

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 (JJDP) 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.