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Introduction

Over the course of now almost 7 years, the BOP has done its best to keep everyone confused and in the dark when it comes to the First Step Act, and more specifically the Release Dates associated with Federal Times Credits an individual can earn while incarcerated, trudging away at doing the required evidence based recidivism reduction programming and productive activities necessary to be in earning status. After reviewing the latest FSA Time Credit Assessment sheet and the Power Point presentation on the new terminologies being used, USA First Step decided to break it down into layman's terms to better assist you on the new terminology being used. Trust me when I say this, it's as confusing to me as it is to you, and that's a hard feat to do.

When I started my BOP journey back in December, 2020, we had 4 basic release types. They Included:

1. Full Term Release Date
2. Statutory Release Date
3. RDAP 3621(e) Release Date
4. Home Detention Elderly Offender Release Date (no longer an option)

What's missing from the 2020 Release Dates list, even two years after the FSA was enacted, was the First Step Act Release date; that didn't appear until the Auto-Calculator was released in late 2022.

Almost 7 years after the enactment of the First Step Act, we have now graduated to a total of 9 total different Release Dates ranging from Full Term Releases to Community Transition Dates (the WHAT??????). These new dates take into consideration the Stacking of FSA/Second Chance Act days and the elimination of RRC placement into a Halfway House for those who don't need HWH placement. Only three of the original 4 remain. This exhaustively new list now includes the following:

1. Full Term Release Date
2. Projected Release Date
3. RDAP 3621(e) Release Date
4. FSA Projected Release Date
5. SCA Recommended Placement Date
6. FSA Conditional Release Date
7. SCA Conditional Placement Date
8. FSA Conditional Placement Date
9. Conditional Transition to Community Date

The information below is compiled from the new and improved FSA Time Credits Assessment Sheets being distributed to inmates (and always changing), the definitions released to Case Managers, Unit Teams and the public in the newly released Power Point presentation issued on 6/17/2025 (Use of Home Confinement as a Release Option, https://www.bop.gov/resources/docs/use_of_hc_as_release_option_training_public_version.pptx) and over 8 years of experience dealing with BOP Policy Statements/BOP Memos, and thousands of FSA Time Credit Assessments completed by USA First Step. We hope this helps you in determining how the BOP is determining the "accurate" release dates as required by the existing statutes. Let's try to make some sense of this!

NOTICE: Due to the complexities this paper poses, USA First Step takes no responsibility for any mind numbing or brain damage this article may cause to the reader. As stated, this paper will test your minds ability to keep up with numbers, acronyms, etc and may cause total panic, stress, throwing the paper against the wall and or other interesting actions. The author offers his sincere apologies up front, but rest assured, once deciphered, a better understanding of release dates should prevail. Good Luck!

Release Dates Defined

Full Term Release Date = Pretty simple as stated, this is the Release Date if you were to serve the entire Term of Imprisonment with no Good Conduct Time, no Second Chance Act credit, no First Step Act Federal Time Credits and no RDAP credit. Very few inmates serve Full Term Sentences except Life without Parole, well, you get the picture.

Projected Release Date = Statutory Release Date. Statutory Release Date is based on the Full Term Sentence Days minus Good Conduct Time Days only. This is the date you are no longer under Bureau of Prison authority or control and placed on Supervised Release or are free (no term of Supervised Release after imprisonment). Note that a GCT Release ONLY typically applies to those not eligible for First Step Act Federal Time Credits. Note also that only those sentenced to a Year AND a day or more are GCT eligible, in other words, if you were sentenced to a year only or less, you don't receive Good Conduct Time and your Projected Release Date is 365 Days (or less, based on the sentence imposed) from your Sentence Date minus any prior time. A special note about the 85% rule, DON'T use it. A federal sentence is based on hard numbers period. It does not use percentages in calculating Good Conduct Time. GCT is now based on 54 days per year. While it may come to "approximately" 85% of a sentence, it's not that simple. The best way to determine GCT Time is 4 Days for the first month, 9 days for the second month, 13 days for the third month and 18 months, so on and so one. The BOP does not "round up" GCT days. While realistically GCT is earned at 4.5 days per month (4.5 x 12 = 54), apparently the BOPs computer systems are embarrassingly incapable of doing something so simple and basic.

RDAP 3621(e) Release Date = The BOPs Residential Drug Abuse Program allows for an additional reduction in the term of Imprisonment based on The length of the sentence and the successful completion of both the Residential portion of the treatment as well as the mandated Transitional Drug Abuse Treatment. RDAP is a nine month program completed while in custody at a BOP designated facility while TDAT is the RRC Halfway House mandated treatment that lasts approximately 4 months. More information can be found in 18 USC § 3621(e).

FSA Projected Release Date = Statutory Release Date PLUS all EARNED First Step Act Federal Time Credits to date. This date will max out at 365 days Federal Time Credits and will update every 30 days while in programming status until you reach the maximum of 365 days. This is the date you are no longer under Bureau of Prison authority or control and placed on Supervised Release. Note that an FSA Release applies to those eligible for First Step Act Federal Time Credits. The average time it takes to max out on FSA Federal Time Credits towards early release to Supervised Release is approximately 27 months for those with Minimum or Low on the PATTERN Scale. ALSO NOTE: You must have a term of Supervised Release with your sentence to receive the FTCs applied towards a reduction in the sentence. Without a term of SR, all FTCs are to be applied towards early release to either an RRC-Halfway House or Home Confinement. Additionally, while at either a HWH or in HC, you are still under the Care, Custody and Control of the Bureau of Prisons.

SCA Recommended Placement Date = This date reflects the proposed SCA placement date using the number of proposed SCA days added by the Unit Team. Unit team must ensure individual assessments are conducted using the five-factor criteria from 18 U.S.C § 3621(b). Individuals with pending charges and/or detainers who are not FSA eligible are NOT eligible for SCA pre-release placement.

FSA Conditional Release Date = The definition given here is where the BOP starts to make interesting the actual release date, using the term "Conditional". Quite misleading, perhaps. The "FSA Conditional Release Date" can best be defined as the maximum amount of First Step Act Federal Time Credits an individual will earn during the entire term of imprisonment up to the maximum of 365 days towards Release to Supervised Release or freedom (no longer under BOP control). It does not account for additional time towards release to a Half Way House or Home Confinement (still under BOP control). This date should remain static, never changing unless the individual manages to lose either Good Conduct Time of FSA FTCs through Disciplinary Proceedings or stops (opting out) participating in Programming or Productive Activities.

SCA Conditional Placement Days = This number is input into the system by the Case Manager and is based on the amount of time an inmate MAY receive based on a mandated Five Factor Review (see page 7 and 8) as well as the inmates needs. While the Second Chance Act limits the maximum number of days to 365, it is not a guarantee nor an entitlement. You are not guaranteed any SCA days. It is a Best Case Scenario number. Additionally, based on the new position that the BOP has implemented regarding SCA releases, inmate NEEDS play a critical role now on whether or not an inmate may receive any Halfway House time. This new BOP Policy states that for those individuals who do not have a requirement (think TDAT) or need (no living arrangements) for a HWH will be released directly to Home Confinement only. This policy change thus reduces the amount of SCA Placement Days to the lower of 10% of the Term of Imprisonment or 6 months (182 Days) maximum. For the purposes of this model, we have already determined that the inmate has no need for an RRC Halfway House setting, therefore the Case Manager and Unit Team are restricted to limit this number to 182 Days. That being said, the **SCA Conditional Placement Date** thus becomes the Full Term of Imprisonment Days MINUS (Good Conduct Time Days + SCA Conditional Placement Days).

FSA Conditional Placement Days = This is the number of days which reflects the maximum amount of FSA Federal Time Credits an FSA eligible individual can earn towards pre-release confinement (RRC or Home Confinement) given their current PATTERN risk level and earning status. Earned FTC days beyond the 365 plus any assumed FTC days that the inmate would earn until the FSA Conditional Release date. Changes in this date occur due to changes in the inmate's status including earning rate, opt in status, admission status and disciplinary segregation. *Note:* For inmates who are eligible to earn but have no term of Supervision Release to follow, all FTCs are applied to RRC/HC placement. In addition, if this section reflects 'N/A' then the inmate will not earn any FTCs towards pre-release placement and the SCA Recommended Placement Days should be used for planning.

Whew, there is a lot being said in the previous paragraph. Basically, it amounts to the total number of potential days an inmate can earn up to the FSA Release Date from the BOPs Care, Custody and Control if you have a term of Supervised Release OR, if no Supervised Release was given, the total number of potential FSA Days an individual can earn towards release to a HWH or HC, INCLUDING the initial 365 days that are used for release to SR.

FSA Conditional Placement Date = Full Term of Imprisonment Days MINUS (Good Conduct Time Days + FSA FTCs Earned Days + Total FSA FTCs Earning Potential over the Term of Imprisonment less 365 FSA FTCs if a term of Supervised Release is mandated or Includes ALL FSA FTCs for those with no SR).

This date reflects the maximum amount of FSA Federal Time Credits an FSA eligible individual can earn towards pre-release confinement (Residential Reentry Center-Halfway House or Home Confinement) given their current PATTERN risk level. If this date is 'N/A' then the inmate will not earn any FTCs towards pre-release placement and the SCA recommended placement date should be used for planning. This typically happens with inmates who have short sentences.

Conditional Transition to Community Date = Putting it all together, this date reflects the earliest date an individual may transition to the community considering both the FSA Conditional Placement Date and the SCA Recommended Placement Days. This is where the BOP introduces us to the new policy on Stacking. I will try to put it all together in the following 10 Year Case Study and then introduce you to the BOPs Stacking position.

Ten Year Case Study - Test Case.

Let's try to put this new model to a test. Taking a ten year sentence with no "prior time" included, we know the following:

Sentence Date = 1/1/2020
Commitment Date = 1/1/2020
No RDAP Needed
No Prior Time
No RRC Halfway House Needed, only Direct Home Confinement

There are 3,652 Days in a Full Term Sentence, therefore the **Full Term Release Date** = 12/31/2029.
There are 540 Good Conduct Days front loaded on a 10 year sentence, therefore the Statutory Release Date (shown on a Sentence Comp Data Sheet) = 3,652 days minus 540 Days = 3,112 days making the **Projected Release Date** = 7/9/2028.

Since our Case Study reflects no need for RDAP, the **RDAP 3621(e) Release Date** = N/A.

Now we determine the First Step Act credits an inmate will earn for every 30 days of programming and productive activities. Assuming that the individual is rated at a Minimum or Low on the Pattern Scale, this individual will earn 10 days per every 30 days of programming for the first 6 months and then the earning rate increases to 15 days for every 30 days of programming up to the maximum of 365 days over the course of approximately 27 months (it will happen on the 27th Auto-Calculator Run Date for this individual with the earning of 365 days towards release to Supervised Release and 10 days towards release to an RRC facility or Direct Home Confinement, but more on that later). This number will change after every 30 days of programming up until the individual has maxed out at 365 days and will remain at the maxed out number until the release date (the date which an individual is no longer under the care, custody or control of the Bureau of Prisons). Let's assume for the purposes of this test that the individual has only served a total of 7 full months of their sentence, equating to 75 days of "earned FSA Time Credits. This makes the **FSA Projected Release Date** = 4/25/2028. Remember that this date will change after every 30 days of programming up to the maximum of 365 days.

Continuing along, the SCA Recommended Placement Date is based on the number proposed by the Case Manager, Unit Team as well as Psychology Services based on the inmates needs and requirements (think TDAT) for Halfway House placement and or Home Confinement. The Five Factor Review process (see page 7 and 8) is conducted 17 to 19 months prior to determining the SCA Release Date, typically for lower sentenced individuals, and those with longer term sentences that result in earlier releases. In this Case Study, the inmate has an approved release plan, reliable transportation, no medical issues, etc, and no need or requirement for an RRC Halfway House placement. Therefore the **SCA Recommended Placement Date** = 10/26/2027, reflecting the same date as the SCA Conditional Placement Date.

The next step in this model is a known product based on what an individual can earn in First Step Act Time Credits, that is the maximum number of a days a ten year sentence provides in FSA Time Credits towards release to Supervised Release, and that number is 365 Days. Therefore, the **FSA Conditional Release Date** = 3,112 days (the Projected Release Date) - 365 days and becomes 7/9/2027. Remember, this number is static and remains the same for the entire term of imprisonment. The FSA Projected Release Date changes every thirty days, the FSA Conditional Release Date does not change.

Up to now we have only solved the official Release Date from BOP Authority, Care, Custody and Control, assuming the individual is FSA Eligible and remains in earning status. Now we start including variables that are subjective and based on Case Managers and Unit Team input, subject to the Wardens (also referred to as CEO) approval and the RRMs and RRC's (Halfway House) approval and availability. Note that the following calculations are dates where an individual still remains under BOP Authority, Care, Custody and Control and any type of incident or infraction could lead to a return to a formal BOP facility.

The Second Chance Act provides that an individual is eligible to receive up to 12 months of RRC placement, with a maximum amount of that time spent in Home Confinement not to exceed 10% of a Term of Imprisonment or 6 Months, which ever is smaller. Therefore, an individual with a 2 year sentence can not be placed into Home Confinement for more than 73 days under the SCA, (2 Years = 730 days = 10% of 730 = 73). An individual with a 10 year sentence has a total Term of Imprisonment of 3,652 days, however because of the "Lessor of 10%/6 Month" rule, this individual is only eligible for 182 days SCA placement into Home Confinement. Taking into account that the "assumed" 10 Year sentenced individual has no need for Halfway House placement, the SCA Conditional Placement Date is determined by subtracting 182 Days from the FSA Conditional Release Date, thus the **SCA Conditional Placement Date** = 10/26/2027. Pretty Simple, right.

Determining the maximum number of days an individual can earn towards release to a Halfway Hour or Home Confinement under the First Step Act requires some knowledge of FSA Calculations and basic math skills, but its pretty simple too. To determine the "Maximum" FSA Time Credits" towards release to a HWH/HC, you start with the FSA Conditional Release Date and subtract the total number of days from the date the individual achieved "Max Out". On paper, it would look simple: 3112 -365 = 2747. 2747 - (27 * 30.4) = 820. 2747 - 820 = 1927. 1927 divided by 30 = 64. 64 * 15 = 960. That number becomes the total number of FSA days an individual can earn over the Term of Imprisonment towards release to an RRC Halfway House or Home Confinement which becomes 960. Thus the **FSA Conditional Placement Date** = 11/22/2025 from the FSA Conditional Release date. Pretty significant, right.

If the individual does not have a term of Supervised Release, you have to calculate without consideration for an FSA Release to Supervised Release and simply use the Projected Release Date. That calculation should look like this: 3112-180 = 2932. 2932 / 30 = 97. 180 / 30 = 6. 6 * 10 = 60. 97 * 15 = 1,455. 1455 + 60 = 1,515. The Non-Supervised Release to HWH/HC FSA Conditional Placement Date thus becomes = 11/22/2025. As you can see, it's the same date, however, it's one year longer under the total control of the BOPs Authority, Care, Custody and Control without a term of Supervised Release.

Let me help you the number used above:

Term Of Supervised Release FSA Conditional Placement Date:

3112 - 365 removes the Full one year earned under the FSA to Supervised Release leaving a balance of 2747 Days.
27 is the Months it takes to earn 365 Days, 30.4 is the BOP Standard Days per month used. 27 * 30.4 equals 820, the number of days it takes to earn the full FSA Reduction on the sentence.
2747 - 820 leaves a balance of 1927.
1927 is the number of days to determine earning of potential FSA Time Credits. Remember, we already deducted the 365 days FSA Credits from the sentence.
1927 Divided by 30 give us the number of 30 Programming Day equivalents. That becomes 64 thirty day equivalents.
64 * 15 (15 days per every 30 day equivalents) this show the total number of FSA Time Credits over the life of the sentence which becomes 960. That's the number that the FSA Conditional Placement Date should show. Remember, the BOP does not round up.

Term of Non-Supervised Release FSA Conditional Date:

3112 - 180 removes the first 6 months earning FSA Time Credits at a rate of 10 days per month. That leaves a balance of 2932.
2932 divided by 30 is the number of 30 day FSA Equivalents. That number is 97.
180 divided by 30 is the number of 30 day FSA Equivalents. That Number is 6.
6 * 10 is the number of FSA Credits an individual earns in the first 6 months at a rate of 10 days per 30 Day Equivalents. That equals 60.
97 * 15 is the number of FSA Credits an individual earns after the first 6 months at a rate of 15 days per 30 Day Equivalents. That equals 1455.
1455 + 60 = 1515 is the total number of FSA Credits an individual can earn towards early release to an RRC Halfway House or Home Confinement. That's the number that the FSA Conditional Placement Date should show. Remember, the BOP does not round up.

Hope that helped.

We are now at a point where the numbers should start together and make sense. So far we have the following dates:

Full Term Release Date: = 12/31/2029 (based on 3652 days)
Projected Release Date: = 7/9/2028 (based on 3112 days after application of GCT)
RDAP 3621(e) Release Date: = N/A (based on no RDAP need or credit)
FSA Projected Release Date: = 4/25/2028 (based on 75 FSA Time Credits earned, YTD)
SCA Recommended Placement Date = 10/26/2027 (based on 182 recommended days and no HWH need)
FSA Conditional Release Date: = 7/9/2027 (based on 365 FSA Time Credits projected over term of sentence)
SCA Conditional Placement Date: = 10/26/2027 (based on 182 recommended days and no HWH need/requirements)
FSA Conditional Placement Date: = 11/22/2025 (based on max days projected in RRC-HWH/HC over term of sentence.
Conditional Transition To Community Date = Let Me Introduce You To Stacking

Stacking

With the BOPs new position of reducing RRC-HWH placement and sending those eligible inmates to Direct Home Confinement (DHC), the BOP started to implement the Stacking feature of adding SCA time to FSA Time Credit earned and projected time. This makes for some very interesting release planning options and could result in considerably shorter sentences, especially those with longer term sentences. The BOP states that "*if an FSA and/or SCA eligible inmate does not require the services of a halfway house, is statutory eligible and meets ALL criteria for home confinement; refer to direct home confinement"*. This is a new approach to not only reducing the population in RRC HWHs, it should ultimately reduce inmate populations throughout most BOP facilities.

A few definitions before we start.

Located on page 18 of the new Power Point presentation "Use of Home Confinement as a Release Option" is a section titled "Directors Memorandum: Guidance, Conditional Planning Dates-Time frames for Review" which outlines to Case Managers and Unit Team/BOP Staff the options for releasing of an inmate utilizing the new Stacking policy.

SCA Only = Only those individuals who are not eligible for FSA Time Credits
SCA + FTCs With SRT = Those individuals both eligible for Second Chance Releases and FSA Releases with a term of Supervised Release.
SCA + FTCs no SRT = Those individuals both eligible for Second Chance Releases and FSA Releases with no term of Supervised Release.
FTCs Only = Those individuals eligible for FSA Releases but ineligible for SCA Releases.
TCPD = Transition To Community Placement Date.

A release under **SCA Only**, the following apply: The individual is reviewed under the Five Factor Review process 17 to 19 months prior tho the SCA Release Date. After a favorable review and approval by the Warden and the recommended days applied to the Projected Release Date, the SCA Date thus becomes the **SCA Recommended Placement Date**, which is the Full Term Sentence minus (Good Conduct Time + SCA Placement Days). This then becomes the **Conditional Transition to Community Date**, **also known as the TCPD** = 3652 - (540 +182) = 2,930. The **TCPD** = 10/26/2027. *80.28% Full Term Sentence.* Remember, not eligible for FSA FTCs.

A release under the **SCA + FTCs With SRT** (Supervised Release Term) is completed in the following manner: The Case Manager is instructed to review the FSA Conditional Release Date (the release date that involves just the FSA FTCs earned towards release to Supervised Release, no longer under the BOPs Authority, Care, Custody or Control) and then conduct a review of the Federal Conditional Placement Date. Afterwards and because this release involves the Second Chance Act, they are instructed to complete a Five Factor Review 17 to 19 months prior to the Federal Conditional Placement Date and then add the SCA Days recommended. The SCA Days plus the Federal Conditional Placement Date thus becomes the Transition To Community Placement Date. Therefore, adding 182 SCA Days to the FCPD would look like this, 182 + 960 = 1,142. Subtracting the 1,142 from the FSA Conditional Release Date of 7/9/2027, the **TCPD** = 5/24/2024. Significant! *43.95% Full Term Sentence*. Eligible for SCA plus FTCs towards release to Supervised Release plus all FTCs projected towards release to RRC-HWH/HC.

Under the **SCA + FTCs no SRT** (no Supervised Release Term imposed) the numbers are the same as the the SCA + FTCs With SRT, however the only difference is that the individual will spend an additional 365 days on HWH/HC authority rather than be released out of BOP Authority, Care, Custody or Control. Taking that into consideration, the Transition to Community Placement **TCPD** = 5/24/2024, even the 43.95% Full Term Sentence. Eligible for SCA and FTCs Projected with no FTCs applied towards early release to Supervised Release.

A release under the **FTCs Only** policy implies the individual is not eligible for any Second Chance Act consideration. Under these terms, the Case Manager is instructed to input Zero (0) Days into the SCA Placement section of the system with justification, review the FSA Conditional Placement Date and then the FCPD only thus becomes the TCPD. Therefor, for FTCs Only, the **TCPD** = 11/22/2025. *48.93% Full Term Sentence*.

That pretty much wraps up the breakdown of the what's described on page 18 of the "Use of Home Confinement as a Release Option" document distributed to staff members and the public. Hope this breakdown helps you understand the numbers and perhaps assist you with developing your own release options and accurate dates towards release.

What is a Five Factor Review, from the BOP Program Statement:

BOP Program Statement 7310.04

https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/7310_004.pdf

The Bureau's RRC resources continue to be limited and must be focused on those inmates with the greatest need and the highest risk of recidivism. Program Statement 7310.04 , Community Corrections Center Utilization and Transfer Procedures, requires that RRC placements be made based on assessments of inmate needs for services, public safety, and the necessity of the Bureau to manage its inmate population responsibly. The Second Chance Act emphasizes the requirement that all inmates are eligible for pre-release RRC placement consideration and are to be assessed on an individual basis .

As clarified in the June 2010 memoranda noted above, the Second Chance Act states that while all inmates are statutorily eligible for pre-release community placement, not all will be appropriate. Inmates must continue to be individually assessed for their appropriateness for and the length of pre-release RRC placements using the following five factors from 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b) and outlined in the April 2008 and June 2010 memoranda :

(1) The resources of the facility contemplated;
(2) The nature and circumstances of the offense;
(3) The history and characteristics of the prisoner;
(4) Any statement by the court that imposed the sentence:
    (a) concerning the purposes for which the sentence to imprisonment was determined to be warranted; or
    (b) recommending a type of penal or correctional facility as appropriate , and
(5) Any pertinent policy statement issued by the U.S. Sentencing Commission .

When reviewing the above factors, staff should continue to consider the inmate's need for reentry services, public safety concerns, and the need to responsibly manage the Bureau' s inmate population .

Staff should also continue to thoroughly assess inmates' individual reentry needs when considering the appropriate duration of an RRC placement as outlined in the above referenced memoranda, current policy, and practice. A placement less than 90 days is typically not considered sufficient to address multiple reentry needs . In many cases, a placement of several months up to the maximum of one year may be needed to accomplish an inmate's reentry goals. For example, an inmate with no recent employment, no GED, and poor family ties would benefit more from a one year placement than an inmate who has a short sentence, employment prospects, a high school diploma, and frequent family contacts. The number of placement days should be driven primarily by the inmate's needs and risk level (as determined by the BP-338 Custody Classification assessment or BP-337 Security Designation assessment if a BP- 338 has not been completed) .

From the “Use of Home Confinement as a Release Option” Power Point Presentation issued 6/17/2025.

(1) The resources of the facility contemplated;
(2) The nature and circumstances of the offense;
(3) The history and characteristics of the prisoner;
(4) Any statement by the court that imposed the sentence:
    (a) concerning the purposes for which the sentence to imprisonment was determined to be warranted; or
    (b) recommending a type of penal or correctional facility as appropriate, and
(5) Any pertinent policy statement issued by the US Sentencing Commission.

(1) The resources of the facility contemplated;
    Available RRCs near release destination:
    Pop. Mgt. Issues at proposed RRC:
    Medical Issues:

(2) The nature and circumstances of the offense;
    Offense:
    Length of offense:
    PSF/Community Safety Issues:
    Detainers:

(3) The history and characteristics of the prisoner;
    Proposed Employment:
    Proposed Residence:
    IFRP Status:
    RPP Core Topics Completed:
    Trust Fund balance last 6 months:
    Skills/VT/Education:
    Adjustment/Conduct:
    Medical/Psychology issues or concerns:

(4) Any statement by the court that imposed the sentence:
    (a) concerning the purposes for which the sentence to imprisonment was determined to be warranted; or
    (b) recommending a type of penal or correctional facility as appropriate
    Judicial recommendations for RRC placement/duration/location:

(5) Any pertinent policy statement issued by the US Sentencing Commission.
    Sentencing Commission policy statement issued:

Helpful Links:

https://lisa-legalinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/BOP-memo-on-home-confinement.pdf

https://lisa-legalinfo.com/tag/five-factor-review/

https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5100_008.pdf

https://usafirststep.com/the-second-chance-act-1