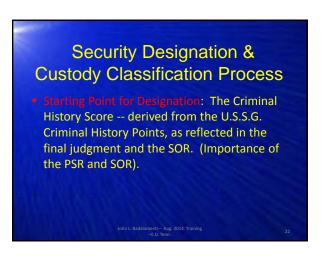
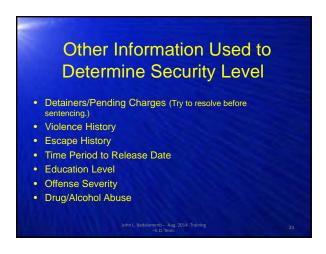




### Initial Designation Process (e-Designate System) • Probation uploads J&C, SOR and PSR in e-Designate • USMS sends USMS 129 form and its request for designation • BOP designation team uses PSR, J&C and 129 form to complete Security Designation & Data Form • BOP P.S. 5100.08



# Determining Security Level Classification tension between placing inmate in the most appropriate security level institution meeting meets his/her program needs and BOP's mission to protect society. It's a struggle. Initial security designation data is entered into BOP's SENTRY system based upon information contained within the PSR. BOP PS 5100.08, Ch. 4



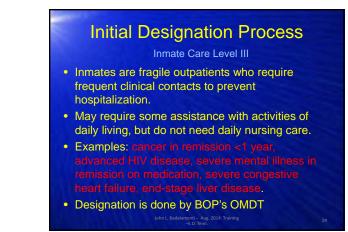
# SECURITY DESIGNATIONS 5 LEVELS • Minimum (E.g., Electronic Monitoring, House Arrest) • Prison Camp – "Club Fed" • Low • Medium (Correctional Institution) • High (Penitentiary) • Administrative (Medical, Witsec, etc.)



### Initial Designation Process DSCC's "Hotel Team" designator makes decision and selects facility for initial designation. DSCC staff notify USMS via e-Designate of designation & sends designation packet to designated institution. Ordinarily done within 7 working days.

### Initial Designation Process Inmate Care Level II Inmates are stable outpatients who require at least quarterly medical evaluations. Can be managed in chronic care clinics, including for mental health issues. Examples: medication-controlled diabetes, epilepsy, emphysema.

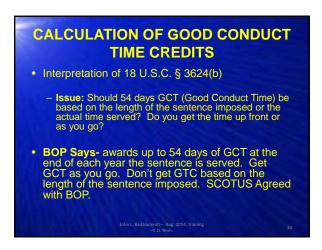
### Initial Designation Process Inmate Care Levels I - IV Before any initial designation decision, DSCC staff first assesses a provisional care level (I to IV) for each inmate. BOP institutions also have a care level assignment reflecting the medical resources available at that facility.



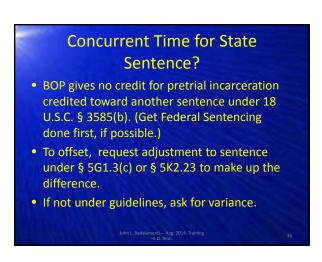
# Initial Designation Process Inmate Care Level I Inmates are generally healthy. May have limited medical needs that can be easily managed by clinician evaluations every 6 mos. Inmates are <70 years of age. E.g.,: mild asthma, diet-controlled diabetes, stable HIV patients not requiring medications.



# Initial Designation Process DSCC's Role in Medical Designations When designation packet is complete, DSCC staff load data into SENTRY and score inmate. Staff determines if inmate scores as a Care Level III or IV. If so, send request to OMDT to designate facility. OMDT determines if medical facility is warranted. If so, OMDT designates and returns packet to DSCC staff to notify USMS and route designation packet to institution. If not, OMDT returns packet to DSCC staff to make designation to non-medical institution, notify USMS, and send packet.



### Initial Designation Process Upon Arrival at BOP Facility... • After initial designation and provisional care level assignment by DSCC staff, BOP clinicians determine care level based on: - Treatment modalities; - Inmate functionality; and - Diagnostic categories (e.g., cancer, diabetes, etc.) • Based on care level assessment, the institution may request a transfer of inmate from OMDT, if needed. (In other words, "we can't treat this inmate,")







### Serious Telephone Abuse Factor

- BOP has a new Public Safety Factor re phone abuse.
- If the BOP "has reasonable suspicion and.or documented intelligence supporting telephone abuse," could disqualify inmate from lower security designations.
- And could reduce phone privileges.
- Advise clients to be smart on monitored calls.

### **Severity of the Current Offense** (cont.)

- · What to do?
- If there are facts in PSR relating to the instant offense that did not support the (most severe) charged offense and are not relevant to support prima facie elements of the CONVICTED charge, OBJECT and ask the judge to exclude those facts from the PSR before it is forwarded from Probation to the BOP.

### PSR - Object, Object, Object at Sentencing

- P.S. 5100.08 -- ("Inmate Security Designation and Custody Classification").
- Two major categories BOP Considers:
  - 1. Severity of the Current Offense
  - 2. History of Violence

### "History of Violence" Component

- More likely to get objection sustained.
- P.S. says that the "History of Violence" should only reflect "those acts for which there are documented findings of guilt."
- BUT... P.S. goes on to say that "Severity of violence is determined by the offense behavior regardless of the conviction/finding" of the convicted past offense.

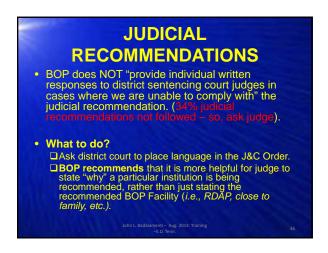
### **Severity of the Current Offense**

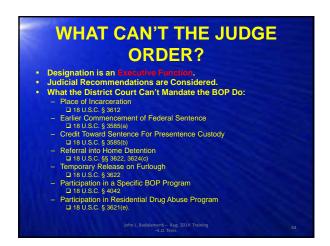
- The P.S. states for the BOP to score: "the most severe documented instant offense behavior regardless of the conviction of offense."
- Example: "According to the PSR, the individual was involved in an Assault With Serious Injury (Greatest Security Level) but pled guilty to a Simply Assault (Moderate Security Level) ." P.S. states to assign "points" on the "basis of the more severe documented behavior."

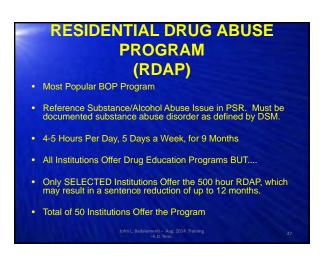
### "History of Violence" Component (Cont.)

- What to do?
- OBJECT to any facts pertaining to the client's prior uncharged, and/or previously acquitted conduct. Move to strike bad stuff.
- Show the district court the Program Statement and argue that facts, even if the court didn't consider them for the purpose of deriving the sentence, will impact the client's security level.

## Ask for help for Designations! • Ask the AUSA or the agents to call over to the BOP to assist with designation. • Ask the judge to make a recommendation as to facility and "why." • As, the judge to request BOP to write judge if BOP can't comply with request.







Tapia v. United States, 131 S. Ct. 2382 (2011)

• Object to a district court's lengthening of D's sentence to accommodate under RDAP under Tapia.

RDAP Eligibility (at least 24-month sentence)
Review of Offense Conduct and Prior Criminal History (...in the PSR)

• DSCC's Legal Staff does the reviews.

- Current offenses reviewed under 28 C.F.R. § 550.55(b)(5) and (b)(6) and PS 5162.05.

- Prior offenses reviewed under 28 C.F.R. § 550.55(b)(4) and (b)(6).

• May appeal determinations through the Administrative Remedy Program.

# EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS • Required to Earn a GED. □ See Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Pub. L. 103-322) (Sept., 1994). □ See Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-134). □ See 18 U.S.C. § 3624(f) (mandates an education program for federal prisoners who are not functionally literate). • If no GED or High School Diploma, inmate is ineligible for higher pay at UNICOR job.









