

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 addendum behavior between the original offense~~ "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 - PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT CRIMINAL HISTORY _____ - 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	MINOR	NONE	>15 YEARS	10-15 YEARS	5-10 YEARS	<5 YEARS	
	SERIOUS	0	1	1	3	5	
		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	MINOR	NONE	>15 YEARS	10-15 YEARS	5-10 YEARS	<5 YEARS	
	0	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 1 = LOWEST/LOW MODERATE	3 = MODERATE 5 = HIGH	7 = GREATEST	
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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

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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