



**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Federal Bureau of Prisons

PROGRAM STATEMENT

OPI: OGC/LCI  
NUMBER: P5162.05  
DATE: March 16, 2009

## Categorization of Offenses

/s/

*Approved:* Harley G. Lappin  
Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons

### 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To assist in the implementation of various Federal Bureau of Prisons policies and programs. Section 3 of this Program Statement lists offenses the Bureau categorizes as crimes of violence as that term is used in various statutes. In addition, Section 4 lists offenses that in the Director's discretion shall preclude an inmate's receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

a. **Program Objective.** The expected result of this program is:

An inmate will be denied the benefits of certain programs if his or her offense is either a crime of violence or an offense identified at the discretion of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

b. **Summary of Changes**

*Policy Rescinded*

P5162.04      Categorization of Offenses (10/09/2007)

The March 16, 2009, reissuance of this policy updates the lists of statutory offenses. There are no other content changes.

## 2. APPLICATION

Criminal offenses are defined in many different titles of the United States Code, including Titles 7, 16, 18, 21, 26, 29, 30, and 46. The offenses contained in these titles that may be crimes of violence are listed in Section 3. Section 4 lists offenses that are not categorized as crimes of violence, but would nevertheless preclude an inmate's receiving certain Bureau program benefits at the Director's discretion.

Some Bureau policies or programs require a determination that an inmate committed a crime of violence, for example, the Program Statement on Inmate Discipline and Special Housing Units. Other policies or programs, such as early release pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e) and placement in Intensive Confinement Centers, indicate that an inmate may be denied the benefits of such programs if he or she was convicted of an offense listed in either Section 3 or 4. When an inmate may be denied a program benefit under either Section 3 or 4, staff must carefully explain the basis for the denial. For example, if an inmate is convicted of an offense listed in Section 4, the inmate should be denied a program benefit because he or she committed an offense identified at the Director's discretion, rather than a crime of violence.

If a particular Code section in these titles is not listed in Section 3 or Section 4, and case management staff believe the crime might be violent, or might preclude an inmate's receiving certain Bureau program benefits, they shall contact legal staff at the institution or the Regional Counsel. Also, if a Judgment and Commitment Order (J&C) references a United States Code section that is not found in Titles 7, 16, 18, 21, 26, 30, 42, or 49, they should contact legal staff at the institution or the Regional Counsel to determine whether a recommendation should be made to change the policy to incorporate the offense in question.

Some of the Code sections may be listed in more than one section below; such duplication is indicated by an asterisk. In such cases, staff are to check subsequent sections of the Program Statement to determine whether the offense is a crime of violence or an offense that would otherwise preclude an inmate's receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

## 3. OFFENSES CATEGORIZED AS CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

a. **Criminal Offenses That are Crimes of Violence in *All Cases*.** Some Bureau policies or programs require a determination that an inmate committed a crime of violence, for example, the Program Statement on Inmate Discipline and Special Housing Units. Other policies or programs, such as early release pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e), indicate that an inmate could be denied the benefits of such programs if he or she was convicted of an offense listed in either Section 3 or 4.

Any conviction for an offense listed below is categorized as a crime of violence.

**(1) Title 18, United State Code Sections**

- ◆ 32 destruction of aircraft
- ◆ 33 destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities
- ◆ 34 penalty when death results
- ◆ 35(b) conveying false information that harms human life
- ◆ 36 firing weapons into group of persons (VCCLEA addition)
- ◆ 37 violence at international airports (VCCLEA addition)
- ◆ 43 force, violence, and threats involving animal enterprises
- ◆ 81 arson w/in maritime jurisdiction
- ◆ 111 assaulting officers of the United States
- ◆ 112(a) assaulting foreign officials
- ◆ 113 assaults w/in maritime jurisdictions
- ◆ 114 maiming w/in maritime jurisdiction
- ◆ 115 threatening family member of a federal official
- ◆ 116 female genital mutilation
- ◆ 117 domestic assault by an habitual offender
- ◆ 175 biological weapons
- ◆ 229 prohibited activities (chemical weapons)
- ◆ 231 civil disorders
- ◆ 245 federally protected activities
- ◆ 247 damage to religious property; obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs
  
- ◆ 248 freedom of access to clinic entrances
- ◆ 351 assassination of cabinet and congress members
- ◆ 373 soliciting to commit a violent act
- ◆ 521(c)(2) criminal street gangs
- ◆ 753 rescue of an inmate to prevent execution
- ◆ 832 participation in nuclear and weapons of mass destruction threats to the United States
  
- ◆ 842 explosive materials
- ◆ 844 penalties
- ◆ 871 threats against the President
- ◆ 875 (a), (b), (c) interstate communications
- ◆ 878 threats against foreign officials
- ◆ 879 threats against former presidents
  
- ◆ 922 (a)(2),  
(a)(3),(a)(4),  
(a)(5),(a)(7),  
(a)(8),(a)(9),  
(b)(2),(b)(3),  
(b)(4),(b)(5),  
(c),(d)(1),

(d)(2),(d)(4), (d)(8),(d)(9), (g),(k),(n), (o),(p),(q)(2), (q)(3),(r), (s)(1),(t)(1), (u),(x)(1)(A), (x)(2)(A), & (z)(1)	firearm violations
◆ 924(c)	firearms used in violent or drug trafficking crimes
◆ 929	use of restricted ammunition
◆ 930(a),(b), & (c)	possession of firearms and dangerous weapons in Federal facilities
◆ 956	conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim, or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country
◆ 970(a)	damage of property owned by foreign governments
◆ 1091	genocide
◆ 1111	murder
◆ 1112	manslaughter
◆ 1113	attempt to commit murder or manslaughter
◆ 1114	murder of officers
◆ 1116	murder of foreign officials
◆ 1117	(conspiracy to murder)
◆ 1118	murder in correctional institution (VCCLEA addition)
◆ 1119	foreign murder of US national (VCCLEA addition)
◆ 1120	murder by escaped prisoner (VCCLEA addition)
◆ 1121	murder by state or local officer (VCCLEA addition)
◆ 1201	kidnapping
◆ 1203	hostage taking
◆ 1204	international parental kidnapping
◆ 1363	buildings or property within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction
◆ 1364	interference by foreign commerce by violence
◆ 1365	tampering with consumer products <i>except 1365(b),(c)</i>
◆ 1366	destruction of an energy facility
◆ 1368	harming animals used in law enforcement
◆ 1369	destruction of veterans' memorials
◆ 1512(a)	killing witness or victim
◆ 1513	retaliation against witness or victim
◆ 1531	partial-birth abortions prohibited
◆ 1581	peonage
◆ 1583	enticement into slavery
◆ 1584	sale into servitude
◆ 1585	slave trading
◆ 1587	possession of slaves aboard a vessel

- ◆ 1588 transporting slaves
- ◆ 1589(1) & (2) forced labor
- ◆ 1591 sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion
- ◆ 1651 piracy
- ◆ 1652 citizens as pirates
- ◆ 1653 aliens as pirates
- ◆ 1655 assault on commander as pirates
- ◆ 1659 attack to plunder a vessel
- ◆ 1661 robbery ashore
- ◆ 1751 assassination of president or staff
- ◆ 1752(a)(5) restricted building or grounds
- ◆ 1792 mutiny or riot
- ◆ 1841 protection of unborn children
- ◆ 1855 timber set afire
- ◆ 1859 surveys interrupted
- ◆ 1864 hazardous devices on federal lands
- ◆ 1958 use of interstate commerce in murder for hire
- ◆ 1959 violent crimes aiding racketeering
- ◆ 1991 entering train to commit crime
- ◆ 1992 wrecking trains
- ◆ 2101 riots
- ◆ 2111 special maritime jurisdiction
- ◆ 2113(d),(e) bank robbery and incidental crimes
- ◆ 2114 assault of person carrying mail
- ◆ 2115 breaking into post office
- ◆ 2116 railway or steamboat post office
- ◆ 2118(a),(b), (c) robberies and burglaries involving controlled substances
- ◆ 2119 crimes involving motor vehicles
- ◆ 2191 cruelty to seamen
- ◆ 2231(b) assault or resistance
- ◆ 2232(a) destruction of property to prevent seizure
- ◆ 2233 rescue of seized property
- ◆ 2241 aggravated sexual abuse
- ◆ 2242 sexual abuse
- ◆ 2243(a) sexual abuse of a minor or ward
- ◆ 2244(a)&(c) abusive sexual contact
- ◆ 2245 sexual abuse resulting in death (VCCLEA addition)
- ◆ 2251 sexual exploitation of children
- ◆ 2251A selling or buying of children
- ◆ 2260(a) production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for importation into the United States
- ◆ 2261 interstate domestic violence (VCCLEA addition)
- ◆ 2261A stalking

- ◆ 2271 conspiracy to destroy vessels
- ◆ 2272 destruction of vessel by owner
- ◆ 2273 destruction of vessel by nonowner
- ◆ 2275 firing or tampering with vessels
- ◆ 2276 breaking and entering vessels
- ◆ 2277(a) explosives or dangerous weapons aboard vessels
- ◆ 2280 violence against maritime navigation (VCCLEA addition)
- ◆ 2281(NOT(A)) violence against fixed platforms (VCCLEA addition)
- ◆ 2291(NOT  
(a)(8)-(9)) destruction of vessel or maritime facility
- ◆ 2332 penalties for homicide
- ◆ 2332a use of weapons of mass destruction (VCCLEA addition)
- ◆ 2340A torture
- ◆ 2383 rebellion or insurrection
- ◆ 2384 sedition conspiracy
- ◆ 2385 advocating the overthrow of the government
- ◆ 2389 recruiting for service against U.S.
- ◆ 2390 enlistment to serve against U.S.
- ◆ 2421 transportation for illegal sexual activity
- ◆ 2422 coercion into interstate travel for illegal sexual activity
- ◆ 2423 transportation of minors for illegal sexual activity

**(2) Title 21 United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 841(e) boobytraps on federal property
- ◆ 848(e) death penalty for criminal offenses
- ◆ 858 endangering human life while manufacturing controlled substances

**(3) Title 26 United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 5861(a) thru (l) firearms

**(4) Title 42 United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 2000(e)(13) killing of officer while enforcing Equal Employment Act
- ◆ 2283(a) protection of nuclear inspectors
- ◆ 2284(a) sabotage of nuclear facilities
- ◆ 3631 interference with housing

**(5) Title 49 United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 46502 aircraft piracy
- ◆ 46504 interference with flight crew members

- ◆ 46505 carrying a weapon or explosive on an aircraft
- ◆ 46507 false information and threats

b. \* **Title 18, United States Code Section 2113(a).** Title 18, United States Code Section 2113(a) provides in part:

**“Whoever, by force and violence, or by intimidation, takes or attempts to take, from the person or presence of another, or obtains or attempts to obtain by extortion any property or money or any other thing of value belonging to, or in the care, custody, control, management, or possession of, any bank, credit union, or any savings and loan association; . . . shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.”**

This statute covers various offenses, including not only bank robbery but also embezzling bank funds, stealing bank property, and bank larceny.

With regard to the specific crime of bank robbery, the offense shall be considered a crime of violence, since the offense involves an explicit or implicit threat of force and thus has as an element the threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another. For offenses pursuant to § 2113(a) other than bank robbery, see Section 4.e. below.

c. **Conspiracy, Attempt, and Similar Offenses Which Involve an Underlying Offense.** The statutes listed in this section cover conspiracy offenses (see, e.g., 18 U.S.C. § 371) when an individual has planned with others to commit a particular crime. Other listed statutes cover attempted offenses, i.e. when an individual tried but did not succeed in committing the crime. In reviewing these types of offenses, it is necessary to examine the “underlying offense” (what the defendant was conspiring to do or attempting to do). If the underlying offense is categorized as violent pursuant to Section 3.a. of this Program Statement, e.g., murder, then the attempt or the conspiracy offense is also violent. The underlying offense will be included in the PSI and may be noted on the J&C.

Other statutes listed in this section do not criminalize behavior but set out penalties that result from violating other statutes.

**Example:** 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(1)(B) provides that whoever

**“knowingly violates subsection (a)(4),(f),(k),(r),(v), or (w) of section 922 . . . shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than five years, or both.”**

The J&C may indicate the sentence was imposed pursuant to the penalty provisions of § 924(a)(1)(B) without indicating the conviction for the underlying offense. The PSI, however, notes the underlying conviction, “Transporting a Destructive Device in Interstate Commerce” [18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(4)]. In order to determine whether the offender’s current offense is violent, staff should assess whether the underlying offense is violent in accordance with Section 3.a. of

this Program Statement; if the underlying offense is violent, then the offender should be deemed violent.

The following offenses **may** be violent depending on the underlying offense.

### **Title 18, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ \*241 conspiracy to deprive civil rights (**if conspiracy**)
- ◆ \*371 conspiracy to commit offense/fraud against U.S.
- ◆ \*372 conspiracy to impede or injure officer
- ◆ \*924 penalties for firearms violations
- ◆ \*1962 racketeering
- ◆ \*2118(d) robberies involving controlled substances

#### **4. OFFENSES THAT AT THE DIRECTOR'S DISCRETION SHALL PRECLUDE AN INMATE'S RECEIVING CERTAIN BUREAU PROGRAM BENEFITS**

For certain Bureau programs, such as early release pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e) and placement in Intensive Confinement Centers, an inmate may be denied program benefits if he or she was convicted of an offense listed in either this section or Section 3. If an inmate is denied the benefit of such a program, staff must carefully describe the basis for the denial. For example, if an inmate is convicted of an offense listed in this section, the inmate shall be denied a program benefit because he or she committed an offense identified at the Director's discretion, rather than a crime of violence.

As an exercise of the discretion vested in the Director, an inmate serving a sentence for an offense that falls under the provisions described below shall be precluded from receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

Inmates whose current offense is a felony that:

- Has as an element, the actual, attempted, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, or
- Involved the carrying, possession, or use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon or explosives (including any explosive material or explosive device), or
- By its nature or conduct, presents a serious potential risk of physical force against the person or property of another, or
- By its nature or conduct involves sexual abuse offenses committed upon children.

Thus, for an inmate to receive Bureau program benefits such as those mentioned above, he or she must not be convicted of an offense listed in this section or in Section 3.

a. **Criminal Offenses with an Enhanced Base Offense Level.** Convictions for an offense listed below may or may not satisfy the standard listed in the introductory portion of Section 4.

At the time of sentencing, the court makes a finding of whether an offense listed below involved the use of force, and this finding is reflected in the PSI section entitled “Offense Computation,” subsection entitled “Base Offense Level.” This subsection references a particular U.S. Sentencing Guideline provision that distinguishes between violations of the particular criminal code section that are committed with and without force.

**Example:** Title 18 United States Code Section 241, Conspiracy Against Rights provides:

**“If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any person . . . in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege. . . .”**

This crime may or may not be committed through the use of force or threatened use of force, since one can be oppressed through means other than force. Pursuant to U.S. Sentencing Guideline Section 2H2.1:

- If the crime involved obstructing an election or registration, and the obstruction occurred using force or threat of force against persons or property, the base offense level is 18, or
- If the obstruction occurred without the use or threatened use of force, such as forgery, fraud, theft, deceit, etc., the base offense level is 12.

If an offender was convicted of an offense listed below, case management staff must examine the base offense level to determine whether the offense would preclude the inmate from receiving certain Bureau program benefits. If the PSI does not include an explanation as to the reason for assigning a particular base offense level, case management staff may need to examine the particular Sentencing Guideline referenced.

Some of the offenses listed below may correspond to more than one Sentencing Guideline, only one of which includes a base level adjustment for the use or threatened use of force. Accordingly, it is possible that an examination of the Offense Computation section of the PSI may reveal no mention of the use or threatened use of force. When the PSI fails to explain the reason for assigning a particular base offense level, case management staff must examine the particular Sentencing Guideline referenced to determine whether the court found that the use of force was implicated in the offense.

Case management staff may contact institution legal staff or Regional Counsel if they have questions regarding this section. A list of offenses for which the Sentencing Guidelines base offense level is affected by the use or threatened use of force follows. At the Director’s discretion, inmates with such an offense shall be precluded from receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

### **Title 18, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ **241**                      conspiracy against rights (**for other than conspiracy**)
- ◆ **242**                      deprivation of rights under color of law

- ◆ 592                      putting troops at polls
- ◆ 593                      interference by armed forces
- ◆ 1791                     possessing contraband in prison
- ◆ 1952                     transporting items in aid of racketeering
- ◆ 2231(a)                 assault on persons executing search warrant
- ◆ 2381                     treason

b. **Criminal Offenses with a Specific Offense Characteristic Enhancement.** Convictions for an offense listed below, like those listed in Section 4.a., may or may not satisfy the standard listed in the introductory portion of Section 4.

At the time of sentencing, the court makes a finding of whether the offense involved the use or threatened use of force, and this finding is reflected in the PSI section entitled “Offense Computation,” subsection entitled “Specific Offense Characteristics.” This subsection references a particular U.S. Sentencing Guideline that provides for an increase in the Total Offense Level if the criminal violation was committed with force.

**Example:** Section 841 of Title 21, United States Code makes it a crime to manufacture, distribute, or possess with the intent to distribute drugs. Under the Sentencing Guidelines (§ 2D1.1 and § 2D1.11), the defendant could receive an increase in his or her base offense level because of a “Specific Offense Characteristic” (for example, if a dangerous weapon was possessed during commission of the offense), the court would increase the defendant’s base offense level by two levels. This particular “Specific Offense Characteristic” (possession of a dangerous weapon during the commission of a drug offense) poses a serious potential risk that force may be used against persons or property. Specifically, as noted in the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines § 2D1.1., application note 3, the enhancement for weapon possession reflects the increased danger of violence when drug traffickers possess weapons. Accordingly, an inmate who was convicted of manufacturing drugs, (21 U.S.C. § 841) and received a two-level enhancement for possession of a firearm has been convicted of an offense that will preclude the inmate from receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

In some cases, an inmate may be convicted of an offense listed in this section as well as 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1), use of a firearm during a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime. According to the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, if a defendant receives a § 924(c)(1) conviction, the court may not assess a two-level “Specific Offense Characteristic” enhancement for possession of a firearm; however, in light of the Supreme Court ruling in *Bailey v. U.S.*, 116 S.Ct. 501 (1995), a number of § 924(c)(1) convictions have been vacated. In *Bailey*, the Court held that the term “use” connotes an active employment of the firearm. If any of the offenses listed in this section were accompanied by a § 924(c)(1) conviction that was subsequently vacated due to the *Bailey* decision, staff shall presume that the inmate would have received a two-level “Specific Offense Characteristic” enhancement for possession of a firearm unless there is a specific court order to the contrary. Thus, absent a court order specifically denying the application of a two point enhancement for possession of a firearm, the inmate will not receive certain Bureau program benefits.

Some of the offenses listed below may correspond to more than one Sentencing Guideline, only one of which includes a Specific Offense Characteristic for the use of force. Alternatively, the PSI may fail to adequately describe the Specific Offense Characteristic that underlies the increase in offense level. In either case, it is possible that an examination of the Offense Computation section of the PSI reveals no mention of the use of force. If this occurs, case management staff must examine the particular Sentencing Guideline referenced to determine whether the court found that the use of force was implicated in the offense.

**Example:** The PSI in the above scenario may state “SOC (specific offense characteristic) 2F1.1(4) increase 2 levels.” If the Report does not further state “since the offense involved the conscious or reckless risk of serious bodily injury, increase by two levels pursuant to 2F1.1(4),” case management staff may have to examine Guideline 2F1.1(4) to determine that the only basis for this particular increase is a finding that the offense included the risk of bodily injury.

Case management staff may contact institution legal staff or Regional Counsel if they have questions regarding this section. Below is a list of offenses for which there could be a Specific Offense Characteristic enhancement for the use of force:

#### (1) Title 16, United States Code Sections

- ◆ 773e(a)(2), (3),(4),(6) violation of Northern Pacific Halibut Act
- ◆ 773g violation of Northern Pacific Halibut Act
- ◆ 1857(a)(D), (E),(F),(H) violation of National Fishery Management Program
- ◆ 1859 violation of National Fishery Management Program
- ◆ 2435(4),(5), (6),(7) violation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention
- ◆ 2438 violation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention
- ◆ 3606 violation of North Atlantic Salmon Fishing
- ◆ 3637(a)(2),(3) (4),(6),(c) violation of Pacific Salmon Fishing
- ◆ 5009(5),(6), (7),(8) violation of North Pacific Anadromous Stock Convention
- ◆ 5010(b) violation of North Pacific Anadromous Stock Convention

#### (2) Title 18, United States Code Sections

- ◆ 755 officer permitting escape
- ◆ 757 procures escape for prisoner of war
- ◆ 874 kickbacks from public works employees
- ◆ 894 extending credit through extortionate means
- ◆ 1163 embezzlement/theft from Indian organizations

- ◆ 1503                    influencing or injuring officer or juror
- ◆ 1505                    obstruction of proceedings before departments or agencies
- ◆ 1511                    obstruction of state or local law enforcement
- ◆ 1516                    obstruction of a federal audit
- ◆ 1517                    obstructing financial examination
- ◆ 1951                    interference with commerce by threats/violence
- ◆ 2112                    robbery of personal property of United States

**(3) Title 21, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 841(NOT(e))            controlled substance violation
- ◆ \*846                    attempt and conspiracy

**(4) Title 26, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 7212                    attempt to interfere with revenue laws
- ◆ 7214                    unlawful acts by employees of the IRS

**(5) Title 30, United States Code Sections**

- 1461(a)(3),  
(4),(5),(7)                resisting officers for violations under Deep Seabed Mineral Resources Act
- ◆ 1463                    violations of Deep Seabed Mineral Resources Act

**(6) Title 33, United States Code Section**

- ◆ 1232(b)(2)            ports and waterways safety enforcement provisions

**(7) Title 40, United States Code Section**

- ◆ 193f(a)                security of Capitol grounds and buildings

**(8) Title 42, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 1973aa                application of prohibition to other States
- ◆ 1973aa-1              residence requirements for voting
- ◆ 1973aa-1a             bilingual election requirements
- ◆ 1973aa-3              penalty
- ◆ 1973bb                enforcement of twenty-sixth amendment
- ◆ 1973gg-10            criminal penalties
- ◆ 2283(b)                protection of nuclear inspectors
- ◆ 9151(2),  
(3),(4),(5)                violation of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act

- ◆ **9152(d)** violation of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act

**(9) Title 46, United States Code Section**

- ◆ **1903** manufacture, distribution, or possession with intent to manufacture controlled substances

**(10) Title 49, United States Code Section**

- ◆ **46505(b)** carrying a weapon on an aircraft

**c. Criminal Offenses That *May* Preclude an Inmate’s Receiving Certain Bureau Program Benefits.** In addition to Sections 4.a. and 4.b. above, an inmate may be precluded from receiving certain Bureau program benefits based on an offense listed in this section. For the offenses listed below, the Sentencing Guidelines may provide little insight into the court’s findings.

Accordingly, rather than simply examining the base offense level or the specific offense characteristics, case managers must carefully examine the entire Offense Computation section of the PSI and, if necessary, the Offense Conduct section to determine if the offense would preclude an inmate’s receiving certain Bureau program benefits based on whether the offense satisfies the standard listed in the introductory portion of Section 4.

The following offenses **may** preclude an inmate’s receiving certain Bureau program benefits based on a variety of factors.

**(1) Title 7, United States Code Section**

- ◆ **473c-1** offenses in relation to sampling of cotton

**(2) Title 16, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ **5106(e)(5), (6),(7),(9), (f)(2)** violation of Atlantic Coast Fisheries Cooperative Management

**(3) Title 18, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ **700** desecration of the flag of the United States
- ◆ **751** escape from federal prison
- ◆ **752** instigating/assisting escape from federal prison
- ◆ **831** prohibited acts involving nuclear materials
- ◆ **876** mailing threatening communications
- ◆ **877** mailing threatening communications from foreign country

- ◆ 922(a)(1) engage in business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms or ammunition
- ◆ 1153 offenses within Indian Country
- ◆ 1512(b) tampering with a witness/victim/informant
- ◆ 1708 theft or receipt of stolen mail
- ◆ 1792 mutiny and riot in prison
- ◆ 1956 money laundering
- ◆ 2117 breaking into carrier facilities
- ◆ 2152 destruction of submarine and torpedo works
- ◆ 2153 destruction of war materials
- ◆ 2154 production of defective war material
- ◆ 2155 destruction of national defense materials
- ◆ 2156 production of defective national defense material
- ◆ 2192 incitation of seamen to revolt
- ◆ 2193 mutiny
- ◆ 2247 repeat offenders
- ◆ 2387 activities involving armed forces

(4) **Title 40, United States Code Sections**

- ◆ 193f(a),(b) security of Capitol grounds and buildings

**d. Conspiracy, Attempt, and Other Offenses Which Involve an Underlying Offense.** Some of the statutes listed in this section cover conspiracy offenses (see, e.g., 21 U.S.C. § 846) when an individual has planned with others to commit a particular crime. Other listed statutes cover attempted offenses (see, e.g., 21 U.S.C. §§ 846 and 963) when an individual tried but did not succeed in committing the crime. In reviewing these types of offenses, it is necessary to examine the “underlying offense” (what the defendant was conspiring to do or attempting to do). If the underlying offense would preclude the inmate from receiving certain Bureau program benefits based on any of the other portions of Section 4 of this policy, the conspiracy or the attempt offense shall also preclude the inmate from receiving the same benefits. The underlying offense will be included in the PSI and may be noted on the J&C.

**Example:** The Judgment and Commitment Order may indicate a conviction for “Attempt and Conspiracy” (21 U.S.C. § 846). The accompanying Presentence Investigation Report will reference the underlying crime, in many cases it will be “Possession with Intent to Distribute a Controlled Substance” (21 U.S.C. § 841). Staff should then review the underlying offense (in this case possession of controlled substance) to determine whether it satisfies the standard listed in the introductory portion of Section 4. As noted in the example in section b above, if the PSI indicates that the defendant received a 2-level increase for possessing a dangerous weapon, then the offense should preclude the inmate from receiving certain Bureau program benefits; if no such enhancement was given, the offense should not preclude the inmate from receiving such benefits.

## (1) Title 18, United States Code Sections

- ◆ \*241 conspiracy to deprive civil rights (**if conspiracy**)
- ◆ \*371 conspiracy to commit offense/fraud against U.S.
- ◆ \*372 conspiracy to impede or injure officer
- ◆ \*924 penalties for firearms violations
- ◆ \*1962 racketeering
- ◆ \*2118(d) robberies involving controlled substances

## (2) Title 21, United States Code Sections

- ◆ \*846 attempt and conspiracy
- ◆ 848 controlled substances violations as criminal enterprise
- ◆ 963 conspiracy or attempt to violate controlled substance laws

### e. Special Circumstances

◆ **Title 18, United States Code § 922(g).** All offenses under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) shall preclude an inmate from receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

◆ **\*Title 18, United States Code § 2113(a).** Excluding bank robbery (see Section 3.b. above), other offenses covered by 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a), (e.g., bank larceny, etc.), shall be reviewed similarly to offenses in Section 4.b. Defendants may receive a Specific Offense Characteristic enhancement that will result in an increase in the base offense level. Such enhancements provide for an increase in the defendant's base offense level if:

- A firearm was discharged,
- A firearm or other dangerous weapon was brandished, displayed, possessed, or used, or
- An express or implied threat of death was made (U.S.S.G. 2B3.2(b), Application Notes 2 and 6).

If a defendant received such an enhancement (or one of the other enhancements involving the use or threatened use of force), the offense shall preclude the inmate's receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

◆ **Title 18, United States Code § 2243.** A conviction for sexual abuse of a minor or ward shall preclude an inmate from receiving certain Bureau program benefits.

## 5. OFFENSES COMMITTED BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1987

The Sentencing Guidelines are generally not applicable for offenses committed before November 1, 1987. Accordingly, for offenses identified in Section 4 or offenses similar to those listed in Section 4 of this Program Statement that were committed before this date, case managers must

make a determination, based on the narrative description of the crime contained in the PSI, whether the offense involved:

- The use, attempted use, or threatened use of force;
- The use, carrying, or possession of a dangerous weapon;
- A serious potential risk that force might be used against the person or property of another; or
- Sexual abuse committed upon children.

Offenses listed in Section 3, Crimes of Violence, or offenses similar to those listed in Section 3, which were committed before November 1, 1987, shall be treated in the same manner as “new law” offenses.

## **6. CRIMES CODIFIED PURSUANT TO THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994**

The VCCLEA created a number of new Federal criminal offenses and enhanced penalties for several existing offenses. Some of the new offenses are included in the above lists, but the lists will be revised as needed after the U.S. Sentencing Commission drafts new guidelines. These lists will also be updated periodically to reflect statutory changes or at the Director’s discretion.

## **REFERENCES**

### *Program Statements*

P5110.15	Notification of Release to State and Local Law Enforcement Officials (8/30/00)
P5162.02	Definition of Term, Crimes of Violence (7/24/95)
P5322.12	Inmate Classification and Program Review (11/29/06)
P5330.11	Psychology Treatment Programs (3/16/09)
P5331.02	Early Release Procedures Under 18 U.S.C. 3621 (e) (3/16/09)
P5800.12	Receiving and Discharge Manual (12/31/97)
P5800.15	Correctional Systems Manual (1/1/09)
P5880.28	Sentence Computation Manual (CCCA of 1984) (2/21/92)
P5880.30	Sentence Computation Manual (“Old Law” Pre-CCCA 1984) (7/16/93)

### *ACA Standards*

None.

### *Records Retention Requirements*

Requirements and retention guidance for records and information applicable to this program are available in the Records and Information Disposition Schedule (RIDS) on Sallyport and BOPDOCS.