NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

DATE COMPUTATION MANUAL

2015

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I. INTRODUCTION

This manual consists of the rules and formulas for computing an inmate's release dates pursuant to New York State Penal Law, Correction Law, Criminal Procedure Law and Executive Law.

II. RECORDING AND REPORTING OF COMPUTATIONS

It is mandatory that the date computation be verified by hand at each facility and prior to release. Form 3616 "Date Computation Cards" are to be filed in the Legal Date Computation section of the Legal File.

A. Computations

An inmate's legal dates are calculated on admission or re-admission into the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS).

B. Re-computations

1. An inmate's release dates must be re-computed whenever verified information is received that indicates the dates need to be changed. The four primary reasons for change are:

    a. Receipt of an amended jail time certificate issued by the proper authority.
    b. Violation of parole or post-release supervision.
    c. Change in sentence, i.e.: modification of sentence, additional sentence, court order, etc.
    d. Change in good time possible date as a result of the final Time Allowance Committee Review or a Superintendent's Hearing subsequent to the final Time Allowance Committee Review.

2. Complete a hand computation on Form 3616 "Date Computation Card".

3. Utilizing the Reception/Classification System, Date Computation Program, and the correct computation type, enter the necessary changes to the date computation.

4. Distribution of updated time computation printout:
   An updated date computation printout with the original supporting documentation is filed in the inmate's Legal File.
   A copy of the updated date computation printout with a copy of the supporting documentation is forwarded to the Facility Guidance Unit and Central Files. A copy of the date computation printout is forwarded to the inmate. (DO NOT send to Central Files a date computation printout for a Parole Board Hearing or Time Allowance Committee Hearing update.)

III. DATE COMPUTATION RULES

A. DATE MATH

When legal dates are computed, use 365 days per year, 12 months per year and 30 days per month. Dates are computed by writing them in YYYY-MM-DD format.

1. Jail time and parole jail time are certified in days. The county sheriff or parole officer must count every day including the 31s and 29s of certain months. We must convert jail time days into years, months and days. So if the jail time certificate is for 183 days: 30 times 6 is 180, 183 minus 180 is 3. This certificate would convert to 0 years, 6 months, 3 days. Here is a chart that may help:

30 days is 0-01-00	210 days is 0-07-00
60 days is 0-02-00	240 days is 0-08-00
90 days is 0-03-00	270 days is 0-09-00
120 days is 0-04-00	300 days is 0-10-00
150 days is 0-05-00	330 days is 0-11-00
180 days is 0-06-00	365 days is 1-00-00

360-365 is equivalent to one year. 725-730 is equivalent to two years.
1090-1095 is equivalent to three years. 1455-1460 is equivalent to four years.

If the jail time is greater than one year, subtract 365 days first. For example, if the certificate is for 465 days, subtract 365 days, then subtract 90 days to arrive at one year, three months and ten days.

	465	Y-M-D
-	365	1-M-D
	100	
-	90	1-3-D
	10	1-3-10

2. Conversion for subtraction - To compute dates you must borrow in a system based on 12's and 30's instead of a system based on 10's. For example, subtract jail time of 183 days from a date. First, convert the date to something you can subtract from. i.e. two years converts to 1 year, 11 months, 30 days or 2016-3-2 converts to 2015-14-32. Put a slash through the numbers that you converted and write the new numbers above the slashed numbers like this:

	2015-14-32	now you can do the subtraction, work from right to left:
	~~2016-03-02~~	32 minus 3 is 29, 14 minus 6 is 8, bring the 2015 down
-	00-06-03	
	2015-08-29	

3. Conversion in the middle - Every time you do addition or subtraction, you must convert your numbers. This means that the month column must be between 0 and 11 and the day column must be between 0 and 29. For example, 01-05-27 plus 0-6-3 equals 01-12-30, but it must be converted to 2-0-0. Put a slash through the numbers that you converted and write the new numbers below the slashed numbers like this:

```
   01 - 05 – 27
+  00 - 06 – 03
   01 - 11 - 30
   01 - 12 – 00
   02 - 00 – 00
```

4. Conversion on the dates - While the above rules apply within the computation for amounts of years, months and days, it does not apply for calendar dates. This means that the month column must be between 1 and 12 and the day column must be between 1 and 31. For example, 01-05-27 plus 2016-01-03 equals 2017-06-30, this is a calendar date.

```
   01-05-27
+  2016-01-03
   2017-06-30
```

```
   01-05-27
+  2016-01-04
   2017- 06-31
    2017-07–01
```

But, 01-05-27 plus 2016-01-04 equals 2017-06-31 and there is no such calendar date, therefore, it is converted to 2017-07-01. The calendar forces us to deal with the months differently. Thirty days hast September, April, June and November, all the rest have 31, except for February.

If the result is the 31st of January, March, May, July, August, October or December, no conversion is needed because it is a calendar date.
If the result is the 31st of April, June, September or November, convert to the 1st date of the next month.
If the result is 0 of January, February, May, June, July, August, September, October, November or December, convert to the last date of the prior month.
If the result is March 0, during a leap year, convert to February 29.
If the result is March 0, during a non-leap years, convert to February 28.

5. Conversion for February - Special rules exist for February. The first step is to determine whether the year is a leap year or not. Leap years have 366 days, occur every four years and just happen to occur the same years as U.S. Presidential elections and Summer Olympic Games. For example, 0-9-2 plus 2015-05-27 equals 2015-14-29. First, convert the years and months: 2016-02-29. Second, examine the year, since 2016 is a leap year, the date does not need further conversion.

```
     00 - 09 - 02
+    2015 - 05 - 27
     2015 - 14 - 29
     2016 - 02 - 29
```

```
     00 - 09 - 02
     2017 - 05 - 27
     2017 - 14 - 29
     2018 - 02 - 29
     2018 - 03 – 01
```

But, 0-9-2 plus 2017-05-27 equals 2017-14-29. First, convert the years and months: 2018-02-29. Second, examine the year, since 2018 is not a leap year, the date must be converted again to become 2018-03-01. Here is a chart that may help:

February - Non Leap Year: If days are 29, 30, 31; subtract 28 from the day column, then add 1 to the month.

2-29 converts to 3-1
2-30 converts to 3-2
2-31 converts to 3-3

February - Leap Year: If days are 30 or 31; subtract 29 from the day column, then add 1 to the month.

2-30 converts to 3-1
2-31 converts to 3-2

6. Conversion on the years - Special rules exist for converting the 0 in the months column. For example, 2017-05-27 minus 0-5-0 equals 2017-00-27 which converts to 2016-12-27.

	2017-05-27		2017-05-27
-	00-05-00	-	00-05-27
	2016-12-27		2016-11-30
	2017-05-27		2017-05-27
-	00-05-00	-	00-05-27
	~~2017-00-27~~		~~2017-00-00~~
	2016-12-27		2016-11-30

But, 2017-05-27 minus 00-05-27 equals 2017-00-00 which converts to 2016-11-30. Remember, you may check the conversion math by adding the items back together.

2016 - 11 - 30
\- 00 - 05 - 27
2016 - ~~16~~ - ~~57~~
2016 - ~~17~~ - ~~27~~
2017 - 05 – 27

7. Grace day - In most cases, when an inmate is received with a new sentence one day is subtracted from their date. The grace day is subtracted just after the date received.

09-05-02 sentence
\+ 2002-09-30 received
2011-14-32 converts to
2012-03-02
\- 1 grace day
2012-03-01 interim
\- 05-10 jail time
2011-09-21 release date

B. CONCURRENT VERSUS CONSECUTIVE

When an inmate has more than one sentence running at the same time, the sentences must be calculated concurrently with each other or consecutively to each other. If the sentencing court is silent regarding the relationship between the sentences, do not contact the court. Instead use Penal Law §70.25 or contact the Office of Sentencing Review.

Compute the sentences consecutively if the crime was committed on or after 9/1/78, the commitment is silent, the defendant was sentenced as a second felon, second violent felon, persistent felon or persistent violent felon and the crime was committed after the prior indeterminate or determinate term was imposed.

Compute the sentences concurrently if the crime was committed prior to 9/1/78 and the commitment does not state consecutive to the previous sentence. The sentence shall receive prior time credit.

If the A-I felony was committed on or after 11/16/2009, and the commitment is silent, and the crime was committed after the prior indeterminate or determinate term was imposed, the sentence shall be computed consecutively to the prior sentence. If the A-I felony was committed prior to 11/16/2009, and the commitment is silent, the sentence shall be computed concurrently with the prior sentence. The sentence shall receive prior time credit.

1. Calculating Concurrent or Consecutive Sentences

Concurrent - Penal Law §70.30(1)(a) If the sentences run concurrently, the time served under imprisonment on any of the sentences shall be credited against the minimum periods of all the concurrent indeterminate sentences and against the terms of all the concurrent determinate sentences. The maximum term or terms of the indeterminate sentences and the term or terms of the determinate sentences shall merge in and be satisfied by discharge of the term which has the longest unexpired time to run.

a. Concurrent with parole time owed - When a parole, conditional release or post-release supervision violator has a commitment that states concurrent with just the time remaining on the prior sentence, the new indeterminate minimum/determinate term does NOT receive prior time credit. (People ex rel. Mathis v. Harris 444 NYS2d 114 (2d Dept. 1981).

Consecutive - Penal Law §§ 70.30 (1)(b), (c), (d) (e) and (f) and 70.40

a. Indeterminate - The minimum terms are added to arrive at an aggregate minimum term and maximum terms are added to arrive at an aggregate maximum term.

b. Determinate - The determinate terms are added to arrive at an aggregate maximum term.

c. Indeterminate and determinate sentences running consecutively - The indeterminate minimum term is added to 6/7th of the determinate term to compute a parole eligibility date. The indeterminate minimum term is added to the determinate term, this is compared to the indeterminate maximum term. Whichever is longer controls.

d. Aggregate terms may be subject to reduction, see the section below labeled: Reduction Statute and Other Special Laws.

2. The PRIOR CCCS FIELD AND INDICATOR FIELD are used to indicate and calculate the relationship between the sentence on the current DIN and the sentence on the prior DIN.

The allowable entries for PRIOR CCCS FIELD are as follows:

CC	CONCURRENT to indicate the commitment is concurrent with a prior DIN
CS	CONSECUTIVE to indicate the commitment is consecutive to a prior DIN
CCP	CC W/PAROLE to indicate the commitment is concurrent with parole time being served
NA	NOTAPPLCBLE indicates there is no relationship to a prior DIN

The allowable entries for the PRIOR CCCS INDICATOR FIELD are as follows:

N	NOT SILENT to indicate the commitment is not silent. The commitment states the relationship to the prior DIN's sentences (CC, CS or CCP)
S	SILENT to indicate the commitment is silent. The commitment does not state the relationship to the prior DIN's sentences (CC or CS) (S- SILENT cannot be used with CCP)
M	MINUTES indicates the commitment is silent regarding the relationship to the Prior DIN but the sentencing minutes are not silent. (CC or CS)

3. The CCCS FIELD is used to indicate the relationship between the sentences on the current DIN. These fields are used to communicate to the user, not to the date computation program. The date computation program uses the Crime Relationship screen to calculate the legal dates.

CC	when the sentence is cc with sentence above and/or counts are cc
CS	when the sentence is cs to sentence above and/or counts are cs
CCCS	when the sentence is cc with sentence above and counts are cs
CSCC	when the sentence is cs to sentence above and counts are cc

C. CRIME CODE TABLE. The crime code table should be printed yearly. Access this table thru the management reports in the Reception/Classification System.

D. CRIME RELATIONSHIP SCREEN

A crime relationship record must exist before a date computation can be updated. The crime relationship record is entered on the crime relationship screen located in the Reception /Classification System. The relationship record indicates whether the sentences for the crimes or the sentences for the counts are concurrent with or consecutive to each other.

SAMPLE SCREEN

```
CHOOSE FROM A - E TO DESCRIBE RELATIONSHIPS:
 A  1 CRIME / 1 COUNT                ___  (Y IF APPROPRIATE)
 B  SENTENCES ALL CONCURRENT         ___ (Y IF APPROPRIATE)
 C  SENTENCES ALL CONSECUTIVE        ___ (Y IF APPROPRIATE)
 D  SENTENCE RELATIONSHIPS (ENTER CC OR CS OR NA IN BLANKS BELOW)
        1   2   3   4   << 1-1 2-2 3-3 AND 4-4 ARE FOR COUNTS >>
    1   __              << ENTER 'NA' IF CRIME HAS 1 COUNT   >>
    2   __  __
    3   __  __  __
    4   __  __  __  __
 E  MORE THAN 4 CRIMES AND A MIX OF CS AND CC _ (Y IF APPROPRIATE)
```

Choose option A, B, C, D or E to describe the relationship between the sentences on this DIN.
Choose A if there is only one crime and one count.
Choose B if all the crimes and all the counts are concurrent with each other.
Choose C if all the crimes and all the counts are consecutive to each other.
Choose D if there are four or less crimes and they are a mixture of concurrent and consecutive.
Choose E if there are more than four crimes and they are a mixture or concurrent and consecutive.

If options A, B, C and E do not apply, use option D as follows:

Option D row 1, column 1 indicates the relationship between the counts of the first crime.
If crime 1 has only one count, enter NA. If crime 1 has more than one count, enter cc if the counts are concurrent, enter CS if the counts are consecutive.

Option D row 2, column 1 indicates the relationship between crime 2 and crime 1.
If crime 2 is concurrent with crime 1, enter CC. If crime 2 is consecutive to crime 1, enter CS.

Option D row 2, column 2 indicates the relationship between the counts of the second crime.
If crime 2 has only one count, enter NA. If crime 2 has more than one count, enter CC if the counts are concurrent, enter CS if the counts are consecutive.

Option D row 3, column 1 indicates the relationship between crime 3 and crime 1.
If crime 3 is concurrent with crime 1, enter CC. If crime 3 is consecutive to crime 1, enter CS.

Option D row 3, column 2 indicates the relationship between crime 3 and crime 2.
If crime 3 is concurrent with crime 2, enter CC. If crime 3 is consecutive to crime 2, enter CS.

Option D row 3, column 3 indicates the relationship between the counts of the third crime.
If crime 3 has only one count, enter NA. If crime 3 has more than one count, enter CC if the counts are concurrent, enter CS if the counts are consecutive.

Option D row 4, column 1 indicates the relationship between crime 4 and crime 1.
If crime 4 is concurrent with crime 1, enter CC. If crime 4 is consecutive to crime 1, enter CS.

Option D row 4, column 2 indicates the relationship between crime 4 and crime 2.
If crime 4 is concurrent with crime 2, enter CC. If crime 4 is consecutive to crime 2, enter CS.

Option D row 4, column 3 indicates the relationship between crime 4 and crime 3.
If crime 4 is concurrent with crime 3, enter CC. If crime 4 is consecutive to crime 3, enter CS.

Option D row 4, column 4 indicates the relationship between the counts of the fourth crime.
If crime 4 has only one count, enter NA. If crime 4 has more than one count, enter CC if the counts are concurrent, enter CS if the counts are consecutive.

E. CRIMES – DELETING OR ENTERING

1. How to delete a crime in the Reception/Classification System. You cannot delete the first crime, you can only overtype it. Enter a D in the attempt field if you are deleting any crime other than the first crime.

2. How to enter a crime in the Reception/Classification System. The information you need to enter a crime may be obtained from the uniform sentence and commitment, the pre-sentence report (PSR) and sentencing minutes. Some information may only be available on the rap sheet.

REMARKS SECTION: Type a brief description of the new crime from the presentence report.
COURT: Type SUPREME or COUNTY from the commitment.
COUNTY: 2 Digit Code (use the County Code Table in Section V. Charts below).
JUDGE: Type last name of Judge from the commitment.
IND #: Type the indictment number, case number or SCI number from the commitment.
CJ TRACKING #: Type this number from the commitment or rap sheet.
OFFENSE DATE: MM DD YY from the commitment or PSR.
CONVICTION MODE: P (Plea) V (Verdict) A (Adjudicated Youthful Offender) from the commitment.
CONVICTION DATE: MM DD YY from the PSR or rap sheet.
ATTEMPTED: Y or N from the commitment.
CRIME: 4 Digit Code (Use Crime Code Table see Section C above)
CRIME CLASS: The computer program automatically fills this field in using the crime code table.
COUNTS: Type in the number of counts from the commitment.
HATE: Y or N from the commitment.
TERROR: Y or N from the commitment.
SEX MOTV FEL: Y or N from the commitment.
MIN TERM: YY MM DD from the commitment.
MAX TERM: YY MM DD from the commitment.
PRS and PRS INDICATOR: YY MM DD N (Not Silent) S (Silent) P (Prior) from the commitment.
CCCS: CC, CS, CCCS OR CSCC (first two digits are as the sentence relates to the above sentence, the next two digits are as the counts relate to each other) from the commitment.
TYPE: Enter the Type Field using the Chart in Section V. below.
SENTENCING DATE: MM DD YY from the commitment.
SENTENCING MINUTES and DATE: N or Y MM DD YY Are the sentencing minutes in the file.
ARRESTING AGENCY: Obtain from the PSR or rap sheet.
ARREST DATE: MM DD YY from the PSR or rap sheet.
CRIME LOCATION: from the PSR.
JAIL TIME: 4 digits (Enter amount of jail time for Indictment)
DA PCKT RECVD:
PRIOR CCCS FIELD and INDICATOR: (refer to Prior CCCS in Section B. 2 above)

F. DWI FELONY CONVICTIONS

A prior felony DWI conviction may serve as a predicate felony for determining whether the defendant may be sentenced as a second felony offender. Penal Law § 70.06 does not require the *prior* conviction to be defined in the Penal Law. The converse is not true, however. A defendant may be only sentenced as a second felony offender on the *current* conviction if it is an offense defined in the Penal Law. Thus, a defendant cannot be sentenced as a second felony offender if the current offense is DWI or any other felony defined in the Vehicle and Traffic Law. *People v. Shannon*, 89 NY2d 1000 (1997).

G. IMPROPER SENTENCES

When a judge imposes an improper sentence (i.e.: stating it should run concurrently when the law requires it to be consecutive or imposing a sentence inappropriate to the crime of conviction), it should be brought to the attention of the Office of Sentencing Review.

H. JAIL TIME AND PAROLE JAIL TIME

Jail time is time spent in custody on a case when the sentence is not running. Pursuant to Correction Law §600-a, records shall be kept by the sheriff or commissioner of NYC Department of Corrections of all jail time to which a defendant is entitled under Penal Law §70.30 (3). Therefore, we cannot accept a jail time certificate from another state. Jail time shall not include any time that is already credited as sentence time to a prior case. If you think that jail time includes time that has been credited as sentence time to a prior case (known as double –dipping) notify the Office of Sentencing Review via email with the subject line starting with CJTC.

There are four types of jail time: jail time, additional sentence's jail time, additional jail time and parole jail time.

a. Jail time is time spent in custody prior to commencement of the sentence. In general, if the sentences run concurrently, the credit shall be applied against each such sentence. If the sentences run consecutively, the credit shall be applied against the aggregate term of the sentences.

b. Additional sentence's jail time occurs when an inmate receives an additional sentence with additional jail time. An additional sentence is a sentence imposed after the date received.

c. Additional jail time occurs when an inmate's sentence is interrupted because it is vacated, or the inmate escapes or fails to return from a temporary release program. If inmates spend time in custody between the date the sentence is interrupted and the date it recommences, they may be eligible for additional jail time credit pursuant to Penal Law §70.30(6),(7). If inmates are held out of state on a NYS DOCCS escape or absconder warrant, we may accept a jail time certificate from that other state.

d. Parole jail time occurs when an inmate's sentence is interrupted because of a supervision violation. If inmates spend time in custody between the date the sentence is interrupted, and the date the sentence recommences, they may be eligible for parole jail time credit pursuant to Penal Law §70.40 (3)(c). If they receive a concurrent definite sentence they may be entitled to more parole jail time. If they receive a consecutive definite sentence they may be entitled to less parole jail time.

I. PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

In Laws of 1972, Chapters 343 and 344 and Laws of 1975, Chapter 343, minimum for parole eligibility for those crimes committed prior to 9/1/67 were reduced as follows:

20 years - Those sentenced to life for murder 1st degree, kidnapping, or whose death sentences were commuted to life.

15 years - Those serving 20 years or more to life for kidnapping and those serving 15 years or more to life for a third narcotic felony or a fourth felony conviction.

8 1/3 years -All others sentenced under the "old law".

J. PRIOR TIME CREDIT

1. When a NYS sentence is concurrent with another NYS sentence, prior time credit is usually the difference between the dates(s) of arrival and the date(s) of departure. There may be multiple periods of prior time credit.

2. When a NYS sentence is concurrent with another jurisdiction's sentence, (for example, a federal sentence or a Connecticut sentence), prior time credit is usually the difference between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the NYS sentence commenced. There is usually only one period of prior time credit. The sentence may only receive this credit if the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after the NYS sentence is imposed.

K. REDUCTION STATUTE AND OTHER SPECIAL LAWS

The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences may be subject to reduction pursuant to Penal Law §70.30 (1)(e and f). To be eligible for reduction, the aggregate must be greater than 20 years (greater than 10 for juvenile offenders) and all the crimes must be committed before incarceration on any.

1. For crimes committed on or after 10/1/95, where the consecutives sentences are all indeterminate or all determinate, the reduction statute authorizes the following:

a. If one of the consecutive felonies is a Class A felony, there is no reduction.
b. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed for three or more violent felony offenses committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences and at least one of which is a Class B violent felony offense, shall, if it exceeds fifty years, be deemed to be fifty years.
c. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed for two violent felony offenses committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences and at least one of which is a Class B violent felony offense, shall, if it exceeds forty years, be deemed to be forty years.
d. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences and at least one of which is a Class B felony offense, shall if it exceeds thirty years, be deemed to be thirty years.
e. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences, shall, if it exceeds twenty years, be deemed to be twenty years.

Where this reduction is made on indeterminate sentences, the aggregate minimum period of imprisonment, if it exceeds one-half of the reduced aggregate maximum term, shall be deemed to be one-half of the reduced aggregate maximum term.

2. For crimes committed on or after 10/1/95, where the consecutive sentences are a mixture of determinate and indeterminate sentences, refer to the Penal Law or contact the Office of Sentencing Review.

3. For crimes committed by juvenile offenders on or after 9/1/1978, the reduction statute authorized the following:

a. If one of the consecutive felonies imposed upon a juvenile offender is for the class A felony of Murder 2°, there is no reduction.

b. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed upon a juvenile offender for two or more crimes which include a sentence for Arson 1° or Kidnapping 1°, shall, if it exceeds fifteen years, be deemed to be fifteen years.

c. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed upon a juvenile offender for two or more crimes, shall, if it exceeds ten years, be deemed to be ten years.

Where this reduction is made, the aggregate minimum period of imprisonment, if it exceeds one-half of the reduced aggregate maximum term, shall be deemed to be one-half of the reduced aggregate maximum term.

4. For crimes committed between 5/31/83 and 9/30/95 the reduction statute authorized the following:

a. If one of the consecutive felonies is a Class A felony, there is no reduction.

b. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed for three or more violent felony offenses committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences and at least one of which is a Class B violent felony offense, shall, if it exceeds fifty years, be deemed to be fifty years.

c. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed for two violent felony offenses committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences and at least one of which is a Class B violent felony offense, shall, if it exceeds forty years, be deemed to be forty years.

d. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences and at least one of which is a Class B felony offense, shall if it exceeds thirty years, be deemed to be thirty years.

e. The aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences, shall, if it exceeds twenty years, be deemed to be twenty years.

Where this reduction is made, the aggregate minimum period of imprisonment, if it exceeds one-half of the reduced aggregate maximum term, shall be deemed to be one-half of the reduced aggregate maximum term.

5. For crimes committed between 9/1/78 and 5/30/83, the aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed for two or more crimes, other than two or more crimes that include a Class A felony, committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences shall, if it exceeds twenty years, be deemed to be twenty years, unless one of the

sentences was imposed for a Class B felony, in which case the aggregate maximum term shall, if it exceeds thirty years, be deemed to be thirty years. Where the aggregate maximum term of two or more consecutive sentences is reduced by calculation made pursuant to the above, the aggregate minimum period of imprisonment, if it exceeds one-half of the aggregate maximum term as so reduced, shall be deemed to be one-half of the aggregate maximum term as so reduced.

6. For crimes committed between 9/1/78 and 6/1/80, the aggregate minimum could not exceed one-half the longest single maximum imposed except for Class A or B felonies.

7. For crimes committed between 9/1/67 and 8/31/78, the aggregate maximum term of consecutive sentences imposed for two or more crimes committed prior to the time the person was imprisoned under any of such sentences shall, if it exceeds twenty years, be deemed to be twenty years, unless one of the sentences was imposed for a Class B felony, in which case the aggregate maximum term shall, if it exceeds thirty years, be deemed to be thirty years.

8. For crimes committed between 9/1/67 and 8/31/78, the consecutive minimum merged in and was satisfied by service of the longest minimum term. If an additional consecutive sentence was imposed after the minimum of the prior sentence was exceeded, the new minimum was calculated from the sentencing date of the additional sentence.

9. For crimes committed prior to 9/1/67, under the "old Law," the Parole Board paroled inmates on paper to allow them to finish one sentence and then start a consecutive sentence.

L. YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AND JUVENILE OFFENDER

1. Youthful offender (YO). The court has the discretionary authority to grant youthful offender status to a defendant. The court is not required to grant YO status. Pursuant to Criminal Procedure Law §720.35, an individual adjudicated a YO is not deemed to have been convicted of a crime. To be eligible for YO a defendant must be 16-18 years of age on the date of the offense. If an indeterminate or determinate sentence is imposed the inmate must be delivered to NYS DOCCS. The crime codes to be used are 8000-8042 or 8044. When an inmate receives a sentence subsequent to serving time as a Youthful Offender:

a. If the commitment is silent regarding its relationship to a prior sentence and the inmate is sentenced as a first felon, the sentences shall be concurrent and prior time credit is given.
b. If the commitment states the sentences are to be consecutive, follow the court's direction.
c. If the commitment does not state the sentences are to be consecutive but indicates the inmate was sentenced as a second or persistent felony offender, contact the Office of Sentencing Review.

2. Juvenile offender(JO) status is not an eligibility. It is a mandate. JO is defined in Criminal Procedure Law §1.20 (42) as someone of a certain age who is convicted of certain crimes. Use crime codes 7001 to 7017 for JO cases. The inmate is usually delivered to the custody of the Office of Child and Family Services.
If an inmate was 13-15 on the date of the offense of Murder 2°, the inmate is a JO.
If an inmate was 14 or 15 on the date of the following offenses, the inmate is a JO:
Aggravated sexual abuse 1°, Arson 1°, Arson 2°, Assault 1°, Burglary 1°, Burglary 2°, Criminal possession of a weapon 2°, Criminal sexual act 1°, Kidnapping 1°, Manslaughter 1°, Murder 2°, Rape 1°, Robbery 1°, Robbery 2°.

3. Youthful Offender-Juvenile Offender (YO-JO)

An inmate that is both a youthful offender and juvenile offender has been granted YO status by the sentencing court and is designated JO by his age on the date of the offense. Use crime code 7043 for YO-JO cases. The inmate is usually delivered to the custody of the Office of Child and Family Services.

If an inmate was 13-15 on the date of the offense of Attempted Murder 2° and was granted YO status by the sentencing court, the inmate is a YO-JO.

If an inmate was 14 or 15 on the date of the following offenses and was granted YO status by the sentencing court, the inmate is a YO-JO: Aggravated sexual abuse 1°, Attempted Arson 1°, Arson 2°, Assault 1°, Burglary 1°, Burglary 2°, Criminal possession of a weapon 2°, Criminal sexual act 1°, Attempted Kidnapping 1°, Manslaughter 1°, Attempted Murder 2°, Rape 1°, Robbery 1°, Robbery 2°.

IV. DATE COMPUTATION FORMULAS

When a date computation formula has a complex combination of factors, it cannot be entered at the facility. If a date computation cannot be entered at the facility, a message will display at the bottom of the computer screen for the user to contact the Office of Sentencing Review. If adjusting jail time or parole jail time on the date computation screen, enter jail time of 360-365 as 0001 00 00, 725-730 as 0002 00 00, 1090-1095 as 0003 00 00, 1455-1460 as 0004 00 00. Before entering a date computation, review and/or update the crime/sentencing record including the prior cccs field and indicator, the crime relationship screen and jail time. The following are required before a date computation can be entered: Header record, locator record, crime/sentencing record and crime relationship record.

FORMULA GROUPS

A ADDITIONAL SENTENCE
B BASIC
C RETURNED ABSCONDER OR TEMPORARY RELEASE ARREST
D COURT ORDERED DISCHARGE
E RETURNED ESCAPEE
F RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM
G RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH NEW TERM
H MAXIMUM EXPIRATION FOR PAROLE SUPERVISION
J CONCURRENT WITH OTHER JURISDICTION
M MANUAL/MISCELLANEOUS
P RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM
R DETERMINATE RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR WITH NEW TERM
S DET-IND MIX RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR WITH NEW TERM
U UPDATES

FORMULAS

A ADDITIONAL SENTENCE

A.01 INDETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.02 INDETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.03 INDETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.04 INDETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.05 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE

A.06 DETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.07 DETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.08 DETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.09 DETERMINATE W/CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.10 INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.11 INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.12 INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.13 INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.14 DETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.15 DETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.16 DETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.17 DETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.18 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.19 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.20 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.21 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE W/CC ADDL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE

B BASIC

B.01 BASIC INDETERMINATE
B.02 BASIC DETERMINATE
B.03 BASIC DETERMINATE W/CC INDETERMINATE
B.04 BASIC DETERMINATE W/CS INDETERMINATE

C RETURNED ABSCONDER OR TEMPORARY RELEASE ARREST

C.01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR NO NT
C.02 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR NO NT
C.03 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
C.04 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.05 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.06 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.07 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.08 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.09 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.10 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.11 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.12 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.13 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.14 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.15 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.16 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.17 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.18 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.19 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.20 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.21 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.22 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.23 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.24 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.25 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.26 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

D COURT ORDERED DISCHARGE

D.01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHARGE
D.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHARGE

E RETURNED ESCAPEE

E.01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE NO NT
E.02 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE NO NT
E.03 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
E.04 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.05 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.06 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.07 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.08 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.09 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.10 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.11 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.12 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.13 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.14 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.15 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.16 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.17 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.18 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.19 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.20 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.21 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.22 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.23 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.24 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.25 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.26 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

F RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM

F.01 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NT
F.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NT
F.03 INDETERMINATE RESTORED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NT

G RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH NEW TERM

G.01 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.02 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.03 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.04 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.05 DETERMINATE RPV W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.06 DETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.07 DETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.08 DETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.09 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.10 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.11 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.12 INDETERMINATE RPV W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

H MAXIMUM EXPIRATION FOR PAROLE SUPERVISION

H.01 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.02 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.03 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.04 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.05 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.06 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.07 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.08 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.09 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.10 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.11 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.12 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.13 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.14 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.15 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.16 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.17 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.18 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM

J CONCURRENT WITH OTHER JURISDICTION

J.01 CC W/OTHER JURISDICTION INDETERMINATE
J.02 CC W/OTHER JURISDICTION DETERMINATE
J.03 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE W/CC INDETERMINATE
J.04 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE W/CS INDETERMINATE
J.05 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS INDETERMINATE
J.06 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE
* J.07 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
* J.08 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
J.09 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS INDETERMINATE
J.10 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE
* J.11 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
* J.12 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
* J.13 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS INDETERMINATE
* J.14 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE
* J.15 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
* J.16 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE

M MANUAL/MISCELLANEOUS

M.01 MANUAL INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX
M.02 MANUAL DETERMINATE
M.03 MANUAL RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT
M.04 MANUAL RESET
M.50 HISTORICAL INQUIRY
M.51 CALCULATOR
M.52 COMMENTS
M.53 COMP TYPE CONVERSION CHART

P RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM

P.01 DET-IND MIX RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT
P.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT
P.03 DETERMINATE RESTORED OR DRUG TREATMENT CENTER PRS VIOLATOR NO NT

R DETERMINATE RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR WITH NEW TERM

R.01 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.03 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
R.04 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
R.05 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.06 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.07 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
R.08 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

S DET-IND MIX RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR WITH NEW TERM

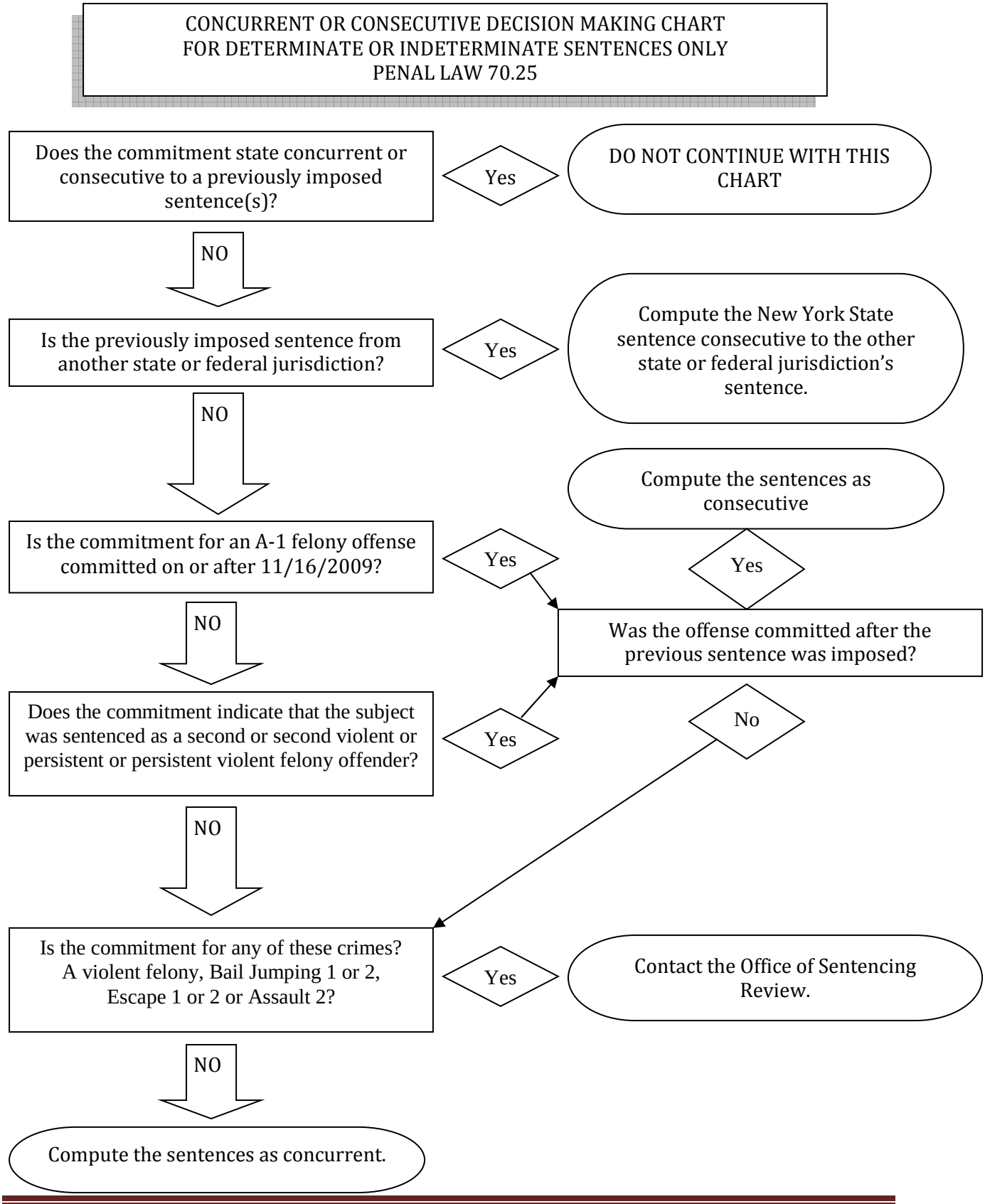
S.01 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.02 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.03 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
S.04 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
S.05 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.06 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.07 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
S.08 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

U UPDATES

U.01 UPDATE PH DATE / PH TYPE / TRD / GRADUATION DATE / PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
U.02 UPDATE TIME ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE DATE / TYPE
U.04 GOOD TIME RESTORED
U.05 GOOD TIME LOST
U.06 UPDATE OF MEPS / PRSME / PAROLE DISCHARGE / LCTA

* - STARRED COMPUTATION TYPES ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

V. CHARTS


CONCURRENT OR CONSECUTIVE DECISION MAKING CHART
FOR DETERMINATE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES ONLY
PENAL LAW 70.25
Does the commitment state concurrent or consecutive to a previously imposed sentence(s)?
Yes
DO NOT CONTINUE WITH THIS CHART
NO
Is the previously imposed sentence from another state or federal jurisdiction?
Yes
Compute the New York State sentence consecutive to the other state or federal jurisdiction's sentence.
NO
Compute the sentences as consecutive
Is the commitment for an A-1 felony offense committed on or after 11/16/2009?
Yes
Yes
NO
Was the offense committed after the previous sentence was imposed?
Does the commitment indicate that the subject was sentenced as a second or second violent or persistent or persistent violent felony offender?
Yes
No
NO
Is the commitment for any of these crimes? A violent felony, Bail Jumping 1 or 2, Escape 1 or 2 or Assault 2?
Yes
Contact the Office of Sentencing Review.
NO
Compute the sentences as concurrent.

TYPE FIELD ON THE CRIME/SENTENCE SCREEN - Please read the commitments carefully. The following rules should be applied for each individual crime.

Type C (SCSA)	for commitment marked 2nd child sexual assault felony offender (det or ind)
Type L (DT2FOV)	for non-vfo, non-sex determinate sentence 2nd offender commitment w/prior violent
Type K (DT2FOD)	for non-vfo, non-sex determinate sentence 2nd offender commitment
Type J (DT1FOD)	for non-vfo, non-sex determinate sentence w/ commitment not marked
Type Y (DTYO)	for youthful offender determinate sentence
Type D (DT2FO)	for determinate sentence with commitment marked 2nd felony offender
Type D (DT2FO)	for determinate sentence with commitment marked "violent felony offender with prior nonviolent felony offense."
Type V (DT2VFO)	for determinate sentence w/commitment marked 2nd violent felony offender
Type F (DT1VFO)	for determinate sentence with commitment marked violent felony offender
Type F (DT1VFO)	for determinate sentence with commitment not marked
Type N (FIRST)	for indeterminate class A-I felony
Type 2 (SECOND)	for indeterminate sentence marked second felon
Type 2 (SECOND)	for indeterminate sentence marked predicate felon
Type 2 (SECOND	for indeterminate sentence marked second violent felon
Type P (PERSIS)	for indeterminate sentence marked persistent felon
Type P (PERSIS)	for indeterminate sentence marked persistent violent felon
Type N (FIRST)	if it is an indeterminate sentence and does not fit the above

COUNTY CODE TABLE

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION
01	ALBANY	32	ONEIDA
02	ALLEGANY	33	ONONDAGA
03	BROOME	34	ONTARIO
04	CATTARAUGUS	35	ORANGE
05	CAYUGA	36	ORLEANS
06	CHAUTAUQUA	37	OSWEGO
07	CHEMUNG	38	OTSEGO
08	CHENANGO	39	PUTNAM
09	CLINTON	40	QUEENS
10	COLUMBIA	41	RENSSELAER
11	CORTLAND	42	RICHMOND
12	DELAWARE	43	ROCKLAND
13	DUTCHESS	44	ST. LAWRENCE
14	ERIE	45	SARATOGA
15	ESSEX	46	SCHENECTADY
16	FRANKLIN	47	SCHOHARIE
17	FULTON	48	SCHUYLER
18	GENESEE	49	SENECA
19	GREENE	50	STEUBEN
20	HAMILTON	51	SUFFOLK
21	HERKIMER	52	SULLIVAN
22	JEFFERSON	53	TIOGA
23	KINGS	54	TOMPKINS
24	LEWIS	55	ULSTER
25	LIVINGSTON	56	WARREN
26	MADISON	57	WASHINGTON
27	MONROE	58	WAYNE
28	MONTGOMERY	59	WESTCHESTER
29	NASSAU	60	WYOMING
30	NEW YORK	61	YATES
31	NIAGARA	62	BRONX

TERM	6/7	1/2 OF 6/7	5/7	1/7
01-00-00	00-10-08	00-05-04	00-08-16	00-01-22
01-06-00	01-03-12	00-07-21	01-00-24	00-02-18
02-00-00	01-08-16	00-10-08	01-05-02	00-03-14
02-06-00	02-01-20	01-00-25	01-09-10	00-04-10
03-00-00	02-06-24	01-03-12	02-01-18	00-05-06
03-06-00	02-11-28	01-05-29	02-05-26	00-06-02
04-00-00	03-05-02	01-08-16	02-10-04	00-06-28
04-06-00	03-10-06	01-11-03	03-02-12	00-07-24
05-00-00	04-03-10	02-01-20	03-06-20	00-08-20
05-06-00	04-08-14	02-04-07	03-10-28	00-09-16
06-00-00	05-01-18	02-06-24	04-03-06	00-10-12
06-06-00	05-06-22	02-09-11	04-07-14	00-11-08
07-00-00	06-00-00	03-00-00	05-00-00	01-00-00
07-06-00	06-05-04	03-02-17	05-04-08	01-00-26
08-00-00	06-10-08	03-05-04	05-08-16	01-01-22
08-06-00	07-03-12	03-07-21	06-00-24	01-02-18
09-00-00	07-08-16	03-10-08	06-05-02	01-03-14
09-06-00	08-01-20	04-00-25	06-09-10	01-04-10
10-00-00	08-06-24	04-03-12	07-01-18	01-05-06
10-06-00	08-11-28	04-05-29	07-05-26	01-06-02
11-00-00	09-05-02	04-08-16	07-10-04	01-06-28
11-06-00	09-10-06	04-11-03	08-02-12	01-07-24
12-00-00	10-03-10	05-01-20	08-06-20	01-08-20
12-06-00	10-08-14	05-04-07	08-10-28	01-09-16
13-00-00	11-01-18	05-06-24	09-03-06	01-10-12
13-06-00	11-06-22	05-09-11	09-07-14	01-11-08
14-00-00	12-00-00	06-00-00	10-00-00	02-00-00
14-06-00	12-05-04	06-02-17	10-04-08	02-00-26
15-00-00	12-10-08	06-05-04	10-08-16	02-01-22
15-06-00	13-03-12	06-07-21	11-00-24	02-02-18
16-00-00	13-08-16	06-10-08	11-05-02	02-03-14
16-06-00	14-01-20	07-00-25	11-09-10	02-04-10
17-00-00	14-06-24	07-03-12	12-01-18	02-05-06
17-06-00	14-11-28	07-05-29	12-05-26	02-06-02
18-00-00	15-05-02	07-08-16	12-10-04	02-06-28
18-06-00	15-10-06	07-11-03	13-02-12	02-07-24
19-00-00	16-03-10	08-01-20	13-06-20	02-08-20
19-06-00	16-08-14	08-04-07	13-10-28	02-09-16
20-00-00	17-01-18	08-06-24	14-03-06	02-10-12
20-06-00	17-06-22	08-09-11	14-07-14	02-11-08

TERM	6/7	1/2 OF 6/7	5/7	1/7
21-00-00	18-00-00	09-00-00	15-00-00	03-00-00
21-06-00	18-05-04	09-02-17	15-04-08	03-00-26
22-00-00	18-10-08	09-05-04	15-08-16	03-01-22
22-06-00	19-03-12	09-07-21	16-00-24	03-02-18
23-00-00	19-08-16	09-10-08	16-05-02	03-03-14
23-06-00	20-01-20	10-00-25	16-09-10	03-04-10
24-00-00	20-06-24	10-03-12	17-01-18	03-05-06
24-06-00	20-11-28	10-05-29	17-05-26	03-06-02
25-00-00	21-05-02	10-08-16	17-10-04	03-06-28
25-06-00	21-10-06	10-11-03	18-02-12	03-07-24
26-00-00	22-03-10	11-01-20	18-06-20	03-08-20
26-06-00	22-08-14	11-04-07	18-10-28	03-09-16
27-00-00	23-01-18	11-06-24	19-03-06	03-10-12
27-06-00	23-06-22	11-09-11	19-07-14	03-11-08
28-00-00	24-00-00	12-00-00	20-00-00	04-00-00
28-06-00	24-05-04	12-02-17	20-04-08	04-00-26
29-00-00	24-10-08	12-05-04	20-08-16	04-01-22
29-06-00	25-03-12	12-07-21	21-00-24	04-02-18
30-00-00	25-08-16	12-10-08	21-05-02	04-03-14
30-06-00	26-01-20	13-00-25	21-09-10	04-04-10
31-00-00	26-06-24	13-03-12	22-01-18	04-05-06
31-06-00	26-11-28	13-05-29	22-05-26	04-06-02
32-00-00	27-05-02	13-08-16	22-10-04	04-06-28
32-06-00	27-10-06	13-11-03	23-02-12	04-07-24
33-00-00	28-03-10	14-01-20	23-06-20	04-08-20
33-06-00	28-08-14	14-04-07	23-10-28	04-09-16
34-00-00	29-01-18	14-06-24	24-03-06	04-10-12
34-06-00	29-06-22	14-09-11	24-07-14	04-11-08
35-00-00	30-00-00	15-00-00	25-00-00	05-00-00
35-06-00	30-05-04	15-02-17	25-04-08	05-00-26
36-00-00	30-10-08	15-05-04	25-08-16	05-01-22
36-06-00	31-03-12	15-07-21	26-00-24	05-02-18
37-00-00	31-08-16	15-10-08	26-05-02	05-03-14
37-06-00	32-01-20	16-00-25	26-09-10	05-04-10
38-00-00	32-06-24	16-03-12	27-01-18	05-05-06
38-06-00	32-11-28	16-05-29	27-05-26	05-06-02
39-00-00	33-05-02	16-08-16	27-10-04	05-06-28
39-06-00	33-10-06	16-11-03	28-02-12	05-07-24
40-00-00	34-03-10	17-01-20	28-06-20	05-08-20

TERM	6/7	1/2 OF 6/7	5/7	1/7
40-06-00	34-08-14	17-04-07	28-10-28	05-09-16
41-00-00	35-01-18	17-06-24	29-03-06	05-10-12
41-06-00	35-06-22	17-09-11	29-07-14	05-11-08
42-00-00	36-00-00	18-00-00	30-00-00	06-00-00
42-06-00	36-05-04	18-02-17	30-04-08	06-00-26
43-00-00	36-10-08	18-05-04	30-08-16	06-01-22
43-06-00	37-03-12	18-07-21	31-00-24	06-02-18
44-00-00	37-08-16	18-10-08	31-05-02	06-03-14
44-06-00	38-01-20	19-00-25	31-09-10	06-04-10
45-00-00	38-06-24	19-03-12	32-01-18	06-05-06
45-06-00	38-11-28	19-05-29	32-05-26	06-06-02
46-00-00	39-05-02	19-08-16	32-10-04	06-06-28
46-06-00	39-10-06	19-11-03	33-02-12	06-07-24
47-00-00	40-03-10	20-01-20	33-06-20	06-08-20
47-06-00	40-08-14	20-04-07	33-10-28	06-09-16
48-00-00	41-01-18	20-06-24	34-03-06	06-10-12
48-06-00	41-06-22	20-09-11	34-07-14	06-11-08
49-00-00	42-00-00	21-00-00	35-00-00	07-00-00
49-06-00	42-05-04	21-02-17	35-04-08	07-00-26
50-00-00	42-10-08	21-05-04	35-08-16	07-01-22

TERM	5/6	4/6	1/6
01-00-00	00-09-29	00-07-28	00-02-01
01-06-00	01-02-29	00-11-28	00-03-01
02-00-00	01-07-28	01-03-26	00-04-02
02-06-00	02-00-28	01-07-26	00-05-02
03-00-00	02-05-27	01-11-24	00-06-03
03-06-00	02-10-27	02-03-24	00-07-03
04-00-00	03-03-26	02-07-22	00-08-04
04-06-00	03-08-26	02-11-22	00-09-04
05-00-00	04-01-25	03-03-20	00-10-05
05-06-00	04-06-25	03-07-20	00-11-05
06-00-00	05-00-00	04-00-00	01-00-00
06-06-00	05-05-00	04-04-00	01-01-00
07-00-00	05-09-29	04-07-28	01-02-01
07-06-00	06-02-29	04-11-28	01-03-01
08-00-00	06-07-28	05-03-26	01-04-02
08-06-00	07-00-28	05-07-26	01-05-02
09-00-00	07-05-27	05-11-24	01-06-03
09-06-00	07-10-27	06-03-24	01-07-03
10-00-00	08-03-26	06-07-22	01-08-04
10-06-00	08-08-26	06-11-22	01-09-04
11-00-00	09-01-25	07-03-20	01-10-05
11-06-00	09-06-25	07-07-20	01-11-05
12-00-00	10-00-00	08-00-00	02-00-00
12-06-00	10-05-00	08-04-00	02-01-00
13-00-00	10-09-29	08-07-28	02-02-01
13-06-00	11-02-29	08-11-28	02-03-01
14-00-00	11-07-28	09-03-26	02-04-02
14-06-00	12-00-28	09-07-26	02-05-02
15-00-00	12-05-27	09-11-24	02-06-03
15-06-00	12-10-27	10-03-24	02-07-03
16-00-00	13-03-26	10-07-22	02-08-04
16-06-00	13-08-26	10-11-22	02-09-04
17-00-00	14-01-25	11-03-20	02-10-05
17-06-00	14-06-25	11-07-20	02-11-05
18-00-00	15-00-00	12-00-00	03-00-00
18-06-00	15-05-00	12-04-00	03-01-00
19-00-00	15-09-29	12-07-28	03-02-01
19-06-00	16-02-29	12-11-28	03-03-01
20-00-00	16-07-28	13-03-26	03-04-02
20-06-00	17-00-28	13-07-26	03-05-02

TERM	5/6	4/6	1/6
21-00-00	17-05-27	13-11-24	03-06-03
21-06-00	17-10-27	14-03-24	03-07-03
22-00-00	18-03-26	14-07-22	03-08-04
22-06-00	18-08-26	14-11-22	03-09-04
23-00-00	19-01-25	15-03-20	03-10-05
23-06-00	19-06-25	15-07-20	03-11-05
24-00-00	20-00-00	16-00-00	04-00-00
24-06-00	20-05-00	16-04-00	04-01-00
25-00-00	20-09-29	16-07-28	04-02-01
25-06-00	21-02-29	16-11-28	04-03-01
26-00-00	21-07-28	17-03-26	04-04-02
26-06-00	22-00-28	17-07-26	04-05-02
27-00-00	22-05-27	17-11-24	04-06-03
27-06-00	22-10-27	18-03-24	04-07-03
28-00-00	23-03-26	18-07-22	04-08-04
28-06-00	23-08-26	18-11-22	04-09-04
29-00-00	24-01-25	19-03-20	04-10-05
29-06-00	24-06-25	19-07-20	04-11-05
30-00-00	25-00-00	20-00-00	05-00-00
30-06-00	25-05-00	20-04-00	05-01-00
31-00-00	25-09-29	20-07-28	05-02-01
31-06-00	26-02-29	20-11-28	05-03-01
32-00-00	26-07-28	21-03-26	05-04-02
32-06-00	27-00-28	21-07-26	05-05-02
33-00-00	27-05-27	21-11-24	05-06-03
33-06-00	27-10-27	22-03-24	05-07-03
34-00-00	28-03-26	22-07-22	05-08-04
34-06-00	28-08-26	22-11-22	05-09-04
35-00-00	29-01-25	23-03-20	05-10-05
35-06-00	29-06-25	23-07-20	05-11-05
36-00-00	30-00-00	24-00-00	06-00-00
36-06-00	30-05-00	24-04-00	06-01-00
37-00-00	30-09-29	24-07-28	06-02-01
37-06-00	31-02-29	24-11-28	06-03-01
38-00-00	31-07-28	25-03-26	06-04-02
38-06-00	32-00-28	25-07-26	06-05-02
39-00-00	32-05-27	25-11-24	06-06-03
39-06-00	32-10-27	26-03-24	06-07-03
40-00-00	33-03-26	26-07-22	06-08-04
40-06-00	33-08-26	26-11-22	06-09-04

TERM	5/6	4/6	1/6
41-06-00	34-06-25	27-07-20	06-11-05
42-00-00	35-00-00	28-00-00	07-00-00
42-06-00	35-05-00	28-04-00	07-01-00
43-00-00	35-09-29	28-07-28	07-02-01
43-06-00	36-02-29	28-11-28	07-03-01
44-00-00	36-07-28	29-03-26	07-04-02
44-06-00	37-00-28	29-07-26	07-05-02
45-00-00	37-05-27	29-11-24	07-06-03
45-06-00	37-10-27	30-03-24	07-07-03
46-00-00	38-03-26	30-07-22	07-08-04
46-06-00	38-08-26	30-11-22	07-09-04
47-00-00	39-01-25	31-03-20	07-10-05
47-06-00	39-06-25	31-07-20	07-11-05
48-00-00	40-00-00	32-00-00	08-00-00
48-06-00	40-05-00	32-04-00	08-01-00
49-00-00	40-09-29	32-07-28	08-02-01
49-06-00	41-02-29	32-11-28	08-03-01
50-00-00	41-07-28	33-03-26	08-04-02

FREQUENTLY USED STATUTES REFERENCE CHART

LAWS		
BOOK	**SECTION**	**TOPIC**
PENAL LAW	265.09.2	ADDL CS 5 YRS
AGRICULTURE & MARKETS	353-a	BUSTER'S LAW UP TO A 2 YR DEFINITE
PENAL LAW	70.30	CALCULATION OF TERMS
PENAL LAW	60.04.6	CASAT COURT ORDERED
CORRECTION LAW	703-A	CERT OF GOOD CONDUCT
CORRECTION LAW	703	CERT OF RELIEF FROM DISABILITY
PENAL LAW	70.25	CONCURRENT VS CONSECUTIVE
EXECUTIVE LAW	259-J	DISCHARGE FROM SUPERVISION
CORRECTION LAW	205	DISCHARGE FROM SUPERVISION
PENAL LAW	60.12	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ALTERNATE TERM
PENAL LAW	70.70	DRUG B,C,D,E
PENAL LAW	70.71	DRUG A-I, A-II
EXECUTIVE LAW	259-i.3.d.iii	FINAL DD
CORRECTION LAW	803.1	GOOD TIME
CORRECTION LAW	601-a	ILLEGAL SENTENCE LETTER
CORRECTION LAW	600-a	JAIL TIME
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW	1.20.42	JUVENILE OFFENDER
CORRECTION LAW	803-B	LIMITED CREDIT TIME
PENAL LAW	70.35	MERGER OF DEFINITE
CORRECTION LAW	803.1.D	MERIT TIME
PENAL LAW	70.10	PERSISTENT FELONY OFFENDER
PENAL LAW	70.08	PERSISTENT VIOLENT FELONY OFFENDER
PENAL LAW	70.20	PLACE OF IMPRISONMENT
CORRECTION LAW	806	PRESUMPTIVE RELEASE
PENAL LAW	70.45	PRS
CORRECTION LAW	601-d	PRS
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW	430.20.4.C	RESENTENCED/PAST CR
CORRECTION LAW	74	RELEASE ON FRIDAY
PENAL LAW	70.40	RELEASE ON PAROLE/CR
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW	430.20.4.A	RESENTENCED/PAST MAX
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW	430.20.4.B	RESENTENCED WHILE ON PAROLE
PENAL LAW	70.06	SECOND FELONY OFFENDER
PENAL LAW	70.04	SECOND VIOLENT FELONY OFFENDER

LAWS		
BOOK	**SECTION**	**TOPIC**
PENAL LAW	70.00	SENTENCE FOR 1FO
PENAL LAW	70.80	SEX OFFENSE
CORRECTION LAW	865	SHOCK
PENAL LAW	60.04.7	SHOCK COURT ORDERED
PENAL LAW	70.02	VIOLENT FELONIES
PENAL LAW	70.70.2.D	WILLARD STEP 1 CLASS B DRUG
PENAL LAW	70.70.3.D	WILLARD STEP 1 CLASS C,D,E DRUG
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW	410.91	WILLARD STEP 2
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW	720.10	YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ELIGIBLE
PENAL LAW	60.02	YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SENTENCE
PENAL LAW	70.00.2.E. 3.B	YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SENTENCE

A GROUP ADDITIONAL GROUP

The additional (ADDL) group computations are used when an inmate is sentenced to an additional term or terms after being received into DOCCS. The user must enter the crime and sentence data, including the offense date on the 81 screen before the date computation can be entered. If the uniform sentence and commitment does not state concurrent or consecutive to the prior sentence, use Penal Law §70.25 to determine the relationship between the sentences. When sentences are concurrent, each sentence is calculated on its own factors including prior time credit and the resulting release dates are compared to determine the controlling dates. When sentences are consecutive, certain terms are added together to form an aggregate. Mix PE date or Mix ME date indicates that the date is calculated from a mixture of indeterminate and determinate sentences.

The good time and merit time is calculated pursuant to Correction Law §803. Penal Law §70.40(1)(b)(ii) prohibits inmates from being eligible for conditional release before they are eligible for parole, so the conditional release date is slid back to the parole eligibility date and the good time is correspondingly reduced. There is no conditional release on a maximum term of life. Limited credit time of six months is authorized pursuant to Correction Law §803-b. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is not subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the conditional release date. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is sentenced to the Willard Drug Treatment program, add the period of post-release supervision to the date received.

A.01 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.02 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.03 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.04 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.05 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.06 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.07 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.08 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.09 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.10 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.11 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.12 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.13 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.14 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.15 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.16 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.17 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
A.18 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE
A.19 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE
A.20 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
A.21 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE

Date Computation Formula: **A01 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 15 Additional consecutive – interrupted term.)

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives another indeterminate sentence that is consecutive to the first sentence. Compare the additional sentencing date to the existing parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, add the additional sentence's minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, add the existing minimum term to the additional minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Add the existing maximum term to the additional maximum term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time possible of 1/3rd of the aggregate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the aggregate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

If the additional sentencing date > the existing PE date:

Additional minimum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Parole eligibility date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing PE date:

Existing minimum term
\+ Additional minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Existing maximum term
\+ Additional maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A02 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives a determinate sentence that is consecutive to the indeterminate sentence. To calculate the parole eligibility date: Compare the additional sentencing date to the existing parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to 6/7th of the additional determinate term to calculate the aggregate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

To calculate the maximum expiration dates: Compare the additional sentencing date to the existing parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the additional determinate term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term plus 1/7th of the determinate term. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, calculate the merit time by adding 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term plus 1/7th of the determinate term. Then subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date.

A02 continued on next page

A02 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

If the additional sentencing date > the existing PE date:

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Parole eligibility date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing PE date:

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Existing indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

If the additional sentencing date > the existing PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Existing indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Existing indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A03 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are concurrent with each other but are consecutive to the first indeterminate sentence. To calculate the parole eligibility dates: Compare the additional sentencing date to the existing parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, calculate two parole eligibility dates and then compare them to find the controlling parole eligibility date. To calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, calculate two parole eligibility dates and then compare them to find the controlling parole eligibility date. To calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate minimum term, then add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to 6/7th of the additional determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the additional indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the determinate maximum expiration dates: Compare the additional sentencing date to the existing parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the additional determinate term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the indeterminate and determinate maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/3rd of the existing indeterminate maximum term plus 1/7th of the determinate term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the two indeterminate maximum terms together; calculate 1/3rd of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term plus 1/6th of the existing indeterminate minimum term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the aggregate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.
A03 continued on next page.

A03 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

If the additional sentencing date > the existing PE date:

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Additional indeterminate min term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing PE date:

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Existing indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Additional indeterminate min term
\+ Existing indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

If the additional sentencing date > the existing PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Existing maximum term
\+ Additional indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Existing indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A04 INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are consecutive to each other and are consecutive to the first indeterminate sentence. To calculate the parole eligibility date: compare the additional sentencing date to the existing parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum term, then add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term, 6/7th of the additional determinate term and the additional indeterminate minimum term together to calculate the aggregate minimum term, then add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

To calculate the maximum expiration dates: Compare the additional sentencing date to the existing parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, add the additional determinate term and the additional indeterminate minimum term together to form the aggregate max term then add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term, the additional determinate term and the additional indeterminate minimum term together to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the additional indeterminate maximum term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the additional maximum term, take 1/3rd of that and add it to 1/7th of the additional determinate term.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, the merit time is 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term plus 1/7th of the additional determinate term. If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the additional minimum term, take 1/6th of that and add it to 1/7th of the additional determinate term.

A04 continued on next page.

A04 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

If the additional sentencing date > the existing PE date: OR If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing PE date:

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Parole eligibility date

Existing indeterminate minimum term
\+ 6/7th of additional determinate term
Interim
\+ Additional indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

If the additional sentencing date > the existing PE date: OR If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Additional determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate minimum
Interim
\+ Existing indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Existing maximum term
\+ Additional indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula**: A05 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to concurrent determinate and indeterminate sentences, is received by DOCCS and then receives an additional consecutive determinate sentence.

To calculate the parole eligibility date, compare the additional sentencing date to the existing determinate and indeterminate parole eligibility dates.

Step 1. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add the existing determinate term to the additional determinate term to calculate the determinate aggregate term. Add 6/7th of the determinate aggregate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

Step 2. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to 6/7th of the additional determinate term to calculate the aggregate minimum term. To calculate the mix parole eligibility date, add the aggregate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the parole eligibility dates from steps 1 and 2, the later one is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the maximum expiration dates: Compare the additional sentencing date to the existing determinate and indeterminate parole eligibility dates.

Step 1. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add the existing determinate term to the additional determinate term to calculate the aggregate determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

Step 2. If the additional sentencing date is later than the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the additional determinate term to calculate the aggregate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates from steps 1 and 2, the later one is the controlling determinate maximum expiration date. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the determinate and indeterminate maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

A05 continued on next page.

A05 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/3rd of the existing indeterminate maximum term plus 1/7th of the additional determinate term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the two determinate terms together; calculate 1/7th of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the existing parole eligibility date, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the existing parole eligibility date, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term plus 1/6th of the existing indeterminate minimum term from the mix parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate aggregate from the determinate parole eligibility date.

Step 1

If the additional sentencing date > the existing determinate PE date:		OR	If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing determinate PE date:	
	6/7th of additional determinate term			6/7th of determinate aggregate
+	Additional sentencing date		+	Date received
	Interim			Aggregate minimum term
-	1 grace day		-	1 grace day
	Interim			Interim
-	Additional sentence's jail time		-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date			Determinate parole eligibility date

Step 2

If the additional sentencing date > the existing indeterminate PE date:		OR	If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing indeterminate PE date:	
	6/7th of additional determinate term			6/7th of additional determinate term
+	Additional sentencing date		+	Existing indeterminate minimum term
	Interim			Aggregate minimum term
-	1 grace day		+	Date received
	Interim			Interim
-	Additional sentence's jail time		-	1 grace day
	Determinate parole eligibility date			Interim
			-	Jail time
				Mix parole eligibility date

A05 continued on next page.

A05 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

Step 1

If the additional sentencing date > the existing determinate PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing determinate PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Existing determinate term
Determinate aggregate
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Step 2

If the additional sentencing date > the existing indeterminate PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the existing indeterminate PE date:

Additional determinate term
\+ Existing indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Existing indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A06 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives an indeterminate sentence that is consecutive to the determinate term.

To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the additional sentencing date to the determinate parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the determinate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the determinate parole eligibility date, add the indeterminate minimum term to 6/7th of the determinate term to calculate the aggregate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

To calculate the maximum expiration dates: Add the existing determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the determinate parole eligibility date, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the determinate parole eligibility date, calculate the merit time by adding 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term. Then subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date.

A06 continued on next page

A06 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

If the additional sentencing date > the determinate PE date:

Additional indeterminate min term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Existing determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the determinate PE date:

6/7th of existing determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Mix parole eligibility date

Additional indeterminate max term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Date Computation Formula: **A07 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives a determinate term that is consecutive to the existing determinate term. To calculate the maximum expiration date, add the determinate term to the additional determinate term to calculate the determinate aggregate, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

Subtract the good time of 1/7th of the determinate aggregate from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate aggregate from the conditional release date.

Existing determinate term
\+ Additional determinate term
Determinate aggregate
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A08 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are concurrent with each other but are consecutive to the first determinate term. To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the additional sentencing date to the determinate parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the determinate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time to compute the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Also add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time to compute the determinate parole eligibility date. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is deemed controlling. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the determinate parole eligibility date, add the indeterminate minimum term to 6/7th of the existing determinate term to calculate the aggregate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time to calculate the mix parole eligibility date. Add the existing determinate term to the additional determinate term to form the determinate aggregate. Add 6/7th of the determinate aggregate to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is deemed controlling.

To calculate the first determinate maximum expiration date, add the determinate aggregate to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Add the existing determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time to calculate the next determinate maximum expiration date. Compare these two determinate maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling determinate maximum expiration date. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. Compare the determinate and indeterminate maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first good time is 1/7th of the determinate aggregate. The next good time is 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term plus 1/7th of the existing determinate term .

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the determinate parole eligibility date, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the determinate parole eligibility date, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate aggregate from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term plus 1/7th of the existing determinate term from the mix parole eligibility date.
A08 continued on next page

A08 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

If the additional sentencing date > the determinate PE date:

Additional indeterminate min term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Aggregate minimum term
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

If the additional sentencing date < or = the determinate PE date:

6/7th of existing determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Mix parole eligibility

6/7th of determinate aggregate
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Existing determinate term
\+ Additional determinate term
Determinate aggregate
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Existing determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate max expiration date

Additional indeterminate maximum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A09 DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are consecutive to each other and are consecutive to the first determinate term.

To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the additional sentencing date to the determinate parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is later than the determinate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to 6/7th of the additional determinate term, then add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time to compute the indeterminate parole eligibility date. If the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the determinate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to 6/7th of the determinate aggregate, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Add the existing determinate term to the additional determinate term to form the determinate aggregate. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the determinate maximum expiration date, add the determinate aggregate to the additional indeterminate minimum, add the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the additional sentence's jail time. Compare the determinate and indeterminate maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate aggregate plus 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term. Subtract the good time from controlling maximum expiration date.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is later than the determinate parole eligibility date, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term plus 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

If the inmate is merit eligible and the additional sentencing date is before or equal to the determinate parole eligibility date, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate aggregate plus 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

A09 continued on next page

A09 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE WITH CS ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

If the additional sentencing date > the determinate PE date:

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Determinate aggregate
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

OR

If the additional sentencing date < or = the determinate PE date:

6/7th of determinate aggregate
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Mix parole eligibility date

Additional indeterminate max term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Additional sentence's jail time
Indeterminate max expiration date

Date Computation Formula: **A10 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 05 Additional concurrent)

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives another indeterminate sentence that is concurrent to the first sentence. Add the existing minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the additional sentence's minimum term to the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, then subtract the prior time credit to calculate the additional sentence's parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Add the existing maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date. Add the additional sentence's maximum term and the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the additional sentence's maximum expiration date. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/3rd of the maximum term from the controlling maximum expiration date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the minimum term from the controlling parole eligibility date.

	Minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Additional sentence's minimum term
+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Additional sentence's parole eligibility date

	Maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date

	Additional sentence's maximum term
+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Additional sentence's max expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A11 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives a determinate term that is concurrent to the indeterminate sentence. Add the existing minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, then subtract the prior time credit to calculate the additional sentence's parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Add the existing maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date. Add the additional sentence's determinate term to the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the additional sentence's maximum expiration date. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate the good time twice and subtract the larger amount from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term. The next period of good time is 1/7th of the determinate term. If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the existing indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date.

	Minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	6/7th of additional determinate term
+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Additional determinate parole eligibility date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate max exp date

	Additional determinate term
+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Additional determinate max exp date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A12 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are concurrent with each other and concurrent with the first sentence.

To calculate the existing sentence's parole eligibility date, add the existing minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time. Add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, then subtract the prior time credit to calculate the additional sentence's determinate parole eligibility date. Add the additional sentence's minimum term to the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, then subtract the prior time credit to calculate the additional sentence's indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Add the existing maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the additional sentence's determinate term and the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time, then subtract the prior time credit to calculate the additional sentence's determinate maximum expiration date. Add the additional sentence's indeterminate maximum term and the sentencing date, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time to calculate the additional sentence's indeterminate maximum expiration date. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate the good time twice and subtract the larger amount from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the controlling maximum expiration date. The second period of good time is 1/7th of the determinate term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the longer parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date.

A12 continued on next page

A12 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

Existing ind min term	Additional sentence's ind min term	6/7th of additional det term
+ Date received	+ Additional sentencing date	+ Additional sentencing date
Interim	Interim	Interim
- 1 grace day	- 1 grace day	- 1 grace day
Interim	Interim	Interim
- Jail time	- Jail time	- Jail time
Existing ind PE date	Interim	Interim
	- Prior time credit	- Prior time credit
	Additional ind PE date	Additional det PE date

Existing ind max term	Additional sentence's ind max term	Additional det term
+ Date received	+ Additional sentencing date	+ Additional sentencing date
Interim	Interim	Interim
- 1 grace day	- 1 grace day	- 1 grace day
Interim	Interim	Interim
- Jail time	- Jail time	- Jail time
Existing ind ME date	Additional Ind ME date	Interim
		- Prior time credit
		Additional det ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A13 INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate minimum and maximum term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are consecutive to each other but are concurrent with the first indeterminate sentence.

To calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate minimum term, add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate two indeterminate maximum expiration dates, the longer of the two is the controlling indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the determinate maximum expiration date, add the additional determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the controlling indeterminate maximum expiration date to the determinate maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/3rd of the existing indeterminate maximum term. The next period of good time is 1/7th of the additional determinate term plus 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the existing indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the additional determinate term plus 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the determinate parole eligibility date.

A13 continued on next page.

A13 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

	Existing indeterminate minimum term		6/7th of additional determinate term
+	Date received	+	Additional indeterminate minimum term
	Interim		Aggregate minimum term
-	1 grace day	+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	1 grace day
	Indeterminate parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	Jail time
			Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Determinate parole eligibility date

	Existing indeterminate maximum term		Additional indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date		Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Additional determinate term
+	Additional indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A14 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives an indeterminate sentence that is concurrent with the determinate term.

To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/7th of the existing determinate term. The next period of good time is 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the existing determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

	6/7th of existing determinate term		Additional indeterminate min term
+	Date received	+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Indeterminate parole eligibility date
	Existing determinate term		Additional indeterminate max term
+	Date received	+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A15 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives a determinate sentence that is concurrent with the first determinate term.

To calculate the existing determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional determinate maximum expiration date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, then subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the largest determinate term. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the largest determinate term from the conditional release date.

	Existing determinate term		Additional determinate term
+	Date received	+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Additional determinate max exp date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A16 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are concurrent with each other and are concurrent with the first determinate term.

To calculate the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. To calculate the additional determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional determinate maximum expiration date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/7th of the largest determinate term. The next period of good time is 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the largest determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

A16 continued on next page.

A16 continued from previous page. **A16 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing det term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate PE date

6/7th of additional det term
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate PE date

Additional ind min term
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Indeterminate PE date

Existing det term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate ME date

Additional det term
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Additional det ME date

Additional ind max term
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A17 DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate term, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are consecutive to each other but are concurrent with the first determinate term.

To calculate the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the mix parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate min term, then add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional determinate maximum expiration date, add the additional determinate term and the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, then add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/7th of the existing determinate term. The next period of good time is 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term plus 1/7th of the additional determinate term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the existing determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term plus 1/7th of the additional determinate from the mix parole eligibility date.

A17 continued on next page.

A17 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate PE date

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Mix PE date

Existing det term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate ME date

Additional det term
\+ Additional ind min term
Aggregate max term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Additional determinate ME date

Additional ind max term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A18 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to concurrent determinate and indeterminate sentences, is received by DOCCS and then receives an indeterminate sentence that is concurrent with the existing terms.

To calculate the determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the existing indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/7th of the existing determinate term. The next period of good time is 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the controlling indeterminate maximum expiration date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the existing determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. The next period of merit time is 1/6th of the indeterminate term from the controlling indeterminate parole eligibility date. Subtract this from the controlling indeterminate parole eligibility date.

A18 continued on next page.

A18 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL INDETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing det term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing det PE date

Existing ind min term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing ind PE date

Additional ind min term
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Additional ind PE date

Existing det term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing det ME date

Existing ind max term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing ind ME date

Additional ind max term
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Additional ind ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A19 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to concurrent determinate and indeterminate sentences, is received by DOCCS and then receives a determinate sentence that is concurrent with the existing terms.

To calculate the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the existing determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional determinate maximum expiration date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/3rd of the existing indeterminate maximum term. The next period of good time is 1/7th of the determinate term that corresponds with the controlling determinate maximum expiration date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the existing indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. The next period of merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term that corresponds with the controlling determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract it from the controlling determinate parole eligibility date.

A19 continued on next page.

A19 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing det term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing det PE date

Existing ind min term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing ind PE date

6/7th of additional det
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Additional det PE date

Existing det term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing det ME date

Existing ind max term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Existing ind ME date

Additional det max term
+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Additional det ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **A20 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to concurrent determinate and indeterminate sentences, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are concurrent with each other and with the existing terms.

To calculate the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. To calculate the additional indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the additional indeterminate minimum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the existing determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the existing indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional determinate maximum expiration date, add the additional determinate term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. To calculate the additional indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, and then subtract the jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term that corresponds with the controlling indeterminate maximum expiration date. The next period of good time is 1/7th of the determinate term that corresponds with the controlling determinate maximum expiration date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term that corresponds with the controlling indeterminate parole eligibility date. Subtract this merit time from the controlling indeterminate parole eligibility date. The next period of merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term that corresponds with the controlling determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract it from the controlling determinate parole eligibility date.

A20 continued on next page.

A20 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE**

	6/7th of existing determinate term		Existing indeterminate min term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Existing determinate PE date		Existing indeterminate PE date
	6/7th of additional determinate term		Additional indeterminate minimum term
+	Additional sentencing date	+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Interim		Interim
-	Prior time credit	-	Prior time credit
	Additional determinate PE date		Additional indeterminate PE date
	Existing determinate term		Existing indeterminate max term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Existing determinate ME date		Existing indeterminate ME date
	Additional determinate term		Additional indeterminate maximum term
+	Additional sentencing date	+	Additional sentencing date
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Interim		Additional indeterminate ME date
-	Prior time credit		
	Additional determinate ME date		
	Controlling maximum expiration date		
-	Good time		
	Conditional release date		

Date Computation Formula: **A21 DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate is sentenced to concurrent determinate and indeterminate sentences, is received by DOCCS and then receives determinate and indeterminate sentences that are consecutive to each other but are concurrent with the existing terms.

To calculate the existing determinate parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the existing indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the additional mix parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the additional determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum to calculate the aggregate minimum term, add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the parole eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

To calculate the existing determinate maximum expiration date, add the existing determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time. To calculate the existing indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the existing indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day and then subtract the jail time.

To calculate the additional determinate maximum expiration date, add the additional determinate term to the additional indeterminate minimum term to calculate the aggregate maximum term, add the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time and then subtract the prior time credit. To calculate the additional indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the additional indeterminate maximum term to the additional sentencing date, subtract one grace day, and then subtract the jail time. Compare the maximum expiration dates, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the larger of the three from the controlling maximum expiration date. The first period of good time is 1/3rd of the existing indeterminate maximum term. The next period of good time is 1/7th of the existing determinate term. The third period of good time is 1/7th of the additional determinate term plus 1/3rd of the additional indeterminate maximum term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate three merit eligibility dates, whichever is later is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the existing indeterminate minimum term from the existing indeterminate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the existing determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the additional indeterminate minimum term plus 1/7th of the additional determinate from the mix parole eligibility date.

A21 continued on next page.

A21 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE WITH CC ADDITIONAL DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE**

6/7th of existing determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Existing determinate PE date

Existing indeterminate min term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Existing indeterminate PE date

6/7th of additional determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Mix parole eligibility date

Existing determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Existing determinate ME date

Existing indeterminate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Existing indeterminate ME date

Additional determinate term
\+ Additional indeterminate min term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Additional determinate ME date

Additional indeterminate maximum term
\+ Additional sentencing date
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Additional indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

B GROUP BASIC GROUP

The basic computations are used when the factors involved are limited to a sentence, jail time and date received. Penal Law 70.30(1) states that the sentence commences when the inmate is received in this Department. Penal Law 70.30(3) states that the sentence is credited with jail time. Correction Law 601-a states that the jail time must be certified by the New York City Department of Corrections or the County Sheriff.

The good time and merit time is calculated pursuant to Correction Law §803. Penal Law §70.40(1)(b)(ii) prohibits inmates from being eligible for conditional release before they are eligible for parole, so the conditional release date is slid back to the parole eligibility date and the good time is correspondingly reduced. There is no conditional release on a maximum term of life. Limited credit time of six months is authorized pursuant to Correction Law §803-b. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is not subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the conditional release date. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the parole eligibility date.

Under certain circumstances inmates may be released prior to serving their minimum term. These are: Shock incarceration, sentences of parole supervision (Willard), merit, medical parole and early conditional parole to deportation. Inmates are usually seen by the Parole Board four months prior to their parole eligibility date. The Board may authorize release or they may hold the inmate for a reappearance at a later date. If inmates are not released by the parole board, they may eventually be released on a conditional release date by earning good time. Inmates are usually seen by the time allowance committee four months prior to their conditional release date. The time allowance committee reviews inmates' incarceration behavior and programming to decide if they have earned their good time. If the inmate is sentenced to the Willard Drug Treatment program, add the period of post-release supervision to the date received.

B.01 BASIC INDETERMINATE
B.02 BASIC DETERMINATE
B.03 BASIC DETERMINATE W/CC INDETERMINATE
B.04 BASIC DETERMINATE W/CS INDETERMINATE

Date Computation Formula: **B01 BASIC INDETERMINATE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 01 Basic Indeterminate)

The basic indeterminate formula is used when the factors involved are limited to an indeterminate sentence(s), date received and jail time credit. Add the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date, subtract good time possible from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date. Subtract good time possible of 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Indeterminate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date
-	Good time possible
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **B02 BASIC DETERMINATE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 20 Basic Determinate)

The basic determinate formula is used when the factors involved are limited to a determinate sentence(s), date received and jail time credit. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date. Subtract good time possible of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

	Determinate term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date
-	Good time possible
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **B03 BASIC DETERMINATE W/CC INDETERMINATE**

The basic determinate with concurrent indeterminate formula is used when the factors involved are limited to a determinate sentence(s), an indeterminate sentence(s), date received and jail time credit. While determinate counts can be consecutive or indeterminate counts can be consecutive, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be concurrent to use this formula.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term and the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term and the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term, whichever good time is greater. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date. If the offender is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

	6/7th of determinate term		Indeterminate minimum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date
	Determinate term		Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate ME date		Indeterminate ME date
	Controlling maximum expiration date		
-	Good time possible		
	Conditional release date		

Date Computation Formula: **B04 BASIC DETERMINATE W/CS INDETERMINATE**

The basic determinate with consecutive indeterminate formula is used when the factors involved are limited to a determinate sentence(s),an indeterminate sentence(s), date received and jail time credit. While determinate counts can be concurrent or indeterminate counts can be concurrent, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be consecutive to use this formula. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term and the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term and the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3th of the indeterminate maximum term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date. If the offender is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate ME date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate ME date

	Controlling Maximum Expiration Date
-	Good Time Possible
	Conditional Release Date

C GROUP RETURNED ABSCONDER OR TEMPORARY RELEASE ARREST (ABSC/TRARR)

This group is used to update the date computation after an inmate has absconded or failed to return from a temporary release program, and subsequently returned to DOCCS. Upon the date of failure to return the inmate's sentence is interrupted and then the sentence recommences when the inmate returns to DOCCS. Additional jail time credit may be earned for time spent in custody between the date the sentence is interrupted and the date returned. Penal Law §70.30 (7).

C.01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR NO NEW TERM
C.02 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR NO NEW TERM
C.03 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
C.04 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.05 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.06 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.07 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.08 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.09 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.10 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.11 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.12 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.13 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.14 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.15 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.16 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.17 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.18 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.19 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.20 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.21 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.22 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.23 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.24 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* C.25 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* C.26 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* - STARRED COMP TYPES ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE

Date Computation Formula: **C01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR NO NT**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 09 Returned absconder/TRARR no new term)

This date computation is used to interrupt an indeterminate sentence or a mixture of indeterminate and determinate sentences on the date the inmate failed to return from a temporary release program, to recommence it on the date returned and to give credit for additional jail time. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior computation's parole eligibility date, add the date returned to DOCCS and subtract the additional jail time credit to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior computation's maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, and subtract the additional jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is the same as the good time in the prior computation. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C02 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR NO NT**

This date computation is used to interrupt a determinate sentence on the date the inmate failed to return from a temporary release program, to recommence it on the date returned and to give credit for additional jail time. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior computation's maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, and subtract the additional jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is the same as the good time in the prior computation. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C03 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 11 Returned absconder/TRARR with consecutive new term)

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN to 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term to calculate the good time possible. Subtract good time possible from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ Minimum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed max
\+ Maximum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C04 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date then add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. The later of the two maximum expiration dates is controlling.

Add the good time from the prior din to 1/7th of the new determinate term to calculate the good time. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ 6/7 of determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed maximum
\+ Date received
Adjusted indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C05 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/7th of the new determinate term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term together.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term
	Interim
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Interim
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum
+	Determinate term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate maximum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C06 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, 1/3rd of the new indeterminate term and 1/7th of the new determinate term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed maximum
\+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C07 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is consecutive to the prior determinate term(s). Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. The PRS time owed is the prior DIN's PRS.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term together. Subtract good time possible from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
+	Prior DIN's date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Prior DIN's jail time
	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula**:** **C08 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new determinate term that is consecutive to a prior determinate term(s). Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/7th of the new determinate term together. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Determinate term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula**:** **C09 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS.**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, then subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. The later of the two dates is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the prior DIN's good time and 1/7th of the new determinate term together.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

C09 continued on next page.

C09 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's Jail time
Prior DIN's Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date Received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C10 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, 1/7th of the new determinate term and 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
+	Prior DIN's date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Prior DIN's Jail time
	Prior DIN's Parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term
	Interim
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Determinate term
	Interim
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date Received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date Received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date
	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C11 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is consecutive to the prior determinate and indeterminate terms. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date. Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
-	Date failed to return
	Indeterminate time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate maximum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C12 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new determinate term that is consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the date received to calculate an indeterminate maximum expiration date. To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/7th of the new determinate term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date. Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of the determinate term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed maximum
\+ Date received
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C13 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day then subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the prior DIN's good time possible before reduction and 1/7th of the new determinate term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

C13 continued on next page.

C13 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return	-	Date failed to return
	Time owed minimum		Time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term	+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Interim		Interim
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date		Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
-	Date failed to return	-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum		Indeterminate time owed minimum
+	Determinate term	+	Determinate term
	Aggregate maximum term		Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Determinate maximum expiration date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate maximum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C14 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term and 1/7th of the new determinate term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

C14 continued on next page.

C14 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date failed to return
Time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date failed to return
Time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date failed to return
Indeterminate time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
- Date failed to return
Time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C15 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is concurrent with a prior indeterminate term. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

If the adjusted maximum expiration date is controlling, the good time possible is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN. This good time must be subtracted from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. However, if the maximum expiration date is controlling, the good time possible is 1/3rd of the maximum term. This good time must be subtracted from the maximum expiration to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	New minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted maximum expiration date

	New maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C16 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new determinate term that is concurrent with a prior indeterminate term. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date. There are two periods of good time; subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and the other is 1/7th of the new determinate term

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted maximum expiration date

	New determinate term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C17 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with a prior indeterminate term. The new terms are concurrent with each other. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date, the determinate parole eligibility date and the indeterminate parole eligibility date, whichever is latest is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date, the determinate maximum expiration date and the indeterminate maximum expiration date, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest of the three from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term and the last is 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Prior DIN's PE date
- Date failed to return
Time owed min
+ Date received
Adjusted PE date

6/7th of determinate term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate PE date

Indeterminate min term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Indeterminate PE date

Prior DIN's ME date
- Date failed to return
Time owed max
+ Date received
Adjusted ME Date

Determinate term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Indeterminate max term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C18 INDETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with a prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date and the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date, the determinate maximum expiration date and the indeterminate maximum expiration date, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Prior DIN's PE date
- Date failed to return
Time owed min
+ Date received
Adjusted PE date

6/7th of determinate term
+ Indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's ME date
- Date failed to return
Time owed max
+ Date received
Adjusted ME Date

Determinate term
+ Indeterminate min term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Indeterminate max term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C19 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is concurrent with a prior determinate term. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date

The good time is 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term or the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, whichever is greater. Subtract good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

The prior DIN's PRS term is the new PRS term.

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
+	Prior DIN's date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Prior DIN's Jail time
	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	New minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted maximum expiration date

	New maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C20 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new determinate term that is concurrent with a prior determinate term. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date. The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term or the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, whichever is greater. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date		Determinate term
-	Date failed to return	+	Date received
	Time owed max		Interim
+	Date received	-	1 grace day
	Adjusted maximum expiration date		Interim
		-	Jail time
			Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C21 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with a prior determinate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date, the determinate parole eligibility date and the indeterminate parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest of the three from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term and the last is 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

C21 continued on next page.

C21 continued from previous page. **C21 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed min
\+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Indeterminate min term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's ME date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted ME date

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Indeterminate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C22 DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with a prior determinate term. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date and the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time, the other is 1/7th of the new determinate term plus 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

C22 continued on next page.

C22 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed min
\+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's ME date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted maximum expiration date

Determinate term
\+ Indeterminate min term
Aggregate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C23 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. The good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term.

The Prior DIN's PRS term is the new PRS term.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	New minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted indeterminate ME Date

	New maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate ME date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted determinate ME date

	Controlling ME date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C24 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on a new determinate term that is concurrent with the prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the indeterminate maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the determinate maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. The good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time or 1/7th of the determinate term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		6/7th of determinate term
-	Date failed to return	+	Date received
	Time owed min		Interim
+	Date received	-	1 grace day
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	Jail time
			Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Parole eligibility date
	Prior DIN's determinate ME date		Determinate term
-	Date failed to return	+	Date received
	Time owed max		Interim
+	Date received	-	1 grace day
	Adjusted determinate ME Date		Interim
		-	Jail time
			Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Determinate ME date
	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date		Controlling ME date
-	Date failed to return	-	Good time
	Time owed max		Conditional release date
+	Date received		
	Adjusted indeterminate ME Date		

Date Computation Formula: **C25 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate three parole eligibility dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody.

Calculate four maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Compare three periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. The periods of good time are: the prior DIN's unreduced good time, 1/7th of the new determinate term or 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

C25 continued on next page.

C25 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed min
\+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Indeterminate min term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted determinate ME date

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
\- Date failed to return
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted indeterminate ME date

Indeterminate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling ME date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **C26 DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has failed to return from a temporary release program and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date . Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody.

Calculate four maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date failed to return from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date. The periods are: the prior DIN's unreduced good time or 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

C26 continued on next page.

C26 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ABSC/TRARR W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Indeterminate min term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted determinate ME date

	Determinate term
+	Indeterminate min term
	Aggregate max term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Determinate ME date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
-	Date failed to return
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted indeterminate ME date

	Indeterminate max term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate ME date

	Controlling ME date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

D GROUP INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHARGE

This group is used to update the date computation after an inmate has been discharged, and subsequently returned to DOCCS. Upon discharge the inmate's sentence is interrupted and then the sentence recommences when the inmate returns to DOCCS. Additional jail time credit may be earned for time spent in custody between the date discharged and the date returned. Penal Law §70.30(5) states in part: "…the new sentence shall be calculated as if it had commenced at the time the vacated sentence commenced, and all time credited against the vacated sentence shall be credited against the new sentence."

If the inmate was resentenced after being discharged, enter the appropriate computation <u>before</u> doing this computation.

D.01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHARGE
D.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHARGE

Date Computation Formula: **D01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHARGE**

(Old Comp Type and Name: 08 Reaffirmation)

This date computation is used to interrupt an indeterminate sentence or mixture of indeterminate and determinate sentences on the date discharged, to recommence it on the date returned and to give credit for additional jail time. Subtract the date discharged from the prior computation's parole eligibility date, add the date returned to DOCCS and subtract the additional jail time credit to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Subtract the date discharged from the prior computation's maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, and subtract the additional jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is the same as the good time in the prior computation. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, the merit time is the same as the merit time in the prior computation. Subtract the merit time from the parole eligibility date to calculate the merit eligibility date.

	Prior parole eligibility date
-	Date discharged
	Time owed min
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date discharged
	Time owed max
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **D02 DETERMINATE RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHARGE**

This date computation is used to interrupt a determinate term on the date discharged, to recommence it on the date returned and to give credit for additional jail time. Subtract the date discharged from the prior computation's maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, and subtract the additional jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is the same as the good time in the prior computation. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, the merit time is the same as the merit time in the prior computation. Subtract the merit time from the conditional release date to calculate the merit eligibility date.

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date discharged
	Time owed max
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

E GROUP RETURNED ESCAPEE

This group is used to update the date computation after an inmate has escaped, and subsequently returned to DOCCS. Upon the date of escape the inmate's sentence is interrupted and then the sentence recommences when the inmate returns to DOCCS. Additional jail time credit may be earned for time spent in custody between the date the sentence is interrupted and the date returned. Penal Law §70.30 (6).

E.01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE NO NT
E.02 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE NO NT
E.03 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
E.04 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.05 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.06 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.07 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.08 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.09 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.10 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.11 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.12 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.13 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.14 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.15 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.16 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.17 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.18 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.19 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.20 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.21 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.22 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.23 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.24 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
* E.25 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* E.26 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
* - STARRED COMP TYPES ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE

Date Computation Formula: **E01 INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE NO NT**

(Old Comp Type and Name: 10 Returned escapee no new term)

This date computation is used to interrupt an indeterminate sentence or a mixture of indeterminate and determinate sentences on the date the inmate escaped, to recommence it on the date returned and to give credit for additional jail time. Subtract the date escaped from the prior computation's parole eligibility date, add the date returned to DOCCS and subtract the additional jail time credit to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior computation's maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, and subtract the additional jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is the same as the good time in the prior computation. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed min
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E02 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE NO NT**

This date computation is used to interrupt a determinate sentence on the date the inmate escaped, to recommence it on the date returned and to give credit for additional jail time. Subtract the date escaped from the prior computation's maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, and subtract the additional jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is the same as the good time in the prior computation. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Additional jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E03 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

(Old Comp Type and Name: 12 Returned escapee with consecutive new term)

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Add the good time from the prior DIN to 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term to calculate the good time possible. Subtract good time possible from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
+ Minimum term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
- Date escaped
Time owed max
+ Maximum term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E04 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date then add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. The later of the two maximum expiration dates is controlling.

Add the good time from the prior din to 1/7th of the new determinate term to calculate the good time. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date escaped
Time owed min
+ 6/7 of determinate term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date escaped
Time owed min
+ Determinate term
Aggregate max term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
- Date escaped
Time owed max
+ Date received
Adjusted indeterminate max exp date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E05 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/7th of the new determinate term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term together.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term
	Interim
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed minimum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Interim
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed minimum
+	Determinate term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate maximum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E06 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, 1/3rd of the new indeterminate term and 1/7th of the new determinate term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
- Date escaped
Time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E07 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is consecutive to the prior determinate term(s). Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. The PRS time owed is the prior DIN's PRS.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term together. Subtract good time possible from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
+	Prior DIN's date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Prior DIN's jail time
	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed minimum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula**:** **E08 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new determinate term that is consecutive to a prior determinate term(s). Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/7th of the new determinate term together. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date escaped
Time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E09 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS.**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. The later of the two dates is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the prior DIN's good time and 1/7th of the new determinate term together.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

E09 continued on next page.

E09 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date escaped
Time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date Received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E10 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, 1/7th of the new determinate term and 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
+	Prior DIN's date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Prior DIN's jail time
	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term
	Interim
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed maximum
+	Determinate term
	Interim
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date Received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date Received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date
	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E11 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is consecutive to the prior determinate and indeterminate terms. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date. Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed minimum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
-	Date escaped
	Indeterminate time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate maximum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E12 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new determinate term that is consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the date received to calculate an indeterminate maximum expiration date. To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/7th of the new determinate term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date. Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of the determinate term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date escaped
Time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
- Date escaped
Time owed maximum
+ Date received
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E13 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the prior DIN's good time possible before reduction and 1/7th of the new determinate term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

E13 continued on next page.

E13 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped	-	Date escaped
	Time owed minimum		Time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term	+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Interim		Interim
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date		Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
-	Date escaped	-	Date escaped
	Time owed maximum		Indeterminate time owed minimum
+	Determinate term	+	Determinate term
	Aggregate maximum term		Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Determinate maximum expiration date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed maximum
+	Indeterminate maximum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E14 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term and 1/7th of the new determinate term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

E14 continued on next page.

E14 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date escaped
Time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date escaped
Time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date escaped
Indeterminate time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
- Date escaped
Time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E15 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is concurrent with a prior indeterminate term. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

If the adjusted maximum expiration date is controlling, the good time possible is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN. This good time must be subtracted from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. However, if the maximum expiration date is controlling, the good time possible is 1/3rd of the maximum term. This good time must be subtracted from the maximum expiration to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	New minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted maximum expiration date

	New maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E16 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new determinate term that is concurrent with a prior indeterminate term. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date. There are two periods of good time; subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN and the other is 1/7th of the new determinate term

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted maximum expiration date

	New determinate term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E17 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with a prior indeterminate term. The new terms are concurrent with each other. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date, the determinate parole eligibility date and the indeterminate parole eligibility date, whichever is latest is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date, the determinate maximum expiration date and the indeterminate maximum expiration date, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest of the three from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term and the last is 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Prior DIN's PE date
- Date escaped
Time owed min
+ Date received
Adjusted PE date

6/7th of determinate term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate PE date

Indeterminate min term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Indeterminate PE date

Prior DIN's ME date
- Date escaped
Time owed max
+ Date received
Adjusted ME Date

Determinate term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Indeterminate max term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E18 INDETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with a prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date and the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date, the determinate maximum expiration date and the indeterminate maximum expiration date, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Prior DIN's PE date
- Date escaped
Time owed min
+ Date received
Adjusted PE date

6/7th of determinate term
+ Indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's ME date
- Date escaped
Time owed max
+ Date received
Adjusted ME Date

Determinate term
+ Indeterminate min term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Indeterminate max term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E19 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is concurrent with a prior determinate term. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date

The good time is 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term or the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, whichever is greater. Subtract good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

The prior DIN's PRS term is the new PRS term.

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
+	Prior DIN's date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Prior DIN's jail time
	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	New minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted maximum expiration date

	New maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E20 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new determinate term that is concurrent with a prior determinate term. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date. The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term or the unreduced good time from the prior DIN, whichever is greater. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date		Determinate term
-	Date escaped	+	Date received
	Time owed max		Interim
+	Date received	-	1 grace day
	Adjusted maximum expiration date		Interim
		-	Jail time
			Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E21 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with a prior determinate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other. Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date, the determinate parole eligibility date and the indeterminate parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest of the three from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term and the last is 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

E21 continued on next page.

E21 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date escaped
Time owed min
\+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Indeterminate min term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's ME date
\- Date escaped
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted ME date

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Indeterminate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E22 DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with a prior determinate term. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date and the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time, the other is 1/7th of the new determinate term plus 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

E22 continued on next page.

E22 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date escaped
Time owed min
\+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Indeterminate min term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's ME date
\- Date escaped
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted maximum expiration date

Determinate term
\+ Indeterminate min term
Aggregate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E23 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new indeterminate term that is concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. The good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term.

The Prior DIN's PRS term is the new PRS term.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	New minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted indeterminate ME Date

	New maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate ME date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted determinate ME date

	Controlling ME date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E24 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on a new determinate term that is concurrent with the prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the indeterminate maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the determinate maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. The good time is the prior DIN's unreduced good time or 1/7th of the determinate term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed min
+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted determinate ME Date

	Determinate term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Determinate ME date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
-	Date escaped
	Time owed max
+	Date received
	Adjusted indeterminate ME Date

	Controlling ME date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E25 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate three parole eligibility dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody.

Calculate four maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Compare three periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. The periods of good time are: the prior DIN's unreduced good time, 1/7th of the new determinate term or 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

E25 continued on next page.

E25 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date escaped
Time owed min
\+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Indeterminate min term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
\- Date escaped
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted determinate ME date

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
\- Date escaped
Time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted indeterminate ME date

Indeterminate max term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling ME date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **E26 DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate escaped and is then received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date . Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the date received to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody.

Calculate four maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date escaped from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date. The periods are: the prior DIN's unreduced good time or 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term.

Compare the Prior DIN's PRS term with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

E26 continued on next page.

E26 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX ESCAPEE W/CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		6/7th of determinate term
-	Date escaped	+	Indeterminate min term
	Time owed min		Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	1 grace day
			Interim
		-	Jail time
			Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date		Determinate term
-	Date escaped	+	Indeterminate min term
	Time owed max		Aggregate max term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Adjusted determinate ME date		Interim
		-	1 grace day
			Interim
		-	Jail time
			Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Determinate ME date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date		Indeterminate max term
-	Date escaped	+	Date received
	Time owed max		Interim
+	Date received	-	1 grace day
	Adjusted indeterminate ME date		Interim
		-	Jail time
			Indeterminate ME date

	Controlling ME date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

F GROUP RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM GROUP

This group is used to update the date computation after an inmate has violated supervision, but did not receive a new sentence to DOCCS. Upon release an inmate must remain under supervision until the sentence is satisfied by maximum expiration or by discharge under Correction Law §205 or Executive Law §259-j. Penal Law §70.40(3) states that when an inmate violates parole, the sentence is interrupted on the delinquency date. The sentence recommences upon return to DOCCS or upon the date restored to supervision. Parole jail time is time spent in custody between the delinquency date and the date the sentence recommences as authorized by Penal Law §70.40(3)(c). Enter parole jail time of 360-365 as 0001 00 00, 725-730 as 0002 00 00, 1090-1095 as 0003 00 00. Correction Law §803(5) states that when an inmate violates parole, all of the good time is forfeited. The inmate may subsequently receive good time that is a fraction of the remaining time owed, provided that the time remaining is more than one year. If the remaining time owed is one year or less, there is no good time and no conditional release date.

If an RPV No NT date computation needs to be corrected it must be entered by the Office of Sentencing Review, IE: correction of prior maximum expiration and parole eligibility date, modification of delinquency date, parole jail time adjustment or date returned/restored.

F.01 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NT
F.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NT
F.03 INDETERMINATE RESTORED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NT

Date Computation Formula: **F01 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM** (Old Comp Type and Name: 02 Returned parole violator no new term)

This date computation is used to enter the parole hearing date and type, the tentative release date (if any), the delinquency date, date returned to DOCCS custody and the parole jail time. The parole hearing type must be either FMAX or PVAE. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior parole eligibility date and add the date returned to DOCCS, subtract the parole jail time to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, subtract the parole jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is one-third of the time owed maximum provided that the time owed is greater than one year. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior parole eligibility date		Prior maximum expiration date
-	Delinquency date	-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum		Time owed maximum
+	Date returned	+	Date returned
	Interim		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Adjusted maximum expiration date
		-	Good time
			Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **F02 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to enter the parole hearing date and type, the tentative release date (if any), the delinquency date, date returned to DOCCS custody and the parole jail time. The parole hearing type must be either FMAX or CRC. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior maximum expiration date, add the date returned to DOCCS, subtract the parole jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is one-seventh of the time owed maximum, provided that the time owed maximum is greater than one year. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Delinquency date
	Time owed maximum
+	Date returned
	Interim
-	Parole jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **F03 RESTORED PAROLE VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM**

(Old Comp Type and Name: 02 Returned parole violator no new term)

This date computation is used to enter the parole hearing type, the delinquency date, date restored to supervision and the parole jail time. The parole hearing type will be FMAX. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior parole eligibility date and add the date restored to supervision to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior maximum expiration date, add the date restored to supervision, subtract the parole jail time to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. The good time is one-third of the time owed maximum, provided that the time owed maximum is greater than one year. Subtract the good time from the adjusted maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

	Prior parole eligibility date
-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum
+	Date restored
	Interim
-	Parole jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date

	Prior maximum expiration date
-	Delinquency date
	Time owed maximum
+	Date restored
	Interim
-	Parole jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

G GROUP RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH A NEW TERM GROUP

This group is used when the inmate was declared delinquent while under supervision on a prior sentence(s)and has a new sentence(s), jail time and date received. Executive Law §259-i(3)(d)(iii) states that an inmate may automatically be declared delinquent for committing a felony while under supervision. Penal Law §70.40(3) states that when an inmate violates parole the sentence is interrupted on the delinquency date. The sentence recommences upon the inmate's return to DOCCS. Parole jail time is time spent in custody between the delinquency date and the date the sentence recommences as authorized by Penal Law §70.40(3)(c).

The good time and merit time are calculated pursuant to Correction Law §803. Penal Law §70.40(1)(b)(ii) prohibits inmates from being eligible for conditional release before they are eligible for parole, so the conditional release date is slid back to the parole eligibility date and the good time is correspondingly reduced. There is no conditional release on a maximum term of life. Limited credit time of six months is authorized pursuant to Correction Law §803-b. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is not subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the conditional release date. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is sentenced to the Willard Drug Treatment program, add the period of post-release supervision to the date received.

When a parole or conditional release violator has a commitment that states concurrent with parole time owed, the new minimum is computed like a basic and the inmate does NOT receive prior time credit. (People ex rel. Mathis v. Harris 444 NYS2d 114 (2d Dept. 1981). The date computation must be entered by the Office of Sentencing Review.

G.01 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.02 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.03 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.04 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.05 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.06 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.07 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.08 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.09 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.10 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
G.11 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
G.12 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

Date Computation Formula: **G01 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

(Old Comp Type and Name: 04 Returned parole violator - consecutive new term)

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s).

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Add the maximum time owed and the new maximum term together; the good time is one-third of that amount. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum
-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed minimum
+	Minimum term
	Interim
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Delinquency date
	Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed maximum
+	Maximum term
	Interim
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G02 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s).

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date. The later of the two maximum expiration dates is controlling.

To calculate the good time, add 1/3rd of the maximum time owed and 1/7th of the new determinate term together. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the parole eligibility date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Date received
Adjusted indeterminate maximum exp date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G03 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate terms that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/3rd of the maximum time owed and 1/7th of the new determinate term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the maximum time owed and the new maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Whichever merit eligibility date is later controls.

G03 continued on next page.

G03 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Delinquency date	-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum		Time owed minimum
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed minimum		Net time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term	+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Interim		Interim
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Delinquency date	-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum		Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed minimum		Net time owed maximum
+	Determinate term	+	Indeterminate maximum term
	Aggregate maximum term		Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G04 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the maximum time owed and new indeterminate term together, take 1/3rd of that and add 1/7th of the new determinate term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

G04 continued on next page.

G04 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Aggregate maximum term
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G05 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to prior determinate term(s).

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. The later of the two maximum expiration dates is controlling.

To calculate the good time, add 1/7th of the maximum time owed to 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term together. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

G05 continued on next page

G05 continued from previous page**. DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G06 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to a prior determinate term(s).

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Add the maximum time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that to calculate the good time. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G07 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. The later of the two dates is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/7th of the time owed maximum and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the time owed maximum and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Whichever merit eligibility date is later controls.

G07 continued on next page.

G07 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G08 DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the maximum time owed and the new determinate term together, take 1/7th of that and add 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

G08 continued on next page.

G08 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G09 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 03 Returned parole violator – concurrent new term)

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is concurrent with a prior indeterminate term(s).

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

If the adjusted maximum expiration date is controlling, the good time is 1/3rd of the maximum time owed. If the maximum expiration date is controlling, the good time is 1/3rd of the maximum term. Subtract good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		New minimum term
-	Delinquency date	+	Date received
	Time owed minimum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed minimum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date		New maximum term
-	Delinquency date	+	Date received
	Time owed maximum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed maximum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date		Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G10 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is concurrent with a prior indeterminate term(s).

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date. Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is 1/3rd of the maximum time owed and the other is 1/7th of the new determinate term

If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		6/7th of determinate term
-	Delinquency date	+	Date received
	Time owed minimum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed minimum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date		Determinate term
-	Delinquency date	+	Date received
	Time owed maximum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed maximum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G11 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with a prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date, the determinate parole eligibility date and the indeterminate parole eligibility date, whichever is latest is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date, the determinate maximum expiration date and the indeterminate maximum expiration date, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest of the three from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is 1/3rd of the maximum time owed, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term and the last is 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

If the determinate or indeterminate parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates. The later of the two dates is the merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

G11 continued on next page.

G11 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	Prior DIN's PE date		6/7th of determinate term		Indeterminate min term
-	Delinquency date	+	Date received	+	Date received
	Time owed min		Interim		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed min		Interim		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Adjusted PE date		Interim		Interim
		-	Prior time credit	-	Prior time credit
			Determinate PE date		Indeterminate PE date

	Prior DIN's ME date		Determinate term		Indeterminate max term
-	Delinquency date	+	Date received	+	Date received
	Time owed max		Interim		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed max		Interim		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Adjusted ME Date		Interim		Indeterminate ME date
		-	Prior time credit		
			Determinate ME date		

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **G12 INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with a prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time spent in DOCCS custody. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date and the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date, the determinate maximum expiration date and the indeterminate maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date. Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is 1/3rd of the maximum time owed, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, the merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

G12 continued on next page.

G12 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	Prior DIN's PE date				6/7th of determinate term
-	Delinquency date			+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Time owed minimum				Aggregate minimum term
-	Parole jail time			+	Date received
	Net time owed minimum				Interim
+	Date received			-	1 grace day
	Adjusted PE date				Interim
				-	Jail time
					Interim
				-	Prior time credit
					PE date

	Prior DIN's ME date		Determinate term				Indeterminate max term
-	Delinquency date	+	Indeterminate min term	+	Date received		
	Time owed max		Interim		Interim		
-	Parole jail time	+	Date received	-	1 grace day		
	Net time owed max		Interim		Interim		
+	Date received	-	1 grace day	-	Jail time		
	Adjusted ME Date		Interim		Indeterminate ME date		
		-	Jail time				
			Interim				
		-	Prior time credit				
			Determinate ME date				

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

H GROUP MAXIMUM EXPIRATION FOR PAROLE SUPERVISION (MEPS)

This group is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. Penal Law 70.30(1) states that the sentence commences when the inmate is received in this Department. Penal Law 70.30(3) states that the sentence is credited with jail time. Correction Law 601-a states that the jail time must be certified by the New York City Department of Corrections or the County Sheriff.

The good time and merit time is calculated pursuant to Correction Law §803. Penal Law §70.40(1)(b)(ii) prohibits inmates from being eligible for conditional release before they are eligible for parole, so the conditional release date is slid back to the parole eligibility date and the good time is correspondingly reduced. There is no conditional release on a maximum term of life. Limited credit time of six months is authorized pursuant to Correction Law §803-b. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is not subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the conditional release date. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is sentenced to the Willard Drug Treatment program, add the period of post-release supervision to the date received.

When an inmate has a commitment that states concurrent with undischarged time owed, the new minimum is computed like a basic and the inmate does NOT receive prior time credit. (People ex rel. Mathis v. Harris 444 NYS2d 114 (2d Dept. 1981).

H.01 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.02 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.03 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.04 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.05 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.06 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.07 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.08 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.09 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.10 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.11 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.12 INDETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
H.13 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.14 DETERMINATE MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.15 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.16 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
H.17 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CS INDETERMINATE NT
H.18 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS W/CC INDETERMINATE NT

Date Computation Formula: **H01 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. The new term is consecutive to the prior term.

Add the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Indeterminate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date received
Sentence time owed
\+ Maximum expiration date
Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H02 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new determinate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. The new term is consecutive to the prior term.

Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release eligibility date.

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H03 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on new determinate and indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. While determinate counts can be consecutive or indeterminate counts can be consecutive, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be concurrent. The new term(s) are consecutive to the prior term.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term, whichever is greater. If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

	6/7th of determinate term		Indeterminate minimum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Determinate term		Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Indeterminate maximum expiration date
	Controlling maximum expiration date		Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Good time	-	Date received
	Conditional release date		Sentence time owed
		+	Indeterminate maximum expiration date
			Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H04 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on new determinate and indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. While determinate counts can be concurrent or indeterminate counts can be concurrent, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be consecutive. The new term(s) are consecutive to the prior term.

Add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date received
	Sentence time owed
+	Indeterminate maximum expiration date
	Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H05 DETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that does not have post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. The new term is consecutive to the prior term.

Add the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Indeterminate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H06 DETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new determinate sentence while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that does not have post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. The new term is consecutive to the prior term.

Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date received
Sentence time owed
\+ Maximum expiration date
Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H07 DETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on new determinate and indeterminate sentences while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that does not have post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. While determinate counts can be consecutive or indeterminate counts can be consecutive, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be concurrent. The new term(s) are consecutive to the prior term.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term, whichever is greater. If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

	6/7th of determinate term		Indeterminate minimum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date
	Determinate term		Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Indeterminate maximum expiration date
	Controlling maximum expiration date		Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Good time	-	Date received
	Conditional release date		Sentence time owed
		+	Determinate maximum expiration date
			Max exp for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H08 DETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on new determinate and indeterminate sentences while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that does not have post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. While determinate counts can be concurrent or indeterminate counts can be concurrent, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be consecutive. The new term(s) are consecutive to the prior term.

Add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3th of the indeterminate maximum term. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date

	Determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date received
	Sentence time owed
+	Determinate maximum expiration date
	Max exp for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H09 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. The new term is concurrent with the prior term.

Add the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Indeterminate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H10 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new determinate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. The new term is concurrent with the prior term.

Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Subtract good time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the parole eligibility date.

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H11 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on new determinate and indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. While determinate counts can be consecutive or indeterminate counts can be consecutive, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be concurrent. The new term(s) are concurrent with the prior term.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term, whichever is greater.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

H11 continued on next page.

H11 continued from previous page. **INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	6/7th of determinate term		Indeterminate minimum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Interim		Interim
-	Prior time credit	-	Prior time credit
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Determinate term		Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Interim		Indeterminate maximum expiration date
-	Prior time credit		
	Determinate maximum expiration date		

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H12 INDETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on new determinate and indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior indeterminate sentence(s) but there is no parole violation. While determinate counts can be concurrent or indeterminate counts can be concurrent, the relationship between the determinate sentences and the indeterminate sentences must be consecutive. The new term(s) are concurrent with the prior term.

Add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Determinate term		Indeterminate maximum term
+	Indeterminate minimum term	+	Date received
	Aggregate maximum term		Interim
+	Date received	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	Jail time
	Interim		Indeterminate maximum expiration date
-	Jail time		
	Interim		Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Prior time credit	-	Good time
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H13 DETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that does not have post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. The new term is concurrent with the prior term.

Add the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Indeterminate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H14 DETERMINATE MEPS WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new determinate sentence while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that does not have post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. The new term is concurrent with the prior term.

Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Subtract good time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS) is the same as the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date.

Date Computation Formula: **H15 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new determinate sentence while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that had post-release supervision(PRS) but there is no parole violation. The new term is consecutive to the prior term.

Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Calculate two maximum expiration for parole supervision dates (MEPS), the later of the dates is the controlling MEPS date. Subtract the date received from the prior DIN's PRSME date, add the next possible release date to calculate a MEPS date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the current DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate a MEPS date.

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRS maximum expiration date
\- Date received
PRS time owed
\+ Possible release date
Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Sentence time owed
\+ Maximum expiration date
Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H16 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new determinate sentence while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that had post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. The new term is concurrent with the prior term.

Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Subtract good time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Calculate two maximum expiration for parole supervision dates (MEPS), the later of the dates is the controlling MEPS date. Subtract the date received from the prior DIN's PRSME date, add the next possible release date to calculate a MEPS date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the date received to calculate a MEPS date.

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Date received
PRS time owed
\+ Possible release date
Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Sentence time owed
\+ Date received
Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Exception: if both the new determinate maximum expiration and the determinate MEPS dates are less than the release date, add the larger PRS to the longer of the two dates (determinate maximum expiration or determinate MEPS).

Date Computation Formula: **H17 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that had post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. The new term is consecutive to the prior term.

Add the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration for parole supervision dates (MEPS), the later of the dates is the controlling MEPS date. Subtract the date received from the prior DIN's PRSME date, add the next possible release date to calculate a MEPS date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the current DIN's parole eligibility date to calculate a MEPS date.

	Indeterminate minimum term			Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received		+	Date received
	Interim			Interim
-	1 grace day		-	1 grace day
	Interim			Interim
-	Jail time		-	Jail time
	Parole eligibility date			Maximum expiration date

	Maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's PRS maximum expiration date
-	Date received
	PRS time owed
+	Possible release date
	Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date released
	Sentence time owed
+	Parole eligibility date
	Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

Date Computation Formula: **H18 DETERMINATE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION MEPS WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used when an inmate is committed to DOCCS on a new indeterminate sentence(s) while still owing time from a prior determinate sentence that had post-release supervision but there is no parole violation. The new term is concurrent with the prior term.

Add the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration for parole supervision dates (MEPS), the later of the dates is the controlling MEPS date. Subtract the date received from the prior DIN's PRSME date, add the next possible release date to calculate a MEPS date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, add the date received to calculate a MEPS date.

	Indeterminate minimum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Date received
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date

	Maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's PRSME date
-	Date received
	PRS time owed
+	Possible release date
	Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date released
	Sentence time owed
+	Date received
	Maximum expiration for parole supervision (MEPS)

J GROUP CONCURRENT WITH OTHER JURISDICTION (CC W/OJ)

This group is used when an inmate is sentenced to an additional concurrent sentence after being sentenced in another state or federal court. Date computations J05 thru J16 are used when the inmate was declared delinquent while under supervision on a prior New York sentence and has a new sentence that is consecutive to the undischarged time owed but is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The New York sentence(s) commences upon the inmate's return to the other jurisdiction. Executive Law §259-i(3)(d)(iii) states that an inmate may automatically be declared delinquent for committing a felony while under supervision. Parole jail time is time spent in custody between the delinquency date and the date the sentence recommences as authorized by Penal Law §70.40(3)(c).

The good time and merit time are calculated pursuant to Correction Law §803. Penal Law §70.40(1)(b)(ii) prohibits inmates from being eligible for conditional release before they are eligible for parole, so the conditional release date is slid back to the parole eligibility date and the good time is correspondingly reduced. There is no conditional release on a maximum term of life. Limited credit time of six months is authorized pursuant to Correction Law §803-b. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is not subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the conditional release date. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is sentenced to the Willard Drug Treatment program, add the period of post-release supervision to the date received.

J.01 CC W/OTHER JURISDICTION INDETERMINATE
J.02 CC W/OTHER JURISDICTION DETERMINATE
J.03 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE W/CC INDETERMINATE
J.04 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE W/CS INDETERMINATE
J.05 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR (RPV) W/CS INDETERMINATE
J.06 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR W/CS DETERMINATE
* J.07 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
* J.08 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RPV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
J.09 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR (PRSV) W/CS INDETERMINATE
J.10 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE
* J.11 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
* J.12 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE
* J.13 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS INDETERMINATE
* J.14 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE
* J.15 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE
* J.16 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE

* STARRED COMPUTATION TYPES ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

Date Computation Formula: **J01 CC W/OTHER JURISDICTION INDETERMINATE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 13 Out of state – concurrent term)

This date computation is used when an inmate is sentenced to an indeterminate sentence after being sentenced in another state or federal court. The New York sentence is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentence commences when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentence commenced.

Add the minimum term to the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Add the maximum term to the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/3rd of the maximum term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Minimum term
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Maximum term
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release

Date Computation Formula: **J02 CC W/OTHER JURISDICTION DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used when an inmate is sentenced to a determinate sentence after being sentenced in another state or federal court. The New York sentence is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentence commences when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentence commenced.

Add the determinate term to the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Subtract good time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Determinate term
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release

Date Computation Formula: **J03 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used when an inmate is sentenced to determinate and indeterminate sentences after being sentenced in another state or federal court. The New York sentences are concurrent with each other and concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Calculate and compare two parole eligibility dates, the longer is the controlling parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term to the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the indeterminate minimum term to the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Calculate and compare two maximum expiration dates, the longer is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term to the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term to the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term, whichever is greater. For merit eligible offenders, the merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term or 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term. Use whichever results in the latest merit eligibility date.

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Determinate parole eligibility date

	Indeterminate minimum term
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Determinate term
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **J04 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used when an inmate is sentenced to determinate and indeterminate sentences after being sentenced in another state or federal court. The New York sentences are consecutive to each other but concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Add the indeterminate minimum term and 6/7th of the determinate term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. For merit eligible offenders, the merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term. Subtract the merit time from the parole eligibility date.

	6/7th of determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate minimum term
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Determinate term
+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate maximum term
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Indeterminate maximum expiration date
	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **J05 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s) but the new term is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new minimum term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the indeterminate maximum term, add the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Add the maximum time owed and the new maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that to calculate the good time. Subtract good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum
-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed minimum
+	Minimum term
	Interim
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Interim
-	Prior time credit
	Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Delinquency date
	Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed maximum
+	Maximum term
	Interim
+	Sentence commenced
	Interim
-	1 grace day
	Interim
-	Jail time
	Maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **J06 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s) but the new term is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentence commenced.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date the New York sentence commenced , subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, add the new determinate term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date the New York sentence commenced to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. The later of the two maximum expiration dates is the controlling maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add 1/3rd of the maximum time owed and 1/7th of the new determinate term together. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the parole eligibility date.

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

J06 continued on next page

J06 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Sentence commenced
Adjusted indeterminate max exp date

Date Computation Formula: **J07 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other and they are concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the two dates is controlling: subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/3rd of the maximum time owed and 1/7th of the new determinate term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the maximum time owed and the new maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Whichever merit eligibility date is later controls.

J07 continued on next page.

J07 continued from previous page. **CC W/ OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **J08 CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated parole and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior indeterminate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other but they are concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date the New York sentence commenced, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add together 1/3rd of the maximum time owed, 1/7th of the new determinate term and 1/3rd of the new maximum term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

J08 continued on next page.

J08 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ INDETERMINATE RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7 of determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Delinquency date
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
- Delinquency date
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Aggregate maximum term
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **J09 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to prior determinate term(s) but the new term is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add 1/7th of the maximum time owed to 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term together. Subtract good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

J09 continued on next page

J09 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date released
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **J10 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to a prior determinate term(s) but the new term is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date.

Add the maximum time owed and the new determinate term together; the good time is 1/7th of that amount. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **J11 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other and they are concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. The later of the two dates is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the three dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the Prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate another determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/7th of the time owed maximum and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the time owed maximum and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.
J11 continued on next page.

J11 continued from previous page. **CC W/ OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
-	Date released	-	Date released
	Time owed minimum		Time owed minimum
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed minimum		Net time owed minimum
+	6/7th of determinate term	+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Interim		Interim
+	Sentence commenced	+	Sentence commenced
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Interim		Interim
-	Prior time credit	-	Prior time credit
	Determinate parole eligibility date		Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date		Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
-	Date released	-	Date released
	Time owed maximum		Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed maximum		Net time owed maximum
+	Determinate term	+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Aggregate maximum term		Aggregate maximum term
+	Sentence commenced	+	Sentence commenced
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Jail time	-	Jail time
	Interim		Interim
-	Prior time credit	-	Prior time credit
	Determinate maximum expiration date		Determinate maximum expiration date

	Indeterminate max		Controlling ME date		Prior DIN's PRSME date
+	Sentence commenced	-	Good time	-	Delinquency date
	Interim		CR date		PRS time owed
-	1 grace day			-	Parole jail time (remainder)
	Interim				Net PRS time owed
-	Jail time				
	Indeterminate maximum exp date				

Date Computation Formula: **J12 CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other and they are concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the maximum time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that, then add 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

J12 continued on next page.

J12 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date released
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Sentence commenced
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum exp date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **J13 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to the prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new term is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time , add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/7th of the determinate maximum time owed and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the indeterminate maximum time owed and the new indeterminate maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

J13 continued on next page

J13 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
Date released -
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date -
Date released
Indeterminate time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Indeterminate net time owed max
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **J14 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new term is concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received to calculate an indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. To calculate one period of good time, add the determinate maximum time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that. To calculate the other period of good time, add 1/7th of the new determinate term to 1/3rd of indeterminate maximum time owed. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

J14 continued on next page

J14 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of the determinate term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME
Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date -
Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Sentence commenced
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **J15 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other and they are concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate four periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate the first period of good time, add the indeterminate maximum time owed and the new indeterminate maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that. To calculate the second period of good time, add the determinate time owed maximum and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that. To calculate the third period of good time, add together 1/7th of the determinate time owed maximum and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the fourth period of good time, add together 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum time owed and 1/7th of the new determinate term. If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

J15 continued on next page.

J15 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **J16 CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are consecutive to each other and they are concurrent with the other jurisdiction. The sentences commence when the inmate is returned to the other jurisdiction after sentencing in New York. If this date is unknown, use the New York sentencing date. The prior time credit is the time between the date the other jurisdiction's sentence commenced and the date the New York sentences commenced.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. To calculate one period of good time, add the determinate time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that and then add 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the indeterminate time owed and the new indeterminate maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that and then add 1/7th of the new determinate term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

J16 continued on next page.

J16 continued from previous page. **CC W/OJ DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Sentence commenced
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time(remainder)
Net PRS time owed

M GROUP MANUAL COMPUTATIONS

The manual computations are entered by special users when none of the other computations are able to arrive at the correct dates and/or display the correct data. The M01 is used when an inmate's dates are calculated with indeterminate sentences or a mixture of determinate and indeterminate sentences. It displays all of the date computation data fields. The M02 is used when an inmate's dates are calculated with only determinate sentences. It only displays some of the date computation data fields. The M03 is used to display the dates when an inmate is a post-release supervision violator with no new term. It also only displays some of the date computation data fields. The M04 is used to reset or remove all data from the data computation data fields. A date computation is required before a manual date computation can be entered.

MANUAL
- M.01 MANUAL INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX
- M.02 MANUAL DETERMINATE
- M.03 MANUAL RETURNED/RESTORED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT
- M.04 MANUAL RESET

M GROUP MISCELLANEOUS

The historical inquiry displays and/or prints an inmate's prior as well as present date computations. If you need multiple copies of a printout, enter the number of copies needed in the left column. The calculator allows a user to calculate or convert jail time, calculate dates or fractions and determine the day of the week for a particular date. The comments screen allows a user to view or enter comments regarding sentencing and legal dates. The computation type conversion chart allows a user to convert the old computation types to the new computation types and vice versa.

MISCELLANEOUS
- M.50 HISTORICAL INQUIRY
- M.51 CALCULATOR
- M.52 COMMENTS
- M.53 COMP TYPE CONVERSION CHART

01/02/15 RECEPTION/CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
12:22:41 LEGAL DATE COMPUTATION BY: CXXXXXX
COMP DATE/TIME: 01/02/2015 02:14P
TYPE M01 MANUAL INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX

DIN: 00a0000 NAME: XXXXXX, YYYYYY NYSID: 12345678Q
DATE RECEIVED: 12/16/2011
CURRENT LOCATION: XXXXXXXXX - 0A-01-10A

HEARING DATE	2015 01	TIME ALLOWANCE COMM DATE	
HEARING TYPE	PVAE	TIME ALLOWANCE COMM TYPE	FMAX
TENTATIVE RELEASE DATE	2000 01 01	POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION	
GRADUATION DATE	2001 01 01	PRS MAXIMUM EXPIRATION DT	2002 02 02
IND MINIMUM TERM	0001 00 00	DATE RECEIVED	2003 03 03
IND MAXIMUM TERM	0003 00 00	LIMITED CREDIT DATE	
6/7 DETERMINATE TERM	0001 01 18	SUPP MERIT ELIG DATE	
DETERMINATE TERM	0006 06 06	MERIT ELIGIBILITY DATE	
AGGREGATE MAXIMUM	0008 08 08	CONDITIONAL RELEASE DATE	0000 00 00
JAIL TIME	0009 09 09	MAXIMUM EXPIRATION DATE	2005 05 05
ADDL SENTENCE JAIL TIME	0007 07 07	MERIT TIME POSSIBLE	
ADDL JAIL TIME	0009 09 09	ORIGINAL GOOD TIME POSS	0000 00 00
SENTENCING DATE	2007 06 06	GOOD TIME LOST	0011 11 11
SENTENCE COMMENCED DATE	2008 07 07	GOOD TIME RESTORED	0012 02 12
OTHER JURISDCTN COMMENCED	2009 08 08	GOOD TIME POSSIBLE	0000 00 00
PRIOR DIN DATE RECEIVED	2010 09 09	PAROLE JAIL TIME	0000 10 00
ADDL DET TERM	0025 00 00	REMAIN PAR JAIL TIME	0000 00 10
ADDL IND MIN TERM	0003 00 00	DET TIME OWED MAX	0002 02 02
ADDL IND MAX TERM	0006 00 00	DET NET TIME OWED MAX	0003 03 03
DET AGGR TERM	0026 06 06	PRS TIME OWED	0005 05 05
EXISTING GOOD TIME POSS	0007 07 07	NET PRS TIME OWED	0006 06 06
EXISTING IND MIN TERM	0001 06 00	IND TIME OWED MIN	
EXISTING IND MAX TERM	0003 00 00	TIME OWED MIN	
FRACTIONAL ADDL DET TERM		IND TIME OWED MAX	
FRACTIONAL DET AGGR TERM		IND NET TIME OWED MAX	
FRACTIONAL EXST DET TERM		TIME OWED MAX	0011 11 11
NET TIME OWED MIN		NET TIME OWED MAX	0012 11 12
PRIOR PAROLE JAIL TIME		DELINQUENCY DATE	2010 10 10
		DATE RELEASED	2012 12 12
		DATE RESTORED	2014 02 02
		DATE RETURNED	2016 04 04
PRIOR DET MAX EXP DATE		DATE DISCHARGED	2016 06 06
PRIOR IND MAX EXP DATE	2001 02 02	DATE ESCAPED	2017 07 07
PRIOR IND PE DATE	2016 03 31	DATE FAILED TO RETURN	2018 08 08
PRIOR MAXIMUM EXP DATE	2005 06 06	POSSIBLE RELEASE DATE	2007 07 17
PRIOR MEPS DATE	2007 08 08	PRIOR TIME CREDIT	0002 08 20
PRIOR PAROLE ELIG DATE		SENTENCE TIME OWED	0004 05 06
PRIOR DIN PRS MAX EXP DT	2020 01 01	TIME OWED PAROLE SUPER	0005 06 07
PRIOR DIN DATE RLSE		MAX EXP PAR SUPER (MEPS)	2002 03 03
PRIOR DIN DET ME DATE		PAROLE DISCHARGE DATE	2004 05 05
PRIOR DIN IND ME DATE		LIMITED CREDIT POSSIBLE	
PRIOR DIN IND PE DATE		SUPPLEMENTAL MERIT POSS	
PRIOR DIN MAX EXP DATE		DET PE DATE	2008 06 16
PRIOR DIN MEPS DATE		IND PE DATE	
PRIOR DIN PAR ELIG DATE		MIX PE DATE	
PRIOR DIN PRIOR TIME CRD		DET ME DATE	2013 01 01
PRIOR DIN PRS MAX EXP DT		IND ME DATE	

COMMENTS:

JAIL TIME(S) IN DAYS:
JAIL TIME = 3564 ADDL JT = 3564 ADDL SENT JT = 2772 PAROLE JT = 310
DIST: IRC (1), GUID & COUNS UNIT (1), INMATE (1)

```
01/02/15              RECEPTION/CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
12:22:41                    LEGAL DATE COMPUTATION     BY: CXXXXXX
                                                 COMP DATE/TIME: 01/02/2015  02:14P
          TYPE M02  MANUAL DETERMINATE

DIN:  00a0000  NAME:  XXXXXX, YYYYYY                          NYSID:  12345678Q
DATE RECEIVED: 12/16/2011
CURRENT LOCATION:  XXXXXXXXX    - 0A-01-10A

HEARING DATE                2015 01     TIME ALLOWANCE COMM DATE
HEARING TYPE                PVAE        TIME ALLOWANCE COMM TYPE    FMAX
TENTATIVE RELEASE DATE      2000 01 01  POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION
GRADUATION DATE             2001 01 01  PRS MAXIMUM EXPIRATION DT   2002 02 02

                                        DATE RECEIVED               2003 03 03
                                        LIMITED CREDIT DATE
DETERMINATE TERM            0006 06 06  MERIT ELIGIBILITY DATE
AGGREGATE MAXIMUM           0008 08 08  CONDITIONAL RELEASE DATE    0000 00 00
JAIL TIME                   0009 09 09  MAXIMUM EXPIRATION DATE     2005 05 05
ADDL SENTENCE JAIL TIME     0007 07 07  MERIT TIME POSSIBLE
ADDL JAIL TIME              0009 09 09  ORIGINAL GOOD TIME POSS     0000 00 00
SENTENCING DATE             2007 06 06  GOOD TIME LOST              0011 11 11
SENTENCE COMMENCED DATE     2008 07 07  GOOD TIME RESTORED          0012 02 12
OTHER JURISDCTN COMMENCED   2009 08 08  GOOD TIME POSSIBLE          0000 00 00
PRIOR DIN DATE RECEIVED     2010 09 09  PAROLE JAIL TIME            0000 10 00
ADDL DET TERM               0025 00 00  REMAIN PAR JAIL TIME        0000 00 10
                                        DET TIME OWED MAX           0002 02 02
                                        DET NET TIME OWED MAX       0003 03 03
DET AGGR TERM               0026 06 06  PRS TIME OWED               0005 05 05
EXISTING GOOD TIME POSS     0007 07 07  NET PRS TIME OWED           0006 06 06




                                        TIME OWED MAX               0011 11 11
                                        NET TIME OWED MAX           0012 11 12
PRIOR DET MAX EXP DATE      2000 01 01  DELINQUENCY DATE            2010 10 10
PRIOR MAXIMUM EXP DATE      2003 11 13  DATE RELEASED               2012 12 12
PRIOR MEPS DATE             2004 10 24  DATE RESTORED               2014 02 02
PRIOR PRS MAX EXP DATE      2006 08 16  DATE RETURNED               2016 04 04
                                        DATE DISCHARGED             2016 06 06
PRIOR DIN DATE RLSE         2001 02 02  DATE ESCAPED                2017 07 07
PRIOR DIN DET ME DATE       2016 03 31  DATE FAILED TO RETURN       2018 08 08
PRIOR DIN MAX EXP DATE      2005 06 06  POSSIBLE RELEASE DATE       2007 07 17
PRIOR DIN MEPS DATE         2007 08 08  PRIOR TIME CREDIT           0002 08 20
PRIOR DIN PRIOR TIME CRD    0009 09 09  SENTENCE TIME OWED          0004 05 06
PRIOR DIN PRS MAX EXP DT    2020 01 01  TIME OWED PAROLE SUPER      0005 06 07
                                        MAX EXP PAR SUPER (MEPS)    2002 03 03
                                        PAROLE DISCHARGE DATE       2004 05 05
                                        LIMITED CREDIT POSSIBLE

                                        DET PE DATE                 2008 06 16
                                        DET ME DATE                 2013 01 01


 COMMENTS:


JAIL TIME(S) IN DAYS:
  JAIL TIME  = 3564      ADDL JT = 3564 ADDL SENT JT = 2772    PAROLE JT =  310
DIST:  IRC (1), GUID & COUNS UNIT (1), INMATE (1)
```

```
03/17/15              RECEPTION/CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
12:26:31                    LEGAL DATE COMPUTATION     BY: CXXXX
                                                 COMP DATE/TIME: 03/10/2015  09:34A
          TYPE M03  MANUAL RETURNED/RESTORED PRSV NO NT

 DIN:  00A0000  NAME:  YXXX, CXXX                          NYSID:  01234567Q
 DATE RECEIVED: 12/16/2011
 CURRENT LOCATION:  XXXXXXXX    - 00-00-00B

HEARING DATE                2000 01     TIME ALLOWANCE COMM DATE
HEARING TYPE                PVAE        TIME ALLOWANCE COMM TYPE    FMAX
TENTATIVE RELEASE DATE      2001 01 01  POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION    2002 02 02
GRADUATION DATE             2003 03 03  PRS MAXIMUM EXPIRATION DT   2004 04 04

IND MINIMUM TERM            0001 06 00  DATE RECEIVED               2005 05 05
IND MAXIMUM TERM            0006 06 06
6/7 DETERMINATE TERM        0007 07 07
DETERMINATE TERM            0008 08 08  PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE     2006 06 06
AGGREGATE MINIMUM           0009 09 09
AGGREGATE MAXIMUM           0010 10 10  MAXIMUM EXPIRATION DATE     2007 07 07
JAIL TIME                   0011 11 11



PRIOR DET MAX EXP DATE      2008 08 08  PAROLE JAIL TIME            0001 01 01
PRIOR IND MAX EXP DATE      2009 09 09  REMAIN PAR JAIL TIME        0002 02 02
PRIOR IND PE DATE           2010 10 10  PRIOR PAROLE JAIL TIME      0000 04 03
POSSIBLE RELEASE DATE       2015 03 15  DET TIME OWED MAX           0003 03 03
PRIOR MEPS DATE             2012 12 12  DET NET TIME OWED MAX       0004 04 04
PRIOR PAROLE ELIG DATE      2013 01 13  PRS TIME OWED               0005 05 05
PRIOR PRS MAX EXP DATE      2014 02 14  NET PRS TIME OWED           0006 06 06
IND TIME OWED MIN
TIME OWED MIN                           IND TIME OWED MAX           0009 09 09
NET TIME OWED MIN                       IND NET TIME OWED MAX       0010 10 10
POSSIBLE RELEASE DATE                   TIME OWED MAX               0011 11 11
DET PE DATE                 2016 04 16  NET TIME OWED MAX           0012 01 12
IND PE DATE                 2017 05 17  DATE RELEASED               2003 03 02
MIX PE DATE                 2018 06 08  DELINQUENCY DATE            2002 02 02
DET ME DATE                 2019 07 19  DATE RESTORED               2004 04 02
IND ME DATE                 2020 08 20  DATE RETURNED               2005 05 02

 COMMENTS:




JAIL TIME(S) IN DAYS:
  JAIL TIME  = 4356    PAROLE JT = 1188

DIST:  IRC (1), GUID & COUNS UNIT (1), INMATE (1)
```

12/23/13 RECEPTION/CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
09:40:46 LEGAL DATE COMPUTATION BY: CCNSDHH
COMP DATE/TIME: 12/20/2013 12:21P

TYPE M04 MANUAL RESET

DIN:) NAME: JONES, ⌄ NYSID: 0

DATE RECEIVED: 01/31/2005
CURRENT LOCATION: COXSACKIE - 0A-02-07B

ALL FIELDS RESET

COMMENTS:
TESTING RESET M04

DIST: IRC (1), GUID & COUNS UNIT (1), INST PAROLE (1), INMATE (1)

M50 HISTORICAL INQUIRY

```
                              INQUIRY INDEX
DIN: 06A0000  NAME: WIL, AH                                   NYSID: 00000044E
DATE COMP RECORDS:    1 -   2 of   02                  DATE RECEIVED: 01/03/2006

A  COMPUTATION TYPE                                          DATE    TIME   USER
_ M01 MANUAL INDETERMINATE OR DET-IND MIX                12/23/2013 09:44A CXXX
_ D01 IND OR DET-IND MIX RETURNED COURT ORDER DISCHA 12/23/2013 09:43A CXXX
_ 01  BASIC INDETERMINATE                                 03/11/2013 01:49P CXXX
ACTION:   X SELECT      P PRINT

<ENTER> (CONTINUE)  <PF3> EXIT  <PF6> COMMENTS  <PF7> BKWD  <PF8> FWD
<CLEAR> EXIT(SYSTEM)          <PF9> PRINT ALL
```

M51 CALCULATOR

```
                        DATE COMPUTATION
                          CALCULATOR

 1. JAIL TIME CALCULATOR
   START: __ MONTH __ DAY ____ YEAR    END: __ MONTH __ DAY ____ YEAR
                                                    RESULT IS  ____ DAYS (INCLUSIVE)
================================================================================
 2. ADD OR SUBTRACT DATES OR TIME QUANTITIES
    QUANTITY 1  ____ YEARS __ MONTHS __ DAYS   _ OPERATION (A=ADD S=SUBTRACT)
/- QUANTITY 2  ____ YEARS __ MONTHS __ DAYS   _ FORMAT      (D=DATE Q=QUANTITY)
 =        RESULT  ____ YEARS __ MONTHS __ DAYS
================================================================================
 3. JAIL TIME CONVERSION (SELECT ONE OPTION ONLY)
 ____ NUMBER OF DAYS TO BE CONVERTED =  ____ YEARS __ MONTHS __ DAYS
 ____ YEARS __ MONTHS __ DAYS TO BE CONVERTED =  ____ NUMBER OF DAYS
================================================================================
 4. DETERMINE FRACTIONS OF A TIME QUANTITY
    QUANTITY  ____ YEARS __ MONTHS __ DAYS   _ TYPE (A=1/3 C=1/7 E=1/2)
   =    RESULT  ____ YEARS __ MONTHS __ DAYS             (B=1/6 D=6/7     )
================================================================================
 5. DETERMINE WHAT DAY OF THE WEEK A DATE IS
    DATE TO BE CHECKED (YYYY MM DD) ____ __ __ IS A: _______________

<ENTER>  <PF3> EXIT(FUNCTION)  <PF4> RETURN  <PF5> CLEAR SCREEN  <CLEAR> EXIT
```

M52 COMMENTS

```
                          DATE COMP COMMENTS
DIN: 13A0000   NAME: GAT, CARY                          NYSID:  00000000N
DATE RECEIVED: 03/08/2013    LAST COMP:  90              BY:  CXXX
NUMBER OF COMMENTS:    1
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:
( _____                                    )
( _____                                    )
COMMENT:   1   BY: CXXXXXX  03/11/13   01:51P       LATEST COMP TYPE: 90
( DETS W/CC INDET                                          )
(                                          )
COMMENT:       BY:                         LATEST COMP TYPE:
(                                          )
(                                          )
COMMENT:       BY:                         LATEST COMP TYPE:
(                                          )
(                                          )
COMMENT:       BY:                         LATEST COMP TYPE:
(                                          )
(                                          )
*** END OF COMMENTS DISPLAY ***
<PF3> EXIT   <PF7> BACKWARD   <PF8> FORWARD   <PF9> PRINT ALL   <CLEAR> EXIT
```

M53 COMP TYPE CONVERSION CHART

OLD TYPE - TYPE	NEW TYPE - TYPE(S)	NEW TYPE - TYPE(S)	OLD TYPE - TYPE	NEW TYPE - TYPE
01 - B01	15 - A01	A01 - 06	G01 - 04	
02 - F01	20 - B02	15	G09 - 03	
03 - G09	90 - M01	A10 - 05	J01 - 13	
04 - G01	M02	B01 - 01	M01 - 90	
05 - A10	M03	07	M02 - 90	
06 - A01	M04	14	M03 - 90	
07 - B01	91 - U05	93	M04 - 90	
08 - D01	92 - U01	B02 - 20	U01 - 92	
09 - C01	U02	C01 - 09	U02 - 92	
10 - E01	93 - B01	C03 - 11	U04 - 94	
11 - C03	94 - U04	D01 - 08	U05 - 91	
12 - E03	95 - U06	E01 - 10	U06 - 95	
13 - J01		E03 - 12		
14 - B01		F01 - 02		

<PF3> EXIT(FUNCTION) <PF4> RETURN TO F451 <CLEAR> EXIT(SYSTEM)

P GROUP RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NEW TERM GROUP

This group is used to enter the date computation after an inmate has violated post-release supervision (PRS) but did not receive a new term. Upon release an inmate must remain under parole supervision until their sentence is satisfied by maximum expiration, post-release supervision maximum expiration (PRSME) or by discharge under Correction Law §205 or Executive Law §259-j. Penal Law §70.45(5) is used to calculate the dates. The inmate is not eligible to earn good time. Parole jail time of 360-365 is one year, 725-730 is two years, 1090-1095 is three years, 1455-1460 is four years. The following are required before a date computation can be entered: Header record, locator record, crime/sentencing record and crime relationship record.

If a PRSV No NT date computation needs to be entered or corrected it must be entered by the Office of Sentencing Review, i.e.: correction of prior maximum expiration and parole eligibility date, modification of delinquency date, parole jail time adjustment or date returned/restored.

P.01 DET-IND MIX RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT
P.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT
P.03 REVOKE AND RESTORE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT

General information regarding the calculation of post-release supervision (PRS) violators.
The amount of PRS varies depending on the whether the crime of conviction is a violent offense, a drug offense or a sex offense and whether the inmate was sentenced as a first felony offender or a second felony offender or a second felony offender with a prior violent felony; see Penal Law §70.45(2) and (2-a). PRS is similar to parole supervision as far as conditions, supervision and the violation process, the big difference is in the calculation of the dates. Multiple periods of PRS are merged, they are not added together. On the date the inmate's supervision begins the PRS commences and the sentence is interrupted. If the inmate violates supervision, the PRS is interrupted. Parole jail time is credited to the sentence time owed if there is any. If the parole jail time is greater than the sentence time owed, the extra parole jail time must be credited to the PRS time owed. If the inmate is released again, the sentence is interrupted again and the PRS commences again. When the PRS is completed, the sentence recommences and is immediately credited with the period of PRS that was just completed.

PVAE or CRC are the Parole Hearing types used for PRSV no NT date computations on inmates with an assessed expiration date that are serving a <u>mix</u> of indeterminate and determinate sentences.

<u>PVAE</u> – If the sentence maximum expiration date is later than the assessed expiration date, the Parole Board has discretion regarding the inmate's release date. When the PRSV No NT date computation is first entered the parole hearing type is PVAE (parole violator assessed expiration).

<u>CRC</u> – If the sentence maximum expiration date is prior to the assessed expiration date, which would include all inmates who have zero sentence time owed, the Parole Board no longer has discretion. The parole hearing type will be entered as CRC when the PRSV No NT date computation is entered. The inmate must be released on the assessed expiration date or preceding business day.

Date Computation Formula: **P01 DET-IND MIX RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT**

This date computation is used to enter the following information on the first violation: parole hearing date and type, the tentative release date (if any), date released, delinquency date, date returned to DOCCS custody and the parole jail time. The parole hearing type must be either FMAX or PVAE. Subtract the release date from the parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date returned to DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Subtract the release date from the maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date returned to DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. If delinquency date is equal to or less than prsme, subtract the delinquency date from the PRSME date and add either the adjusted maximum expiration date or the tentative release date (whichever is earlier).

If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed and add the date returned to DOCCS.

If parole jail time is less than owed maximum:

	Prior parole eligibility date		Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date released	-	Date released
	Time owed minimum		Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed minimum		Net time owed maximum
+	Date returned	+	Date returned
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Adjusted maximum expiration date

	Prior PRSME date
-	Delinquency date
	PRS time owed
+	Tentative release date or adjusted maximum expiration date (whichever is earlier)
	Adjusted PRSME

If the parole jail time is greater than or equal to time owed maximum:

	Prior parole eligibility date		Prior maximum expiration date
-	Date released	-	Date released
	Time owed minimum		Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed minimum		Net time owed maximum

	Prior PRSME date
-	Delinquency date
	PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time (remainder)
	Net PRS time owed
+	Date returned
	Adjusted PRSME

Date Computation Formula: **P02 DETERMINATE RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT**

This date computation is used to enter the following information on the first violation for a pure determinate sentenced inmate: parole hearing date and type, the tentative release date (if any), date released, delinquency date, date returned to DOCCS custody and the parole jail time. The parole hearing type must be either FMAX or CRC. To calculate the dates: subtract the release date from the maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date returned to DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. If delinquency date is equal to or less than prsme, subtract the delinquency date from the PRSME date and add either the adjusted maximum expiration date or the tentative release date (whichever is earlier).

If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make the net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed and add the date returned to DOCCS.

If parole jail time is less than time owed maximum:

Prior maximum expiration date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Date returned
Adjusted maximum expiration date

Prior PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
+ Tentative release date or adjusted maximum expiration date (whichever is earlier)
Adjusted PRSME

If the parole jail time is greater than or equal to time owed maximum:

Prior maximum expiration date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum

Prior PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Remaining parole jail time
Net PRS time owed
+ Date returned
Adjusted PRSME

Date Computation Formula: **P03 REVOKE AND RESTORE POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR NO NT**

This date computation is used to enter the following information on a revoke/restore or drug treatment center violation: date released, delinquency date, date restored to supervision and the parole jail time. The parole hearing type must be FMAX. If a parole eligibility date exists, subtract the release date from the parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time to calculate the net time owed minimum. Subtract the release date from the maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time to calculate the net time owed maximum. If delinquency date is equal to or less than prsme, subtract the delinquency date from the PRSME date and add the date restored to supervision.

If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed and add the date restored to calculate the adjusted PRSME date.

If parole jail time is less than or equal to time owed maximum:

	Prior PE date		Prior ME date		Prior PRSME date
-	Date released	-	Date released	-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum		Time owed maximum		PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time	+	Date restored
	Net time owed minimum		Net time owed maximum		Adjusted PRSME

If the parole jail time is greater than time owed maximum:

	Prior PE date		Prior ME date		Prior PRSME date
-	Date released	-	Date released	-	Delinquency date
	Time owed minimum		Time owed maximum		PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time	-	Parole jail time	-	Remaining PJT
	Net time owed minimum		Net time owed maximum		Net PRS time owed
				+	Date restored
					Adjusted PRSME

If net time owed maximum is greater than the period of PRS, an extra calculation is required by Penal Law 70.45 (5)(b).

	Net time owed maximum
+	Adjusted PRSME
	Interim
-	PRS term
	Adjusted maximum expiration date

R GROUP DETERMINATE RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR (PRSV) WITH A NEW TERM GROUP

This group is used when the inmate was declared delinquent while under post-release supervision on a prior determinate sentence(s)and has a new sentence(s), jail time and date received. Executive Law §259-i(3)(d)(iii) states that an inmate may automatically be declared delinquent for committing a felony while under supervision. Penal Law §70.45(5) is used to calculate the post-release supervision(PRS) and post-release supervision maximum expiration(PRSME) date. Parole jail time is time spent in custody between the delinquency date and the date the sentence recommences as authorized by Penal Law §70.40(3)(c).

The good time and merit time is calculated pursuant to Correction Law §803. Penal Law §70.40(1)(b)(ii) prohibits inmates from being eligible for conditional release before they are eligible for parole, so the conditional release date is slid back to the parole eligibility date and the good time is correspondingly reduced. There is no conditional release on a maximum term of life. Limited credit time of six months is authorized pursuant to Correction Law §803-b. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is not subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the conditional release date. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is sentenced to the Willard Drug Treatment program, add the period of post-release supervision to the date received.

When a post-release supervision violator has a commitment that states concurrent with parole time owed, the new minimum is computed like a basic and the inmate does NOT receive prior time credit. (People ex rel. Mathis v. Harris 444 NYS2d 114 (2d Dept. 1981). The date computation must be entered by the Office of Sentencing Review.

R.01 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.02 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.03 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
R.04 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
R.05 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.06 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
R.07 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
R.08 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

Date Computation Formula: **R01 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to prior determinate term(s).

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility(PE) date.

Calculate two maximum expiration (ME) dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the maximum time owed, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

To calculate the good time, add 1/7th of the maximum time owed to 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term together. Subtract good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

R01 continued on next page

R01 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date released
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **R02 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to a prior determinate term(s).

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the maximum time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that amount. Subtract the good time from the maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time(remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **R03 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. The later of the two dates is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the three dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate another determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/7th of the time owed maximum and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the time owed maximum and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

R03 continued on next page.

R03 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date released
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date released
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum exp date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time(remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **R04 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the two dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

To calculate the good time, add the maximum time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that, add 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. The good time is subtracted from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

R04 continued on next page.

R04 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date released
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's maximum expiration date
\- Date released
Time owed maximum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
\+ Determinate term
Interim
\+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time(remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **R05 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is concurrent with a prior determinate term(s).

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate two maximum expiration dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the maximum expiration date

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate maximum time owed or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term, whichever is greater. Subtract good time from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

R05 continued on next page.

R05 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term		New minimum term
+	Prior DIN's date received	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	1 grace day	-	1 grace day
	Interim		Interim
-	Prior DIN's Jail time	-	Jail time
	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		Interim
-	Date released	-	Prior time credit
	Time owed minimum		Parole eligibility date
-	Parole jail time		
	Net time owed minimum		
+	Date received		
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date		New maximum term
-	Date released	+	Date received
	Time owed maximum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed maximum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date		Indeterminate maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's PRSME date
-	Delinquency date
	PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time(remainder)
	Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **R06 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is concurrent with a prior determinate term(s).

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the maximum expiration date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the adjusted maximum expiration date with the maximum expiration date, whichever is later is the controlling maximum expiration date.

The good time is 1/7th of the determinate maximum time owed or 1/7th of the determinate term, whichever is greater. Subtract the good time from the controlling maximum expiration date.

If the maximum expiration date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the conditional release date. If the adjusted maximum expiration date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

	Prior DIN's maximum expiration date		Determinate term
-	Date released	+	Date received
	Time owed maximum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed maximum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted maximum expiration date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Maximum expiration date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's PRSME date
-	Delinquency date
	PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time(remainder)
	Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **R07 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with a prior determinate term(s). The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date, the determinate parole eligibility date and the indeterminate parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest of the three from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is 1/7th of the maximum time owed, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term and the last is 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

If the determinate or indeterminate parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates. The later of the two dates is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

R07 continued on next page.

R07 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term
\+ Prior DIN's date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Prior DIN's jail time
Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
\- Date released
Time owed minimum
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
\+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Indeterminate minimum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's ME date
\- Date released
Time owed max
\- Parole jail time
Net time owed max
\+ Date received
Adjusted ME date

Determinate term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Interim
\- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Indeterminate maximum term
\+ Date received
Interim
\- 1 grace day
Interim
\- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
\- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
\- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
\- Parole jail time(remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **R08 DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with a prior determinate term(s). The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Add 6/7th of the prior DIN's determinate term to the prior DIN's date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the prior DIN's jail time to calculate the prior DIN's determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date and the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, whichever is latest is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. One period of good time is 1/7th of the maximum time owed, the other is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, the merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

R08 continued on next page.

R08 continued from previous page. **DETERMINATE RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

	6/7th of prior DIN's determinate term		6/7th of determinate term
+	Prior DIN's date received	+	Indeterminate minimum term
	Interim		Aggregate minimum term
-	1 grace day	+	Date received
	Interim		Interim
-	Prior DIN's jail time	-	1 grace day
	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		Interim
-	Date released	-	Jail time
	Time owed minimum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	Prior time credit
	Net time owed minimum		Parole eligibility date
+	Date received		
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		

	Prior DIN's ME date		Determinate term		Indeterminate max term
-	Date released	+	Indeterminate min term	+	Date received
	Time owed max		Aggregate max term		Interim
-	Parole jail time	+	Date received	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed max		Interim		Interim
+	Date received	-	1 grace day	-	Jail time
	Adjusted ME date		Interim		Indeterminate ME date
		-	Jail time		
			Interim		
		-	Prior time credit		
			Determinate ME date		

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's PRSME date
-	Delinquency date
	PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time(remainder)
	Net PRS time owed

S GROUP DETERMINATE/INDETERMINATE MIX RETURNED POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION VIOLATOR (PRSV) WITH A NEW TERM GROUP

This group is used when the inmate was declared delinquent while under post-release supervision on prior determinate and indeterminate sentences and has a new sentence(s), jail time and date received. Executive Law §259-i(3)(d)(iii) states that an inmate may automatically be declared delinquent for committing a felony while under supervision. Penal Law §70.45(5) is used to calculate the post-release supervision (PRS) and post-release supervision maximum expiration (PRSME) date. Parole jail time is time spent in custody between the delinquency date and the date the sentence recommences as authorized by Penal Law §70.40(3)(c).

The good time and merit time is calculated pursuant to Correction Law §803. Penal Law §70.40(1)(b)(ii) prohibits inmates from being eligible for conditional release before they are eligible for parole, so the conditional release date is slid back to the parole eligibility date and the good time is correspondingly reduced. There is no conditional release on a maximum term of life. Limited credit time of six months is authorized pursuant to Correction Law §803-b. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is not subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the conditional release date. If the inmate is limited credit time eligible, and is subject to a life sentence, subtract limited credit time from the parole eligibility date. If the inmate is sentenced to the Willard Drug Treatment program, add the period of post-release supervision to the date received.

When a post-release supervision violator has a commitment that states concurrent with parole time owed, the new minimum is computed like a basic and the inmate does NOT receive prior time credit. (People ex rel. Mathis v. Harris 444 NYS2d 114 (2d Dept. 1981) The date computation must be entered by the Office of Sentencing Review.

S.01 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.02 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.03 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
S.04 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CS DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
S.05 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.06 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE NEW TERM
S.07 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CC INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS
S.08 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CC DETERMINATE CS INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS

Date Computation Formula: **S01 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is consecutive to the prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility (PE) date.

Calculate two maximum expiration (ME) dates, the later of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate one period of good time, add 1/7th of the determinate maximum time owed and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the indeterminate maximum time owed and the new indeterminate maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S01 continued on next page

S01 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
Date released -
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date -
Date released
Indeterminate time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Indeterminate net time owed max
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula**:** **S02 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received to calculate an indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. To calculate one period of good time, add the determinate maximum time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that. To calculate the other period of good time, add 1/7th of the new determinate term to 1/3rd of indeterminate maximum time owed.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S02 continued on next page

S02 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV W/CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of the determinate term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Date received
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **S03 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate four periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. To calculate the first period of good time, add the indeterminate maximum time owed and the new indeterminate maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that. To calculate the second period of good time, add the determinate time owed maximum and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that. To calculate the third period of good time, add together 1/7th of the determinate time owed maximum and 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the fourth period of good time, add together 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum time owed and 1/7th of the new determinate term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates, the later of the two controls. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S03 continued on next page.

S03 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Interim
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **S04 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are consecutive to prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add 6/7th of the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received into DOCCS, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new determinate term, add the new indeterminate minimum term, add the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate a determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date, subtract the parole jail time, add the new indeterminate maximum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate two periods of good time and subtract the larger of the two from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. To calculate one period of good time, add the determinate time owed and the new determinate term together; calculate 1/7th of that and add 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term. To calculate the other period of good time, add the indeterminate time owed and the new indeterminate maximum term together; calculate 1/3rd of that and add 1/7th of the new determinate term.

If the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time from the parole eligibility date. The merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S04 continued on next page.

S04 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONSECUTIVE DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ 6/7th of determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate PE date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Determinate term
Interim
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Determinate maximum expiration date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed
+ Indeterminate maximum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate maximum expiration date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **S05 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new indeterminate term(s) that is concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add the new minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS. Compare the adjusted parole eligibility date with the parole eligibility date, whichever is later is the controlling parole eligibility date.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the new indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. The good time is 1/7th of the determinate maximum time owed or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum time owed or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term.

If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S05 continued on next page.

S05 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERM**

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		New minimum term
-	Date released	+	Date received
	Time owed minimum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed minimum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Indeterminate parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date		New maximum term
-	Date released	+	Date received
	Time owed maximum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed maximum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted indeterminate ME Date		Indeterminate ME date

	Prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date
-	Date released
	Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed maximum
+	Date received
	Adjusted determinate maximum expiration Date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's PRSME date
-	Delinquency date
	PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time (remainder)
	Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **S06 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on a new determinate term(s) that is concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Calculate three maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the determinate maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date. Add the new determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the indeterminate maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date to calculate the conditional release date. The good time is 1/7th of the determinate maximum time owed or 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum time owed or 1/7th of the determinate term.

If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. This will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S06 continued on next page.

S06 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE NEW TERM**

	Prior DIN's parole eligibility date		6/7th of determinate term
-	Date released	+	Date received
	Time owed minimum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed minimum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted parole eligibility date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Parole eligibility date

	Prior DIN's determinate ME date		Determinate term
-	Date released	+	Date received
	Time owed maximum		Interim
-	Parole jail time	-	1 grace day
	Net time owed maximum		Interim
+	Date received	-	Jail time
	Adjusted determinate ME Date		Interim
		-	Prior time credit
			Determinate maximum expiration date

	Prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date
-	Date released
	Time owed maximum
-	Parole jail time
	Net time owed maximum
+	Date received
	Adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration Date

	Controlling maximum expiration date
-	Good time
	Conditional release date

	Prior DIN's PRSME date
-	Delinquency date
	PRS time owed
-	Parole jail time (remainder)
	Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **S07 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are concurrent with each other.

Calculate three parole eligibility dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the new determinate term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate parole eligibility date. Add the new indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the indeterminate parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Calculate four maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate four periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. The periods good time are: 1/7th of the determinate maximum time owed, 1/7th of the determinate term, 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum time owed, 1/3rd of the new indeterminate maximum term.

If the determinate or indeterminate parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, calculate two merit eligibility dates. The later of the two dates is the controlling merit eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/7th of the determinate term from the determinate parole eligibility date. Subtract merit time of 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term from the indeterminate parole eligibility date. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S07 continued on next page.

S07 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONCURRENT INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate parole eligibility date

Indeterminate minimum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Indeterminate parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Date received
Adjusted determinate ME Date

Determinate term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Date received
Adjusted indeterminate ME Date

Indeterminate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

Date Computation Formula: **S08 DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

This date computation is used to calculate the dates when an inmate has violated PRS and is received on new determinate and indeterminate term(s) that are concurrent with prior determinate and indeterminate terms. The new terms are consecutive to each other.

Calculate two parole eligibility dates, the later of the dates is the controlling parole eligibility date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's parole eligibility date, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted parole eligibility date. Add 6/7th of the determinate term and the indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the parole eligibility date. Prior time credit is time incarcerated at DOCCS.

Calculate four maximum expiration dates, the latest of the dates is the controlling maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's determinate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted determinate maximum expiration date. Add the determinate term and indeterminate minimum term to the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time, subtract the prior time credit to calculate the determinate maximum expiration date. Subtract the date released from the prior DIN's indeterminate maximum expiration date to calculate the maximum time owed, subtract the parole jail time, add the date received into DOCCS to calculate the adjusted indeterminate maximum expiration date. Add the indeterminate maximum term and the date received, subtract one grace day, subtract the jail time to calculate the indeterminate maximum expiration date.

Calculate three periods of good time and subtract the largest from the controlling maximum expiration date. The periods are: 1/7th of the determinate time owed or 1/3rd of the indeterminate time owed or 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/3rd of the indeterminate maximum term.

If the parole eligibility date is controlling and the inmate is merit eligible, the merit time is 1/7th of the determinate term plus 1/6th of the indeterminate minimum term. If the adjusted parole eligibility date is controlling, there is no merit time and no merit eligibility date.

Subtract the delinquency date from the prior DIN's PRSME date to calculate the PRS time owed. If the parole jail time is greater than the time owed maximum, subtract just enough of the parole jail time from the time owed maximum to make net time owed maximum equal to zero. Subtract the remainder of parole jail time from the PRS time owed to calculate net PRS time owed. Compare the net PRS time owed with the new PRS term. The larger one becomes the new PRS which will be used to calculate the next PRSME date.

S08 continued on next page.

S08 continued from previous page. **DET-IND MIX RETURNED PRSV WITH CONCURRENT DETERMINATE AND CONSECUTIVE INDETERMINATE NEW TERMS**

Prior DIN's parole eligibility date
- Date released
Time owed minimum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed minimum
+ Date received
Adjusted parole eligibility date

6/7th of determinate term
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate minimum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Parole eligibility date

Prior DIN's determinate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Date received
Adjusted determinate ME Date

Determinate term
+ Indeterminate minimum term
Aggregate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Interim
- Prior time credit
Determinate ME date

Prior DIN's indeterminate ME date
- Date released
Time owed maximum
- Parole jail time
Net time owed maximum
+ Date received
Adjusted indeterminate ME Date

Indeterminate maximum term
+ Date received
Interim
- 1 grace day
Interim
- Jail time
Indeterminate ME date

Controlling maximum expiration date
- Good time
Conditional release date

Prior DIN's PRSME date
- Delinquency date
PRS time owed
- Parole jail time (remainder)
Net PRS time owed

U GROUP **UPDATE GROUP:** The update group computations are performed when a user needs to enter various data. The user can enter parole board hearing results, graduation dates, loss or restoration of good time, and time allowance committee results. A user can only update the inmates that are currently owned by their facility and release dates cannot be set for less than the current date. The update group is also used to update the MEPS date, PRSME date, parole discharge date, and limited credit time/date.

U.01 UPDATE PAROLE HEARING DATE / PAROLE HEARING TYPE / TENTATIVE RELEASE DATE / GRADUATION DATE / PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
U.02 UPDATE TIME ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE DATE / TYPE
U.04 GOOD TIME RESTORED
U.05 GOOD TIME LOST
U.06 UPDATE OF MEPS / PRSME / PAROLE DISCHARGE / LCTA

Date Computation Formula: **U01 UPDATE PAROLE HEARING DATE/TYPE, TENTATIVE RELEASE DATE, GRADUATION DATE, PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 92 Update PE, PH date, PH type,)

This date computation is used to change the parole hearing date or type, the tentative release date, the graduation date or the parole eligibility date. The graduation date can be filled in or removed by the user. The parole eligibility date can be changed, but should never be removed.

PAROLE HEARING TYPES

1. **SMOE** **SUPPLEMENTAL MERIT OR EARLIER SUPPLEMENTAL MERIT RELEASE** - decision on an inmate that was unable to appear at a supplemental merit Parole Hearing and received a disposition of Postpone --Or Earlier (P.P.3OE). Parole Hearing date must be filled in.

2. **MEOE** **MERIT OR EARLIER MERIT RELEASE** - decision on an inmate that was unable to appear at a merit parole hearing and received a disposition of Postponed -- Or Earlier (P.P. 3OE). Parole hearing date must be filled in.

3. **LCOE** **LIMITED CREDIT TIME OR EARLIER -** decision of an inmate that was unable to appear at a merit parole hearing and receive a disposition of postponed - or earlier. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

4. **INOE** **OR EARLIER INITIAL RELEASE** - decision on an inmate that was unable to appear at initial parole hearing and received a disposition of Postponed -- Or Earlier (P.P. 3OE). Parole hearing date must be filled in.

5. **REOE** **OR EARLIER REAPPEARANCE** - decision on an inmate that was unable to appear at reappearance parole hearing and received a disposition of Postponed -- Or Earlier (P.P. 3OE). Parole hearing date must be filled in.

6. **MPIO** **OR EARLIER MINIMUM PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT** - decision on an inmate that was unable to appear at MPI. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

7. **SCON** **SPECIAL CONSIDERATION** - scheduled special appearance. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

8. CRC **CONDITIONAL RELEASE CONDITIONS** - first scheduled Parole Board paper review on an inmate that is serving only a determinate sentence(s). Parole hearing date is automatically set to two months prior to the conditional release date. CRC is also used to indicate that a Parole Board paper review is needed on a post -release supervision violator case. After any CRC case is reviewed by the Parole Board, do not change the CRC parole hearing type or date. Do not remove the Tentative Release Date.

9. LCRC **LIMITED CREDIT TIME RELEASE CONDITIONS -** first scheduled parole board paper review on an inmate that does not have a maximum expiration date of Life that has been granted a limited credit time certificate pursuant to Correction Law 803-b. Parole hearing date is two months before the tentative release date. Tentative release date is usually the limited credit time date.

10. MDRC **MERIT DETERMINATE RELEASE CONDITIONS** – first scheduled Parole Board paper review on an inmate that has been granted merit release approval pursuant to Correction Law 803 (1)(d). Parole Hearing date is two months before the tentative release date. Tentative release date is usually the merit eligibility date.

11. MPRC **MERIT PRESUMPTIVE RELEASE CONDITIONS** - first scheduled Parole Board paper review on an inmate that has been granted merit presumptive release approval pursuant to Correction Law 803(1)(d) and 806. Parole Hearing date is two months before the tentative release date. Tentative release date is usually the merit eligibility date.

12. PRC **PRESUMPTIVE RELEASE CONDITIONS**- first scheduled Parole Board paper review on an inmate that has been granted presumptive release approval pursuant to Correction Law 806. Parole hearing date is two months before the tentative release date. Tentative release date is usually the parole eligibility date.

13. SPRC **SUPPLEMENTAL MERIT PRESUMPTIVE RELEASE CONDITIONS -** first scheduled Parole Board paper review on an inmate that has been granted supplemental merit presumptive release approval pursuant to Chapter 738, Laws of 2004 and Correction Law 806. Parole hearing date is two months before the tentative release date. Tentative release date is usually the supplemental merit eligibility date.

14. SMRT **SUPPLEMENTAL MERIT RELEASE APPEARANCE**- first scheduled appearance for an inmate that is eligible for supplemental merit time pursuant to Chapter 738, Laws of 2004. Parole Hearing date is four months before the supplemental merit eligibility date.

15. SMOD **SUPPLEMENTAL MERIT OPEN DATE** – decision of open date when Parole Hearing was SMRT. Parole Hearing date is six months from the board or two months before the Merit Eligibility Date, whichever is earlier. Tentative release date is usually the supplemental merit eligibility date.

16. MERT **MERIT RELEASE APPEARANCE** - first scheduled appearance for an inmate that is eligible for merit time pursuant to Correction Law 803 (1)(d). Parole hearing date is four months before the merit eligibility date for indeterminate sentences or mix of

indeterminate and determinate sentences. Parole hearing date is two months before the merit eligibility date for determinate sentences.

17. MEOD **MERIT OPEN DATE** - decision of open date when parole hearing was MERT. Parole hearing date is 6 months from the board or 4 months before the Parole Eligibility Date, whichever is earlier. Tentative release date is usually the merit eligibility date.

18. LCOD **LIMITED CREDIT TIME OPEN DATE** - decision of open date when parole hearing was LCTI. Parole hearing date is six months from board or four months before the parole eligibility date, whichever is earlier. Tentative release date is usually the limited credit time date.

19. APOD **APPROVED OPEN DATE** - decision of open date when parole hearing type was INIT. Parole hearing date is 6 months from board. Tentative release date is usually the parole eligibility date.

20. RAOD **REAPPEARANCE OPEN DATE** - decision of open date when parole hearing type was REAP. Parole hearing date is 6 months from board. Tentative release date must be filled in.

21. CPDO **CONDITIONAL PAROLE FOR DEPORTATION ONLY** - decision to parole inmate to ICE for deportation.

22. INIT **INITIAL RELEASE APPEARANCE** - first scheduled appearance. Parole hearing date is four months before the parole eligibility date.

23. LCTI **LIMITED CREDIT TIME RELEASE APPEARANCE -** first scheduled appearance for an inmate with a maximum expiration date of Life that has earned a limited credit time certificate pursuant to Correction Law 803-b. Parole hearing date is four months prior to the limited credit time date.

24. LINT **LIMITED CREDIT TIME INITIAL RELEASE APPEARANCE** - decision to have an inmate reappear at an initial parole hearing when release on the limited credit time date was previously denied. Parole hearing date is four months before the parole eligibility date.

25. MINT **MERIT INITIAL RELEASE APPEARANCE** - decision to have an inmate reappear at an initial parole hearing when release on the merit eligibility date was previously denied. Parole hearing date is four months before the parole eligibility date.

26. PIE **PAROLE IMMEDIATELY ELIGIBLE** - scheduled appearance on a new sentence or re-computed sentence when parole eligibility date is less than today's date or within four months from today's date. Parole hearing date is automatically changed to one month from today.

27. REAP **REAPPEARANCE** - decision to have inmate reappear at a Parole Hearing and then it will become a scheduled reappearance. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

28. PVRE **PAROLE VIOLATOR REAPPEARANCE** - scheduled appearance of a returned parole violator. Parole hearing date must be filled in. If held by Board, next entry is REAP.

29. RPV **RETURNED PAROLE VIOLATOR (NO NT)** - scheduled appearance when parole violator has been returned without affirmation. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

30. JSPV **JUDICIALLY SANCTIONED PAROLE VIOLATOR** - scheduled appearance of a returned parole violator that had been serving a sentence of parole supervision. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

31. MPI **MINIMUM PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT** - scheduled appearance where parole board establishes minimum. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

32. RHWC **RESCISSION HEARING WITH COUNSEL** - scheduled appearance to rescind release date with inmate's counsel. Parole hearing date must be filled in. Tentative release date may be filled in.

33. RHNC **RESCISSION HEARING WITHOUT (NO) COUNSEL** - scheduled appearance to rescind release date without inmate's counsel. Parole hearing date must be filled in. Tentative release date may be filled in.

34. FRWC **FINAL REVOCATION HEARING WITH COUNSEL** - scheduled appearance to revoke parole with inmate's counsel present. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

35. FRNC **FINAL REVOCATION HEARING WITHOUT (NO) COUNSEL** - scheduled appearance to revoke parole without inmate's counsel present. Parole hearing date must be filled in.

36. LCAP **LIMITED CREDIT TIME APPROVED DATE** - decision to release an inmate on the limited credit time date. Parole hearing date must be blank. Tentative release date must be filled in.

37. SMAP **SUPPLEMENTAL MERIT APPROVED DATE** – decision to release an inmate on or after the supplemental merit date. Parole hearing date must be blank. Tentative release date must be filled in.

38. MEAP **MERIT APPROVED DATE** - decision to release an inmate on the merit date. Parole Hearing date must be blank. Tentative release date must be filled in.

39. APPR **APPROVED DATE** – a decision to release inmate on a set date. Parole hearing date must be blank. Tentative release date must be filled in.

40. PVAE **PAROLE VIOLATOR ASSESSED EXPIRATION-** a scheduled paper review on a parole or post-release supervision violator that has been granted release approval by the Community Supervision Office. Parole Hearing date and tentative release date must be filled in.

41. FMAX **FULL MAXIMUM** - decision on an inmate that will not be scheduled to see the board. Parole hearing date is blank.

LIMITED CREDIT TIME ALLOWANCE – PAROLE HEARING TYPES

The following parole hearing types and definitions are be used with the limited credit time allowance program:

LCRC is for inmates with maximum expiration dates that are **not** Life (9999 99 99).

LCRC - LIMITED CREDIT TIME RELEASE CONDITIONS –first scheduled parole board paper review on an inmate that has been granted limited credit time approval by DOCS pursuant to Correction Law 803-b. Parole hearing date is set to two months before the limited credit time date. PHD must be filled in. Tentative release date must be filled in. It is usually the limited credit time date.

LCOE, LCTI, LCOD, LINT, LCAP are for inmates with maximum expiration dates **that are Life** (9999 99 99).

LCOE - LIMITED CREDIT TIME OR EARLIER - decision of an inmate that was unable to appear at an LCTI parole hearing and received a disposition of postponed--or earlier. Parole hearing date is set by the Division of Parole. PHD must be filled in. Tentative release date must be blank.

LCTI - LIMITED CREDIT TIME RELEASE APPEARANCE - first scheduled appearance for an inmate that is eligible for limited credit time pursuant to Correction Law 803-b. Parole hearing date is four months prior to the limited credit time date. PHD must be filled in. Tentative release date must be blank.

LCOD - LIMITED CREDIT TIME OPEN DATE - decision of open date when parole hearing was LCTI. Parole hearing date is six months from board or four months before the parole eligibility date, whichever is earlier. PHD must be filled in. Tentative release date must be filled in.

LINT - LIMITED CREDIT TIME INITIAL RELEASE APPEARANCE - decision to have an inmate reappear at an initial parole hearing when release on the limited credit time date was previously denied. Parole hearing date is four months prior to the parole eligibility date. PHD must be filled in. Tentative release date must be blank.

LCAP - LIMITED CREDIT TIME APPROVED DATE - decision to release an inmate on the limited credit time date. PHD must be blank. Tentative release date must be filled in.

EARLY CONDITIONAL PAROLE FOR DEPORTATION ONLY (ECPDO)

1. **INIT to SCON to CPDO.** If an inmate's parole hearing date type is INIT and the ORC office requests it to be changed to SCON so the inmate may be considered for ECPDO and the ECPDO is subsequently APPROVED, enter the following:
   PHD must be 4 months before the PE date. PHT must be CPDO.
   Tentative release date must be left blank. REMARK "ECPDO approved", if the Board provided an otherwise date, enter it in remarks section.

2. **INIT or CRC to SCON to INIT or CRC.** If an inmate's parole hearing type is INIT and the ORC office requests it to be changed to SCON so the inmate may be considered for ECPDO and the ECPDO is subsequently DENIED, enter the following:
   PHD must be 4 months before PE date. PHT must be INIT or CRC.
   Tentative release date must be blank. REMARK "ECPDO denied".

3. **MERT or SMRT to SCON to MERT or SMRT.** If an inmate's parole hearing type is MERT or SMERT and the ORC office requests it to be changed to SCON so the inmate may be considered for ECPDO and the ECPDO is subsequently APPROVED, enter the following:
   PHD must be 4 months before the merit or supplement merit eligibility date.
   PHT must be MERT or SMERT. Tentative release date must be blank.
   REMARK "ECPDO approved", if the Board provided an otherwise date enter it in the comment section.

4. **MERT or SMRT to SCON to MERT or SMRT.** If an inmate's parole hearing type is MERT or SMRT and the ORC office requests it to be changed to SCON so the inmate may be considered for ECPDO and the ECPDO is subsequently DENIED, enter the following:
   PHD must be 4 months before the merit date. PHT must be MERT or SMRT
   Tentative release date must be blank. REMARK "ECPDO denied"

CONDITIONAL PAROLE FOR DEPORTATION ONLY (CPDO)

1. **INIT to CPDO**
   If an inmate's parole hearing type is INIT and the subsequent parole hearing decision is CPDO, enter the following: PHD must be provided by ORC office, PHT must be CPDO, Tentative release date must be provided by ORC office. The parole hearing date is usually much later than the tentative release date.

2. **REAP to CPDO**
   If an inmate's parole hearing type is REAP and the subsequent parole hearing decision is CPDO, enter the following: PHD must be provided by ORC office, PHT must be CPDO, Tentative release date must be provided by ORC office. The parole hearing date is usually much later than the tentative release date.

Date Computation Formula: **U02 UPDATE TIME ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE DATE/TYPE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 92 Update TAC date and TAC type)

This date computation is used to manually change the Time Allowance Committee date or type.

TIME ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE TYPES

1. **INIT INITIAL APPEARANCE** – first scheduled time allowance committee appearance. Time allowance committee date is four months before the conditional release date.

2. **CRIE CONDITIONAL RELEASE IMMEDIATELY ELIGIBLE** – scheduled appearance on a new sentence or recomputed sentence when conditional release date is less than today's date or less than four months from current date. Time allowance committee date is automatically set to one month from present day.

3. **REAP REAPPEARANCE** – scheduled appearance in order to be reconsidered by the time allowance committee.

4. **FMAX FULL MAXIMUM** – a decision that the inmate does not need to be seen by the time allowance committee. TAC date must be blank. If a computation results in all 9's in the CR or the CR equals the ME, the TAC type will be changed automatically to FMAX.

5. **APPR APPROVED DATE** – a decision that indicates the inmate may be conditionally released. TAC must be blank. If a loss or restoration of good time is computed, the TAC date is automatically changed to spaces.

6. **STAY ALL GOOD TIME STAYED** – a decision used when the inmate has been seen by the TAC, and subsequently has a disciplinary hearing with a recommended loss of good time. All good time is stayed until the disciplinary hearing is reviewed by Special Housing in Central Office. TAC date must be blank.

7. **REFU REFUSED** – a decision used when the inmate refuses to sign his/her conditional release papers. TAC date must be blank.

8. **REFP REFUSED** – a decision used when DOCCS refuses to conditionally release an inmate due to lack of an approved program/residence. TAC date must be blank.

Date Computation Formula: **U04 GOOD TIME RESTORE**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 94 Restored good time adjustment)

This date computation is used to restore good time that had been taken away previously as a result of a Time Allowance Committee decision. The good time should not be restored until you have received the affirmation of hearing from Central Office. The good time is adjusted and is then subtracted from the maximum expiration date. Never add good time to the conditional release date.

Good time possible
\+ Good time restored
Good time possible *

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time possible *
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **U05 GOOD TIME LOST**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 91 Lost good time)

This date computation is used to take away good time as a result of a Time Allowance Committee decision. The good time should not be taken away until you have received the affirmation of hearing from Central Office. The good time is adjusted and is then subtracted from the maximum expiration date. Never subtract good time from the conditional release date.

Good time possible
\- Good time lost
Good time possible *

Maximum expiration date
\- Good time possible *
Conditional release date

Date Computation Formula: **U06 UPDATE OF MEPS/PRSME/PAROLE DISCHARGE/LCTA**
(Old Comp Type and Name: 95 Update of MEPS/PRSME/Parole Discharge/LCTA)

This date computation is used to manually enter the dates listed below. This entry is performed by the Office of Sentencing Review or by automatic date computation programming.

MEPS (maximum expiration for parole supervision)
PRSME (post-release supervision maximum expiration)
Parole discharge (early discharge from supervision or post-release supervision)
LCTA (limited credit time)