U.S. Sentencing Commission Preliminary Crack Cocaine Retroactivity Data Report



Introduction

As part of its ongoing mission, the United States Sentencing Commission provides Congress, the judiciary, the executive branch, and the general public with data extracted from and based on sentencing documents submitted by courts to the Commission.¹ Data is reported on an annual basis in the Commission's *Annual Report* and *Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics*.²

The Commission also reports preliminary data for an on-going fiscal year in order to provide real-time analysis of sentencing practices in the federal courts. Since 2005, the Commission has published a series of quarterly reports that are similar in format and methodology to tables and figures produced in the *Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* or in the Commission's *Final Report on the Impact of the United States v. Booker on Federal Sentencing*. The quarterly reports contain cumulative data for the on-going fiscal year (i.e., data from the start of the fiscal year through the most current quarter).

This report is another in the Commission's efforts to provide analysis of federal sentencing practices. It provides data concerning recent court decisions considering motions to reduce the length of imprisonment for certain offenders convicted of offenses involving crack cocaine prior to November 1, 2007.

On May 1, 2007, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(a) and (p), the Commission submitted to Congress amendments to the federal sentencing guidelines that became effective on November 1, 2007. One of those amendments, Amendment 706, modified the drug quantity thresholds in the Drug Quantity Table of §2D1.1 so as to assign, for crack cocaine offenses, base offense levels corresponding to guideline ranges that include the statutory mandatory minimum penalties. Crack cocaine offenses for quantities above and below the mandatory minimum threshold quantities similarly were adjusted downward by two levels. The amendment also included a mechanism to determine a combined base offense level in an offense involving crack cocaine and other controlled substances.

On December 11, 2007, the Commission voted to promulgate Amendment 713, which added Amendment 706 as amended by 711, to the amendments listed in subsection (c) in §1B1.10 that apply retroactively. The Commission voted to make Amendment 713 effective on March 3, 2008. As a result, some incarcerated offenders are eligible to receive a reduction in their sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) pursuant to Amendment 706.

¹ In each felony or Class A misdemeanor case sentenced in federal court, sentencing courts are required to submit the following documents to the Commission: the judgment and commitment order, the statement of reasons, the plea agreement (if applicable), the indictment or other charging document, and the presentence report. See 28 U.S.C. § 994(w).

² See the Commission's website, www.ussc.gov, for electronic copies of the 1995-2010 *Annual Report* and *Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics*.

³ See www.ussc.gov/bf.htm for an electronic copy of the Commission's *Final Report on the Impact of United States* v. *Booker on Federal Sentencing*.

This report provides information on all cases reported to the Commission in which the court considered a motion to reduce a sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) for an offender convicted of an offense involving crack cocaine. The data in this report represents information concerning motions decided through June 29, 2011, and for which court documentation was received, coded, and edited at the U.S. Sentencing Commission by July 8, 2011. Users of this information are cautioned that the data are preliminary only and subject to change as the Commission receives, analyzes, and reports on additional cases.

In particular, the reader is cautioned with respect to drawing conclusions based on data concerning the denial of motions for sentence reduction pursuant to the crack cocaine amendment, as the judicial districts are employing various methods to prioritize the review of these motions. For example, in many districts, contested motions have not been decided by the court. Consequently, the data the Commission has received to date concerning cases in which the motion for a sentence reduction was denied may not be representative of the decisions that ultimately may be made in all districts or the nation as a whole.

Table 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICATION OF RETROACTIVE CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT BY DISTRICT

		Grant	ed	Denie	d			Grant	ed	Denie	d
District	N	N	%	N	%	District	N	N	%	N	%
TOTAL	25,736	16,511	64.2	9,225	35.8						
Eastern Virginia	1,647	1,059	64.3	588	35.7	Western Tennessee	213	143	67.1	70	32.9
Middle Florida	1,355	727	53.7	628	46.3	Kansas	198	195	98.5	3	1.5
Western North Carolina	975	435	44.6	540	55.4	Northern Mississippi	194	154	79.4	40	20.6
South Carolina	941	728	77.4	213	22.6	Western Kentucky	183	91	49.7	92	50.3
Eastern North Carolina	902	482	53.4	420	46.6	Western Wisconsin	180	128	71.1	52	28.9
Western Virginia	851	517	60.8	334	39.2	Southern Iowa	171	101	59.1	70	40.9
Middle North Carolina	715	326	45.6	389	54.4	Western Pennsylvania	166	127	76.5	39	23.5
Western Texas	667	446	66.9	221	33.1	Northern New York	165	114	69.1	51	30.9
Eastern Texas	592	443	74.8	149	25.2	Eastern Arkansas	162	106	65.4	56	34.6
Northern Florida	581	240	41.3	341	58.7	Eastern Kentucky	153	79	51.6	74	48.4
Southern Florida	572	280	49.0	292	51.0	Eastern Wisconsin	145	103	71.0	42	29.0
Eastern Missouri	519	452	87.1	67	12.9	Middle Alabama	140	133	95.0	7	5.0
Maryland	516	340	65.9	176	34.1	New Jersey	135	108	80.0	27	20.0
Southern New York	477	199	41.7	278	58.3	Colorado	132	70	53.0	62	47.0
Middle Georgia	468	321	68.6	147	31.4	Northern Georgia	128	78	60.9	50	39.1
Northern Texas	462	279	60.4	183	39.6	Middle Louisiana	113	78	69.0	35	31.0
Southern Georgia	457	220	48.1	237	51.9	Maine	111	60	54.1	51	45.9
Northern West Virginia	439	431	98.2	8	1.8	Southern Indiana	109	64	58.7	45	41.3
Eastern Louisiana	432	199	46.1	233	53.9	Central California	107	66	61.7	41	38.3
Central Illinois	414	161	38.9	253	61.1	New Hampshire	102	50	49.0	52	51.0
Southern West Virginia	392	271	69.1	121	30.9	Western Oklahoma	98	92	93.9	6	6.1
Western Missouri	391	226	57.8	165	42.2	Eastern California	96	94	97.9	2	2.1
Southern Texas	389	282	72.5	107	27.5	Western Arkansas	86	53	61.6	33	38.4
Southern Alabama	382	256	67.0	126	33.0	Northern Oklahoma	79	45	57.0	34	43.0
Western Louisiana	367	211	57.5	156	42.5	Alaska	71	42	59.2	29	40.8
Southern Illinois	360	312	86.7	48	13.3	Rhode Island	70	57	81.4	13	18.6
Northern Ohio	356	318	89.3	38	10.7	Nevada	67	58	86.6	9	13.4
Middle Pennsylvania	354	226	63.8	128	36.2	Middle Tennessee	61	48	78.7	13	21.3
Western Michigan	320	169	52.8	151	47.2	Western Washington	48	47	97.9	1	2.1
Nebraska	316	250	79.1	66	20.9	New Mexico	48	44	91.7	4	8.3
Eastern Tennessee	313	195	62.3	118	37.7	Northern California	42	42	100.0	0	0.0
Northern Alabama	298	137	46.0	161	54.0	Delaware	36	26	72.2	10	27.8
Northern Illinois	285	251	88.1	34	11.9	Hawaii	29	25	86.2	4	13.8
Connecticut	283	180	63.6	103	36.4	Vermont	23	23	100.0	0	0.0
Northern Indiana	276	223	80.8	53	19.2	Oregon	20	19	95.0	1	5.0
Puerto Rico	275	95	34.5	180	65.5	Eastern Oklahoma	18	13	72.2	5	27.8
Minnesota	274	188	68.6	86	31.4	Utah	18	17	94.4	1	5.6
Eastern Pennsylvania	268	219	81.7	49	18.3	Eastern Washington	17	9	52.9	8	47.1
Northern Iowa	262	148	56.5	114	43.5	Southern California	13	13	100.0	0	0.0
Eastern Michigan	253	225	88.9	28	11.1	Montana	8	4	50.0	4	50.0
Southern Ohio	253	216	85.4	37	14.6	South Dakota	7	7	100.0	0	0.0
Southern Mississippi	235	197	83.8	38	16.2	Virgin Islands	5	5	100.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	225	214	95.1	11	4.9	Arizona	3	3	100.0	0	0.0
Western New York	220	138	62.7	82	37.3	Idaho	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
Massachusetts	218	139	63.8	79	36.2	Wyoming	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Eastern New York	215	103	47.9	112	52.1						

Note: Some districts may not have reported all denials of motions seeking application of the retroactive crack cocaine amendment.

Table 2

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICATION OF RETROACTIVE CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT BY JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Circuit	N	Granted	Denied
TOTAL	25,736	16,511	9,225
FOURTH CIRCUIT	7,378	4,589	2,789
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,381	2,392	1,989
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,451	2,289	1,162
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	2,188	1,531	657
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,105	1,484	621
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	1,769	1,242	527
SECOND CIRCUIT	1,383	757	626
THIRD CIRCUIT	964	711	253
FIRST CIRCUIT	776	401	375
TENTH CIRCUIT	592	477	115
NINTH CIRCUIT	524	424	100
D.C. CIRCUIT	225	214	11

Table 3 $\label{eq:application} \mbox{APPLICATION OF RETROACTIVE CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT BY } \mbox{YEAR OF ORIGINAL SENTENCE}^1$

Fiscal	Total	Granted	l	Denied	
Year	N	N	%	N	%
Total	25,143	16,148	64.2	8,995	35.8
2010	18	1	5.6	17	94.4
2009	88	5	5.7	83	94.3
2008	655	158	24.1	497	75.9
2007	3,631	2,425	66.8	1,206	33.2
2006	3,456	2,414	69.8	1,042	30.2
2005	3,023	2,012	66.6	1,011	33.4
2004	2,495	1,701	68.2	794	31.8
2003	2,344	1,546	66.0	798	34.0
2002	1,819	1,191	65.5	628	34.5
2001	1,456	959	65.9	497	34.1
2000	1,299	811	62.4	488	37.6
1999	1,053	673	63.9	380	36.1
1998	822	508	61.8	314	38.2
1997	659	404	61.3	255	38.7
1996	611	375	61.4	236	38.6
1995	453	266	58.7	187	41.3
1994	424	220	51.9	204	48.1
1993	309	170	55.0	139	45.0
1992	224	133	59.4	91	40.6
1991	129	73	56.6	56	43.4
1990	121	66	54.5	55	45.5
1989	54	37	68.5	17	31.5

¹ Of the 25,736 cases, 593 were excluded from this analysis because the case cannot be matched with an original case in the Commission's records.

Table 4

ORIGIN OF GRANTED MOTION FOR SENTENCE REDUCTION DUE TO RETROACTIVE APPLICATION OF CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT¹

		Defend	ant	Director I	SOP^2	Court	
CIRCUIT	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL	15,077	12,705	84.3	0	0.0	2,372	15.7
D.C. CIRCUIT	188	184	97.9	0	0.0	4	2.1
FIRST CIRCUIT	390	334	85.6	0	0.0	56	14.4
SECOND CIRCUIT	706	489	69.3	0	0.0	217	30.7
THIRD CIRCUIT	610	604	99.0	0	0.0	6	1.0
FOURTH CIRCUIT	4,250	3,654	86.0	0	0.0	596	14.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT	1,986	1,473	74.2	0	0.0	513	25.8
SIXTH CIRCUIT	1,364	1,215	89.1	0	0.0	149	10.9
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	1,209	1,178	97.4	0	0.0	31	2.6
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,460	1,357	92.9	0	0.0	103	7.1
NINTH CIRCUIT	334	299	89.5	0	0.0	35	10.5
TENTH CIRCUIT	468	447	95.5	0	0.0	21	4.5
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	2,112	1,471	69.6	0	0.0	641	30.4

¹ Of the 16,511 cases in which the court granted a motion for a sentence reduction due to retroactive application of the crack cocaine amendment, 1,495 were excluded from this analysis because the information received by the Commission prevented a determination of motion origin. Additionally, courts may cite multiple origins for a motion; consequently, the total number of origins cited generally exceeds the total number of cases. In this table, 15,077 origins were cited for the 15,016 cases.

² In nine cases, documents provided to the Commission indicated that the Bureau of Prisons Director made a motion. Those cases appear to be clerical errors.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED FOR SENTENCE REDUCTION DUE TO APPLICATION OF RETROACTIVE CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT

		Grante	ed	Denied	1
Race/Ethnicity	Total	N	%	N	%
White	1,052	955	5.9	97	4.8
Black	15,691	13,919	86.2	1,772	87.0
Hispanic	1,286	1,134	7.0	152	7.5
Other	155	140	0.9	15	0.7
Total	18,184	16,148		2,036	
Citizenship					
U.S. Citizen	17,065	15,125	94.8	1,940	95.2
Non-Citizen	932	835	5.2	97	4.8
Total	17,997	15,960		2,037	
Gender					
Male	17,264	15,325	94.2	1,939	95.0
Female	1,050	949	5.8	101	5.0
Total	18,314	16,274		2,040	
Average Age					
	30	30		30	

¹ The 2,040 offenders represented in this column are those whom the Commission previously identified as eligible to seek a sentence reduction but whose petition for a reduction was denied by the court. Of the remaining 7,185 cases in which the court denied the request for a sentence reduction, 4,684 were excluded from this analysis because the offender was not previously identified as eligible to seek a sentence reduction for one or more reasons (see 'Analysis of the Impact of the Crack Cocaine Amendment If Made Retroactive' (October 3, 2007) available at www.ussc.gov). Of the remaining 2,501 cases, 533 were excluded from this analysis because the offender had been identified as released or projected to be released prior to November 1, 2007 and so was excluded from the Commission's prior analysis of eligible offenders, 658 were excluded from this analysis because the offender was not sentenced for a drug offense, 990 were excluded from this analysis because crack cocaine was not involved in the offense, and 320 were excluded from this analysis because the reason for the court's decision cannot yet be determined.

SELECTED SENTENCING FACTORS FOR OFFENDERS WHO WERE CONSIDERED FOR SENTENCE REDUCTION DUE TO APPLICATION OF RETROACTIVE CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT

	All Cases	Granted	Denied ¹
	%	%	%
Weapon			
Weapon Specific Offense Characteristic	24.6	24.2	28.5
Firearms Mandatory Minimum Applied	10.6	10.2	13.9
Safety Valve	8.8	9.4	4.2
Guideline Role Adjustments			
Aggravating Role (USSG §3B1.1)	10.5	9.5	18.5
Mitigating Role (USSG §3B1.2)	2.8	2.6	4.4
Obstruction Adjustment (USSG §3C1.1)	6.3	6.2	7.4
Sentence Relative to the Guideline Range			
Within Range	69.4	71.1	56.2
Above Range	0.4	0.3	1.1
Below Range	30.2	28.6	42.7
Criminal History Category			
I	21.7	22.4	15.8
II	12.8	12.8	12.7
III	22.9	23.1	21.8
IV	16.9	17.3	13.7
V	10.4	10.3	10.8
VI	15.3	14.1	25.2

¹ The 2,040 offenders represented in this column are those whom the Commission previously identified as eligible to seek a sentence reduction but whose petition for a reduction was denied by the court. Of the remaining 7,185 cases in which the court denied the request for a sentence reduction, 4,684 were excluded from this analysis because the offender was not previously identified as eligible to seek a sentence reduction for one or more reasons (*see* 'Analysis of the Impact of the Crack Cocaine Amendment If Made Retroactive' (October 3, 2007) *available at* www.ussc.gov). Of the remaining 2,501 cases, 533 were excluded from this analysis because the offender had been identified as released or projected to be released prior to November 1, 2007 and so was excluded from the Commission's prior analysis of eligible offenders, 658 were excluded from this analysis because the offender was not sentenced for a drug offense, 990 were excluded from this analysis because crack cocaine was not involved in the offense, and 320 were excluded from this analysis because the reason for the court's decision cannot yet be determined.

POSITION OF WITHIN RANGE SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS GRANTED A SENTENCE REDUCTION DUE TO APPLICATION OF RETROACTIVE CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT¹

	ORIGINAL SENTENCE		CURRENT SENTENCE	
	N	%	N	%
TOTAL	6,557	100.0	6,557	100.0
Guideline Minimum	4,188	63.9	4,333	66.1
Lower Half of Range	1,167	17.8	907	13.8
Midpoint of Range	318	4.8	488	7.4
Upper Half of Range	451	6.9	410	6.3
Guideline Maximum	433	6.6	419	6.4

¹ Of the 16,511 cases in which a motion for retroactive application of the crack cocaine amendment was granted, 8,592 received a sentence within the guideline range at both their original and current sentencing. Of these, 2,035 cases were excluded from this analysis due to one or more of the following reasons: the case is missing sentence length or guideline relevant statutory information from the new sentence (1,457), the case is missing sentence length or guideline relevant statutory information from the original sentence (498), the new sentence had a guideline minimum and maximum that were identical (208) or the original sentence had a guideline minimum and maximum that were identical (37).

DEGREE OF DECREASE IN SENTENCE DUE TO RETROACTIVE APPLICATION OF CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT 1

		Average	Average		
		Current	New	Average Decrease	Average Percent
CIRCUIT		Sentence	Sentence	in Months From	Decrease From
District	N	in Months	in Months	Current Sentence	Current Sentence
TOTAL	14,918	150	124	26	17.0
D.C. CIDCUIT	145	124	110	22	160
D.C. CIRCUIT	145	134	112	22	16.2
District of Columbia	145	134	112	22	16.2
FIRST CIRCUIT	347	124	102	22	17.3
Maine	60	126	104	22	16.8
Massachusetts	102	149	124	26	16.9
New Hampshire	48	99	80	19	19.3
Puerto Rico	89	108	87	21	18.0
Rhode Island	48	126	106	20	15.8
SECOND CIRCUIT	647	125	105	20	15.9
Connecticut	155	117	97	20	17.2
New York					
Eastern	90	126	104	22	17.3
Northern	80	134	113	21	15.6
Southern	179	144	121	22	14.8
Western	127	104	89	15	14.7
Vermont	16	97	78	18	18.6
THIRD CIRCUIT	603	133	111	22	16.2
Delaware	25	165	136	30	17.6
New Jersey	104	120	101	19	15.9
Pennsylvania					
Eastern	178	149	123	26	16.5
Middle	182	126	105	20	16.3
Western	113	124	105	19	15.7
Virgin Islands	1				
FOURTH CIRCUIT	4,228	159	132	27	16.9
Maryland	4,228 299	163	132	29	17.6
North Carolina	299	103	134	29	17.0
Eastern	470	174	144	30	16.6
Middle	320	180	150	30	16.0
Western	345	192		31	15.4
South Carolina	703		161		17.6
Virginia	/03	155	127	28	17.0
Virginia Eastern	969	150	122	20	16.9
Western		159	132	28	
West Virginia	492	152	129	24	15.5
Northern	270	110	07	22	10.2
	370	119	97	22	18.2
Southern	260	139	113	26	18.7

Table 8 (continued)

DEGREE OF DECREASE IN SENTENCE DUE TO RETROACTIVE APPLICATION OF CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT

CVDCVVT		Average Current	Average New	Average Decrease	Average Percent
CIRCUIT District	N	Sentence in Months	Sentence in Months	in Months From Current Sentence	Decrease From Current Sentence
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,097	145	120	25	17.2
Louisiana	_,~~ .				
Eastern	188	135	117	19	13.8
Middle	69	129	110	20	15.8
Western	192	166	137	29	17.1
Mississippi					
Northern	139	126	103	23	18.0
Southern	178	124	103	21	17.4
Texas					
Eastern	435	138	112	26	18.7
Northern	265	176	144	32	18.1
Southern	231	154	128	26	16.2
Western	400	140	116	24	17.3
Western	400	140	110	24	17.5
SIXTH CIRCUIT	1,397	130	109	21	16.1
Kentucky					
Eastern	71	104	87	18	16.3
Western	90	126	108	18	14.6
Michigan					
Eastern	176	155	128	27	16.5
Western	167	130	110	20	15.3
Ohio					
Northern	314	108	90	18	17.1
Southern	211	134	112	22	16.5
Tennessee	211	131	112	22	10.5
Eastern	191	140	119	21	14.5
Middle	43	153	124	29	17.0
Western	134	138	115	24	16.9
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	1,137	160	130	29	17.7
Illinois	1,137	100	130	29	17.7
Central	146	169	139	30	17.0
Northern					
	224	147	122	25	16.7
Southern	305	182	147	35	18.1
Indiana					
Northern	213	136	113	24	17.2
Southern	51	194	163	31	15.5
Wisconsin					
Eastern	96	133	109	24	18.6
Western	102	165	129	36	21.2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,365	142	117	25	16.9
Arkansas					
Eastern	83	141	116	25	17.9
Western	53	102	86	17	16.7
Iowa					
Northern	128	166	136	29	17.6
Southern	95	159	133	27	16.4
Minnesota	160	174	143	32	17.0
Missouri	100	-,.	1.3		2710
Eastern	421	116	97	19	16.1
Western	180	159	131	29	17.0
Nebraska	239	140	115	25	16.9
North Dakota	0				10.9
South Dakota	6	137	78	60	44.1
South Dakota	O	15/	/6	OU	44.1

Table 8 (continued)

DEGREE OF DECREASE IN SENTENCE DUE TO RETROACTIVE APPLICATION OF CRACK COCAINE AMENDMENT

		Average	Average		
CAD CANA		Current	New	Average Decrease	Average Percent
CIRCUIT	NT	Sentence	Sentence	in Months From	Decrease From
District	N	in Months	in Months	Current Sentence	Current Sentence
NINTH CIRCUIT	377	145	121	24	16.1
Alaska	38	157	136	22	14.1
Arizona	3	213	171	42	19.8
California		1.00	104	22	10.6
Central	56	168	136	32	18.6
Eastern	83	144	120	24	16.3
Northern Southern	39	113	98	16 21	13.6
	9	154	133		14.5
Guam Hawaii	0 18	 125	 104	 21	16.3
Idaho	2	123	104		10.5
Montana	4	102	90	12	13.1
Nevada	56	155	129	26	16.3
Northern Mariana Islands	0				
Oregon	14	112	95	17	16.7
Washington	14	112	75	17	10.7
Eastern	9	138	121	17	12.1
Western	46	143	115	28	17.3
Western	40	143	113	20	17.3
TENTH CIRCUIT	428	153	126	27	17.1
Colorado	65	161	132	29	17.5
Kansas	176	129	107	22	16.9
New Mexico	43	146	122	25	16.5
Oklahoma					
Eastern	13	161	134	27	18.4
Northern	42	188	157	31	16.0
Western	74	187	153	35	18.5
Utah	14	120	100	20	16.0
Wyoming	1				
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	2,147	168	137	30	17.6
Alabama					
Middle	131	176	145	31	17.0
Northern	107	143	121	22	14.4
Southern	250	192	156	36	18.1
Florida					
Middle	688	164	133	32	18.4
Northern	206	232	189	43	18.1
Southern	266	142	117	24	16.8
Georgia					
Middle	248	131	105	25	19.2
Northern	71	188	154	34	17.8
Southern	180	162	139	23	14.0

¹ Of the 25,736 cases, 593 were excluded from this analysis because the case cannot be matched with an original case in the Commission's records and 8,995 were excluded from this analysis because the court denied the motion for a sentence reduction. Of the remaining 16,148 cases, 1,230 were excluded from this analysis because the offender was sentenced to time served and the resulting term of imprisonment could not be determined from the records received by the Commission.

Table 9

REASONS GIVEN BY SENTENCING COURTS FOR DENIAL OF MOTION¹

REASONS	N	%
Offense does not involve crack cocaine	1,067	10.6
Case does not involve crack cocaine	886	8.8
Sentence is determined by a non-drug guideline	181	1.8
Offender not eligible under §1B1.10	6,728	66.6
Career Offender or Armed Career Criminal provisions control sentence	2,481	24.6
Statutory mandatory minimum controls sentence	2,408	23.8
Case involved more than 4.5 kg of crack cocaine	919	9.1
Guideline range does not change	333	3.3
Base offense level does not change (due to multiple drugs)	274	2.7
Original sentence has been served	221	2.2
Statutory maximum sentence is less than applicable guideline range	85	0.8
Base offense level is 12 or lower	7	0.1
Base offense level is 43	0	0.0
Denied on the merits	1,491	14.8
Offender has already benefitted from departure or variance	495	4.9
Offender subject to guideline reduction at original sentencing	300	3
18 U.S.C § 3553(a) factors	238	2.4
Protection of the public	206	2.0
Post-sentencing or post-conviction conduct	160	1.6
Denial because of binding plea	92	0.9
No reason provided/Other reason	813	8.1
No reason provided	444	4.4
Other	369	3.7

¹ Courts may cite multiple reasons for denying a motion; consequently, the total number of reasons cited generally exceeds the total number of cases. In this table, 10,099 reasons were cited for the 9,225 cases. Of the 444 cases in which the court did not give a reason for the denial, 289 were previously identified as ineligible by the Commission for sentence reduction (*see* 'Analysis of the Impact of the Crack Cocaine Amendment If Made Retroactive' (October 3, 2007) *available at* www.ussc.gov). Of those 289 cases, a statutory mandatory minimum controlled the sentence in 46 cases, in 32 cases the quantity of crack cocaine in the case exceeded 4.5 Kg, in 40 cases the sentence was determined by a non-drug guideline, in 14 cases no change in the guideline range was found, in 55 cases crack cocaine was not involved, in 64 cases Career Offender or Armed Career Criminal provisions controlled the sentence, in 23 cases the offender was predicted to have been released, in nine cases the Bureau of Prisons informed the Commission that the offender was no longer serving time for the instant offense, in one case the base offense level was 12 or lower, in three cases the base offense level was 43 and in two case there was no record on file with the Bureau of Prisons.