

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



**THE
SENTENCING
PROJECT**

RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY FOR REFORM

The Sentencing Project works for a fair and effective U.S. justice system by promoting reforms in sentencing policy, addressing unjust racial disparities and practices, and advocating for alternatives to incarceration.

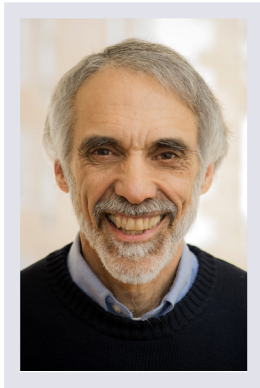
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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Marc Mauer
Executive Director

There has been a whirlwind of activity for criminal justice reform this past year. In Congress we saw substantial progress on sentencing reform legislation that would address some of the fundamental injustices of the drug war, while at the state level initiatives to reduce the scale of incarceration gained support among diverse constituencies. High-profile attention to mass incarceration came from leaders as varied as President Obama, the Pope, and Newt Gingrich. After several decades of “tough on crime” policies and politics, this shift in the political environment is most welcome.

We’re proud of the role that The Sentencing Project has played in helping to lay the groundwork for these developments since 1986. I believe that our initiatives in the areas of research, public education, and advocacy have helped to both frame the scale of the problem and point to solutions.

For example, over the course of the past year I was pleased to be invited to deliver testimony before two high-level policy bodies. In March I presented recommendations for reform in federal sentencing before the Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections, a body charged by Congress with developing a blueprint for policy change. In my testimony I called for an upper limit of 20 years in prison except in unusual circumstances, basing this both on compassion and a public safety rationale about diminishing returns as individuals age in prison. I was pleased to see the concept gain respectful consideration in an analysis by *The New York Times* and subsequent media commentaries both in the U.S. and abroad.

Later in the year I was invited to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee at its consideration of the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act, a major bipartisan initiative to address excessive

punishments in federal sentencing. I argued that federal mandatory minimums have produced a “one size fits all” sentencing structure that ignores relevant factors at sentencing, along with exacerbating racial disparities in incarceration. We were pleased to see the Judiciary Committees in both the House and Senate subsequently adopt versions of this bill.

Our role in advocating for reform incorporates providing a knowledge base for changing policy and practice. During the past year we produced a broad range of materials, including an analysis of strategies to address racial disparity in the justice system, an overview of trends in state sentencing reform legislation, and “A Return to Justice,” a new book assessing the encouraging decarceration trends in juvenile justice.

We also believe that justice reform can only be attained if we challenge the political environment that has contributed to the “tough on crime” movement of recent decades. To that end, we engage in broad-based outreach for public education, documenting both problems and solutions in the justice system. During 2015 our staff delivered more than 40 conference presentations to audiences of policymakers, practitioners, academics, activists, and others. Our website and social media are key sources of information for the field, and during the year we had 700 media mentions and interviews nationally.

We’re gratified that our perspectives are reaching a wide audience, but we also recognize the challenges ahead. Mass incarceration did not develop overnight, nor will it end with any single reform initiative. We’ve made great progress, but look forward to working with our many allies to achieve significant change in the coming years.



RESEARCH

that makes a difference

In 2015, reports by The Sentencing Project investigated the dynamics, major trends and social impacts of the U.S. criminal justice system and identified pathways for reform.

With growing momentum for criminal justice reform and reducing the scale of incarceration, The Sentencing Project has played a major role in producing research and analysis designed to shape the policy debate on these issues. Our publications have focused on laying out a blueprint for decarceration, addressing the need to challenge racial disparity in the justice system, and restoring the juvenile justice system to its original mission.

“How to lock up fewer people”

In a co-authored commentary in [*The New York Times*](#), Marc Mauer and David Cole noted the broad understanding that “our criminal justice system needs fixing.” They called for an approach that goes beyond diversion for low-level drug crimes, noting that since individuals “age out” of crime “We could cut sentences for violent crimes by half in most instances without significantly undermining deterrence or increasing the threat of repeat offending.” They also advocated for restoring discretion to judges so that they can make “reasonable distinctions between drug kingpins and street-corner pawns,” as well as prioritizing “meaningful work opportunities to the most disadvantaged” as a public safety strategy.

Setting an upper limit on prison terms

In testimony before the Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections, a body created by Congress, Marc Mauer called for reforming federal sentencing structures to create an upper limit of no more than 20 years in prison, except in unusual circumstances. Following on the testimony, *The New York Times* published an extensive analysis arguing that “a compelling case can be made for it.” Marc Mauer’s commentary on the concept was also published in an issue of the journal *Democracy* as one of “16 for ‘16” policy proposals for the next presidential administration.



the guardian

Bill Clinton: Mass incarceration on my watch 'put too many people in prison'

April 28, 2015

“Former US president Bill Clinton has called for an end to mass incarceration, admitting that changes in penal policy that happened largely under his watch put “too many people in prison and for

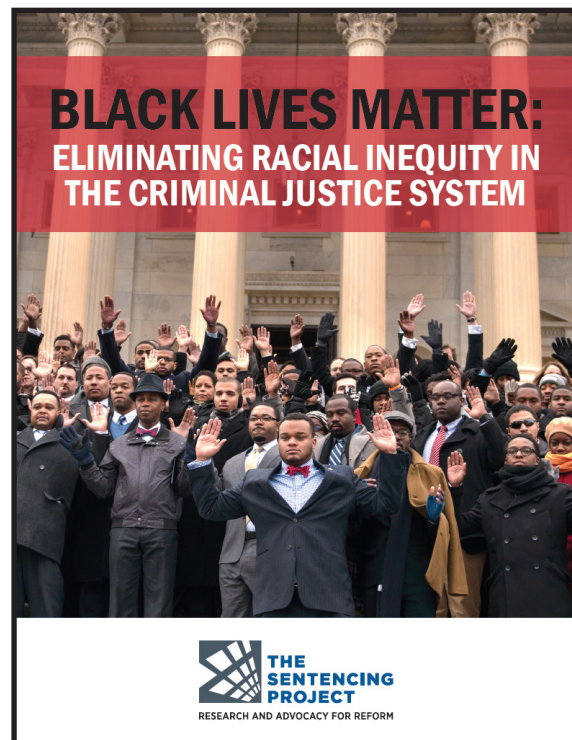
too long” and “overshot the mark”. **Jeremy Haile, the federal advocacy counsel for The Sentencing Project said Clinton’s comments on overstepping the mark were welcome. “President Clinton was one of the leaders calling for a tough approach to crime in the 1990s. He wasn’t alone in that, but we did see virtually every state legislature and governor adopt tough-on-crime positions around the same time.”**”

Pervasive racial disparity

We published *Black Lives Matter: Eliminating Racial Inequity in the Criminal Justice System*, an overview of racial disparities that permeate the criminal justice system, with a framework for developing and implementing remedies. These included challenging the disparate impact of ostensibly race-neutral

“Like an avalanche, racial disparity grows **cumulatively** as people traverse the criminal justice system.”

laws and addressing implicit bias among criminal justice practitioners. The report led to presentations before the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and Penn State Law School, as well as press coverage in the U.S. and abroad.



Assessing the causes of changing crime rates

In response to high-profile claims that crime in the U.S. is rising due to widespread protests against police misconduct, we published an analysis by criminologist Richard Rosenfeld. *Was There a 'Ferguson Effect' on Crime in St. Louis?* documented that no such effect could be determined in the city that might be most likely to experience such an impact. The briefing paper was broadly disseminated and received media coverage by the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, *NBC News*, and other media outlets.

The State of Sentencing 2014

The State of Sentencing 2014 documented that 30 states had adopted reforms in the areas of sentencing policy and collateral consequences in adult and juvenile justice systems, including scaling back sentences for low-level drug offenses, reducing barriers to reentry, and eliminating juvenile life without parole. The report was broadly distributed to policymakers in every state, as well as practitioners and advocacy organizations.



How Solitary Confinement Became Hardwired In U.S. Prisons

August 23, 2015

“Eastern State is the prison where solitary confinement was pioneered in the U.S. People have had deep doubts about isolating inmates for a really long time. Beginning in the early 1900s, long-term isolation was used rarely with the most dangerous inmates and usually for only short periods, a week or two. But the idea had woven itself deep in the DNA of American prisons.

Nazgol Ghandnoosh of The Sentencing Project says solitary confinement is now hardwired into the architecture of America’s prisons. “Right now there are at least 20 Supermax prisons, and they hold 20,000 people,” Ghandnoosh says. “[At] one of the prisons in California, half of the prison population, 500 people, have been there for more than 10 years.””

The Miami Herald

First wave of prison releases from war on drugs begins

November 6, 2015

“Marc Mauer, executive director of The Sentencing Project, said a range of factors has contributed to the shifting mindset. “There is a growing consensus that the war on drugs has been enormously punitive, taken up enormous financial resources and has had minimal impact on public safety,” Mauer said. Asked if the release of this many drug offenders was cause for alarm, Mauer said it would have a negligible impact. “Every year, 600,000 people are released from state and federal prisons. This 6,000 is a drop in the bucket in the scheme of things.””

Learning from successful state advocacy campaigns

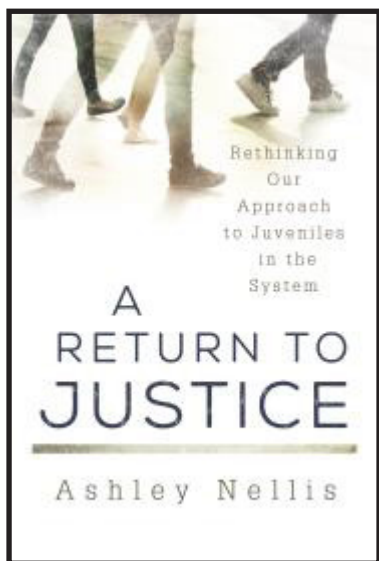
State Criminal Justice Advocacy in a Conservative Environment, a briefing paper, showcased three successful campaigns for criminal justice reform. In Indiana, an advocacy campaign resulted in reducing the enhanced penalties that can be imposed for drug offenses in designated drug-free zones. A Missouri coalition succeeded in modifying the state’s application of the federal lifetime ban on food stamp benefits for persons with felony drug convictions. And in Texas, a grassroots campaign was able to secure the closing of two scandal-plagued private prisons.



Photo: Grassroots Leadership

Reforming the juvenile justice system

Ashley Nellis's new book, *A Return to Justice: Rethinking our Approach to Juveniles in the System*, has been described as a "comprehensive... overview of America's broken juvenile justice system." The book provides an historical review of developments in juvenile justice and highlights the reform movement of the past decade. In analyzing the strategies and policies that have produced a sharp reduction in the number of incarcerated youth, *A Return to Justice* calls for continued decarceration and a reorientation of the system to its original intent of treating children as children.



Studying the drop in youth commitments

Declines in Youth Commitments and Facilities in the 21st Century, a briefing paper, found major reductions in the number of youth committed to detention facilities, as well as a one-third reduction in the number of juvenile institutions. But while the number of youth behind bars has fallen by half since

54%:

Scale of decline in youth commitments since their 1999 peak

2000, racial disparities in youth commitment remain large and prevalent. African American youth are 4.3 times as likely as white youth to be committed to a secure facility, and Native youth are 3.7 times as likely.

ADVOCACY

for state & federal
policy change

The Sentencing Project worked closely with policymakers and activists on reform strategies, coalition formation and planning, media outreach, communication strategies and advocacy campaigns designed to increase prospects for change.

STATE REFORM

Building strength on the ground

Our staff provided support to advocates in more than 15 states in their campaigns to achieve criminal justice reform. We helped to construct political and communications strategies; analyzed data as a basis for formulating policy; and built action networks by presenting legislative testimony on key issues, hosting webinars and coordinating conference calls to share successful strategies.



Marc Mauer spoke at the Visions of Justice 2015 conference hosted by the Delaware Center for Justice.

Photo: Suchat Pederson/The News Journal.

There when it counts

The Sentencing Project played a key supporting role in successful state campaigns in Alabama and Texas to scale back felony drug bans on welfare benefits and food stamps; testified in Maryland in support of legislation to restore voting rights to persons on probation and parole; supported coalition development in New Jersey to advance racial impact statements and built momentum for the issue with advocates in Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, and Washington state; and assisted grassroots activists in Tennessee to engage with the state's prison overcrowding task force.



Nicole Porter testified at a Maryland state legislature hearing on felony disenfranchisement reform.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Missouri's parole board lumbers on in secrecy with unfilled seats

September 30, 2015

“Critics, including people who held leadership positions for the Missouri Department of Corrections, want the parole board to be reformed. [...] **Nicole Porter of The Sentencing Project said that victims’ families often have heavy influence on whether an inmate is paroled. “Punishment is one reason why prisons exist, but it’s not the only reason,” she said. “Parole boards should be about weighing the risks of whether or not potential parolees pose a risk to public safety.”**”

FEDERAL REFORM

Building bipartisan support for reform

The hallmark of The Sentencing Project's federal legislative advocacy was the introduction and sponsorship of the bipartisan Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015 (SRCA). We were one of the key organizations leading the effort to forge broad consensus for the passage this major sentencing reform bill. In October, Marc Mauer was invited to testify on the legislation before the Senate Judiciary Committee. His [testimony](#) emphasized that the legislation would promote a more rational and effective federal sentencing structure, would enhance public safety, and would address racial/ethnic disparities in the federal courts. By the end of the year the Judiciary Committees in both houses had approved versions of the bill, for consideration by the full House and Senate in the new year.



Marc Mauer testified before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee on the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015.

The value of persistence

Among its key provisions, the SRCA addresses many of the issues that have been at the core of our mission. It would reduce heightened penalties that apply to repeat drug offenses; eliminate the three-strikes mandatory life in prison provision; give federal judges more sentencing discretion; limit solitary confinement for juveniles in federal custody; and retroactively apply the Fair Sentencing Act, which decreased the disparity in sentencing between powder and crack cocaine.

The Des Moines Register

School-to-prison pipeline costly to state

December 20, 2015

“Black Iowans make up 3.3 percent of the population but account for 25 percent of Iowa’s prisoners. In the classroom, blacks make up 5 percent of the students and more than 18 percent of those removed for disciplinary measures. **“The similar disparities... are no coincidence,” says Nazgol Ghandnoosh, a research analyst for The Sentencing Project. It’s a connection that she and other critics describe as the school-to-prison pipeline.** Ghandnoosh is the author of the 2014 report “Black Lives Matter,” which concluded that, despite progress in racial justice in the past 50 years, criminal justice disparities have persisted and even worsened. [...] School discipline, even for noninjury incidents, can lead to criminal convictions and placement in juvenile detention centers. **“Student behavior is not what’s driving this. A big part of it is implicit bias.”**”

Protecting hard-won gains

In 2015 The Sentencing Project built additional support for effective programs that help prisoners re-integrate successfully into the community upon their release; challenged proposals in Congress to weaken the social safety net, including food assistance for people convicted of felony drug offenses; and joined in an amicus brief to the U.S. Supreme Court advocating for retroactive application of its 2012 ruling that sentences of mandatory life without parole sentences for juveniles convicted of homicide are unconstitutional.



BUILDING

public support for reform

In 2015, The Sentencing Project's research and analysis captured broad media attention, with citations from over 700 media outlets across the country.

Media presence

In 2015 The Sentencing Project served as a trusted source of research and analysis for over 700 newspapers, radio stations, and prominent websites, including:

ABC (Australia)
Above the Law
Al Jazeera America
All Things Considered (NPR)
Amarillo Globe-News
American Constitution Society

American Thinker
Arizona Daily Sun
Arkansas Online
Associated Press
Atlanta Black Star
Baltimore Sun
BBC
Best of the Left
Black Agenda Radio
Black Voice News
Bloomberg News
Boston Globe
Budapest Business Journal
Business Insider
CBS News

Chicago Reader
Christian Science Monitor
Chronicle of Higher Education
CNN
Cosmopolitan
Courier-Journal
C-SPAN
Cyprus Mail
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FiveThirtyEight
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Media Matters for America
Miami Herald
Michigan Chronicle
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Mother Jones
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National Law Journal
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Talk Poverty Radio
The Almanac
The American Prospect
The Atlantic
The Crime Report
The Economist
The Guardian
The Hill
The Intercept
The Marshall Project
The Nation
The Root
The Week
To the Point (NPR)
Toronto Star
Truthout
USA Today
VICE
Voice of America
Vox
Wall Street Journal
Washington Post
Washington Times
Wisconsin Public Radio

Shaping public opinion

Our staff authored commentaries published in the *New York Times* on reducing prison populations, in the *San Francisco Daily Journal* on life without parole, in the *News Gazette* (Champaign, IL) on decarceration strategies, and in *The Hill* on bipartisan efforts for criminal justice reform. We have also become a prominent social media voice for reform. Our social media accounts grew substantially in 2015, with our Facebook fans increasing by 70% and our Twitter followers more than doubling over the year.

Public presentations

Academic and Research Institutions

American Society of Criminology
American University
Baruch College
Boston University
Bowie State University
Brooklyn (NY) Public Library
Cabrini College
Columbia University
DePaul University
Georgetown University
Harvard Law School
International Institute for the Sociology of Law (Spain)
Mt. St. Mary's University
Pennsylvania State University Law School

Roger Williams University School of Law
The New School
University of Baltimore Law School
University of Maryland
University of Miami Law School
University of Missouri - Kansas City
University of Missouri Law School
University of Toledo Law School
Wake Forest University
Washington University in St. Louis

Civil Rights Organizations

Congressional Black Caucus Foundation
Connecticut African American Affairs Commission
National Action Network
North Carolina Commission on Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Criminal Justice Practitioners

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
American Bar Association
International Community Corrections Association
Middle Atlantic States Correctional Association
U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance

Religious Organizations

Ecumenical Advocacy Conference
National Conference of Black Churches
Payne Theological Seminary
Riverside Church
Washington Interfaith Strategy Conference



Marc Mauer speaks as a featured panelist at the 2015 Young Elected Officials Network National Convening. Moderated by Van Jones, the panel discussed racism, violence, militarization, and misconduct in the criminal justice system. Photo: Young Elected Officials Network.

Reform Advocates

AFL-CIO

Bipartisan Summit on Criminal Justice Reform

Coalition for Juvenile Justice

Coalition for Public Safety

Delaware Center for Justice

Drug Policy Alliance

Institute for Civility in Government

JustLeadership USA

Missouri Second Chance Coalition

ReThink Justice DC

South Carolina Social Justice Forum

The Philanthropy Workshop

US Social Forum

Young Elected Officials

Here's One Thing Washington Agreed On This Week: Sentencing Reform

“Lawmakers called their new bipartisan bill a “landmark” in the area of criminal justice and said it represents a major retrenchment from tough mandatory sentencing laws adopted in a wave of drug-fueled violence during the 1980s and 1990s. **Marc Mauer, executive director of The Sentencing Project, put it this way: “The Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act is the most substantial criminal justice reform legislation introduced since the inception of the ‘tough on crime’ movement and is the best indication we have that those days are over.”**”

—*National Public Radio*, October 3, 2015

Too Old to Commit Crime?

“The idea of a 21-year sentence for mass murder and terrorism may seem radically lenient in the United States, where life without parole is often presented as a humane alternative to the death penalty. Yet in testimony last week to a congressional task force on reforming the federal prison system, **Marc Mauer, the director of The Sentencing Project, an advocacy group, suggested exactly that approach. He made the case for**

a 20-year cap on federal prison terms with an option for parole boards or judges to add more time if necessary to protect the public. Such a policy would “control costs” in a system that is now 40 percent over capacity, Mr. Mauer told the task force, and would “bring the United States more in line with other industrialized nations.””

—*The New York Times*, March 20, 2015

Why Can't We End Mass Incarceration?

“On the morning of October 1st, half a dozen of the most powerful Democratic and Republican senators gathered for a news conference to announce new legislation titled “The Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act of 2015.” Calling it “the biggest criminal-justice reform in a generation,” Senate Judiciary Chairman Chuck Grassley hailed it as a true product of negotiation, containing provisions that each side disliked even as it was agreeable to all. **“The bill certainly doesn’t contain everything we might have dreamed of, but there’s a lot to like in it,” says Jeremy Haile, federal advocacy counsel for The Sentencing Project.**”

—*Rolling Stone*, October 26, 2015

The Intercept_ Newsweek The Economist

The Supreme Court considers reversing life sentences handed to minors

“According to the U.S. Department of Justice, after peaking at 107,000 in 1999, the number of minors behind bars fell year after year until it was cut nearly in half by 2013. **Ashley Nellis of The Sentencing Project attributes the drop to a number of factors: alternatives to incarceration that reduce reoffending, improved community policing and “smaller institutions that prove to be much more effective at ‘treating’ juvenile crime than large congregate care prisons that are typical for adult offenders.”**”

—*The Economist*, October 17, 2015

U.S. Prison Population Drops to Lowest Level Since 2005

“The U.S. prison population dropped by 1 percent in 2014 versus the previous year, to about 1.56 million people, according to new statistics. [...] **Marc Mauer, executive director of The Sentencing Project, a non-profit that advocates for changes in sentencing procedures, says the statistics are positive, but more work must be done to reduce the prison population. “On the one hand, it’s encouraging that we see at least a modest**

reduction in the overall prison population in these numbers,” he says, “but I think the emphasis is very much on the word ‘modest. A 1 percent decline coming after nearly four decades of a record rise in the prison population—it only goes so far.””

—*Newsweek*, December 17, 2014

A prosecutor seeks redemption. Can we allow prisoners the same?

“There are some signs that we are moving in a slightly more rational direction. California is releasing “lifers,” only a small fraction of whom are landing back in jail. The Supreme Court is chipping away at permanent sentencing for juveniles. Criminal justice reform is in vogue on Capitol Hill. [...] **In testimony before Congress last week, before a task force charged with recommending improvements to the federal prison system, Marc Mauer of The Sentencing Project said it is time to get past “modest reforms” and boldly proposed that we cap federal sentences at 20 years. “How much punishment is enough?” he asked. “What are we trying to accomplish, and where does redemption come into the picture?”**”

—*The Intercept*, March 24, 2015

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Dennis H. Fiems
Deborah Fins
Kenneth and Lois Fischbeck
Marianne Fisher-Giorlando
Eliana Fishman
Leah Fitchue
Jeffrey Fogel
Sandra M. Folzer
Richard S. Frase
Carol G. Freeman
Michael F. Friedman
The Honorable Stuart A.
Friedman
Mary Fusoni
Martha Gale
Charles W. Gardiner
Whitney and Nancy Garlinghouse
Kathlyn Taylor Gaubatz

Robert Gehring
Jonathan Gibson
Ira Glasser
Nathan Goldschlag
Robert Goodrich
Donna Gould
Roberta Gould
Monica Grabin
Fay C. Graning
Katherine Grayson
Marjorie Green
Ellen T. Greenlee
George and Jacquelyn Griggs
Samuel R. Gross
Diane Gunn
Lloyd H. Guptill
Marisa Harford
Philip Harris
William F. Harrison
Marie C. Hauser
Allen Hays
David S. Henkel
Nancy Henningsen
Elizabeth Hess and
David Kraskow
Anita Hewitt
Philip and Ann Heymann
Lee Hibbets
Joseph Holtz
John Horejsi
Richard Horvitz
Mark Hovis
Marc Howard
Laura Hughes
Randi T. Hughes
Janice L. Hunter

Stephen Huson
Carl A. Hyatt
Ronald Hyde
Eric J. Hyman
Lea Isgur
Jay Jackman
Robert V. Jacobson
Steven Jacobson
Fumiko Jensen
Patricia Jochim
Claude Johnson
Corrine Lee Johnson
Robert Johnson
Steven Jonas
Rachel Kahn-Hut
George C. Kandle
Margaret R. Kanost
Zachary Keck
James E. Keenan
Emily Kellendorfer
Max J. Kenner
Barbara L. Kessler and
Richard Soble
Javad Keyhani
Rasheed and Mona Khalidi
Marguerite M. Kiely
Daniel Klein
Dorie Klein
William A. Kline
Sharon Kotok
Ralph Krause
Jack Ladinsky
Louise Lamphere
Conrad Lawlor
Edwin and Judith Leonard
Nancy Lethcoe

Jerry D. Levine
Joseph Levinger
Aubyn Lewis
David A. Lewis
Susan Licht
Arend Lijphart
Peter Lindenfeld
Helen E. Longino
Gilbert Lopez
Angus Love
Steve Lustig
Barry Mahoney
Charles Marlow
Hubert and Rachelle Marshall
Terry Marshall
The Honorable Gordon A. Martin
Christine Matthews
William Mattonen
Margaret Maurin
Kenneth May
Juliane McAdam
Belle McMaster
Ashley McSwain
Robert and Ellen Meeropol
Diane Jones Meier
The Meisberger Family
Beth Meloy
Brian Meriweather
Jane Meyerding
Michael Mickelsen
Brian D. Middleton
Laura Miller
Mary Katherine Miller
Thomas C. Mitchell
Richard Monks
Jose Morin

Joseph Morton
Edward Munyak
David Myer
Andrea E. Nash
Evelyn Neal
Ross and Susan Neisuler
Joan M. Nelson
Patricia E. O'Connor
Mark Olson
Colm P. O'Riordan
Sabrina Pacifici
Phillip Palade
Donald Parker
Sanford Parnes
Teresa Parrot
Tom Parry
Patricia G. Parthe
Joel and Eleanor Pelcyger
Robert Phenix
Michael L. Piccarreta
Anne Powell
Julie D. Prandi
Hank Prensky
Homer Edward Price
Doris Marie Provine
Estill Putney
Paul A. Redstone
James E. Reilly
Craig Reinerman
Martin and Julia Reisig
Heidi Renteria
Jeanne Richman
Ginger Riley
Ann and Clayton Robson
Gale Rogers
Oren and Barbara Root

Kenneth Rose
Kenneth Rosenthal and
Catherine Forman
Philanthropic Fund
David and Deborah Rothschild
Mark Rowland
Alex Rubinsteyn
Michael G. Ruby
Sam Rudin
Mary Russell
Rochelle Sauber
Nathan E. Savin
Anita Savio
Cassandra Savoy
Stuart Schiffman
David and Ellen Schoenfeld
Eric Schulenburg
Alan M. Schuman
Elizabeth Seagull
Gerald and Ann Serafino
Mark Shaffer
Joan Shapiro
Larry Shapiro
Steven F. Shatz
Peter Shaw
Susan Sheinfeld
Kitty P. Sherwin
Thomas Sibley
Ruth and Victor Sidel
Bernice Silverman
Gary and Vicki Simon
Edward C. Simonoff
Walter Simpson
Steven and Sue Simring
Robert and Judith Sinsheimer
Lucinda Sisson

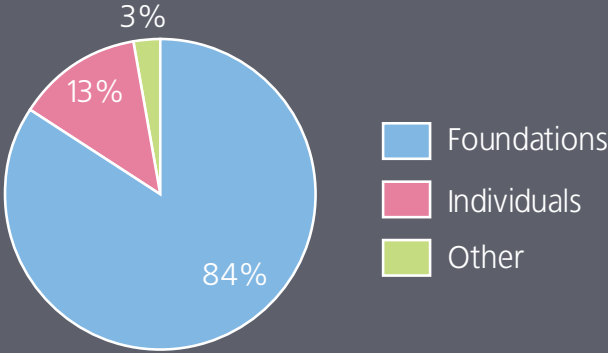
Sisters of Charity
William Slavick
The Honorable Terry Smerling
Abbe Smith
Zane Smith
Geneva Smitherman
Joseph Sommer
Michael Spielman
Barbara Steck
Katy Jo Steward
Charles W. Stewart
Helen Stone
Stephen Strahs
Michael Strasser
Susan Strasser
Susanne Streicker
Ruth Stubbs Jones
Peggy H. Stubbs
Bob A. Summers
The Honorable Mary Ann Tally
Patricia Taylor
Judith Tharp
C. Gomer Thomas and
E. Jane Cameron
Robert H. Turner
Unitarian Society
Shirley Wade
Phyllis Ward
Stark C. Ward
Robert Warren
Stephen Warren
Washington Defender
Association
John D. Wayman
Jo Ann Weaver
Edwin Weber

David and Joan Weimer
Richard Werber
Raymond West
Donald Wheat
Richard D. Wheatley, Sr.
Janet K. Wiig
Carolyn Williams
Martha Winnacker
Janet Wolf
Allen Wolk
Angela Wyatt
Arthur Yaghjian
Kurt and Elizabeth Young
Marcia Zuckerman
James W. Zumwalt
Barbara Zylinski

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

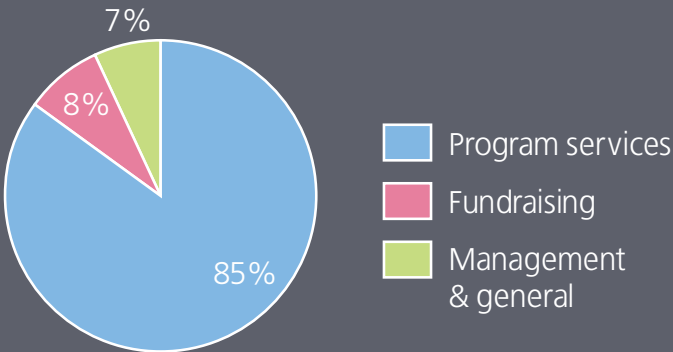
REVENUE

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Foundations | 1,276,000 |
| Individuals | 197,050 |
| Other | 38,455 |
| TOTAL | \$1,511,505 |



EXPENSES

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Program services | 1,099,237 |
| Fundraising | 104,461 |
| Management and general | 87,044 |
| TOTAL | \$ 1,290,742 |





**THE
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The Sentencing Project works for a fair and effective U.S. justice system by promoting reforms in sentencing policy, addressing unjust racial disparities and practices, and advocating for alternatives to incarceration.