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After an inmate is sentenced in a Federal district court, the Bureau of Prisons is responsible for determining where the inmate will be designated for service of his/her sentence. Program Statement 5100.08, Inmate Security Designation and Custody Classification, is used to make designation decisions.

Inmates are designated/redesignated to institutions based on:

- the level of security and staff supervision the inmate requires,
- the level of security and staff supervision the institution provides,
- the medical classification care level of the inmate and the care level of the institution,
- the inmate's program needs (e.g., substance abuse treatment, educational/vocational training, individual and/or group counseling, medical/mental health treatment), and
- various administrative factors (e.g., institution bedspace capacity; the inmate's release residence; judicial recommendations; separation needs; and security measures needed to ensure protection of victims, witnesses, and the general public).

Note: Although general questions about the designation process can be answered over the phone, information about a particular inmate's designation is *not* public information. The release of such information can only be obtained by submitting a written request with an original authorization form signed by the inmate. If you are a law enforcement agency, please mail or fax your request on your official letterhead, or submit your scanned official request via e-mail. Without proper documentation, your request cannot be processed.

The Bureau's classification and designation function is centralized at the Designation and Sentence Computation Center (DSCC) located at the Grand Prairie Office Complex.



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INTRODUCTION

Bureau of Prisons (BOP) institutions are classified into one of five security levels: **MINIMUM, LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH,** and **ADMINISTRATIVE** based on the level of security and staff supervision the institution is able to provide.

An institution's level of security and staff supervision is based on the following factors:

- mobile patrol;
- towers;
- perimeter barriers;
- detection devices;
- internal security;
- type of inmate housing;
- inmate-to-staff ratio; and,
- any special institutional mission.

Similarly, BOP inmates are classified based on the following factors:

- The level of security and supervision the inmate requires; and,
- The inmate's program needs, i.e., substance abuse, educational/vocational training, individual counseling, group counseling, or medical/mental health treatment, etc.

In summary, the initial assignment (designation) of an inmate to a particular institution is based primarily upon:

- The level of security and supervision the inmate requires;
- The level of security and staff supervision the institution is able to provide; and,
- The inmate's program needs.

Additional factors that are also considered when designating an inmate to a particular institution include, but are not limited to:

- The inmate's release residence;
- The level of overcrowding at an institution;
- Any security, location or program recommendation made by the sentencing court;

- Any Central Inmate Monitoring issues (see Program Statement Central Inmate Monitoring Program);
- Any additional security measures to ensure the protection of victims/witnesses and the public in general; and,
- Any other factor(s) which may involve the inmate's confinement; the protection of society; and/or the safe and orderly management of a BOP facility.

Initial designations to BOP institutions are initiated, in most cases by staff at the Designation and Sentence Computation Center (DSCC), Grand Prairie, Texas, who assess and enter information from the sentencing court, U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Attorneys Office or other prosecuting authority and the U.S. Probation Office about the inmate into a computer database (SENTRY). SENTRY then calculates a point score for that inmate which (for example, 18 points) is then matched with a commensurate security level institution.

Security Level	Custody Level	Male	Female
MINIMUM	COMMUNITY and OUT	0-11 points	0-15 points
LOW	OUT and IN	12-15 points	16-30 points
MEDIUM	OUT and IN	16-23 points	*
HIGH	IN and MAXIMUM	24+ points	31+ points
ADMINISTRATIVE	All custody levels	All point totals	All point totals

An inmate's security point score is not the only factor used in determining a commensurate security level for an inmate. The application of a PSF or MGTV could effect placement at either a higher or lower level institution than the specified point total indicates. (SEE CHAPTER 5 FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION)

NOTE: A security level cannot be assigned by SENTRY without completing an Inmate Load and Security Designation Form. If an inmate has not been assigned a security level, SENTRY will automatically assign "UNKNOWN" as the security level.

* Female security level institutions are classified as Minimum, Low, High and Administrative.

Once all necessary information has been entered into the SENTRY database, a DSCC or Medical Designations Officer, (hereafter, Designator) selects an institution for service of sentence based on all the previously mentioned factors.

Redesignations (transfers) from one Bureau institution to another are considered in much the same manner using many of the same factors used at the time of initial designation. In addition, the inmate's institutional adjustment and program performance are also carefully reviewed when redesignation is considered.

Finally, an initial custody level (COMMUNITY, IN, OUT, MAXIMUM) is also assigned to the inmate that is consistent with the institutions mission. (See previous chart). An inmate's custody level within any given security level institution is routinely reviewed and may change for various reasons during the period of incarceration.

DEFINITIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTION. An institution with a special mission, where inmates are assigned based on factors other than security and/or staff supervision (for example, medical/mental health, pretrial and holdover). Administrative institutions are designed to house all security level inmates.

CENTRAL INMATE MONITORING (CIM). The Bureau monitors and controls the transfer, temporary release, and community activities of certain inmates who present special needs for management. Such inmates, known as Central Inmate Monitoring cases, require a higher level of review prior to any movement outside the institution.

CLASSIFICATION. The systematic subdivision of inmates into groups based on their security and program needs.

COMMUNITY CUSTODY. The lowest custody level assigned to an inmate which affords the lowest level of security and staff supervision. An inmate who has **COMMUNITY** custody may be eligible for the least secure housing, including any which is outside the institution's perimeter, may work on outside details with minimal supervision, and may participate in community-based program activities if other eligibility requirements are satisfied.

CONTRACT FACILITY. A state or local prison, institution, facility, jail, or other non-federal enterprise that contracts with the Bureau to house federal inmates (i.e., Community Corrections Center). Contract facilities are contracted and supervised by the CCMs.

CRIMINAL HISTORY POINTS. Criminal History Points are used to calculate the Bureau's Criminal History Score. The Criminal History Points is the calculation, as specified by the U.S. Sentencing Commission Guidelines (Guidelines Manual, Chapter 4), which assigns a numerical value based on the individuals entire criminal record of convictions. Ordinarily, the Criminal History Points are calculated by the United States Probation Office.

CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE (CHS). The CHS is one of the factors used to calculate the inmate's security point total. The CHS is derived from the Criminal History Points whereby the Criminal History Points fall into one of six categories.

CURRENT OFFENSE. For classification purposes, the current offense is the most severe documented instant offense behavior regardless of the conviction offense.

CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION. The review process to assign a custody level based on an inmate's criminal history, instant offense, and institutional adjustment. A custody level (i.e., **COMMUNITY, OUT, IN, and MAXIMUM**) dictates the degree of staff supervision required for an individual inmate.

DESIGNATION. An order from the DSCC indicating the initial facility of confinement for an inmate.

DESIGNATION FACILITY (DFCL). Each of the separate missions within an institution for designation purposes. Each DFCL is shown as a separate line on the Population Report and has its own security level and destination (DST) assignment. Designations are made to a DFCL code rather than to a facility (FACL) code.

JUDGMENT. The official court document (e.g., Judgment and Commitment Order or Judgment in a Criminal Case) which is signed by the Judge. The Judgment contains the offense(s) for which the court imposes its sentence, which ordinarily includes a financial, confinement and supervision obligation.

HISTORY. The inmate's entire background of criminal convictions (excluding the current offense) and institutional disciplinary findings used to assess points related to his/her history of violence and/or history of escape.

IN CUSTODY. The second highest custody level assigned to an inmate which requires the second highest level of security and staff supervision. An inmate who has IN custody is assigned to regular quarters and is eligible for all regular work assignments and activities under a normal level of supervision. Inmates with IN custody are not eligible for work details or programs outside the institution's secure perimeter.

LEGAL RESIDENCE. The inmate's local and state address as reported by the United States Probation Office at the time of conviction.

LONG-TERM DETAINEE. A non-U.S. citizen (alien) who has:

- finished serving a local, state, or federal sentence;
- completed immigration proceedings that have resulted in an order of deportation, exclusion, or other means of

removal by either the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), or the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); and,

- cannot be removed from the country for various reasons.

MANAGEMENT SECURITY LEVEL (MSL). Management Security Level is the security level assigned by the DSCC Administrator or designee to an inmate upon application of any of the following Management Variables:

- PSF Waived;
- Greater Security; and,
- Lesser Security.

Based on these Management Variables, the Management Security Level will normally be one security level greater or lesser than the scored security level.

MANAGEMENT VARIABLE. A Management Variable (MGTVs) reflects and supports the professional judgment of Bureau staff to ensure the inmate's placement in the most appropriate level institution. A Management Variable(s) is required when placement has been made and/or maintained at an institution level inconsistent with the inmate's security score - a score which may not completely/accurately reflect his or her security needs.

MAXIMUM CUSTODY. The highest custody level assigned to an inmate requiring the highest level of security and staff supervision. An inmate with **MAXIMUM** custody requires ultimate control and supervision. This classification is for individuals who, by their behavior, have been identified as assaultive, predacious, riotous, serious escape risks, or seriously disruptive to the orderly running of an institution. Accordingly, quarters and work assignments are assigned to ensure maximum control and supervision. A custody change to or from **MAXIMUM** custody must be justified thoroughly on the BP-338 form and maintained permanently in the Inmate Central File.

MISDEMEANANT. An inmate convicted of an offense for which the maximum penalty is one year or less. Such inmates may not be transferred to a High security institution without first signing a waiver. 18 U.S.C. § 4083 prohibits placement of such inmates in "penitentiaries" without their consent; however, the Bureau broadens that prohibition to include any High security institution. A sample of the waiver is provided in Appendix B.

OUT CUSTODY. The second lowest custody level assigned to an inmate requiring the second lowest level of security and staff supervision. An inmate who has **OUT** custody may be assigned to less secure housing and may be eligible for work details outside the institution's secure perimeter with a minimum of two-hour intermittent staff supervision.

PAROLE, MANDATORY RELEASE, OR SPECIAL PAROLE TERM VIOLATOR.

Violators are inmates who were released from Bureau custody to the supervision of a D.C. or U.S. Probation Officer (USPO) and have violated the conditions of their release. These violators are returned to Bureau custody and are required to have a parole hearing within certain time limits. The purpose of this is to provide the inmate with an in-person hearing before the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) to determine if the inmate has violated the conditions of parole, mandatory release, or special parole. Therefore it is necessary to temporarily place these individuals at parolable institutions in order to conduct parole hearings.

PRIVATIZED FACILITY. A prison, institution, or other correctional facility that is operated or supervised by a non-governmental entity. Privatized facilities are managed by private organizations or individuals with oversight provided by Bureau staff.

PUBLIC SAFETY FACTOR. There are certain demonstrated behaviors which require increased security measures to ensure the protection of society. There are nine Public Safety Factors (PSFs) which are applied to inmates who are not appropriate for placement at an institution which would permit inmate access to the community (i.e., MINIMUM security). The application of a PSF overrides security point scores to ensure the appropriate security level is assigned to an inmate, based on his or her demonstrated current or prior behavior.

REDESIGNATION. The reassignment of an inmate from one institution to another after initial designation. Unit staff submit a request to the DSCC, and the inmate's case is reviewed for possible transfer. Approval of a redesignation results in an order from DSCC staff indicating a correctional institution to which an inmate is to be transferred. The actual movement of an inmate from one institution or facility to another is referred to as a transfer.

RELEASE RESIDENCE. The verifiable destination to which an inmate realistically plans to reside upon release from Bureau custody. The inmate must provide proof of residence to his or her unit staff. Staff will rely upon the following references to assist in verification: Presentence Investigation Report/USPO

verification; telephone and visiting lists; and, incoming and outgoing mail.

SECONDARY DESIGNATION. The second part of a two part designation, usually after a temporary designation to receive medical/mental health treatment or to participate in a specific institutional program or parole hearing.

SECURITY LEVEL. Used to describe the structural variables and inmate-to-staff ratio provided at the various types of Bureau institutions (i.e., Minimum, Low, Medium, High). It also identifies the institution type required to house inmates based on their histories, institutional adjustment, and Public Safety Factors as well as the physical security of the institution to include mobile patrols, gun towers, perimeter barriers, housing, detection devices, inmate-to-staff ratio, and internal security.

STATEMENT OF REASONS. The Statement of Reasons (SOR) is an attachment to the criminal judgment (Judgment and Commitment Order; Judgment in a Criminal Case) which indicates the reason for the court's final sentence, and other sentencing related issues (e.g., resolution of disputed issues, changes in scoring, statements of court intent, etc.). It is required in every felony case where the sentencing range exceeds 24 months, or whenever there is a departure from the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines range. The court may complete an SOR even if not required.

STUDY CASE. A study case is an inmate who is committed for a period of study and observation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3552(b) or (c), 4241(b) or (d), 4242(a), 4243(a) or (b), 4244(b), 4245(b), 4246(b), or 4247(b) or (c)). An inmate committed for a study and observation will be referred to the Central Office Medical Designator in the Office of Medical Designations and Transportation (OMDT) for designation to a facility that can complete the study, considering any specific medical or psychiatric issues which should be addressed. The Central Office Medical Designator should attempt to place the inmate in the most suitable facility compatible with the offender's security and custody needs, closest to the court and available resources.

SECURITY DESIGNATION PROCEDURES FOR NEW COMMITMENTS

The Designation and Sentence Computation Center will ordinarily complete the initial designation within three working days of receiving all the necessary documentation from the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and the U.S. Probation Officer (USPO) which includes the following: the Presentence Investigation Report (PSR), Judgment, Statement of Reasons (SOR), and Central Inmate Monitoring (CIM) documentation (in cases where a CIM assignment is necessary).

The DSCC will refer all requests for initial designation with potential medical/mental health concerns to the Office of Medical Designations and Transfers (OMDT), Health Services Division, Washington, D.C. no later than the following work day.

1. DESIGNATION PROCEDURES

The following is the normal chronology of an initial designation.

- a. The inmate is sentenced.
- b. The Clerk of the Court transmits the Judgment and Commitment Order (old law cases) or Judgment in a Criminal Case (new law cases) to the USMS.
- c. The USMS makes a request to the DSCC advising that the inmate is now ready for designation to a facility.
- d. If it has not already been provided, DSCC staff must contact the necessary officials (USPO or USMS) for the following: two copies of the PSR, a copy of the Judgment, to include the SOR, and the Individual Custody and Detention Report (USM-129).

If the SOR is not provided with the Judgment, DSCC staff will make a reasonable effort to obtain a copy by contacting the Court or USPO. If no SOR was prepared for the case or cannot be obtained, DSCC staff will note this in the "Remarks" section of the BP-337 and proceed with the designation process. These procedures will ensure the Bureau is following the intentions of the Court when designating a facility, as the SOR may contain information which overrides the PSR and may affect scoring decisions.

Based on a review of the data, DSCC staff will determine whether a non-federal facility should be designated. If a PSR has not been prepared, DSCC staff will complete a National Crime

Information Center (NCIC) and National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (NLETS) criminal history check to obtain background information. DSCC staff will then load appropriate information on the SENTRY Update Security Designation screen with a notation that no PSR was available. DSCC staff will contact the USPO and request that a Postsentence Investigation Report be prepared, and forwarded to the designated facility. DSCC staff will document this contact on the SENTRY Update Security Designation Screen.

Frequently, in cases involving Reentry after Deportation, Presentence/Postsentence Investigation Reports are not prepared. In those particular cases, a Magistrate Information Sheet may be used. A Magistrate Information Sheet is a document prepared by U.S. law enforcement officials. This document contains a summary of the facts related to the defendant's arrest and prior criminal/personal history. This information is primarily obtained through the arresting officer's report, the FBI Rap Sheet and an interview with the defendant.

If more than six months has elapsed since the PSR was prepared, DSCC staff will contact the USPO to determine if there is any new or significant information that should be considered. If the offender was a study case before final sentencing, DSCC staff will take into consideration the results of that study in completing the designation request. The result of the study may be obtained from a PSR, a summary report, or any other information available.

If offense or background information is not available prior to designation, an inmate must be designated to at least a Low security level institution. When information is obtained, the institution may request redesignation, if appropriate.

e. The DSCC uses classification material and SENTRY to determine if Central Inmate Monitoring (CIM) precautions need to be taken. This includes a name search to determine if the offender was previously confined under the current or previous register number. If new to the Bureau, the inmate must be loaded into SENTRY and "admitted" to the DSCC "facility," with any appropriate CIM assignment(s) entered. DSCC staff will identify the documents used to support CIM assignments and forward the documents to the designated institution.

f. DSCC staff will complete and enter into SENTRY an Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-337) on all cases with terms exceeding 30 days. The DSCC staff member loading the data has the discretion to complete a hard copy version or may enter the information directly into SENTRY.

DSCC staff must determine if there is a break in custody when the inmate is transferring to federal custody after service of a state sentence. The DSCC usually has access to this type of information for jail credit purposes. If there is no physical release from custody, DSCC staff will consider the state offense as part of the current term of confinement for classification purposes and will not assign any history points for the state offense.

g. Each work day, DSCC Designation Officers determine which cases require designation by displaying a SENTRY Daily Log for a listing of those cases entered the previous day (also to include weekends and holidays). The Designator displays the Initial Designation Data screen and follows the prompts on the screen. This will lead the Designator through a display of the "CIM Clearance and Separatee Data" screen and "Update Security Designation" screen. A list of the appropriate security level facilities will appear in order of proximity to the inmate's legal residence (based on mileage calculated by SENTRY). The final screen in this series requires that the reason for designation be entered, as well as any clearance remarks by the DSCC Designator.

The objective of inmate classification is to place each inmate in the most appropriate facility for service of sentence. To accomplish this, the Designator must consider all relevant information regarding the inmate.

In accordance with Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, when the court of conviction recommends that the inmate be retained in a place of confinement which will allow the inmate to participate in the preparation of the appeal, the Bureau will make every effort to place the inmate in such a facility. If a reason exists for not placing the inmate in that facility, the matter is called to the attention of the court and an attempt is made to arrive at an acceptable place of confinement.

h. SENTRY provides information on the capacity and inmate population in each institution. Specifically, for each facility and each Designation Facility (DFCL), SENTRY provides the Rated Capacity, the Designation Capacity, and the percentage of each that the facility or DFCL currently houses.

- The Rated Capacity is a measure of the capacity for which each DFCL was designed.
- The Designation Capacity is the equitable proportion of the inmates in a particular security level that each

designation facility having that security level should house.

The Designation Capacity of each DFCL is based on the rated capacities and population totals of all the DFCLs that have the same security level. The Rated Capacity and Designation Capacity for a facility are calculated as the total Rated Capacity and Designation Capacity of all the DFCLs that exist within that facility.

Designators will ordinarily use the Designation Capacity as a guide for maintaining population balance and an equitable distribution of inmates. However, for newly activating institutions, Designators may designate that institution for a percentage of initial designations.

i. The Designator assigns a facility, which may include a privately managed facility, and will make every effort to accommodate recommendations from the courts, ie. RDAP, locality, etc.

j. Upon completion of the initial designation by the DSCC Designator or Central Office Medical Designator, staff in the following areas will make note of the designation by monitoring SENTRY Destination Daily Logs:

- (1) The receiving institution;
- (2) The federal facility (MCC, Detention Center, etc.) holding the inmate being designated;
- (3) The U.S. Marshals Prisoner Transportation Division in Kansas City, Kansas; and,
- (4) The DSCC staff in cases where a medical/mental health inmate has been referred to OMDT.

DSCC staff will inform the USMS who has custody of the inmate of the designation by whatever means is appropriate.

If the inmate is a former study case, DSCC staff must also inform, via GroupWise, the Warden of the institution that completed the study of the designation. This alerts that facility to forward the Inmate Central File and other records to the institution designated.

If there is a secondary designation (e.g., Parole, Special Parole Term, Mandatory Release Violator Hearing, or following medical treatment), DSCC staff (or Central Office Medical Designator for

medical cases) will notify the Warden of the secondary institution. This will alert the secondary institution that the inmate is designated and will be transported after the program or medical treatment is completed. No other designation notation is needed for a secondary designation.

k. When a designation is made, DSCC staff will forward all supporting documents to the designated institution within two working days. If DSCC staff believe that the inmate will arrive at the institution in less than five calendar days, the supporting documentation will be sent to the institution by overnight mail, facsimile, or electronically, within one working day of the designation.

l. The Case Management Coordinator (CMC) will monitor all pending arrivals at that facility. However, if the institution has separate DFCLs for specialized programs (i.e., RDAP, Sex Offender Treatment Program, Life Connections, etc.) or for a satellite camp, then the CMC may delegate this responsibility to staff assigned to those specialized programs or populations. Staff will monitor the Daily Log for that facility, and will print a hard copy of each designation and maintain a copy on file for 120 calendar days. In certain facilities other methods may be just as effective in monitoring pending arrivals. For example, institutions with a large holdover or pretrial population can be monitored more effectively by running a daily pipeline roster filtering out all "A-HLD"s and "A-PRE"s.

Staff will also monitor the arrival of classification material, and if such material has not arrived within 10 calendar days following the designation, the DSCC will be contacted to determine the status of that material. Upon arrival of the classification material, the CMC, or designee, will review that material and verify the scoring of the Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-337). If a scoring issue and/or error is discovered, the CMC will contact the DSCC Administrator via GroupWise. The CMC may need to fax certain pages of the Presentence Investigation Report to the DSCC so the case can be appropriately reviewed. If the CMC and DSCC agree that an error has been made, the error will be corrected by the DSCC. If the CMC and DSCC do not agree that an error has been made, the Central Office, Correctional Programs Administrator, will make the final determination.

The DSCC will also be advised of any non-scoring errors or concerns. In either circumstance, if the correction requires a new designation, the DSCC will make any necessary changes and will enter a new designation into SENTRY. The DSCC will then notify the appropriate USMS office(s) of the designation change.

If the original designation is changed, the CMC will forward the classification material to the newly designated institution.

m. The CMC has oversight responsibilities for monitoring the timely arrival of a newly designated inmate. If an inmate serving a term of one year or more has not arrived at the designated institution within 120 calendar days from the date of the designation, or if an inmate serving a term of less than one year has not arrived after 30 calendar days, staff will use SENTRY to determine the inmate's current location:

(1) If the inmate is in a Bureau facility, staff will contact that facility to expedite movement or ascertain the reason for delay, and will verify whether the designation continues to be valid; and,

(2) If the inmate is not in a Bureau facility, staff will contact the DSCC. Upon notification, DSCC staff will contact the appropriate authorities and ascertain why the inmate has not arrived at the designated institution. If DSCC staff decides the designation is no longer valid, the DSCC will cancel the original designation.

If the designation is canceled, the packet will be returned to the DSCC, who then will return the documentation to the originating agency. Prior to canceling a designation, the DSCC will enter a comment on the "CIM Clearance and Separatee Data" screen to document the reason(s) for this action. This comment will be the only retrievable documentation available to answer future questions regarding the processing of the case. It may be necessary to administratively admit the inmate in order to enter the comment. The DSCC will also delete the associated DST assignment.

Staff will maintain records of their efforts to monitor designations. These records will be maintained for a period of 120 calendar days from the date of initial designation.

n. The release to the general public of an inmate's designation or redesignation information is prohibited, for security reasons, until the inmate has arrived at the designated facility. An inmate confined in a Bureau facility however, may be advised of the destination but will not be advised of the date or time of the transfer. However, caution should be exercised in advising inmates of their destination. The Warden may define cases where the designation will not be disclosed to the inmate. Officials such as Judges and members of Congress may be advised of designations in response to official inquiries for their official use.

2. NON-ROUTINE DESIGNATION PROCEDURES

In certain cases, non-routine designation procedures for new commitments are required. Listed below are specific examples of non-routine designations.

a. **Study Cases.** The DSCC will complete an Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-337) and enter it into SENTRY. The DSCC will then notify the Central Office Medical Designator via GroupWise requesting designation. The Central Office Medical Designator will designate an appropriate institution for the study. After completion of the study and final sentencing by the court, the DSCC will enter a new Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-337) into SENTRY, based on the actual sentence imposed or other new information.

b. **Medical or Mental Health.** The DSCC is responsible for receiving and evaluating information pertaining to an initial designation. DSCC staff must attempt to ascertain whether an inmate requires medical or mental health evaluation or treatment. This information is ordinarily obtained from the Presentence Investigation Report or other source documents. If medical or mental health concerns are apparent, DSCC staff will provide comments in the "Remarks" section of the BP-337 and enter Y (yes) in the OMDT REF item. DSCC staff will fax portions of the Presentence Investigation Report pertaining to the medical or mental health concerns, and the Judgment in a Criminal Case, if it includes any judicial recommendations, to the Central Office Medical Designator.

Upon review of the daily log for W DESIG M cases, the Central Office Medical Designator will access the Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-337) in SENTRY and make a designation based on the available information, ordinarily within three working days. If the Central Office Medical Designator determines there are no medical or mental health concerns affecting placement, the DSCC will be advised. The DSCC will then complete the designation to an appropriate institution.

Only the OMDT will make designations for study cases or for cases requiring medical or psychiatric evaluation or treatment. Designation may be made to any Bureau facility having resources to meet the inmate's needs. The Central Office Medical Designator will ensure that whenever a designation is made to an DFCL inconsistent with the inmate's security level, the appropriate Management Variable is entered. Administrative facilities are excluded from this requirement.

c. **Military Prisoners.** The Bureau cooperates with the Security, Force Protection and Law Enforcement Division of the Armed Services for the transfer of military prisoners into the Bureau's custody. These cases are coordinated through the DSCC, in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter 7, Section 17(d).

d. **Parole, Mandatory Release or Special Parole Term Violator Hearing.** For designation purposes, the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) provides the revocation packet and a copy of the alleged violator's Presentence Investigation Report to the DSCC. The DSCC will complete an initial designation to a violator hearing site, and a secondary designation to a post-hearing institution for service of the violator term. The Security Designation Data screen will indicate the inmate is to be housed as a holdover at the violator hearing site.

Once the designation has been completed, the DSCC will notify the U.S. Marshals Office of the designated institution, and mail the violator packet to that institution. The USPC will receive notification via Groupwise.

If after the hearing, new information causes a change in the secondary designation (i.e., short-term parole date), institution staff will contact the DSCC for appropriate action.

- In cases where the projected release date (PRD) is between 60 to 120 days from the date of hearing, the DSCC will consider changing the secondary designation to the nearest appropriate facility.
- In cases where the PRD is 60 days or less from the date of hearing, hearing facility staff will consider having the inmate remain at the hearing facility for release processing purposes.
- If a change in designation is not necessary, institution staff may process the inmate's transfer to the secondary designation.

Procedures for violators requiring medical treatment are referenced in Chapters 3 and 7. Once the information is reviewed and evaluated by the DSCC, and it is determined that medical or psychiatric treatment is required, the request for designation will be entered into SENTRY and referred to the Central Office Medical Designator for designation. The DSCC will notify the appropriate USMS Office of the inmate's designated institution, and mail the violator packet to that institution. The USPC will receive notification via LAN.

Local revocation hearings will be conducted at a site determined by the USPC, normally within commuting distance of where the alleged violation occurred. The USPC may request, in writing, to the DSCC Administrator that an alleged violator be moved to a Bureau institution. Violators who have received their local revocation hearing will not be transported until the USPC Notice of Action has been received and a designation has been determined. In some instances, violators who are granted a short-term release date should be considered for placement in a contract facility.

e. Long-term Detainees. The Detention Services Branch (DSB), Correctional Programs Division, Central Office, is responsible for the initial designation of long-term detainees. Requests for placement into the BOP from the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) are sent directly to DSB, where they are completed. If a medical or mental health placement is needed, DSB will refer it to the Central Office Medical Designator.

Long-term detainees are no longer serving a sentence but their detention is indeterminate and they will not, in all probability, be repatriated to their home country.

Long-term detainees are from countries, such as Cuba, that refuse to accept their return from the U.S. government. The Detention Services Branch, Correctional Programs Division, will advise when changes in applicable countries occur. This does not include citizens from countries that take a significant amount of time to accept its citizens. Travel orders can be obtained and they are eventually returned. ICE requests the placement of long-term detainees into the BOP and they are ordinarily designated into a general population.

Long-term detainees include:

- Mariel Cubans, detainees who entered the United States during the Mariel boatlift between April 15, 1980 and October 31, 1980;
- Cubans who entered the United States from other countries, or from Cuba other than during the Mariel boatlift; and,
- Detainees from countries that ICE has identified that refuse to receive its citizens.

Designation procedures for long-term detainees are unique because the detainees are not serving a sentence. Refer to the current

Program Statement Maribel Cuban Detainees for the designation procedures.

3. DESIGNATIONS TO NON-FEDERAL FACILITIES

The DSCC may designate a federal inmate to a non-federal facility in accordance with the criteria below. An updated Security Designation form (BP-337) will be completed and entered into SENTRY for any sentence exceeding 30 days. When the USMS takes custody of an inmate from state or local custody to begin serving a federal sentence, the same procedures for new commitments will be followed.

When designating an inmate to a non-federal facility for an inmate, Designators shall consider the inmate's religious beliefs, if known as one of the factors in making a designation decision. If possible, a non-federal facility where the inmate's religious beliefs can be accommodated will be designated. If necessary, Designators may consult with Central Office chaplaincy staff in making this designation decision.

4. TYPES OF COMMITMENTS

a. **Juvenile Commitments.** All inmates committed under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) and all inmates under the age of 18 will be designated and housed in accordance with the requirements of Program Statement Juvenile Delinquents, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

The CCM will complete a BP-337 for juvenile offenders housed in contract juvenile facilities; however, the CCM does not need to complete the BP-338 while the juvenile is housed there unless it is helpful to do so.

b. **Jail Commitments.** When funds and appropriate jail space are available, the DSCC may designate a contract jail or detention facility for an inmate who is generally sentenced to one year or less. If funds and appropriate jail space are not available or if an inmate has special needs, a federal institution will be designated through the DSCC. Prior to placement, DSCC staff must determine whether any PSF(s) or other circumstances would contradict a jail designation. If so, the lowest security level dictated by the applicable PSF must be satisfied.

However, such designations should also take into consideration underpopulated Bureau facilities prior to placement in a contract facility.

c. **Youth Corrections Act (YCA)/District of Columbia Youth Rehabilitation Act (DCYRA) Offenders.** Although the YCA statutes were repealed effective October 12, 1984 (see 18 U.S.C. §§ 5005 through 5026 (repealed)), an offender originally committed under these statutes could be returned to custody as a parole violator. Ordinarily, DCYRA inmates will not be initially designated to non-federal facilities.

d. **State Prisoners.** 18 U.S.C. § 5003 enables the Director, Bureau of Prisons, to establish contracts to accept state prisoners for boarding in federal institutions. The term "State" as used in this section includes any state, territory, or possession of the United States. The statute does not permit the Bureau to contract placement of state prisoners in third party custody. This includes CCC placements.

When there is a compelling reason for placing a state prisoner in a non-federal facility, institution staff will contact the DSCC Administrator, who may suggest to officials of the state that they may want to make their own direct placement in a non-federal facility.

Once an inmate is accepted into Bureau custody, occasionally, there may be a reason to return the inmate to the original state. In this instance, institutional staff will contact the DSCC Administrator. If the DSCC Administrator determines that it would be appropriate for the inmate to be returned, they will contact state officials.

INMATE LOAD AND SECURITY DESIGNATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS (BP-337)

INMATE LOAD DATA

The Inmate Load Data section (Items 1 to 25) of the Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-337) records the physical and demographic information of inmates entered into SENTRY (the Bureau of Prisons' on-line database). In practice, inmates are entered into SENTRY whether or not the inmate's security level is scored (e.g., pre-trial detainees, material witnesses, etc.). Therefore, when the initial security designation data is entered into SENTRY it is essential that the load data is compared to the information contained in the Presentence Investigation Report (PSR), and that the information is updated or reconciled as appropriate.

1. REGISTER NUMBER				
2. LAST NAME		3. FIRST NAME		4. MIDDLE
5. SUFFIX		6. RACE		7. SEX
8. ETHNIC ORIGIN		9. DATE OF BIRTH		
10. OFFENSE/SENTENCE				
11. FBI NUMBER			12. SSN NUMBER	
13. STATE OF BIRTH		14. OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH		15. CITIZENSHIP
16. ADDRESS-STREET				
17. CITY		18. STATE	19. ZIP	20. OR FOREIGN COUNTRY
21. HEIGHT: FT ____ IN ____		22. WEIGHT:	23. HAIR COLOR	24. EYE COLOR
25. ARS ASSIGNMENT				

- REGISTER NUMBER.** The U.S. Marshals Service (USM) assigns an eight-digit register number to each inmate with the last three digits denoting the U.S. Marshals' judicial code. The format is five digits, hyphen, three digits.
- LAST NAME.** Twenty-four spaces are provided for the inmate's last name, which must match the name on the Judgment. The first character must be a letter. Each subsequent character must be a letter, space, hyphen, or apostrophe.
- FIRST NAME.** Twelve spaces are provided for the inmate's first name.

NOTE: Only the inmate's committed name (as it appears in

the Judgment) will be entered on the "Load Inmate" transaction. All other names (e.g., true name, aliases, nicknames, maiden name, etc.) will be entered into SENTRY using the "Update Nicknames and Aliases" transaction.

4. **MIDDLE.** Eight spaces are provided for the inmate's middle name.
5. **SUFFIX.** Three spaces are provided for any name suffixes (i.e., Jr., Sr., II). Suffix codes are found in the Name Suffix Code section of the SENTRY General Use Technical Reference Manual (TRM).
6. **RACE.** Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity are set by the Office of Management and Budget. Enter the appropriate code:

<u>CODE</u>	<u>RACE</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
A	Asian	A person having origins in any of the Pacific Islands or any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
B	Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
I	American Indian or Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
W	White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

7. **SEX.** Enter M = Male or F = Female.
8. **ETHNIC ORIGIN.** Enter the appropriate code.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>ETHNIC ORIGIN</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
H	Hispanic or Latino	A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
O	Not Hispanic or Latino	A person who does not meet the above definition.

9. **DATE OF BIRTH.** Ten spaces are provided for the inmate's birth date (MM-DD-YYYY); (e.g., July 2, 1981 = 07-02-1981). If the inmate's birth date is unknown or not available, enter 01-01-1800.
10. **OFFENSE/SENTENCE.** The offense(s), sentence imposed, and docket number (as specified in the Judgment) should be entered in the space provided. Additionally, if the inmate is admitted to another SENTRY facility, care should be taken to preserve existing information.
11. **FBI NUMBER.** Nine spaces are provided for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) number. The FBI number can be any combination of letters and numbers and must be entered without spaces or dashes. It cannot duplicate an existing FBI number in SENTRY. This field must be left blank if the FBI number is unknown at the time the inmate is loaded.
12. **SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (SSN).** Nine spaces are provided for the inmate's SSN. The number must be entered without dashes or spaces. It cannot duplicate an existing SSN in SENTRY. If the SSN is unknown, or the inmate has never been issued a SSN this field must be left blank. In cases where the inmate will not be issued a SSN (i.e., illegal aliens) a back slash may be entered.
13. **STATE OF BIRTH.** Two spaces are provided for the state code for the state in which the inmate was born. If entered, it must be a valid code from the State and Possession Code Table in the SENTRY General Use TRM.
14. **COUNTRY OF BIRTH.** If entered, it must be a valid code from the Country Code Table in the SENTRY General Use TRM.

NOTE: SENTRY will not allow "US" to be entered if a "state of birth" is entered (Item 13 above).

15. **CITIZENSHIP.** Enter the country code that corresponds to the inmate's citizenship. This must be a valid code from the Country Code Table in the SENTRY General Use TRM. Do not rely on the inmate's current place of residence to determine citizenship. Special emphasis must be placed on the accuracy of citizenship at the time of the inmate's admission.
16. **ADDRESS - STREET.** At least twenty-eight spaces are provided for the inmate's street number and name as listed in the PSR as "legal address." Enter any combination of alphanumeric characters.
17. **CITY.** Fifteen spaces are provided for the inmate's city of residence as listed in the PSR as "legal address." If entered, a state or foreign country must be entered.
18. **STATE.** Two spaces are provided for the state code. If entered, it must be a valid state code found under State Possession Code, SENTRY General Use TRM. Enter country code under Item 20 if residence is not in the United States or one of its territories or commonwealths.
19. **ZIP CODE.** Five spaces are provided for the zip code. It must be entered when a state code has been entered. If not available, the city, state, and zip code of the USMS Office assigning the register number will be entered. An accurate zip code is important because it is used by SENTRY to determine mileage between the inmate's legal residence and designated institution.
20. **FOREIGN COUNTRY.** Two spaces are provided for the country code. If entered, it must be a valid country code from the Country Code Table of the SENTRY General Use TRM. "US" may not be entered as the country code. This field must be completed if a state or zip code is not entered in the address field (see Items 18 & 19 above).
21. **HEIGHT.** Height must be entered in a measurement of feet and inches. Values in feet (FT) must be 1 through 9. Values in inches (IN) must be 00 through 11.
22. **WEIGHT.** Weight values must be 001-999 and represent pounds.
23. **HAIR.** Two spaces are provided for the color code. If entered, it must be a valid code found under the Hair Color Code, SENTRY General Use TRM.

24. **EYES.** Two spaces are provided for the color code. If entered, it must be a valid code found under the Eye Color Code, SENTRY General Use TRM.

25. **ARS ASSIGNMENT.** Use a valid SENTRY category assignment, SENTRY General Use TRM.

SECURITY DESIGNATION DATA

The Security Designation Data section (Items 1 to 18) of the Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-337) records sentencing, programing recommendations, and background information from the Judgment, the Statement of Reasons (SOR), and the PSR. This information is used to determine the inmate's security level.

1. JUDGE	2. REC FACILITY	3. REC PROGRAM	4. USM OFFICE
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1. **JUDGE.** Enter the sentencing Judge's last name.

2. **RECOMMENDED FACILITY.** The court may recommend a specific institution or a geographical region for a newly committed inmate. Enter the name of the recommended institution or region. If a specific SENTRY facility code is entered, that facility will appear at the top of the list presented to the Designator for consideration.

3. **RECOMMENDED PROGRAM.** Enter the name or type of any program recommended by the sentencing Judge.

4. **USM OFFICE.** Enter the location of the USM Office (e.g., E/VA-NOR).

5. **VOLUNTARY SURRENDER**

5. VOLUNTARY SURRENDER 0 - NO (-3) - YES	
IF YES, MUST INDICATE: 5a. VOLUNTARY SURRENDER DATE: _____ and 5b. VOLUNTARY SURRENDER LOCATION: _____	

This item allows for the subtraction of three points from the Security Point Total, Item 15, when the Judgment indicates the inmate was allowed to voluntarily surrender. For purposes of this item, voluntary surrender means the inmate was not escorted by a law enforcement officer to either the U.S. Marshals Office or the place of confinement. Additionally, this item applies only to post-sentencing voluntary surrender, and does not include cases where the inmate surrendered to the U.S. Marshals on the same day as sentencing. Voluntary Surrender Credit may only be

applied to the initial term of confinement; it may not be applied to any subsequent Supervised Release, Mandatory Release or parole Violation return to custody.

5a. **VOLUNTARY SURRENDER DATE.** If the court has provided for voluntary surrender, enter the date of the voluntary surrender in this block. If the court provided for voluntary surrender but did not provide a specific date for the surrender, the DSCC will contact the court to establish a mutually agreeable date.

NOTE: In cases where the court allows the inmate to voluntarily surrender but the inmate will not receive (-3) points on this item the date will still be entered on this item.

5b. **VOLUNTARY SURRENDER LOCATION.** The DSCC will note whether the inmate is to voluntarily surrender to the USMS or to the designated institution.

6. **MONTHS TO RELEASE**

6. MONTHS TO RELEASE _____

This item reflects the estimated number of months the inmate is expected to be incarcerated. Consecutive federal sentences will be added together for classification purposes. Federal sentences may have different beginning dates, based on the Judgment Order. There may even be a computation in SENTRY with a beginning date in the future. Based on the inmate's sentence(s), enter the total number of months remaining, less 15% (for sentences over 12 months), and credit for any jail time served. This item is not figured into the security point total but impacts the Sentence Length Public Safety Factor.

Example: An adult convicted of Breaking and Entering under the Sentence Reform Act is sentenced to eight years. The expected length of incarceration is (96 months x 85% = 81.6 months). Round to the nearest whole number to get 82 and subtract any jail time credit (180 days) = 76 months to release.

NOTE: Enter 540 months for death penalty cases, life sentences, and Parolable life sentences for which a parole date has not been established.

7. SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE

7. SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE	0 = LOWEST 1 = LOW MODERATE	3 = MODERATE 5 = HIGH	7 = GREATEST	
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Enter the appropriate number of points that reflect the most severe documented instant offense behavior regardless of the conviction offense. For multiple offenses, the highest score will be used in scoring the current offense. Staff will consider the offense behavior on all sentences, including federal sentences that have a future beginning date or a previous D.C. or state sentence if there was no physical release from custody.

NOTE: This will require DSCC staff to make reasonable efforts to obtain documentation.

Severity is determined by using the Offense Severity Scale (Appendix A).

Example: According to the PSR, the individual was involved in an Assault With Serious Injury (Greatest severity level) but pled guilty to a Simple Assault (Moderate severity level). Assign the points on the basis of the more severe documented behavior, i.e., assign 7 points (Greatest severity level).

In determining "Severity of Current Offense" staff must review the Statement of Reasons (SOR) and ensure the information provided is appropriately used in classifying the inmate.

Example: According to the PSR the individual was involved in a drug conspiracy responsible for distribution of 31 grams of Cocaine Base "Crack", but was individually only responsible for 2 grams, he/she would be scored as Moderate Severity for this item. However, the SOR, indicates the Sentencing Judge found the individual responsible for less than 1 gram; therefore, the appropriate scoring should be Low Moderate severity.

• **PROCEDURES FOR PAROLE, MANDATORY RELEASE, SPECIAL PAROLE TERM, OR SUPERVISED RELEASE VIOLATORS**

If the violation was the result of new criminal conduct, regardless of conviction status, use the new criminal conduct for scoring "Severity of Current Offense" (see Appendix A). If the violation behavior was a technical violation, score the "Severity of Current Offense" as Low Moderate.

The original offense behavior which occurred prior to the violation is considered past behavior and is not used in determining "Severity of Current Offense."

● PROCEDURES FOR PROBATION VIOLATORS

The original offense behavior that resulted in probation should be used for scoring "Severity of Current Offense" (see Appendix A). However, if the new criminal conduct (violation behavior) is more severe than the original offense behavior, then use this behavior for scoring "Severity of Current Offense." **The most severe documented behavior between the original offense and the violation behavior will be used for scoring "Severity of Current Offense."**

8. CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE

8. CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE	0 = 0-1 2 = 2-3	4 = 4-6 6 = 7-9	8 = 10-12 10 = 13 +	
8a. SOURCE OF DOCUMENTED CRIMINAL HISTORY	_____ - PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT _____ - NCIC III			

Enter the appropriate number of Criminal History Points (CHP). SENTRY will automatically convert the CHP to the Bureau's Criminal History Score (CHS).

The CHS is derived from the US Sentencing Guidelines Criminal History Points, as reflected in the final judgment and the SOR. If not found in either the Judgment or SOR, use the points assessed by the USPO in the PSR.

In some cases the Criminal History Points are not available (i.e., when the PSR is waived, on offenses committed prior to November 1, 1987, state cases, and military and D.C. Code offenders). Under these circumstances the Criminal History Score will be derived from the criminal history documented in the NCIC III Report according to the following procedures:

- (a) Add 3 points for each prior sentence of imprisonment exceeding one year and one month;
- (b) Add 2 points for each prior sentence of imprisonment of at least sixty days not counted in (a);
- (c) Add 1 point for each prior conviction not counted in (a) or (b), up to a total of 4 points for this item; and,

- (d) Add 2 points if the instant offense is a revocation accompanied by a new state or federal conviction, or if the instant offense occurred while under federal supervision including incarceration, probation, parole or supervised release.

The documentation used to assess the Criminal History Points must be provided as specified in all cases.

9. HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

9. HISTORY OF VIOLENCE	NONE	>15 YEARS	10-15 YEARS	5-10 YEARS	<5 YEARS	
MINOR	0	1	1	3	5	
SERIOUS	0	2	4	6	7	

Enter the appropriate number of points that reflect any history of violence, considering only those acts for which there are documented findings of guilt (i.e., DHO, Court, Parole, Mandatory Release, or Supervised Release Violation). This item includes the individual's entire background of criminal violence, excluding the current term of confinement.

Exception: Any institution disciplinary hearing (UDC or DHO) finding that a prohibited act was committed during the current term of confinement will be scored as a history item. DSCC staff must review the Chronological Disciplinary Record (CDR) for inmates who were previously housed in a federal institution or contract facility. Any violent act(s) reflected on the CDR must be scored as a history item. State disciplinary findings must be scored unless there is documentation that the state disciplinary proceedings did not afford due process protection to the inmate.

Severity of violence is determined by the offense behavior regardless of the conviction/finding of guilt offense. History of Violence points combine both seriousness and recency of prior violent incidents to assess the propensity for future violence. Therefore, if there is more than one incident of violence, score the combination of seriousness and recency that yields the highest point score. Prior periods of incarceration will be considered a "history" item if the inmate was physically released from custody and then returned to serve either a violation or a new sentence. In determining time frames, use the date of the documented behavior. Documented information from a juvenile, Youth Corrections Act (YCA) or District of Columbia Youth Rehabilitation Act (DCYRA) adjudication can be used unless the record has been expunged or vacated.

Minor History of Violence - Aggressive or intimidating behavior which is not likely to cause serious bodily harm or death (e.g.,

simple assault, fights, domestic disputes, etc.) There must be a finding of guilt.

Serious History of Violence - Aggressive or intimidating behavior which is likely to cause serious bodily harm or death (e.g., aggravated assault, domestic violence, intimidation involving a weapon, incidents involving arson or explosives, rape, etc.). There must be a finding of guilt.

Example: If an offender was found guilty of homicide 20 years ago and a simple assault 3 years ago, assign 5 points for the simple assault. Or in another case, the offender had guilty findings for homicide 12 years ago; aggravated assault 8 years ago; and fighting 2 years ago, score 6 points for the aggravated assault 8 years ago.

NOTE: Attempted suicide, self-mutilation and possession of weapons are not applicable behaviors for History of Violence scoring. In addition, verbal threats (such as Code 203- Threatening Bodily Harm) are to be viewed as minor violence.

10. HISTORY OF ESCAPE OR ATTEMPTS

10. HISTORY OF ESCAPE OR ATTEMPTS	NONE	>15 YEARS	10-15 YEARS	5-10 YEARS	<5 YEARS	
MINOR	0	1	1	2	3	
SERIOUS	0	3(S)	3(S)	3(S)	3(S)	

Enter the appropriate number of points that reflect the escape history of the individual considering only those acts for which there are documented findings of guilt (i.e., DHO, Court, Parole, Mandatory Release, or Supervised Release Violation). Escape history includes the individual's entire background of escapes or attempts to escape from confinement, or absconding from community supervision, excluding the current term of confinement.

Exception: Any institution disciplinary hearing (UDC or DHO) finding that a prohibited act was committed during the current term of confinement will be scored as a history item. DSCC staff must review the Chronological Disciplinary Record (CDR) for inmates who were previously housed in a federal institution or contract facility. Any escape(s) or attempt(s) reflected on the CDR must be scored as a history item. State disciplinary findings are to be scored unless there is documentation that the state disciplinary proceedings did not afford due process protection to the inmate.

Fleeing or Eluding Arrest, Failure to Appear for traffic violations, Absconding, runaways from foster homes and similar

behavior should not to be scored under the Escape History item, even if clearly documented, but should be considered on a case-by-case basis under the Management Variable "Greater Security." Failure to Appear or Flight to Avoid Prosecution for any offense however, must be counted when there is a documented finding of guilt.

In determining time frames, use the date of the documented occurrence. Documented information from a juvenile, YCA, or DCYRA adjudication can be used unless the record has been expunged or vacated.

Minor History of Escape - An escape from an open institution or program (e.g., minimum security facility, CCC, furlough) not involving any actual or threat of violence. Also includes military AWOL, Bail Reform Act, Flight to Avoid Prosecution, and Absconding from Community Supervision. There must be a finding of guilt except as previously noted.

Serious History of Escape - An escape from secure custody with or without threat of violence. Also includes escapes from an open facility or program with actual threat of violence. There must be a finding of guilt. S = 3 points and requires application of PSF L.

11. TYPE OF DETAINER

11. TYPE OF DETAINER	0 - NONE	3 - MODERATE	7 - GREATEST	
	1 - LOWEST/LOW	5 - HIGH		

Enter the appropriate number of points that reflect detainer status. Refer to the Offense Severity Scale, Appendix A. Determination is based on the offense of the most serious detainer.

- If there is a pending charge, points based on the documented behavior are assigned on the "Type of Detainer" item. If the pending charges or detainer involve a probation violation, use the most severe documented behavior in the original offense as the basis for assigning points in scoring the detainer.

If law enforcement officials indicate a firm intent to lodge a detainer, consider it lodged. Score a concurrent state sentence as a detainer only if it is expected that the state sentence will exceed the federal sentence. However, score consecutive state sentences, lodged state detainers, and/or state parole violation terms/warrants as detainers.

- Consecutive federal sentences are ordinarily not lodged as detainers because federal sentences are computed as they are received. If there is more than one sentence, the most severe offense will be used as "Severity of Current Offense."

Example: For an individual with two detainers for Violation of Firearms Act (Moderate severity level) and one for Extortion (High severity level), use High = 5 points and enter "5".

- No points will be awarded for U.S. Parole Commission warrants (adjudicated or unadjudicated). However, the original offense behavior will be factored into the criminal history points and the violation behavior (including new offense behavior) will be scored as the instant offense.
- No points will be awarded for ICE detainers. However, each case will be carefully reviewed to determine whether the PSF for Deportable Alien is applicable.

12. AGE

12. AGE	0 = 55 and over 2 = 36 through 54	4 = 25 through 35 8 = 24 or less	
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SENTRY will automatically enter the appropriate number of points based on the inmate's date of birth. Staff do not have to manually enter an offender's age or points on the BP-337. If the offenders date of birth is unknown, SENTRY will default to a score of 4 points.

13. EDUCATION LEVEL

13. EDUCATION LEVEL	0 = Verified High School Degree or GED 1 = Enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in GED Program 2 = No verified High School Degree/GED and not participating in GED Program	
13a. HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED		

Enter the appropriate number of points that reflect the inmate's verified education level at the time of designation.

In addition to the points assigned for the education level, the highest grade completed (HGC) will also be recorded on the BP-337. For example, an inmate who began, but did not complete the 7th grade will be given a 6 in the HGC field. Similarly, a GED will be given a 12, a college graduate a 16, a Master's degree an 18, and a Ph.D. a 21 (the maximum allowed) in the HGC field. The

value entered for the HGC should, unless missing, be consistent with the points assessed for the inmates education level. If missing, enter a "U" for unknown.

14. DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE

14. DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE	0 = Never/>5 Years	1 = <5 Years	
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Enter the appropriate number of points that reflect drug or alcohol abuse by the inmate. Examples of drug or alcohol abuse include: a conviction of a drug or alcohol related offense, a parole or probation violation based on drug or alcohol abuse, positive drug test, a DUI, detoxification, etc. Absent any information similar to the above, an inmate's self-report is sufficient to score this item. If this information is unknown enter a "U" and the item will be scored as zero.

15. SECURITY POINT TOTAL

15. SECURITY POINT TOTAL	
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Enter the sum of Items 5 through 14.

16. PUBLIC SAFETY FACTORS

16. PUBLIC SAFETY FACTORS	A-NONE B-DISRUPTIVE GROUP (males only) C-GREATEST SEVERITY OFFENSE (males only) F-SEX OFFENDER G-THREAT TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS H-DEPORTABLE ALIEN	I-SENTENCE LENGTH (males only) K-VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (females only) L-SERIOUS ESCAPE M-PRISON DISTURBANCE N-JUVENILE VIOLENCE O-SERIOUS TELEPHONE ABUSE	
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See Chapter 5, pages 7-13 for a description of Public Safety Factors and their application.

17. REMARKS

17. REMARKS

A brief explanation of the current offense(s) is required in the "Remarks" section. Similarly, Pre-Sentence Investigation Report information relevant to other scoring items that may have an impact on the designation process or the transportation of the inmate (e.g., medical or psychiatric information, or arrest behavior with no conviction) must also be noted in this section. Refer to Appendix C, Standard Abbreviations/Terms. Also, the

individual scoring the case will enter his or her initials at the end of the "Remarks" section.

18. OMDT REFERRAL

18. OMDT REFERRAL (YES/NO) _____

The Medical Designator, Office of Medical Designations Transportation (OMDT), must review all cases in which there is a physical or mental health concern. Enter "Y" (yes) or N (no) in this category. The response will determine which daily log will reflect the designation information.

DESIGNATION AND SENTENCE COMPUTATION CENTER ACTION - INITIAL DESIGNATION

It is extremely important for Designators to communicate on a regular basis to ensure that designation decisions are consistent. The Correctional Programs Division encourages the need for communication and consistency to all Designators.

- 1. FACILITY DESIGNATED.** Enter the mnemonic code for the institution designated (Refer to "Enter Initial Designation," SENTRY General Use TRM).
- 2. CUSTODY ASSIGNMENT.** Enter the initial custody assignment in accordance with Table 4-1.

Table 4-1

LEVEL OF INSTITUTION INITIALLY DESIGNATED	INITIAL CUSTODY ASSIGNMENT
Minimum	OUT
Low	IN
Medium	IN
High	IN, unless initial designation is to USP Marion or ADX Florence, in which case the initial custody assignment is MAXIMUM.
Administrative	IN, unless inmate is Minimum security level and designation was not for security reasons, in which case the initial custody assignment is OUT.

3. **DESIGNATOR.** The Designator will enter his or her initials.
4. **REASON FOR DESIGNATION.** Designators will use this section to document whether the primary reason for designation was for security reasons or for management reasons.
 - Enter "S" if the inmate's security level is the primary reason for designation and the placement is within normal guidelines. If "S" is entered, SENTRY will not permit an entry in the "Management Reason" field.
 - Enter "M" if a Management Variable is the primary reason for designation and placement is outside normal guidelines. When "M" is entered, you must enter the appropriate Management Variable(s) (e.g., B = Judicial Recommendation, D = Release Residence, etc.) under the Management Reason item. While one MGTV is generally sufficient, a maximum of three MGTVs may be entered into SENTRY. In the unlikely event that an inmate's designation facility is inconsistent with his or her MSL, at least one additional non-MSL MGTV must be added to support and explain the inconsistency.
 - When it is necessary to place an inmate at a particular institution temporarily in order to receive a parole hearing, a secondary designation is required. The DSCC will notify the Warden of the secondary institution via GroupWise. Following the hearing, the institution where the inmate was first placed should review the secondary designation and contact the DSCC if the results of the hearing indicate that a change in the secondary designation is required.
5. **MANAGEMENT VARIABLES.** See Chapter 5, pages 1-6 for a description of Management Variables and their application.
6. **REMARKS.** The Designator will enter any relevant information not already recorded that may have an impact on the designation process or the transportation of the inmate.

BP-337 INMATE LOAD AND SECURITY DESIGNATION FORM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

INMATE LOAD DATA				
1. REGISTER NUMBER				
2. LAST NAME		3. FIRST NAME		4. MIDDLE
5. SUFFIX	6. RACE		7. SEX	8. ETHNIC ORIGIN
9. DATE OF BIRTH				
10. OFFENSE/SENTENCE				
11. FBI NUMBER			12. SSN NUMBER	
13. STATE OF BIRTH		14. OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH		15. CITIZENSHIP
16. ADDRESS-STREET				
17. CITY				
18. STATE		19. ZIP		20. OR FOREIGN COUNTRY
21. HEIGHT FT IN		22. WEIGHT LBS		23. HAIR COLOR
24. EYE COLOR				
25. ARS ASSIGNMENT				
SECURITY DESIGNATION DATA				
1. JUDGE		2. REC FACILITY		3. REC PROGRAM
4. USM OFFICE		5. VOLUNTARY SURRENDER STATUS		
0 = NO		(-3) = YES		
IF YES, MUST INDICATE: 5a. VOLUNTARY SURRENDER DATE: _____				
5b. VOLUNTARY SURRENDER LOCATION: _____				
6. MONTHS TO RELEASE				
7. SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE		0 = LOWEST		3 = MODERATE
1 = LOW MODERATE		5 = HIGH		7 = GREATEST
8. CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE		0 = 0-1		4 = 4-6
2 = 2-3		6 = 7-9		8 = 10-12
				10 = 13 +
8a. SOURCE OF DOCUMENTED CRIMINAL HISTORY				
- PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT or - NCIC III				
9. HISTORY OF VIOLENCE		NONE		>15 YEARS
MINOR		0		10-15 YEARS
SERIOUS		0		5-10 YEARS
				<5 YEARS
				0
				1
				2
				3
				4
				5
				6
				7
10. HISTORY OF ESCAPE OR ATTEMPTS		NONE		>10 YEARS
MINOR		0		>10 YEARS
SERIOUS		0		5-10 YEARS
				<5 YEARS
				0
				1
				2
				3
				3(S)
11. TYPE OF DETAINER		0 = NONE		3 = MODERATE
1 = LOWEST/LOW/MODERATE		5 = HIGH		7 = GREATEST
12. AGE		0 = 55 and over		4 = 25 through 35
2 = 36 through 54		8 = 24 or less		
13. EDUCATION LEVEL				
0 = Verified High School Degree or GED				
1 = Enrolled in and making satisfactory progress in GED Program				
2 = No verified High School Degree/GED and not participating in GED Program				
13a. HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED				
14. DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE				
0 = Never/>5 Years				
1 = <5 Years				
15. SECURITY POINT TOTAL				
16. PUBLIC SAFETY FACTORS				
A-NONE				
B-DISRUPTIVE GROUP (males only)				
C-GREATEST SEVERITY OFFENSE (males only)				
F-SEX OFFENDER				
G-THREAT TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS				
H-DEPORTABLE ALIEN				
I-SENTENCE LENGTH (males only)				
K-VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (females only)				
L-SERIOUS ESCAPE				
M-PRISON DISTURBANCE				
N-JUVENILE VIOLENCE				
O-SERIOUS TELEPHONE ABUSE				
17. REMARKS				
18. OMDT REFERRAL (YES/NO)				

PUBLIC SAFETY FACTORS

A Public Safety Factor (PSF) is relevant factual information regarding the inmate's current offense, sentence, criminal history or institutional behavior that requires additional security measures be employed to ensure the safety and protection of the public. Public Safety Factors are normally applied on the Inmate Load and Security Designation Form (BP-337) prior to an inmate's initial assignment to an institution, however, additions or deletions may be made at anytime there after via the Custody Classification Form, (BP-338). A maximum of three PSFs may be applied, however if more than three apply, those which would provide the greatest security and public safety will be utilized.

CODE PSF - DESCRIPTION

A **None.** No Public Safety Factors apply.

B **Disruptive Group.** A male inmate who is a validated member of a Disruptive Group identified in the Central Inmate Monitoring System will be housed in a High security level institution, unless the PSF has been waived.

At the time of initial designation, if the Presentence Investigation Report or other documentation identifies the inmate as a possible member of one of the Central Inmate Monitoring Disruptive Groups, DSCC staff will enter a PSF on the BP-337. However, DSCC staff will not enter the CIM assignment "Disruptive Group." Upon loading this PSF on a not-yet-validated member, DSCC staff will (1) make a notation in the Remarks Section to indicate the need for validation upon arrival at the institution, and (2) notify the Central Office Intelligence Section, via GroupWise, to advise them of the inmate's status. Upon the inmate's arrival at the designated institution, the intake screener will notify the institution's Special Investigation Supervisor of the inmate's PSF, to initiate the validation process.

C **Greatest Severity Offense.** A male inmate whose current term of confinement falls into the "Greatest Severity" range according to the Offense Severity Scale (Appendix A) will be housed in at least a Low security level institution, unless the PSF has been waived.

CODE PSF - DESCRIPTION

F Sex Offender. A male or female inmate whose behavior in the current term of confinement or prior history includes one or more of the following elements will be housed in at least a Low security level institution, unless the PSF has been waived. A conviction is not required for application of this PSF if the Presentence Investigation Report (PSR), or other official documentation, clearly indicates the following behavior occurred in the current term of confinement or prior criminal history. If the case was dismissed or nolle prosequi, application of this PSF cannot be entered. However, in the case where an inmate was charged with an offense that included one of the following elements, but as a result of a plea bargain was not convicted, application of this PSF should be entered.

Example: According to the PSR, the inmate was specifically described as being involved in a Sexual Assault but pled guilty to Simple Assault. Based on the documented behavior, application of this PSF should be entered:

- (1) Engaging in sexual contact with another person without obtaining permission to do so (forcible rape, sexual assault or sexual battery);
- (2) Possession, distribution or mailing of child pornography or related paraphernalia;
- (3) Any sexual contact with a minor or other person physically or mentally incapable of granting consent (indecent liberties with a minor, statutory rape, sexual abuse of the mentally ill, rape by administering a drug or substance);
- (4) Any sexual act or contact not identified above that is aggressive or abusive in nature (e.g., rape by instrument, encouraging use of a minor for prostitution purposes, incest, etc.). Examples may be documented by state or Bureau of Prisons' incident reports, clear NCIC entries, or other official documentation;
- (5) Attempts are to be treated as if the sexual act or contact was completed; and/or,
- (6) Any offense referenced in the Sex Offender Notification and Registration Program Statement.

CODE PSF - DESCRIPTION

- G** **Threat to Government Officials.** A male or female inmate classified with a Central Inmate Monitoring assignment of Threat to Government Official will be housed in at least a Low security level institution, unless the PSF has been waived.
- H** **Deportable Alien.** A male or female inmate who is not a citizen of the United States. All long-term detainees will have this PSF applied. When applied, the inmate or the long-term detainee shall be housed in at least a Low security level institution.
- The PSF shall not be applied, or shall be removed when the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) have determined that deportation proceedings are unwarranted or there is a finding not to deport at the completion of deportation proceedings. The Institution Hearing Program CMA of NO IHP or IHP CMP ND will then be applied. Additionally, the PSF shall not be applied if the inmate has been naturalized as a United States citizen.
- I** **Sentence Length.** A male inmate with more than ten years remaining to serve will be housed in at least a Low security level institution unless the PSF has been waived.
- A male inmate with more than 20 years remaining to serve will be housed in at least a Medium security level institution, unless the PSF has been waived.
- A male inmate with more than 30 years remaining to serve (including non-parolable LIFE sentences) will be housed in a High security level institution unless the PSF has been waived.
- K** **Violent Behavior.** A female inmate whose current term of confinement or history involves two convictions (or findings of commission of a prohibited act by the DHO) for serious incidents of violence within the last five years will be assigned to at least a Low security level institution, unless the PSF has been waived.

CODE PSF - DESCRIPTION

- L** **Serious Escape.** A **female** inmate who has been involved in a serious escape within the last ten years, including the current term of confinement, will be assigned to the Carswell Administrative Unit, unless the PSF has been waived.
- A **male** inmate who has escaped from a secure facility (prior or instant offense) with or without the threat of violence or who escapes from an open institution or program with a threat of violence will be housed in at least a Medium security level institution, unless the PSF has been waived.
- M** **Prison Disturbance.** A **male** or **female** inmate who was involved in a serious incident of violence within the institution and was found guilty of the prohibited act(s) of Engaging, Encouraging a Riot, or acting in furtherance of such as described in, but not limited to institution disciplinary codes such as 103, 105, 106, 107, ■■■, 213 or 218. Such a finding must be in conjunction with a period of simultaneous institution disruptions. Males will be housed in at least a HIGH security level institution and females will be assigned to the Carswell Administrative Unit, unless the PSF has been waived.
- N** **Juvenile Violence.** A **male** or **female** offender, currently of juvenile age, who has any documented single instance of violent behavior, past or present, which resulted in a conviction, a delinquency adjudication, or finding of guilt. Violence is defined as aggressive behavior causing serious bodily harm or death or aggressive or intimidating behavior likely to cause serious bodily harm or death (e.g., aggravated assault, intimidation involving a weapon, or arson).
- O** **Serious Telephone Abuse.** A **male** or **female** inmate who utilizes the telephone to further criminal activities or promote illicit organizations and who meets the criteria outlined below, must be assigned a PSF for Serious Telephone Abuse. A conviction is **not required** for the PSF if the Presentence Investigation Report (PSR) or other official documentation clearly indicates that the above behavior occurred or was attempted. An inmate who meets this criteria must be housed in at

least a Low security level institution, unless the PSF is waived.

The PSF should be entered if any **one** of the following criteria applies.

(1) PSR or comparable documentation reveals the inmate was involved in criminal activity facilitated by the telephone who:

- meets the definition of a leader/organizer or primary motivator; or
- utilized the telephone to communicate threats of bodily injury, death, assaults, or homicides; or
- utilized the telephone to conduct significant fraudulent activity (actual or attempted) in an institution; or
- leader/organizer who utilized the telephone to conduct significant fraudulent activity (actual or attempted) in the community; or,
- arranged narcotic/alcohol introductions while confined in an institution.

(2) Federal law enforcement officials or a U.S. Attorney's Office notifies the Bureau of Prisons of a significant concern and need to monitor an inmate's telephone calls;

(3) The inmate has been found guilty of a 100 or 200 level offense code for telephone abuse.

NOTE: 200 level offense codes will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

(4) A Bureau of Prisons official has reasonable suspicion and/or documented intelligence supporting telephone abuse.

NOTE: Any inmate who is assigned the Serious Telephone Abuse PSF may be subject to telephone restriction in accordance with the Telephone Regulations for Inmates Program Statement.

Table 5-3

SECURITY DESIGNATION TABLE (FEMALES)		
INMATE SECURITY LEVEL ASSIGNMENTS BASED ON CLASSIFICATION SCORE AND PUBLIC SAFETY FACTORS		
Security Point Total	Public Safety Factors	Inmate Security Level
0 - 15	No Public Safety Factors Deportable Alien Juvenile Violence Serious Telephone Abuse Sex Offender Threat to Government Officials Violent Behavior Prison Disturbance Serious Escape	Minimum Low Low Low Low Low Low High High
16 - 30	No Public Safety Factors Prison Disturbance Serious Escape	Low High High
31 +		High

approved institution transfer code. The method of transportation is at the discretion of the Warden. Should a change in DST be required, DSCC staff will make the change in SENTRY prior to the inmate's arrival at the designated institution.

If the transfer is denied, DSCC staff will indicate the denial on the "Update Inmate Remarks" screen and will also delete the "W REDES" from SENTRY. Unit staff should closely monitor SENTRY for deletions of the "W REDES" transaction.

1. **INSTITUTION CLASSIFICATION TRANSFERS.** These transfers are typically referred to as either "Lesser Security" (Code 308) transfers or "Greater Security" (Code 307) transfers.

a. **Security Level Changes**

(1) When a decrease in the inmate's security level is indicated by the Custody Classification Form, transfer of the inmate to a lower security level institution should be considered.

(2) Likewise, an increased security level may be indicated in a similar fashion. The security total may increase to a higher security level range.

If an updated security scoring, combined with Public Safety Factors, indicate that an inmate is rated at a different security level, the inmate must be referred to the DSCC for either transfer or application of a Management Variable. For example, if an inmate in a Low security level institution is reclassified to Minimum security, the case must be referred for transfer or application of a Management Variable. If transfer is denied, DSCC staff will apply an appropriate Management Variable and add a Management Security Level, if applicable.

b. **Custody Level Changes.** During an inmate's custody review, a custody level may be increased or decreased (ordinarily, only one level at a time) indicating a transfer is appropriate. For example:

(1) A Medium security level inmate has OUT custody, and becomes eligible for COMMUNITY custody. If the Unit Team decides to reduce custody, the inmate would normally be referred for redesignation to a Low or Minimum security level facility, since Medium security level institutions do not house COMMUNITY custody inmates. If approved for transfer by the DSCC, the Management Variable of Lesser Security will be applied and the Management Security Level will be changed accordingly.

(2) An inmate's transfer to a higher security institution could be triggered by an increase in custody needs. For example, a Medium security level inmate with IN custody becomes eligible for a custody increase. The team agrees to increase the custody to Maximum. Since Medium security level facilities are not authorized to house Maximum custody inmates, the inmate must be referred for transfer to a High security level institution and the MSL changed in accordance with the application of an MGTV.

2. NEARER RELEASE TRANSFERS (Code 313). Nearer release transfers move the inmate closer to their legal residence or release destination, consistent with their security level. Inmates may be considered for a nearer release transfer only after serving 18 consecutive months of clear conduct in a general population. Nearer release transfers should be incorporated with "Lesser Security" transfers whenever possible. Once the inmate has been transferred within 500 miles of his or her release residence, no further referrals will be made for nearer release transfer consideration.

Transfer to a facility in an area other than the inmate's legal residence or sentencing district may be considered by the inmate's Unit Team provided the inmate can provide strong evidence of community and/or family support. Institution staff should use sound correctional judgment when reviewing such requests for transfer to ensure the transfer is consistent with guidelines established in this chapter.

Inmates with an Order for Deportation, an Order of Removal, an ICE detainer for an unadjudicated offense(s) or an ICE detainer for a hearing will not be transferred for nearer release purposes since they will be returning to the community outside, rather than inside, the United States upon release.

3. WITSEC TRANSFERS. All movement of Witness Security cases is coordinated exclusively through the Inmate Monitoring Section of the Correctional Programs Branch, Central Office. Witness Security cases will not be transferred without authorization from that office. Witness Security inmates who require medical or mental health treatment at a medical center must also be approved by the Medical Designator.

If the inmate is classified as a WITSEC case, a copy of the medical referral will be sent simultaneously to the Inmate Monitoring Section (IMS) and the Medical Designator. The Inmate Monitoring Section will coordinate with the OMDT regarding an appropriate placement. Placement will be based on available medical resources, security needs, bed space availability, and

11. **PRE-RELEASE TRANSFERS.** Inmates in federal and contract institutions may be transferred to CCCs in accordance with the Program Statement Community Corrections Center (CCC) Utilization and Transfer Procedure. Inmates who have been approved for CCC referral and are otherwise appropriate for camp placement are to be transferred to a camp for intermediate placement if at all practicable. Inmates should be encouraged to complete all or most of the Institution Release Preparation Program at the parent institution prior to transfer.

The parent institution is to complete the CCC referral packet and the camp should be closer to the inmate's release residence. This process should be completed to allow the inmate a minimum of a 60-day placement at the camp prior to the reporting date at the CCC. CCC referrals may be made 12 to 18 months in advance of an anticipated reporting date with the concurrence of local CCM offices. A notation that the CCC referral was made with a specific projected placement date should be included in the request for institution transfer, and the transfer request should be prepared at the same time as the CCC referral.

12. **TRANSFERS FROM CCC'S.** When an inmate fails to meet the conditions of CCC placement, the CCM should designate the inmate to the parent institution with consideration given to the following criteria for designation:

- (a) local manday detention rates;
- (b) availability of Bureau Detention Centers;
- (c) budgetary constraints;
- (d) projected release date; and,
- (e) distance to parent facility.

When returning the inmate to the parent institution is not cost effective, the Community Corrections Office will refer the case to the DSCC for designation. DSCC staff, will make the designation, and should consider the closest institution commensurate with the inmate's security needs. When the DSCC designates the inmate to a facility, DSCC staff will notify the parent institution to facilitate the forwarding of the central file.

13. **LONG-TERM DETAINEES.** The authority for the redesignation of long-term detainees rests with the Detention Services Branch, Correctional Programs Division, Central Office. Refer to the current Program Statement Marisol Cuban Detainees for transfer procedures. Transfers for medical or mental health treatment however, shall be referred to the Central Office Medical Designator. Marisol Cubans who are sentenced, and therefore not detainees, are handled in a routine fashion by DSCC staff.

OFFENSE SEVERITY SCALE

GREATEST SEVERITY

Aircraft Piracy - placing plane or passengers in danger
Arson - substantial risk of death or bodily injury
Assault - serious bodily injury intended or permanent or life threatening bodily injury resulting)
Car Jacking - any
Drug Offense - see criteria below*
Escape - closed institution, secure custody, force or weapons used
Espionage - treason, sabotage, or related offenses
Explosives - risk of death or bodily injury
Extortion - weapon or threat of violence
Homicide or Voluntary Manslaughter - any
Kidnaping - abduction, unlawful restraint, demanding or receiving ransom money
Robbery - any
Sexual offenses - rape, sodomy, incest, carnal knowledge, transportation with coercion or force for commercial purposes
Toxic Substances/Chemicals: - weapon to endanger human life
Weapons - distribution of automatic weapons, exporting sophisticated weaponry, brandishing or threatening use of a weapon

* Any **drug offender** whose current offense includes the following criteria will be scored in the Greatest severity category:

The offender was part of an organizational network and he or she organized or maintained ownership interest/profits from **large-scale** drug activity,

*****AND*****

The drug amount equals or exceeds the amount below:

Cocaine - greater than or equal to 10,000 gm, 10 K, or 22 lb
Cocaine Base "Crack" - greater than or equal to 31 gm
Hashish - greater than or equal to 250,000 gm, 250 K, or 551 lb
Marijuana - greater than or equal to 620,000 gm, 620 K, or 1,367 lb
PCP - greater than or equal to 100,000 mg, 100 gm, or 20,000 dosage units
Heroin or Opiates - greater than or equal to 2,000 gm, 2 K, or 4.4 lb
Methamphetamine - greater than or equal to 16,000 gm, 17 K, or 35 lbs
Other illicit drugs: - Amphetamine, Barbiturates, LSD, etc. greater than or equal to 250,000 dosage units

HIGH SEVERITY

Arson - other
Cruelty to Children - any
Drugs (For Females only)
 Cocaine - greater than or equal to 10,000 gm, 10 K,
 Or 22 lb
 Cocaine Base "Crack" - greater than or equal to 31 gm
 Hashish - greater than or equal to 250,000 gm, 250 K,
 Or 551 lb
 Marijuana - greater than or equal to 620,000 gm, 620 K,
 Or 1,367 lb
 PCP - greater than or equal to 100,000 mg, 100 gm, or
 20,000 dosage units
 Heroin or Opiates - greater than or equal to 2,000 gm,
 2 K, or 4.4 lb
 Methamphetamine - greater than or equal to 16,000 gm,
 17 K, or 35 lb
 Other illicit drugs - Amphetamine, Barbiturates, LSD
 etc. - greater than or equal to 250,000 dosage units
Explosives - other
Extortion - other
Involuntary manslaughter - includes vehicular homicide
Residential Burglary - with evidence that occupants were in
 dwelling during the commission of the offense
Rioting - any
Sexual Offenses - sexual exploitation of children, unlawful
 sexual conduct with a minor, pornography
Stalking - any
Threatening Communications - with conduct evidencing intent to
 carry out such threat
Toxic Substances/Chemicals - other

MODERATE SEVERITY

Assault - other
Auto Theft - any
Breaking and Entering - any
Burglary - other
Child Abandonment - any
Contempt of Court - criminal contempt
Drugs Cocaine - greater than or equal to 400 gm, .4 K, or .88 lb
Cocaine Base "Crack" - greater than or equal to 1 gm
Hashish - greater than or equal to 11,000 gm, 11 K, or 24 lb
Marijuana - greater than or equal to 25,000 gm, 25 K, or 55 lb
PCP - greater than or equal to 4,000 mg, 4 gm, or .14 oz
Heroin or Opiates - greater than or equal to 80 gm, .08 K, or .18 lb
Methamphetamine - greater than or equal to 667 gm, .67 K, or 1.47 lb
Other illicit drugs - Amphetamine, Barbiturates, LSD, etc. greater than or equal to 10,000 dosage units, .05 K, or .11 lb
Escape - walkaway from open institution, failure to appear/bail reform act, no threat of violence involved
Immigration Offenses - transportation of unlawful aliens
Obstruction of Justice - any
Property Offenses - over \$250,000, includes theft, fraud, tax evasion, forgery, currency offenses
Sexual Offenses - other
Weapons - other

LOW-MODERATE SEVERITY

Bigamy - Polygamy
Drugs Cocaine - less than 400 gm, .4 K, or .88 lb
Cocaine Base "Crack" - less than 1 gm
Hashish - less than 11,000 gm, 11 K, or 24 lb
Marijuana - less than 25,000 gm, 25 K, or 55 lb
PCP - less than 4,000 mg, 4 gm, or .14 oz
Heroin or Opiates - less than 80 gm, .08 K, or .18 lb
Methamphetamine - less than 667 gm, .67 K, or 1.47 lb
Other illicit drugs - Amphetamine, Barbiturates, LSD, etc., less than 10,000 dosage units, .05 K, or .11 lb
Indecent Exposure - indecent acts, lewd behavior
Immigration Offenses - other
Post-Release Supervision Violation - technical, administrative
Property Offenses - valued between \$2,000 and \$250,000)

LOWEST SEVERITY
Drugs - personal use Gambling Law Violation - any Liquor Law Violation - any Property Offenses - less than \$2,000 Suspicion - any Traffic Laws - any Vagrancy - any Vandalism - any

MARIJUANA EQUIVALENT CHART	
DRUG	MARIJUANA EQUIVALENT
1 gm of Heroin	1000 gm
1 gm of Cocaine Powder	200 gm
1 gm of Methamphetamine	2000 gm
1 gm of LSD	100,000 gm
1 gm of "crack" cocaine	20,000 gm
1 gm of Hashish Oil	50 gm
For other drug equivalents, please refer to the U.S. Sentencing Commission Guidelines Manual.	

MEASUREMENT CONVERSION TABLE	
1 oz = 28.35 gm	1 gm = 1 ml (liquid)
1 lb = 453.6 gm	1 liter = 1,000 ml
1 lb = 0.4536 kg	1 kg = 1,000 gm
1 gal = 3.785 liters	1 gm = 1,000 mg
1 qt = 0.946 liters	1 grain = 64.8 mg

Voluntary surrender: -3

Severity level Moderate (obstruction) ³ High (ex offense) ⁵

Criminal history score: 0

History of violence: 0

History of escape: 0

Detainer: 0

Age: 2

Education: 0

Highest Grade Completed 12

Drug use: 0

Security point total:

If classified as moderate offense: ~~3~~ total of 2

If classified as high offense: total of 4

Public Safety ^{factor} ~~Offense~~:
F: sexual contact with a minor

In this case: Inmate security level: Low
unless they waive the PSF