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Commission may consider documentary evidence and/or written testimony presented by the prisoner, arresting authorities, or other persons.

(e) The prisoner may be represented at a rescission hearing by a person of his choice. The function of the prisoner's representative shall be to offer a statement following the discussion of the charges with the prisoner, and to provide such additional information as the hearing examiner may require. However, the hearing examiner may limit or exclude any irrelevant or repetitious statement.

(f) The evidence upon which the rescission hearing is to be conducted shall be disclosed to the prisoner upon request, subject to the exemptions set forth at § 2.55. If the parole grant is rescinded, the Commission shall furnish to the prisoner a written statement of its findings and the evidence relied upon.

[44 FR 3406, Jan. 16, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 59871, Sept. 11, 1980; 47 FR 2313, Jan. 15, 1982; 54 FR 15173, Apr. 17, 1989; 68 FR 41530, July 14, 2003]

§ 2.35 Mandatory release in the absence of parole.

(a) A prisoner shall be mandatorily released by operation of law at the end of the sentence imposed by the court less such good time deductions as he may have earned through his behavior and efforts at the institution of confinement. If released pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4164, such prisoner shall be released, as if on parole, under supervision until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced less 180 days. If released pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4205(f), such prisoner shall remain under supervision until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced. Insofar as possible, release plans shall be completed before the release of any such prisoner.

(b) It is the Commission's interpretation of the statutory scheme for parole and good time that the only function of good time credits is to determine the point in a prisoner's sentence when, in the absence of parole, the prisoner is to be conditionally released on supervision, as described in subsection (a). Once an offender is conditionally re-

leased from imprisonment, either by parole or mandatory release, the good time earned during that period of imprisonment is of no further effect either to shorten the period of supervision or to shorten the period of imprisonment which the offender may be required to serve for violation of parole or mandatory release.

(c) A prisoner committed under the Youth Corrections Act must be initially released conditionally under supervision not later than two years before the expiration of the term imposed by the court.

(d) If the Commission orders a military prisoner who is under the Commission's jurisdiction for an offense committed after August 15, 2001 continued to the expiration of his sentence (or otherwise does not grant parole), the Commission shall place such prisoner on mandatory supervision after release if the Commission determines that such supervision is appropriate to provide an orderly transition to civilian life for the prisoner and to protect the community into which such prisoner is released. The Commission shall presume that mandatory supervision is appropriate for all such prisoners unless case-specific factors indicate that supervision is inappropriate. A prisoner who is placed on mandatory supervision shall be deemed to be released as if on parole, and shall be subject to the conditions of release at § 2.40 until the expiration of the maximum term for which he was sentenced, unless the prisoner's sentence is terminated early by the appropriate military clemency board.

[42 FR 39809, Aug. 5, 1977, as amended at 50 FR 46283, Nov. 7, 1985; 67 FR 67792, Nov. 7, 2002; 68 FR 16720, Apr. 7, 2003]

§ 2.36 Rescission guidelines.

(a) The following guidelines shall apply to the sanctioning of disciplinary infractions or new criminal conduct committed by a prisoner during any period of confinement that is credited to his current sentence (whether before or after sentence is imposed), but prior to his release on parole; and by a parole violator during any period of confinement prior to or following the revocation of his parole (except when such period of confinement has resulted from

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initial parole to a detainee). These guidelines specify the customary time to be served for such behavior which shall be added to the time required by the original presumptive or effective date. Credit shall be given towards service of these guidelines for any time spent in custody on a new offense that has not been credited towards service of the original presumptive or effective date. If a new concurrent or consecutive sentence is imposed for such behavior, these guidelines shall also be applied at the initial hearing on such term.

(1) Administrative rule infraction(s) (including alcohol abuse) normally can be adequately sanctioned by postponing a presumptive or effective date by 0-60 days per instance of misconduct, or by 0-8 months in the case of use or simple possession of illicit drugs or refusal to provide a urine sample. Escape or other new criminal conduct shall be considered in accordance with the guidelines set forth below.

(2) *Escape/new criminal behavior in a prison facility* (including a community corrections center). The time required pursuant to the guidelines set forth in paragraphs (a)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section shall be added to the time required by the original presumptive or effective date.

(i) *Escape or attempted escape*—(A) Escape or attempted escape, except as listed below—8-16 months.

(B) If from non-secure custody with voluntary return in 6 days or less—≤ 6 months.

(C) If by fear or force applied to person(s), grade under (ii) but not less than Category Five.

NOTES: (1) If other criminal conduct is committed during the escape or during time spent in escape status, then time to be served for the escape/attempted escape shall be added to that assessed for the other new criminal conduct.

(2) Time in escape status shall not be credited.

(3) Voluntary return is defined as returning voluntarily to the facility or voluntarily turning one's self in to a law enforcement authority as an escapee (not in connection with an arrest on other charges).

(4) Non-secure custody refers to custody with no significant physical restraint [e.g., walkaway from a work detail outside the security perimeter of an institution; failure to return to any institution from a pass or

unescorted furlough; or escape by stealth from an institution with no physical perimeter barrier (usually a camp or community corrections center)].

(ii) *Other new criminal behavior in a prison facility.*

Severity rating in the new criminal behavior (from § 2.20)	Guideline range
Category One	<=8 months.
Category Two	<<=10 months.
Category Three	12-16 months.
Category Four	20-26 months.
Category Five	36-48 months.
Category Six	52-64 months.
Category Seven	64-92 months.
Category Eight	120+ months.

NOTE: Grade unlawful possession of a firearm or explosives in a prison facility, other than a community corrections center, as Category Six. Grade unlawful possession of a firearm in a community corrections center as Category Four. Grade unlawful possession of a dangerous weapon other than a firearm or explosives (e.g., a knife) in a prison facility or community corrections center as Category Three.

(3) *New criminal behavior in the community* (e.g., while on pass, furlough, work release, or on escape). In such cases, the guidelines applicable to re-parole violators under § 2.21 shall be applied, using the new offense severity (from § 2.20) and recalculated salient factor score (such score shall be recalculated as if the prisoner had been on parole at the time of the new criminal behavior). The time required pursuant to these guidelines shall be added to the time required by the original presumptive or effective date.

NOTE: Offenses committed in a prison or in a community corrections center that are not limited to the confines of the prison or community corrections center (e.g., mail fraud of a victim outside the prison) are graded as new criminal behavior in the community.

(b) The above are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, a decision outside the guidelines (above or below) may be rendered provided

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specific reasons are given. For example, a substantial period of good conduct since the last disciplinary infraction in cases not involving new criminal conduct may be treated as a mitigating circumstance.

[45 FR 59871, Sept. 11, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 32072, Sept. 9, 1986; 52 FR 5763, Feb. 26, 1987; 52 FR 17399, May 8, 1987; 64 FR 59623, Nov. 3, 1999; 68 FR 41530, July 14, 2003]

§ 2.37 Disclosure of information concerning parolees; Statement of policy.

(a) Information concerning a parolee under the Commission's supervision may be disclosed to a person or persons who may be exposed to harm through contact with that particular parolee if such disclosure is deemed to be reasonably necessary to give notice that such danger exists.

(b) Information concerning parolees may be released by a Chief U.S. Probation Officer to a law enforcement agency (1) as deemed appropriate for the protection of the public or the enforcement of the conditions of parole or (2) pursuant to a request under 18 U.S.C. 4203(e).

(c) Information deemed to be "public sector" information may be disclosed to third parties without the consent of the file subject. Public sector information encompasses the following:

- (1) Name;
- (2) Register number;
- (3) Offense of conviction;
- (4) Past and current places of incarceration;
- (5) Age;
- (6) Sentence data on the Bureau of Prisons sentence computation record (BP-5);
- (7) Date(s) of parole and parole revocation hearings; and
- (8) The decision(s) rendered by the Commission following a parole or parole revocation proceeding, including the dates of continuances and parole dates. An inmate's designated future place of incarceration is not public information.

[47 FR 13521, Mar. 31, 1982, as amended at 52 FR 33408, Sept. 3, 1987; 63 FR 25772, May 11, 1998]

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§ 2.38 Community supervision by U.S. Probation Officers.

(a) Pursuant to sections 3655 and 4203(b)(4) of title 18 of the U.S. Code, U.S. Probation Officers shall provide such parole services as the Commission may request. In conformity with the foregoing, probation officers function as parole officers and provide supervision to persons released by parole or as if on parole (mandatory release) under the Commission's jurisdiction.

(b) A parolee may be transferred to a new district of supervision with the permission of the probation officers of both the transferring and receiving district, provided such transfer is not contrary to instructions from the Commission.

[44 FR 3409, Jan. 16, 1979]

§ 2.39 Jurisdiction of the Commission.

(a) Jurisdiction of the Commission over a parolee shall terminate no later than the date of expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced, except as provided by § 2.35, § 2.43, or § 2.52.

(b) The parole of any parolee shall run concurrently with the period of parole or probation under any other Federal, State, or local sentence.

(c) Upon the termination of jurisdiction, the Commission shall issue a certificate of discharge to such parolee and to such other agencies as it may determine.

[42 FR 39809, Aug. 5, 1977, as amended at 48 FR 22919, May 23, 1983]

§ 2.40 Conditions of release.

(a) *General conditions of release.* (1) The conditions set forth in § 2.204(a)(3)-(6) apply for the reasons set forth in § 2.204(a)(1). These conditions are printed on the certificate of release issued to each releasee.

(2)(i) The refusal of a prisoner who has been granted a parole date to sign the certificate of release (or any other document necessary to fulfill a condition of release) constitutes withdrawal of that prisoner's application for parole as of the date of refusal. To be considered for parole again, that prisoner must reapply for parole consideration.

(ii) A prisoner who is released to supervision through good-time deduction