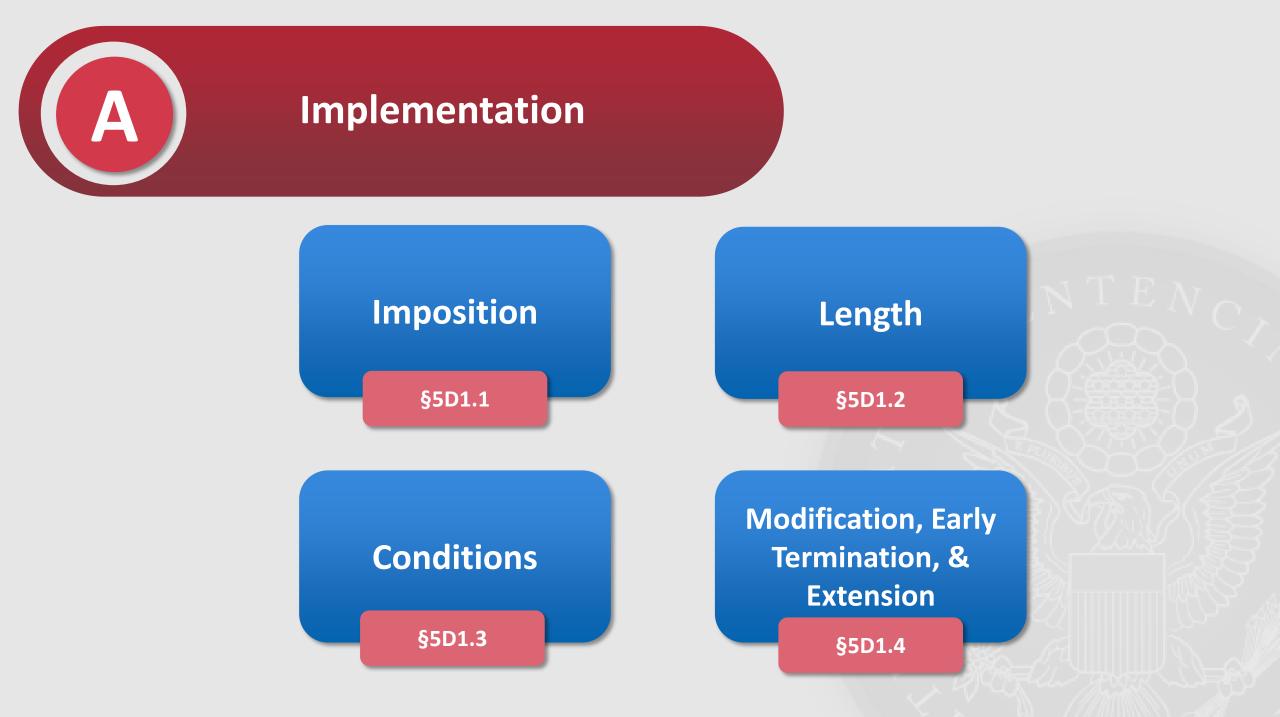
Violations











Conditions

§5D1.3

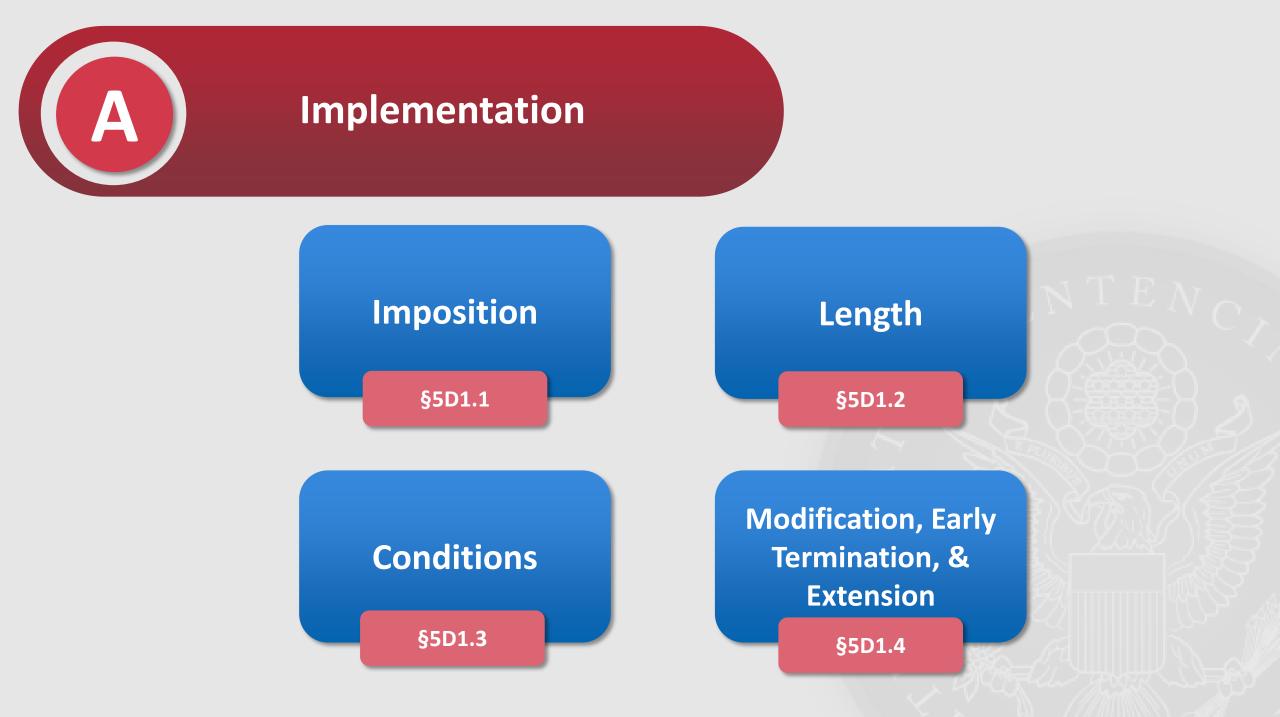
Individualized Assessment for Discretionary Conditions May Modify, Expand, or Omit "Standard" Conditions

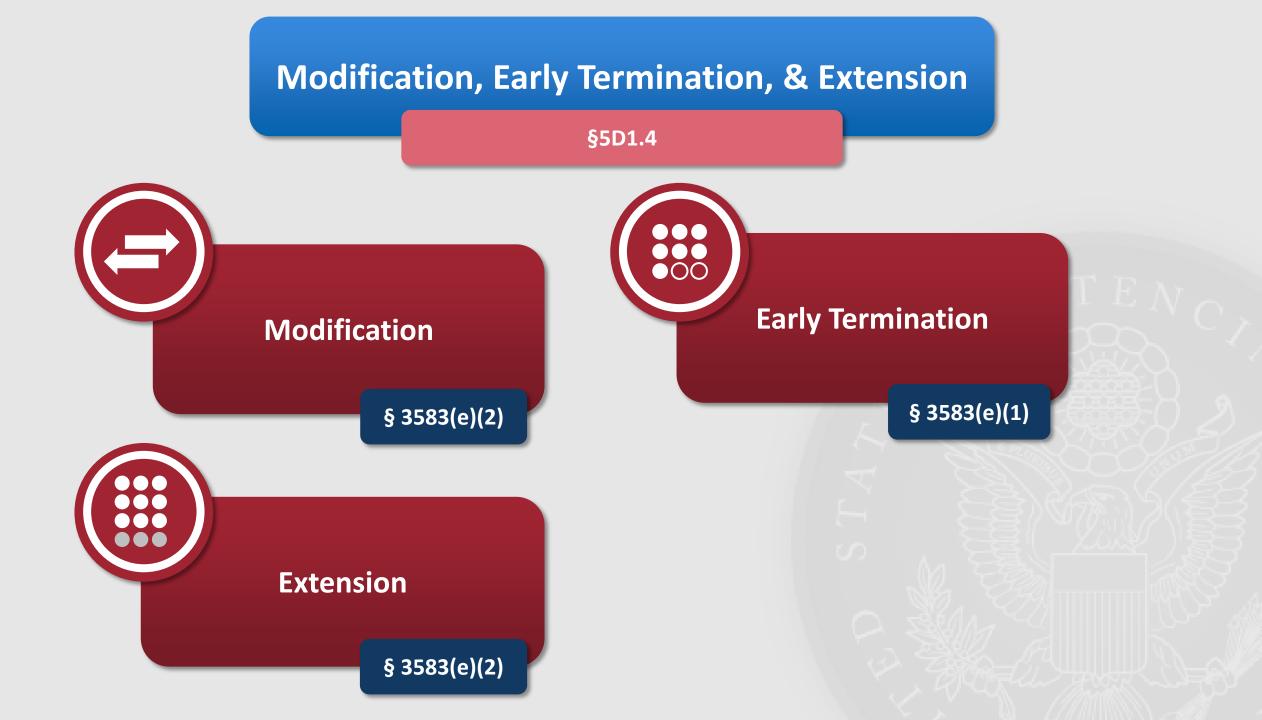
New "Special" Conditions

Sex Offenses: No Contact

Victim Offenses: No Contact

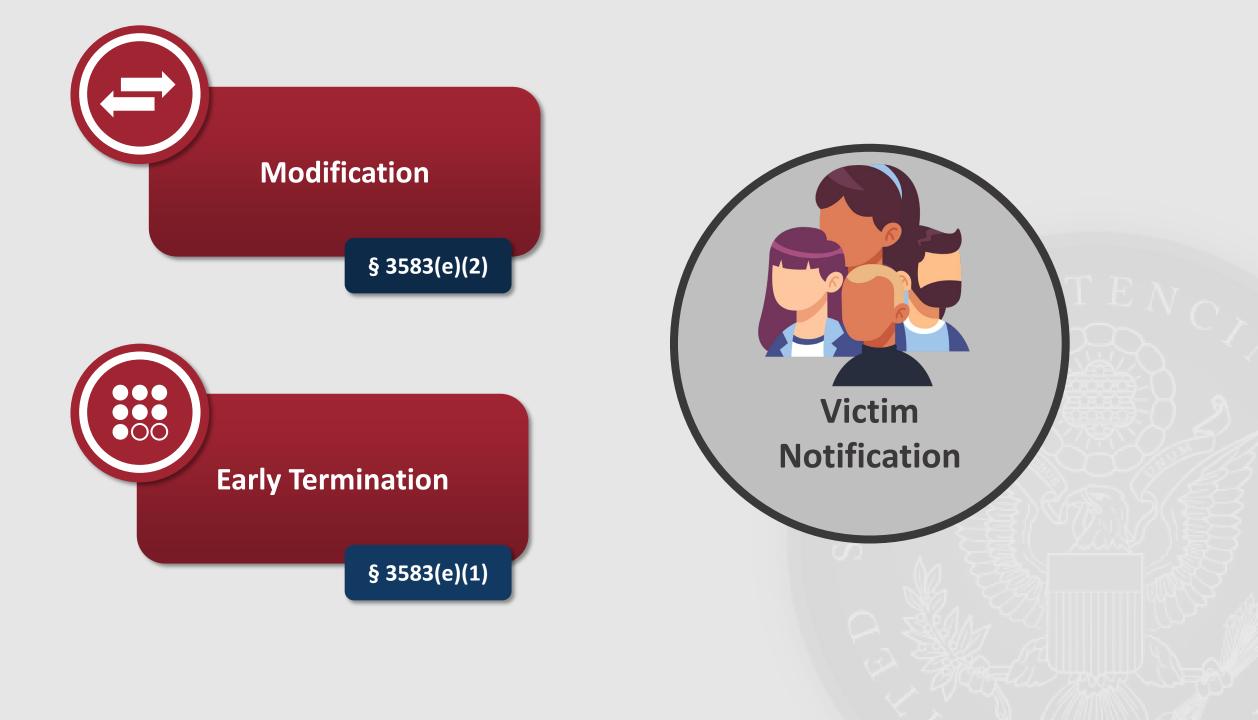
Educational or Vocational Training

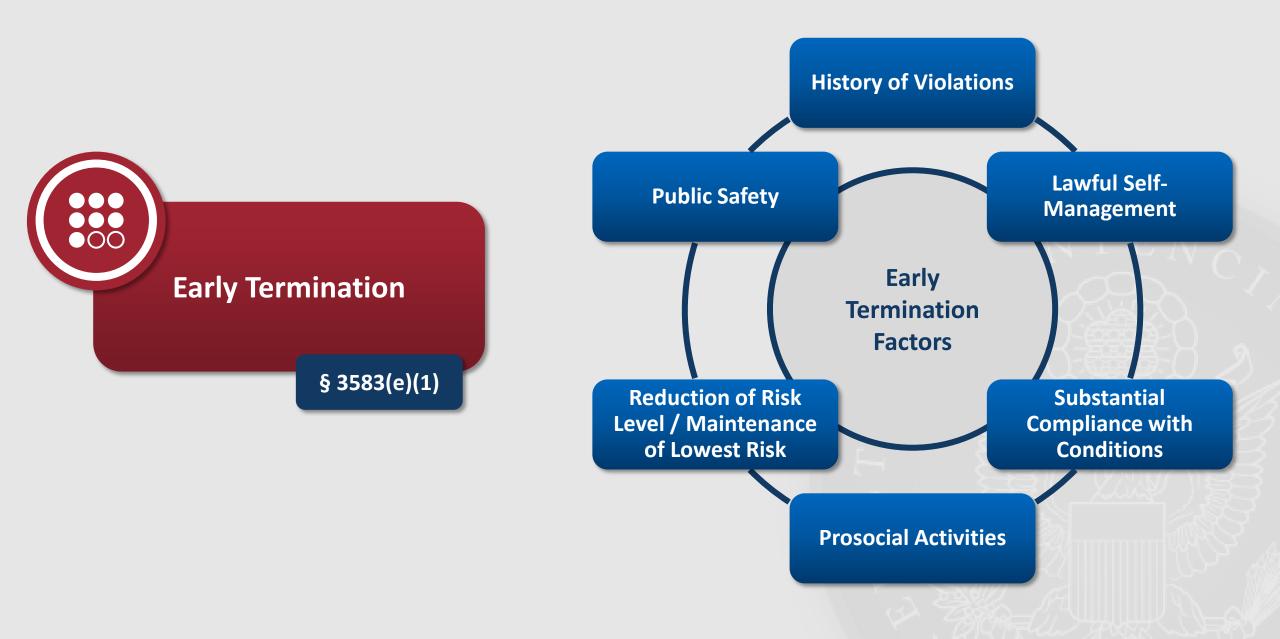














B

A Implementation

Violations



Overall Structure Introduction **Reflects Different** Purposes



Introduction



Remains Unchanged

Part B



Overall Structure

Introduction

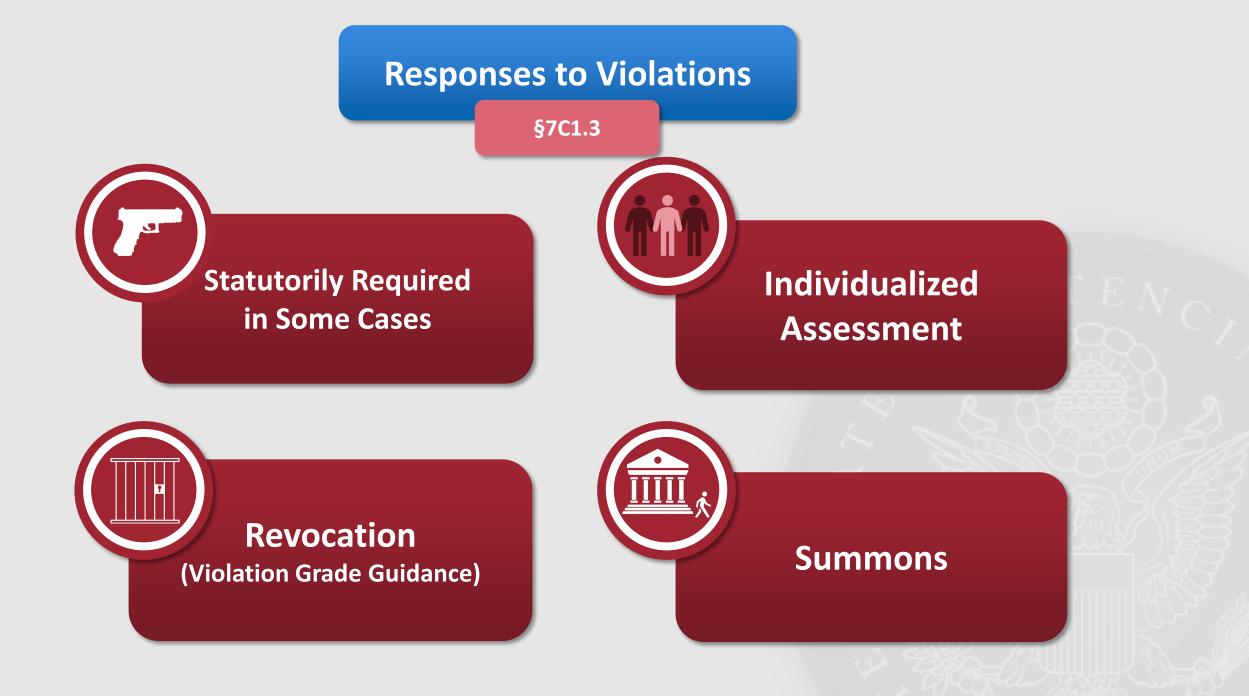
Individualized Assessment

- Rehabilitation
- Public Safety
- Efficient Resource Allocation

Promulgated Part C

Supervised Release

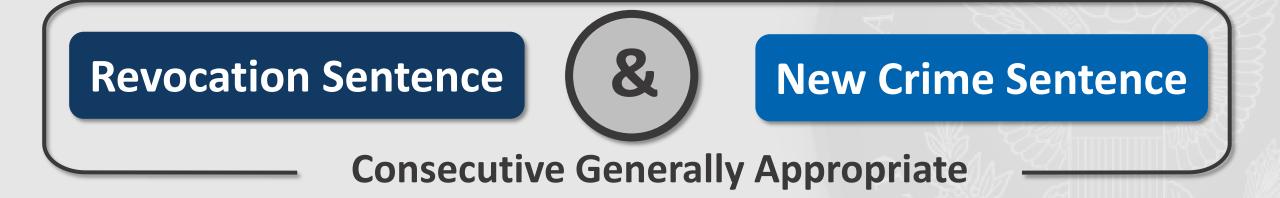








Length of Imprisonment – Individualized Assessment







Retroactive Criminal History Amendments

2025

Promulgated Amendments



Drug Offenses

Firearms Offenses

Circuit Conflicts

Simplification



B

Mitigating Role

Fentanyl Misrepresentation

Mitigating Role

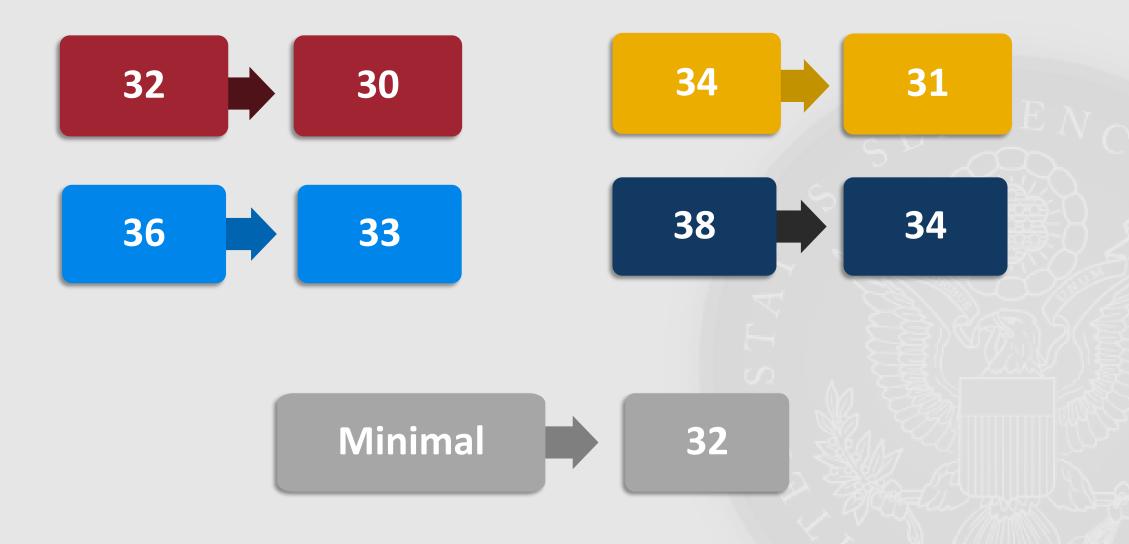
Mitigating Role Cap

A

Special Instruction

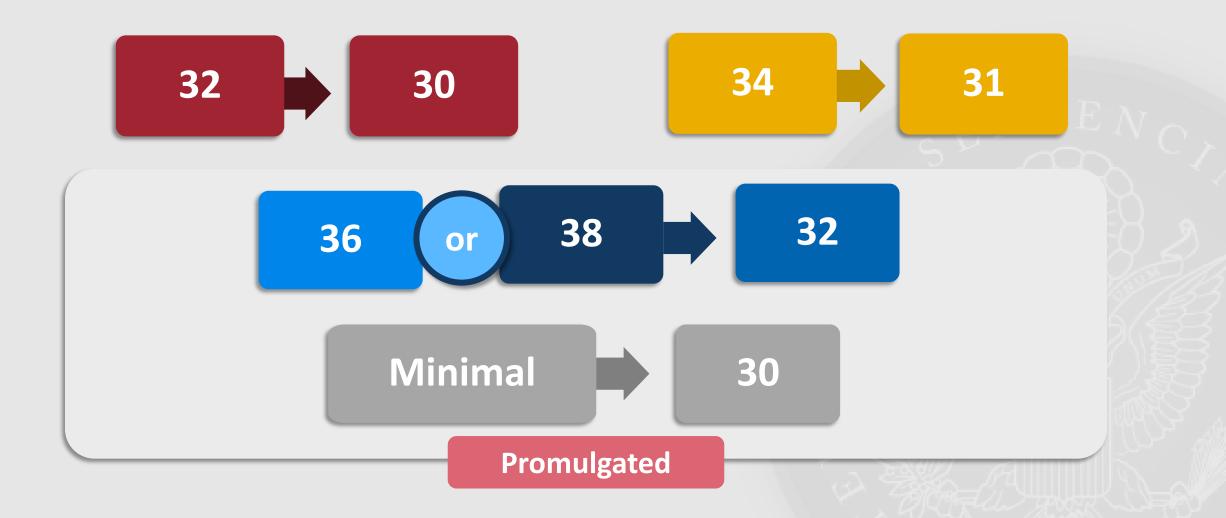
Mitigating Role Cap

Current §2D1.1(a)(5)



Mitigating Role Cap

Promulgated §2D1.1(a)(5)



Mitigating Role

Mitigating Role Cap

A

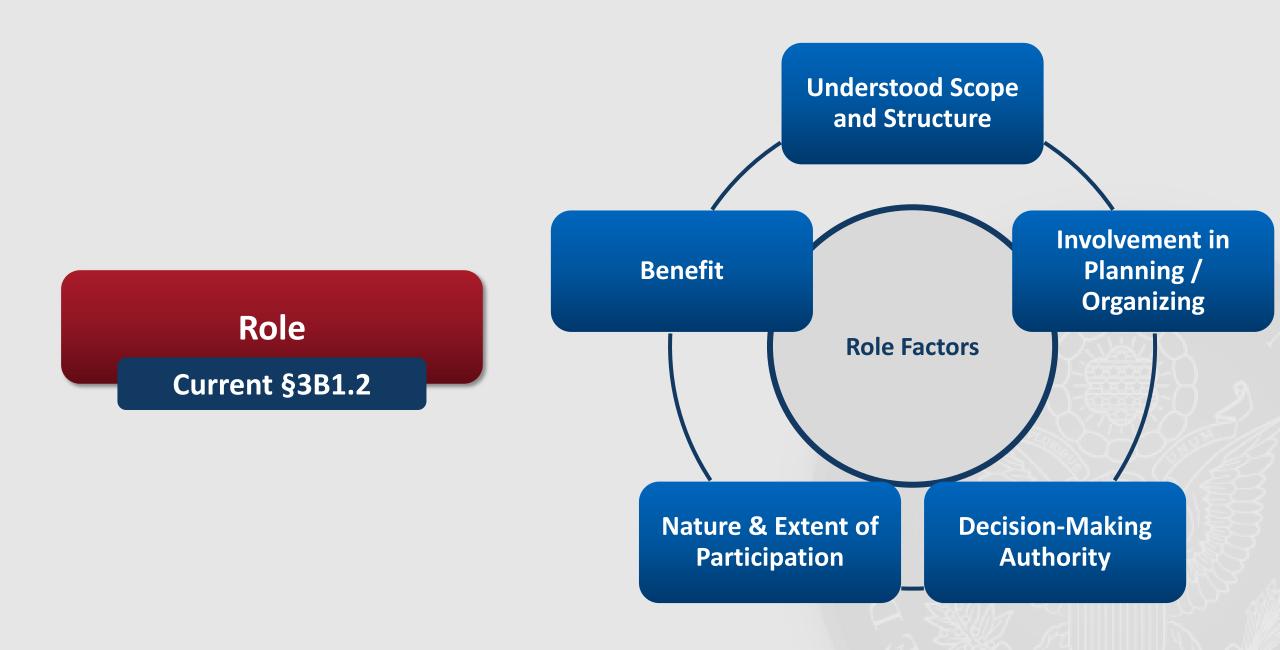
Special Instruction



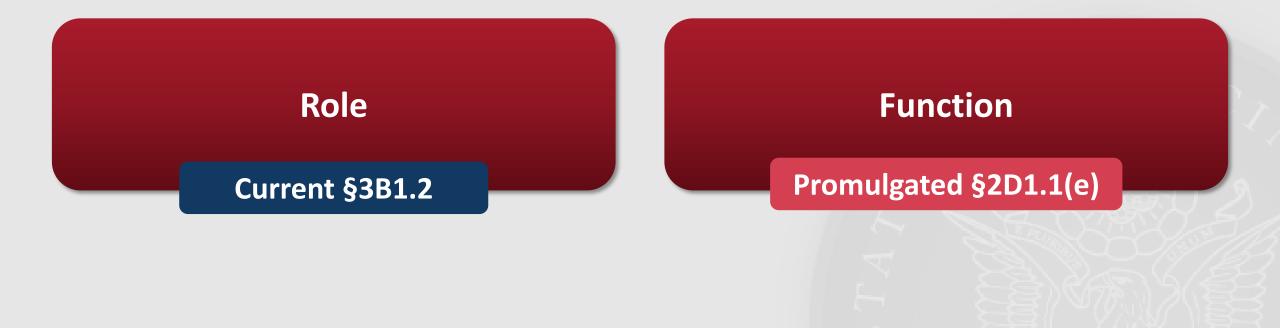


Other Participants Need Not Be Charged

Substantially Less Culpable than Others in the Offense



Special Instruction



Function Promulgated §2D1.1(e)

(B) In addition to the circumstances identified in §3B1.2, an adjustment under §3B1.2 is generally warranted if the defendant's primary function in the offense was performing a low-level trafficking function.

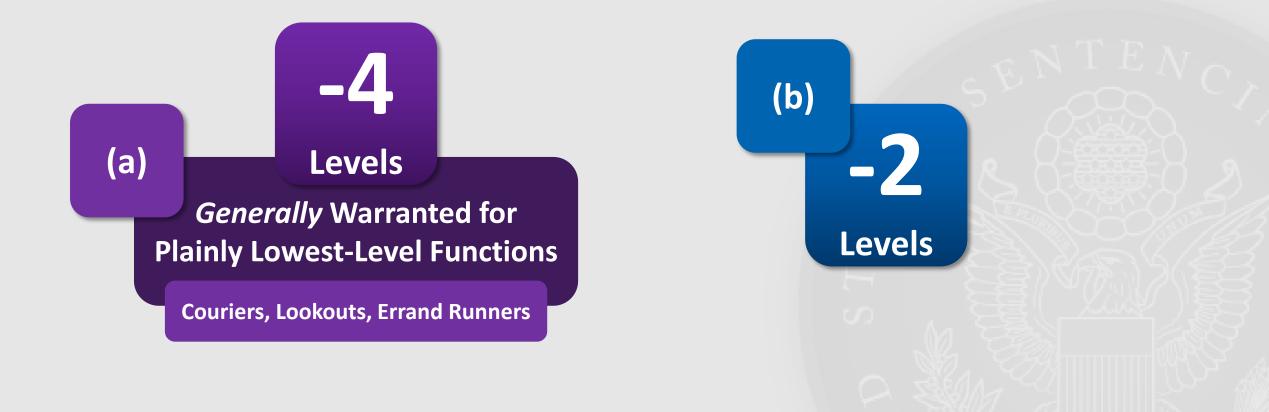


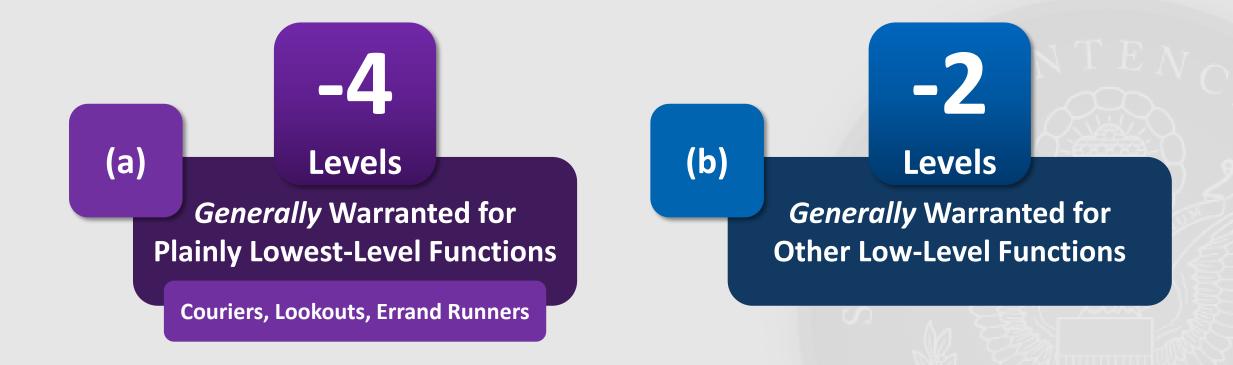
Promulgated §2D1.1(e)

(i)



An adjustment under §3B1.2(a) is generally warranted if the defendant's primary function in the offense was *plainly among the lowest level* of drug trafficking functions, such as serving as a *courier, running errands, sending or receiving phone calls or messages, or acting as a lookout*...



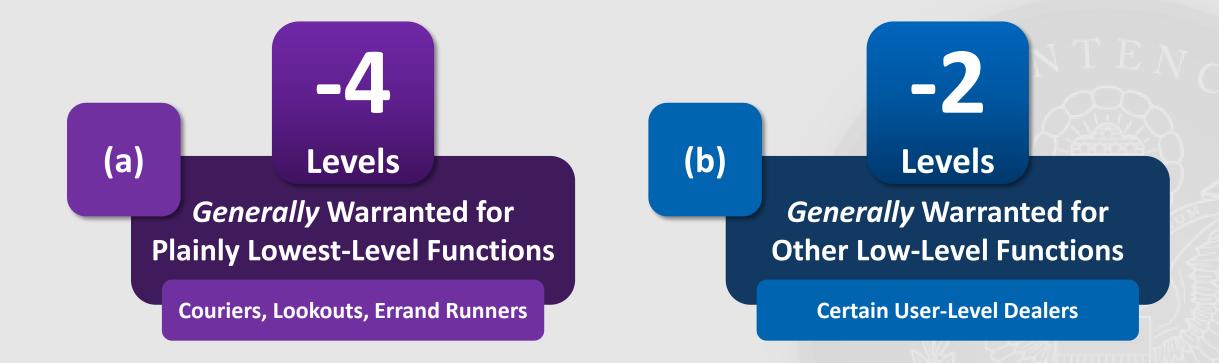


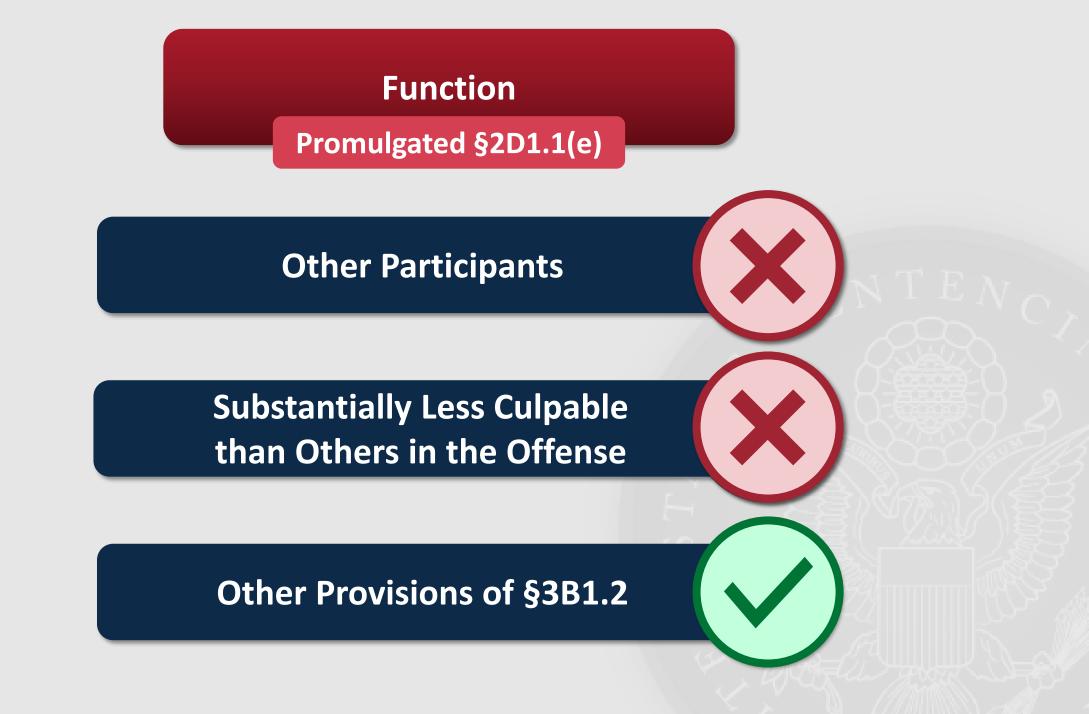
Promulgated §2D1.1(e)

an adjustment under §3B1.2(b) is generally warranted if the defendant's primary function in the offense was performing another low-level trafficking function, such as distributing controlled substances in user-level quantities for little or no monetary compensation or with a primary motivation other than *profit* (e.g., the defendant was otherwise unlikely to commit such an offense and was motivated by an intimate or familial relationship, or by threats or fear to commit the offense).

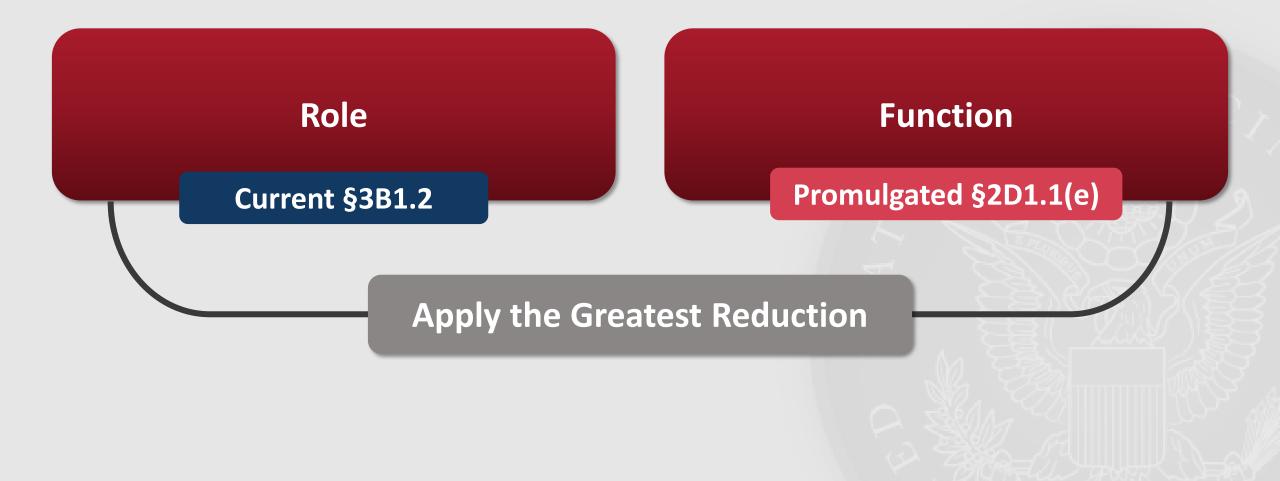
(ii)





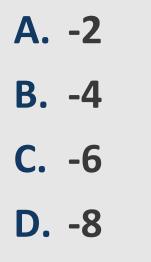


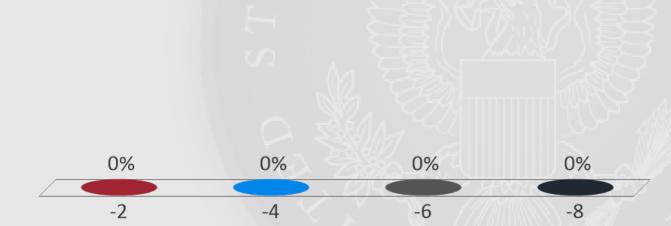
Special Instruction



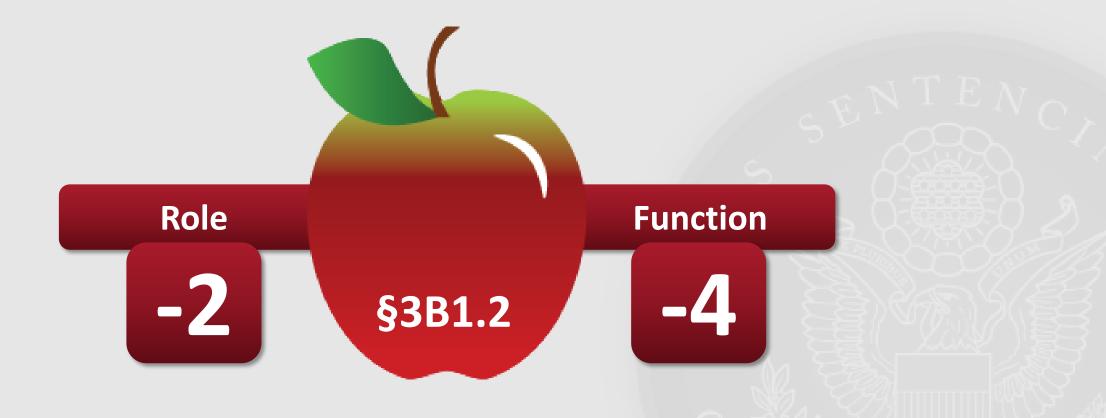
John Smith was arrested while attempting to enter the United States in Texas with two kilograms of methamphetamine. Mr. Smith qualified as a minor participant under §3B1.2. In addition, because he was serving as a courier, his primary function in the drug trafficking was plainly among the lowest level of drug trafficking functions.

In light of the special instruction at §2D1.1(e), what §3B1.2 adjustment should Mr. Smith receive apply?





Special Instruction





B

Mitigating Role

Fentanyl Misrepresentation





2025

Promulgated Amendments



Drug Offenses

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Simplification

Firearms Offenses











Machinegun Conversion Devices (MCD)



"Machinegun" Definition 26 U.S.C. § 5845(b)

The term "machinegun" includes:

any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended, for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun.

Firearms Offenses

Base Offense Levels Section 2K2.1(a)(1), (3), (4), (5)

Firearm 26 U.S.C. § 5845(a) National Firearms Act

*includes MCDs

SOCs & Cross Reference Section 2K2.1, App. Note 1

Firearm 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(3) Gun Control Act

*excludes MCDs

Benjamin Lee was convicted of unlawful possession of a machinegun, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(o). The offense involved a machinegun conversion device.

Is a machinegun conversion device a "firearm described in 26 U.S.C. § 5845(a)" for purposes of the base offense levels at §2K2.1?

A. YesB. No



As part of the offense, Mr. Lee possessed 30 machinegun conversion devices.

Is a machinegun conversion device a "firearm" for purposes of the number-of-firearms enhancement at §2K2.1(b)(1)?

A. YesB. No





+2

New Specific Offense Characteristic

Promulgated §2K2.1(b)(5)



Defendant Transferred MCD

Defendant Possessed 30+ MCDs

or

or

Firearms Offenses		
(b)(1)	Number of Firearms	
(b)(2)	Lawful Sporting Purpose	
(b)(3)	Destructive Device	
(b)(4)	Stolen Firearms, Modified Serial Numbers, Unserialized Firearms	
(b)(5)	Trafficking & Straw Purchasing	Offense Level C
(b)(6)	Transport Out of the United States and Other Felony Enhancement	
(b)(7)	Recordkeeping Offenses	
(b)(8)	Trafficking – Organized Crime	
(b)(9)	Trafficking – Mitigating Circumstances	

0	Firea	Firearms Offenses		
	(b)(1)	Number of Firearms		
	(b)(2)	Lawful Sporting Purpose		
	(b)(3)	Destructive Device		
	(b)(4)	Stolen Firearms, Modified Serial Numbers, Unserialized Firearms		
	(b)(5)	New MCD Specific Offense Characteristic Promulgated §2K2.1(b)(5)		
Ī	(b)(6)	Trafficking & Straw Purchasing		
	(b)(7)	Transport Out of the United States and Other Felony Enhancement		
	(b)(8)	Recordkeeping Offenses		
	(b)(9)	Trafficking – Organized Crime		
	(b)(10)	Trafficking – Mitigating Circumstances		

2025

Promulgated Amendments



Drug Offenses

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B

A Physically Restrained §2B3.1 (Robbery)

While robbing a convenience store, Mark Cole pointed a gun at the cashier and ordered her not to move. The cashier remained frozen at his direction. Mr. Cole was later convicted of Hobbs Act robbery.

0%

Β.

C.

How does the robbery guideline (§2B3.1) account for this conduct?

- A. Enhancement for Brandishing a Firearm
- **B.** Enhancement for Otherwise Using a Firearm
- **C.** Enhancement for Physical Restraint

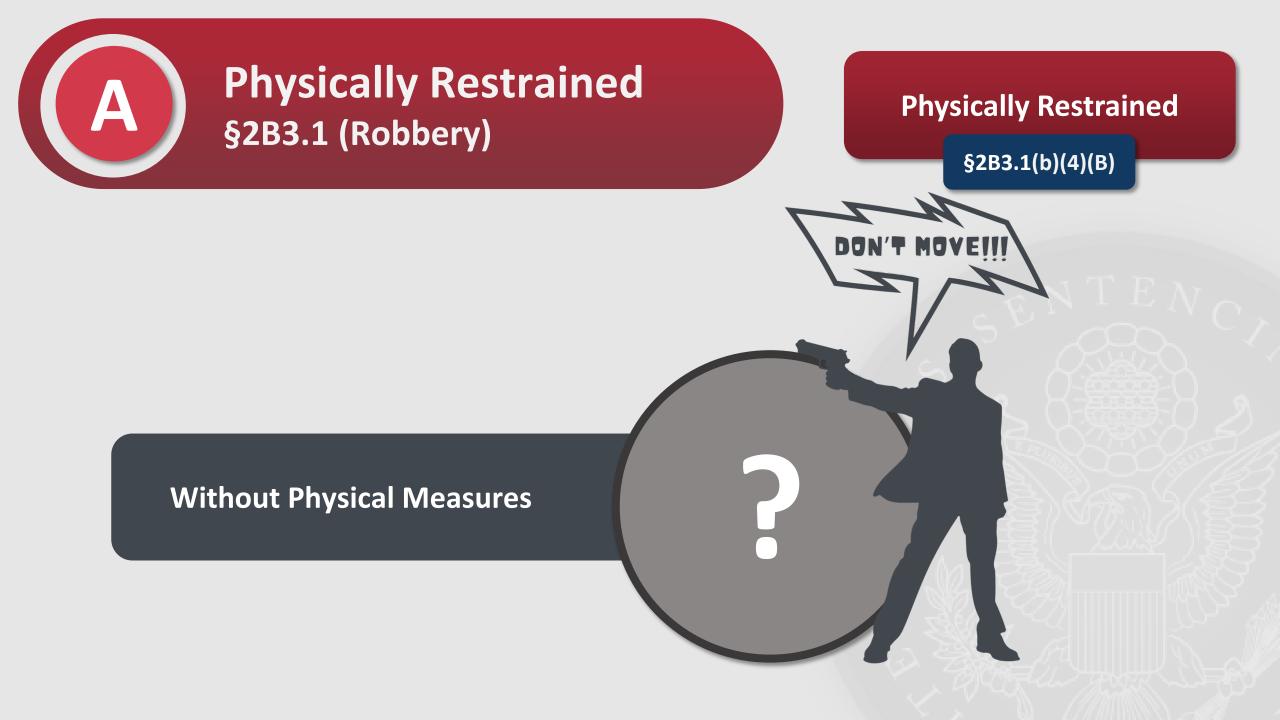


Firearm Enhancement

§2B3.1(b)(2)(A)–(C)

Physically Restrained

§2B3.1(b)(4)(B)





Physically Restrained

§2B3.1(b)(4)(B)

Without Physical Measures



Wallace, 461 F.3d 15 (1st Cir. 2006) Dimache, 665 F.3d 603 (4th Cir. 2011) Howell, 17 F.4th 673 (6th Cir. 2021) Deleon, 116 F.4th 1260 (11th Cir. 2024) **Physical Measures Required**

Anglin, 169 F.3d 154 (2d Cir. 1999)
Bell, 947 F.3d 49 (3d Cir. 2020)
Garcia, 857 F.3d 708 (5th Cir. 2017)
Herman, 930 F.3d 872 (7th Cir. 2019)
Parker, 241 F.3d 1114 (9th Cir. 2001)



Physically Restrained

Promulgated §2B3.1(b)(4)(B)

Physical Measures Required

Restricted through Physical Contact or Confinement



Firearm Enhancement

§2B3.1(b)(2)(A)–(C)

Physically Restrained

Promulgated §2B3.1(b)(4)(B)





Firearm Enhancement

Promulgated §2B3.1(b)(2)(B)

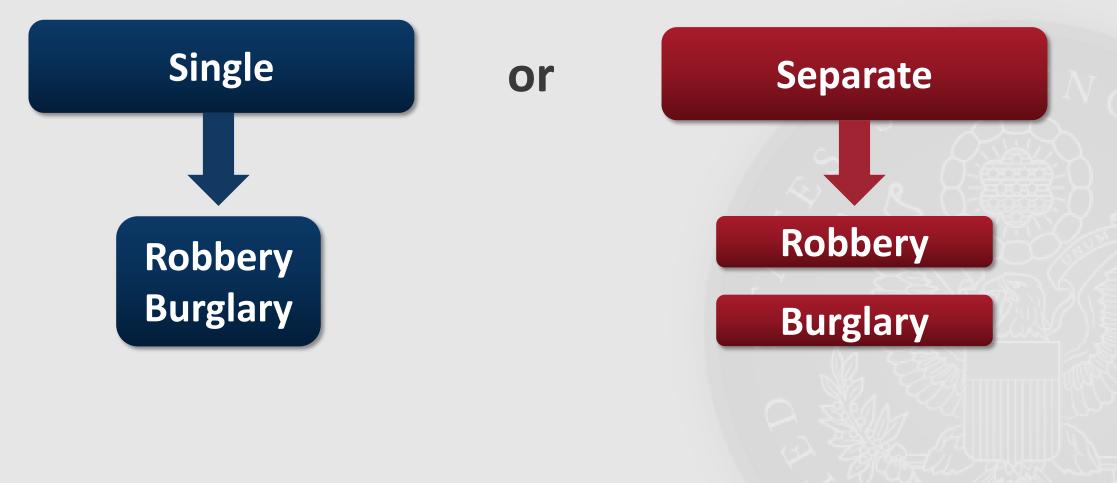
Firearm used for a specific threat, including pointing at a victim, or physical contact



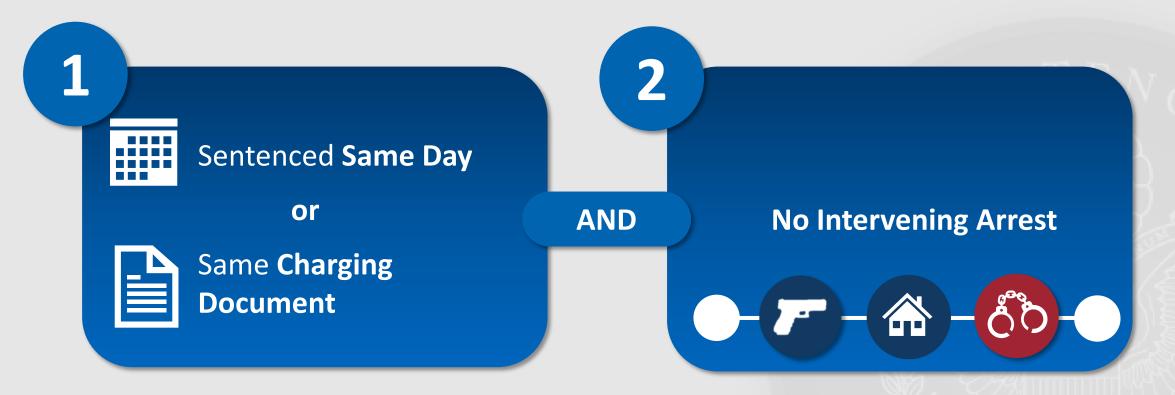
B

A Physically Restrained §2B3.1 (Robbery)











No Intervening Arrest





Traffic Stop Counts

Morgan, 354 F.3d 621 (7th Cir. 2003)

Formal Arrest Required

Ley, 876 F.3d 103 (3d Cir. 2017)
Rogers, 86 F.4th 259 (6th Cir. 2023)
Leal-Felix, 665 F.3d 1037 (9th Cir. 2011)
Wright, 862 F.3d 1265 (11th Cir. 2017)

2025

Promulgated Amendments



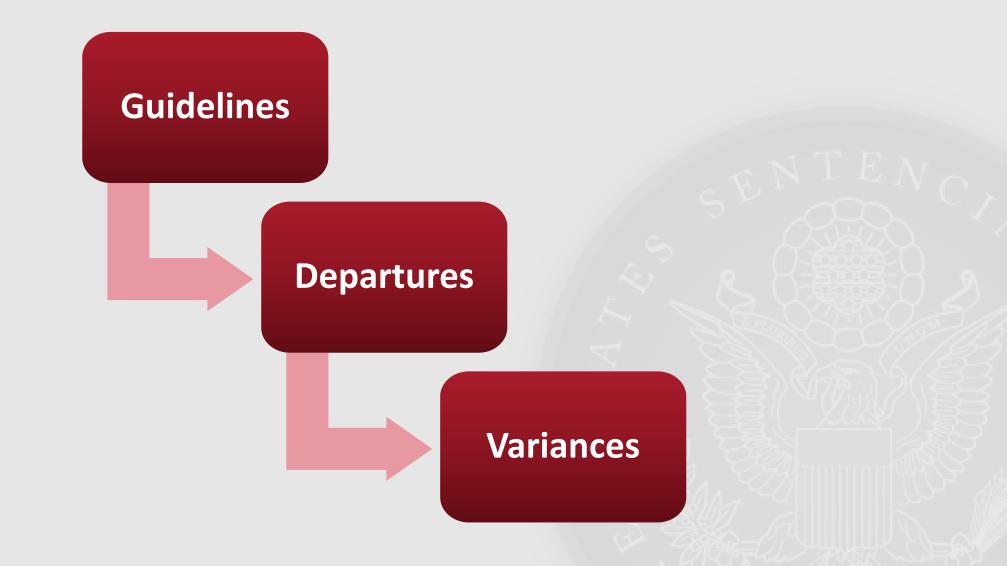
Drug Offenses

Firearms Offenses

Circuit Conflicts

Simplification









Early Disposition

Chapter 3 Adjustment

Substantial Assistance (§5K1.1)

Final Step of Guidelines

Appendix B (Historical Departures)

Variance

2025

Promulgated Amendments



Drug Offenses

Firearms Offenses

Circuit Conflicts

Simplification

Please Review our Session



Questions?



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