



DoD MANUAL 1325.08

DoD SENTENCE COMPUTATION MANUAL

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Purpose: In accordance with the authority in DoD Directive 5124.02 and the guidance in DoD Directive 1325.04E and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1325.07, this issuance:

- Implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for military confinement sentence computation.
- Renumbers the manual in accordance with current DoD issuance standards to avoid confusion with DoDI 1325.07.

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SECTION 1: GENERAL ISSUANCE INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICABILITY.

This issuance applies to OSD, the Military Departments (including the Coast Guard at all times, including when it is a Service in the Department of Homeland Security by agreement with that Department), the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD.

1.2. POLICY.

In accordance with DoDI 1325.07:

a. Sentence Computation.

Sentences to confinement for military prisoners will be computed in accordance with the procedures provided in this issuance. Those who are manually computing a sentence will use Department of Defense (DD) Form 2710-1, "Prisoner Sentence Computation," available on the DoD Forms Management Program Website, in addition to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness's (OUSDP&R)'s Sentence Expiration Table (referred to in this issuance as the "Sentence Expiration Table"), available at <https://prhome.defense.gov>. See Section 4 for sentencing computation. Examples using DD Form 2710-1 are available at <https://prhome.defense.gov>.

b. Good Conduct Time (GCT).

GCT rates will be consistent with the GCT rate of earning that was applicable when a sentence was adjudged.

c. Accuracy.

Military correctional facility (MCF) commanders will exercise close and continuing supervision over personnel responsible for computing sentence expiration dates to ensure no prisoner is held in confinement beyond or released before the proper release date.

d. Effective Date.

Provisions on sentence computation contained in this issuance apply to sentences adjudged on or after July 27, 2004. Service members whose sentences were adjudged before July 27, 2004 are governed by the Military Service instructions that were in place when the sentences were adjudged. The particular expiration table used, if applied appropriately, has no impact on the computation of a sentence to confinement. The Military Services may use expiration tables, or their automated equivalents, for sentences adjudged before July 27, 2004.

SECTION 2: RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS.

Through the OUSD(P&R) Director of the Office of Legal Policy, through the Executive Director, OUSD(P&R), the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness:

- a. Monitors compliance with this issuance and promotes uniformity among the Military Services in the administration of correctional programs and operation of MCFs.
- b. Serves as the point of contact in the OSD for military confinement matters, correctional programs, and parole and clemency policy and procedures.
- c. Considers waivers to the standards in this issuance submitted to the Chair, DoD Corrections Council. Waivers granted will remain in effect no longer than 18 months from the date of approval.

2.2. SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND COMMANDANT OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard:

- a. Issue regulations on the confinement of military prisoners and administration of military corrections programs and facilities in accordance with DoDI 1325.07 and this issuance.
- b. Designate a senior officer for each Military Service to administer MCFs.
- c. Provide MCFs or enter into such agreements as necessary to provide for the confinement of Service members who have been ordered into pretrial confinement or who have received sentences to confinement due to a court-martial.
- d. Establish policies and procedures to ensure MCFs report prisoner information in the National Incident-Based Reporting System in accordance with Federal Bureau of Investigation guidance.

SECTION 3: SENTENCE COMPUTATION PROCEDURES

a. Minimum and Maximum Release Dates.

Sentence computation must follow a logical order to correctly compute an adjusted maximum release date (AMXRD) and a minimum release date (MRD). Specific events affect the maximum release date (MXRD), while others affect only the MRD. The DD Form 2710-1 examples in Section 4 list the order of computation. To find an expiration date for a specific sentence using the Sentence Expiration Table, choose the cell that is the intersection of the relevant month and day. For example, in the table for the year 1952, the cell in the second row and second column has the numerical representation of the date for February 2, 1952 (19026). The table incorporates leap years into the numerical representation.

(1) Events that Affect the MXRD.

The MXRD can be affected only if the sentence to confinement is reduced.

(2) Events that Affect the AMXRD.

Events that affect the AMXRD are administrative credit, judicial credit, inoperative time due to street time credit being disapproved following revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release (MSR) and crossing the International Date Line (IDL).

(3) Events that Affect the MRD.

Events that affect the MRD include awarding of GCT, forfeiture of GCT, and earned time (ET). Because prisoners may fall under different GCT rate policies, only abbreviated examples are provided in Section 4 and do not reflect actual MRDs.

b. Computation Methods.

Computation may also involve one or more of the methods described in Paragraphs 3.b.(1) and 3.b.(2). Use the Sentence Expiration Table, or its automated equivalent, in manually computing sentence expiration dates on the DD Form 2710-1. The table formats January 1, 1952 into the number 18994 and formats December 31, 2100 into 36526 for computational usage. **The examples are for manual computation purposes only.**

(1) Day-for-Day Method.

This method is primarily used for computing inoperative time. It will also be used for determining time served or time remaining on a sentence when the sentence is expressed in days.

(a) Use the Sentence Expiration Table when applying the day-for-day method of determining a span of time between two dates. The table, expressed in days, identifies the exact span of time between calendar dates. Use of the table is necessary, as not all months and years have the same number of days.

(b) The table provides five-digit numbers that correspond to specific calendar dates. The numbers run consecutively from January 1 to December 31 for each calendar year (e.g., January 1, 1995, and December 31, 1995 correspond to numbers 34700 and 35064, respectively). Each year has its own table. The months are shown in the top row of each year’s table, and the days of the month are shown in the leftmost and rightmost columns. The number at the intersection of the column for the month and on the row for the day of the month is the expiration table number for that date.

(2) Calendar Method.

The dates must be in YYYY MM DD format. The calendar method is used to compute:

- (a) The length of a sentence when expressed in days to compute GCT.
- (b) The length of a sentence remaining to be served to compute GCT on parole or MSR violators.
- (c) The time served on a sentence and the amount of GCT the prisoner has available for forfeiture.

1. During subtraction, if it becomes necessary to borrow from a column. When borrowing from the year column to add to the month column, subtract 1 year from the year column and add 12 months to the month column. Figure 1 shows October 31, 2019 subtracted from January 31, 2020. For each example, calculations are worked from right to left in each YYYY MM DD computation, with the day column computed first, then the month column, and finally the year.

Figure 1. Example of Borrowing from the Year Column to Add to the Month Column

YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD
2020 01 31	2020 01 31	2019 13 31
-2019 10 31	<u>-1 +12 00</u>	<u>-2019 10 31</u>
	2019 13 31	0000 03 00

2. When borrowing from the month column to add to the day column, the specific number of days for the previous month will be used. Figure 2 shows October 2, 2019 subtracted from December 1, 2019. Days are borrowed from the previous month (see the middle column).

Figure 2. Example One of Borrowing from the Month Column to Add to the Day Column

YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD
2019 12 01	2019 12 01	2019 11 31
-2019 10 02	<u> -1 +30</u>	<u>-2019 10 02</u>
	2019 11 31	0000 01 29

Because there are 30 days in November, 30 days were added to the day column and 1 month subtracted from the month column (i.e., borrowed from the previous month).

3. Figure 3 shows January 30, 2020 subtracted from March 25, 2020. Days are borrowed from the previous month (see middle column).

Figure 3. Example Two of Borrowing from the Month Column to Add to the Day Column

YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD
2020 03 25	2020 03 25	2020 02 54
-2020 01 30	<u> -1 +29</u>	<u>-2020 01 30</u>
	2020 02 54	0000 01 24

Because there are 29 days in February in a leap year, 29 days were added to the day column.

4. When borrowing both from the month column and the year column, borrow from the month column first and then from the year column. Figure 4 shows December 15, 2019 subtracted from April 2, 2020.

Figure 4. Example of Borrowing from Both the Month Column and the Year Column

YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD
2020 04 02	2020 04 02	2020 03 33	2019 15 33
-2019 12 15	<u> -1 +31</u>	<u> -1 +12 00</u>	<u>-2019 12 15</u>
	2020 03 33	2019 15 33	
			0000 03 18

Because there are 31 days in March, 31 days were added to the day column and 1 month subtracted. Then 12 months were added to the month column and 1 year was subtracted from the year column.

5. When borrowing from the month column, it may be necessary to adjust the year column. Figure 5 shows November 20, 2019 subtracted from January 5, 2020.

Figure 5. Example of Adjusting the Year Column When Borrowing from the Month Column

YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD
2020 01 05	2020 01 05	2020 00 36	2019 12 36
-2019 11 20	<u> -1 +31</u>	<u> -1 +12 00</u>	<u>-2019 11 20</u>
	2020 00 36	2019 12 36	0000 01 16

Because December is in a previous year, the year column was adjusted to reflect that year. There are 31 days in December, so 31 days were added to the day column.

6. Compute all sentences from the date confinement is adjudged, even if confinement is deferred, suspended, contingent on nonpayment of a fine, or not executed because the trial was held *in absentia*.

7. Always subtract 1 day from the initial computation to give credit for the first day in confinement. The adjudged date and the day of release both count as full days of confinement for sentence computation purposes, regardless of the hour of confinement or release. Figure 6 shows this subtraction for a 1-year sentence adjudged on September 15, 2019.

Figure 6. Example of Crediting the First Day of Confinement

YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD
Adjudged on:	2019 09 15
Sentence:	<u>+ 1 00 00</u>
	2020 09 15
Less 1 day:	<u>- 1</u>
	2020 09 14

8. In some instances when adding the sentence length, an erroneous date is created. The date must be an actual date before the day is subtracted.

9. Use caution when performing the calculation. Figure 7 shows how an erroneous date is created in computing a 1-month sentence adjudged on January 31, 2019 and the correct way of proceeding.

Figure 7. Example of When an Erroneous Date Is Created

	YYYY MM DD
Adjudged on:	2019 01 31
Sentence:	+ 01 00
	2019 02 31 (erroneous date)
Adjudged on:	2019 01 31
Sentence:	+ 01 00
	2019 02 28
Less 1 day:	- 1
	2019 02 27

10. For sentences to confinement expressed in days, add the number of days in the sentence to the expiration table number corresponding to the date confinement is adjudged. Figure 8 shows a 30-day sentence to confinement, adjudged on August 23, 2019.

Figure 8. Example of Computing a Sentence Expressed in Days

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2019 08 23	43700
Sentence:	+ 30	+ 30
	2019 09 22	43730
Less 1 day:		- 1
	2019 09 21	43729

11. For sentences to confinement expressed in months, convert the months to years and months. Add the number of years and months to the year, month, and day adjudged.

a. Use caution when performing this calculation. Figure 9 shows a 13-month sentence to confinement, adjudged on August 23, 2019.

b. First, subtract 12 from 13 to get 1 whole year. The remainder is 1 month. The sentence length is 1 year and 1 month.

Figure 9. Example of Computing a Sentence Expressed in Months

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2019 08 23	
Sentence:	+ 01 01 00	
	2020 09 23	44097
Less 1 day:		- 1
	2020 09 22	44096

12. For sentences to confinement expressed in years, add the number of years to the year, month, and day adjudged date. Figure 10 shows a 1-year sentence to confinement, adjudged August 23, 2019.

Figure 10. Example of Computing a Sentence Expressed in Years

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2019 08 23	
Sentence:	<u>+ 01 00 00</u>	
	2020 08 23	44066
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
	2020 08 22	44065

13. In rare instances, a Service member may be sentenced to a mixture of years, months, and days. If this occurs, add the years and months to the date the sentence was adjudged; then, add the days using the expiration table. Figure 11 shows a 1-year, 1-month, and 15-day sentence to confinement, adjudged August 23, 2019.

Figure 11. Example of Computing a Sentence Expressed in a Mixture of Years, Months, and Days

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2019 08 23	
Sentence:	<u>+ 01 01 00</u>	
	2020 09 23	44097
		<u>+ 15</u>
	2020 10 08	44112
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
	2020 10 07	44111

14. An adjudged sentence to confinement runs continuously until completion, and prisoners will be given credit for time served, except when the term of confinement is interrupted by inoperative time.

15. Prisoners will be released on the actual MRD, or MXRD (if found at fault for MSR by not having an acceptable release plan), regardless of non-duty days and holidays.

16. Apply GCT and ET rates, policies, and procedures in accordance with DoDI 1325.07.

c. Credit for Plea Agreements (PAs).

(1) If the statement of trial results (STR) includes the terms of a PA, calculate the sentence based on the PA. The result will be the basis for computing GCT.

(2) The referral authority must notify the MCF of any change to the status of the PA affecting length of confinement.

d. Crossing the IDL.

Inequities in actual confinement served or in the actual release date may occur when prisoners are confined outside the continental United States or cross the IDL as they are being transferred to a continental United States MCF. To compute the actual release date under these conditions, make one of these modifications:

(1) Crossing East to West.

Add 1 day to the original computation.

(2) Crossing West to East.

Subtract 1 day from the original computation.

e. Administrative and Judicial Credit.

(1) The STR constitutes the official notice of administrative and judicial credit. MCF commanders will ensure each prisoner promptly receives the credit shown in the STR. There is no requirement to wait for the post-trial action of the convening authority (CA) or other reviewing authorities. Where disparity exists or clarity is needed, MCF commanders will coordinate with the CA’s staff judge advocate for resolution.

(2) Figure 12 shows a 47-year sentence, adjudged on June 9, 2016. The STR shows the Service member was in pretrial confinement for 230 days.

Figure 12. Example One of Crediting Pretrial Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2016 06 09	
Sentence:	<u>47 00 00</u>	
	2063 06 09	59696
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2063 06 08	59695
Pretrial credit:		<u>- 230</u>
AMXRD:	2062 10 21	59465

(3) Figure 13 shows a 1-year sentence, adjudged on September 15, 2016. The STR shows the Service member was in pretrial confinement for 15 days.

Figure 13. Example Two of Crediting Pretrial Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2016 09 15	
Sentence:	<u>1 00 00</u>	
	2017 09 15	42993
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2017 09 14	42992
Pretrial credit:		<u>- 15</u>
AMXRD:	2017 08 30	42977

(4) Figure 14 shows a life sentence, adjudged on May 21, 2014, with a 52-year PA sentence cap. The STR shows the Service member was in pretrial confinement for 190 days.

Figure 14. Example Three of Crediting Pretrial Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2014 05 21	
PA Cap (Sentence):	<u>52 00 00</u>	
	2066 05 21	60773
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2066 05 20	60772
Pretrial credit:		<u>- 190</u>
AMXRD:	2065 11 11	60582

(5) Each prisoner will receive all sentence credit directed by the military judge, as shown in the STR. The judge will direct credit for each day spent in pretrial confinement or under restriction equating to confinement for crimes for which the prisoner was later convicted. Figure 15 shows a 9-year sentence adjudged on October 17, 2019, with the STR showing the Service member was in pretrial confinement for 5 days and received 14 days' credit for barracks restriction.

Figure 15. Example One of Crediting Restriction Tantamount to Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2019 10 17	
Sentence:	<u>9 00 00</u>	
	2028 10 17	47043
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2028 10 16	47042
Pretrial credit:		<u>- 5</u>
	2028 10 11	47037
Judicial credit:		<u>- 14</u>
AMXRD:	2028 09 27	47023

(6) Figure 16 shows a 2-year sentence adjudged on September 15, 2018, with the STR showing the Service member was in pretrial confinement for 15 days and was restricted to the barracks for 30 days. The judge rules the 30 days of restriction were tantamount to confinement and orders credit for this time toward the sentence.

Figure 16. Example Two of Crediting Restriction Tantamount to Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2018 09 15	
Sentence:	<u>2 00 00</u>	
	2020 09 15	44089
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2020 09 14	44088
Pretrial credit:		<u>- 15</u>
	2020 08 30	44073
Judicial credit:		<u>- 30</u>
AMXRD:	2020 07 31	44043

(7) Additional credit ordered by the CA or other reviewing authorities in their post-trial actions will also be included in the computation of the sentence. This credit should be additional and not a reiteration of administrative or judicial credit already given.

f. Inoperative Time.

Inoperative time includes the time encompassed by deferment of confinement; escape; erroneous release from confinement through fraud, suspension of confinement, parole, or MSR if revoked and street time credit is denied; absence after delivery to civil authorities if followed by a conviction in a civilian court; and interruption of the sentence for service of another sentence to confinement. The prisoner will receive full credit for any day or portion of a day spent in confinement regardless of the hour of confinement or release.

(1) Deferment Before Confinement.

If a sentence to confinement is legally deferred, the date of deferment to the date the deferment ends is considered inoperative time. If the prisoner is confined for any portion of the deferment date, that day is considered a day of confinement. Figure 17 shows a case where the CA defers a sentence to confinement. A sentence to confinement for 60 days is adjudged on August 24, 2019. The prisoner requests a deferment of confinement until August 26, 2019, and the CA grants the request. The prisoner reports to confinement on August 26, 2019.

Figure 17. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Deferment Before Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2019 08 24	43701
Sentence:	<u>60</u>	<u>+ 60</u>
	2019 10 23	43761
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2019 10 22	43760
Inoperative time:		<u>+ 2</u>
AMXRD:	2019 10 24	43762
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
The prisoner is charged inoperative time for each day not in confinement. In this case, the inoperative time (the time when the prisoner was not in confinement) began the day the deferment began (the 24th) and the 25th. Deferment ends when the prisoner reports to confinement.		
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Report to confinement:	2019 08 26	43073
Deferment began:	2019 08 24	-43071
Inoperative time:		<u>2</u>

(2) Deferment While in Confinement.

If a deferment is approved while a sentence to confinement is being served, inoperative time begins on the day after the release from confinement and ends on the day the prisoner is returned to confinement. Figure 18 shows a case where the CA defers a sentence to confinement while it is running. A sentence to confinement of 45 days is adjudged on August 24, 2016. The prisoner requests a deferment for 5 days. The CA grants the request effective August 25, 2016.

The prisoner is released from confinement on August 25, 2016, and reports back to confinement on August 30, 2016.

Figure 18. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Deferment While in Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2016 08 24	42606
Sentence:	<u>45</u>	<u>+ 45</u>
	2016 10 08	42651
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2016 10 07	42650
Inoperative time:		<u>+ 4</u>
AMXRD:	2016 10 11	42654

Counting days for inoperative time:

The prisoner is charged inoperative time for each full day they are **not** in confinement. In this case, the day the deferment began, the 25th, the prisoner spent a partial day in confinement. So, the inoperative days are the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. The prisoner is back in confinement on the 30th.

Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Report to confinement:	2016 08 30	42612
Deferment began:	2016 08 26	-42608
Inoperative time:		4

(3) Escape.

A period of inoperative time ends and the sentence resumes on the day the prisoner returns to military control (RMC), even if charges are pending on the escape offense. Inoperative time is computed by subtracting the date the sentence was interrupted from the date of RMC. The date the sentence was interrupted is the first full 24-hour day the prisoner was not serving the sentence to confinement. Figure 19 shows inoperative time when a prisoner with a 15-year sentence, adjudged on March 12, 2010, escapes from confinement on May 20, 2012 and is apprehended by civil authorities on November 5, 2013.

Figure 19. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Escape

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2010 03 12	
Sentence:	<u>15 00 00</u>	
	2025 03 12	45728
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2025 03 11	45727
Inoperative time:		<u>+ 533</u>
AMXRD:	2026 08 26	46260
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
Day after escape (May 21, 2012) to RMC (November 5, 2013) = 533		
<u>2012 (number of days)</u>	<u>2013 (number of days)</u>	
May - 11	Jan - 31	
Jun - 30	Feb - 28	
Jul - 31	Mar - 31	
Aug - 31	Apr - 30	
Sep - 30	May - 31	
Oct - 31	Jun - 30	
Nov - 30	Jul - 31	
Dec - 31	Aug - 31	
	Sep - 30	
	Oct - 31	
	*Nov - 4	
*November 5, 2013 is not counted as a day of inoperative time as the prisoner is RMC.		
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
RMC:	2013 11 05	41583
Day after escape:	2012 05 21	-41050
Inoperative time:		<u>533</u>

(4) Inoperative Time Caused by Escape and Concealment of Prisoner Status.

Escaped prisoners who RMC, but who conceal their status as prisoners, continue to be absent without authority until returned to confinement. Figure 20 shows a case where a prisoner with a 5-year sentence to confinement adjudged on December 18, 2006 escapes from

confinement on June 13, 2007 and is apprehended on unrelated charges on July 25, 2007. On July 26, 2007, the authorities discover the prisoner’s escaped status through a routine warrant check. For sentence computation purposes, the prisoner is RMC on July 26, 2007.

Figure 20. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Escape and Concealment of Prisoner Status Upon RMC

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2006 12 18	
Sentence:	+ 5 00 00	
	2011 12 18	
Less 1 day:	- 1	
MXRD:	2011 12 17	40894
RMC:	2007 07 26	39289
Sentence interrupted:	2007 06 14	- 39247
Inoperative time:		42
MXRD:	2011 12 17	40894
Inoperative time:		+ 42
AMXRD:	2012 01 28	40936

(5) Vacation of a Suspended Sentence When the Prisoner Has Been Released.

If a prisoner is released but still under a suspended sentence to confinement and the suspension is later vacated, the period from the day after release from confinement to the day before return to confinement is considered inoperative time. The date the sentence was adjudged remains the start date for confinement. Figure 21 shows inoperative time in a case where the CA vacates a suspension. A prisoner receives a sentence to confinement for 1 year, with 6 months suspended for 180 days. The prisoner completes their 6-month sentence (30 days GCT credited) and is released on October 21, 2018. On November 2, 2018, the CA vacates the suspension, and the prisoner returns to confinement to complete the sentence.

Figure 21. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Vacation of Suspended Sentence

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2018 05 21	
Sentence:	<u>1 00 00</u>	
	2019 05 21	43606
Less 1 day:		- <u>1</u>
MXRD:	2019 05 20	43605
Inoperative time:		+ <u>11</u>
AMXRD:	2019 05 31	43616
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
Day after release from confinement (October 22, 2018) to date suspended sentence vacated (November 2, 2018) = 11		
<u>Number of days per month:</u>		
Oct - 10		
Nov - 1		
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Suspended sentence vacated:	2018 11 02	43406
Sentence interrupted (day after release):	2018 10 22	-43395
Inoperative time:		<u>11</u>

(6) Partial Suspension of a Sentence.

If a portion of a sentence to confinement is suspended and the prisoner is serving the unsuspended portion of the sentence when the suspended portion is vacated, recompute the sentence based on the revised sentence length. There is no inoperative time. The date the sentence was adjudged remains the start date for confinement.

(7) Suspension of a Sentence Pending a Revocation Hearing.

When a prisoner’s parole status or MSR status is suspended pending a revocation hearing, the prisoner will be conditionally charged inoperative time from the day after release to the RMC date. Figure 22 shows a case where a 15-year sentence is adjudged on May 26, 2012. The prisoner is released on May 25, 2017 and is RMC on November 30, 2019. The Clemency and Parole Board (established pursuant to Sections 952-954 of Title 10, United States Code) concerned has not reviewed the case.

Figure 22. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Suspension of Parole or MSR Pending a Revocation Hearing

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2012 05 26	
Sentence:	<u>15 00 00</u>	
	2027 05 26	46533
Less 1 day:		- <u>1</u>
MXRD:	2027 05 25	46532
Inoperative time:		+ <u>918</u>
AMXRD:	2029 11 28	47450
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
Day after release (May 26, 2017) to RMC (November 30, 2019) = 918		
<u>2017 (days)</u>	<u>2018 (days)</u>	<u>2019 (days)</u>
May - 6	365	Jan - 31
Jun - 30		Feb - 28
Jul - 31		Mar - 31
Aug - 31		Apr - 30
Sep - 30		May - 31
Oct - 31		Jun - 30
Nov - 30		Jul - 31
Dec - 31		Aug - 31
		Sep - 30
		Oct - 31
		*Nov - 29
*November 30, 2019 is not counted as inoperative time as the prisoner is RMC.		
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
RMC:	2019 11 30	43799
Day after release:	2017 05 26	-42881
Inoperative time:		<u>918</u>

(8) Inoperative Time Caused by Denial of Street Time Credit.

Inoperative time also includes time for which the Clemency and Parole Board concerned does not allow street time credit upon revocation of parole or MSR. The letter of revocation from the Clemency and Parole Board shows the amount of street time credit, if any, awarded.

Figure 23 shows a case where a 15-year sentence is adjudged on May 26, 2012. The prisoner is released on May 25, 2017 and is RMC on November 30, 2019. The Clemency and Parole Board awarded credit for service on the sentence while the prisoner was on supervision from the date of release to, but not including, January 16, 2019. The prisoner will be charged with inoperative time from January 16, 2019 to November 30, 2019.

Figure 23. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Denial of Street Time Credit Upon Revocation of Parole or MSR

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2012 05 26	
Sentence:	<u>15 00 00</u>	
	2027 05 26	46533
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2027 05 25	46532
Inoperative time:		<u>+ 318</u>
AMXRD:	2028 04 07	46850

(9) Inoperative Time Caused by Civilian Custody.

The Service member will be charged with inoperative time for periods during which they are in custody of civilian authorities if followed by a civilian conviction. Figure 24 shows a case where a sentence to confinement for 2 years is adjudged on August 24, 2016. On January 31, 2017, the prisoner is released to the custody of a civilian authority for the purpose of prosecution in a criminal court. The prisoner is convicted in the civilian court and is RMC on March 15, 2017.

Figure 24. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Civilian Custody Following a Civilian Conviction

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2016 08 24	
Sentence:	<u>2 00 00</u>	
	2018 08 24	43336
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2018 08 23	43335
Inoperative time:		<u>+ 42</u>
AMXRD:	2018 10 04	43377
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
Day after release (February 1, 2017) to RMC (March 15, 2017) = 42		
<u>2017</u>		
Feb - 28		
*Mar - 14		
*March 15, 2017 is not counted as inoperative time, as the prisoner is RMC.		
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
RMC:	2017-03-15	42809
Day after release:	2017-02-01	42767
Inoperative time:		42

(10) Inoperative Time Caused by Interruption of a Court-Martial Sentence

A prisoner whose court-martial sentence to confinement is interrupted to begin serving an additional sentence to confinement will be charged with inoperative time on the original sentence once the additional sentence has been served. Figure 25 shows a case where a sentence to confinement for 20 years is adjudged on April 25, 2017. On August 16, 2018, an additional sentence of confinement for 25 months is adjudged. Through GCT and ET, the prisoner’s MRD on the additional sentence is March 19, 2020.

Figure 25. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by Interruption of a Sentence to Serve an Additional Sentence

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2017 04 25	
Sentence:	<u>20 00 00</u>	
	2037 04 25	50155
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2037 04 24	50154
Inoperative time:		<u>+ 582</u>
AMXRD:	2038 11 27	50736
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
Additional sentence adjudged on (August 16, 2018) to the day after MRD (March 20, 2020) = 582		
<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Aug - 16	365	Jan - 31
Sep - 30		Feb - 29
Oct - 31		Mar - 19
Nov - 30		
Dec - 31		
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
Day after MRD:	2020 03 20	43910
Additional sentence adjudged on:	2018 08 16	43328
Inoperative time:		<u>582</u>

(11) Court-Martial Held *in Absentia*.

When a court-martial is held *in absentia*, the sentence to confinement is interrupted from the date the sentence is adjudged until RMC. Figure 26 shows a case where a sentence to confinement for 12 years is adjudged on April 23, 2012, while the prisoner is absent, and the prisoner is RMC on November 15, 2012.

Figure 26. Example of Inoperative Time Caused by a Court-Martial *in Absentia*

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2012 04 23	
Sentence:	<u>12 00 00</u>	
	2024 04 23	45405
Less 1 day:		<u>1</u>
MXRD:	2024 04 22	45404
Inoperative time:		<u>+ 206</u>
AMXRD:	2024 11 14	45610
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
Sentence interrupted (April 23, 2012) to RMC (November 15, 2012) = 206		
<u>2012</u>		
Apr - 8		
May - 31		
Jun - 30		
Jul - 31		
Aug - 31		
Sep - 30		
Oct - 31		
*Nov - 14		
*November 15, 2012 is not counted as inoperative time, as the prisoner is RMC.		
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
RMC:	2012 11 15	41228
Sentence interrupted:	2012 04 23	41022
Inoperative time:		<u>206</u>

g. Contingent Confinement.

Prisoners who receive a sentence to confinement contingent on conditions determined at a court-martial will serve the contingent confinement, if ordered by proper authority after due process. Add the contingent confinement to the original sentence, and GCT earned for the period after the contingent sentence is ordered to be served will be recomputed based on the new sentence length. No additional GCT will be awarded for the time served before this order.

h. Multiple Sentences.

(1) A sentence to confinement adjudged by a court-martial will not be served concurrently with any other sentence to confinement adjudged by a civil court. If a court-martial sentence includes multiple terms of confinement, the sentences are served concurrently or consecutively as ordered by the judge pursuant to Rule for Courts-Martial 1002(d)(2)(B).

(2) When a prisoner serving a sentence adjudged by a court-martial is later convicted of another offense and sentenced to another term of confinement, the later sentence to confinement will be carried out as of the date adjudged and interrupts the running of the prior sentence. The remaining portion of the prior sentence to confinement will be served after the later sentence has been fully served in accordance with the Manual for Courts-Martial.

(3) In cases where a prisoner is serving multiple sentences to confinement, the sentences will not be added together when computing GCT.

i. Rehearing and Retrial.

Confinement adjudged at a rehearing or retrial will be computed using these steps:

(1) Computation begins with the date the new confinement is adjudged.

(2) All credits associated with the original sentence, noted in the new STR, will be included in the computation. This includes original pretrial confinement, judicial credits, and time served on the original sentence.

(3) Credit confinement served awaiting the rehearing or retrial as time served on the new sentence.

(4) Include any additional credits ordered by the court, not already applied, in the computation.

(5) Base GCT on the new sentence to confinement. Figure 27 shows a case where a sentence to confinement for 21 years is adjudged on November 26, 2014, and the prisoner receives 45 days of pretrial confinement credit. An appeals court overturns the sentence and orders a rehearing on May 25, 2018. The prisoner is released from confinement on June 30, 2018. The rehearing is completed and a new sentence to confinement for 13 years is adjudged on July 11, 2019.

Figure 27. Example of Computing a Sentence Adjudged at a Rehearing or Retrial

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2019 07 11	
Sentence:	<u>13 00 00</u>	
	2032 07 11	48406
Less 1 day:		- <u>1</u>
MXRD:	2032 07 10	48405
Original pretrial credit:		- <u>45</u>
		48360
Time served on original sentence:		- <u>1313</u>
AMXRD:	2028 10 21	47047
<u>Counting days for inoperative time:</u>		
Original adjudged date (November 26, 2014) to date of release (June 30, 2018) = 1313		
<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Nov 5	365	366
Dec 31		
<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	
365	Jan 31	
	Feb 28	
	Mar 31	
	Apr 30	
	May 31	
	Jun 30	
<u>Using the Sentence Expiration Table to calculate confinement credit:</u>		
Confinement release:	2018 06 30	43281
Released +1 day:	+ <u>1</u>	
New AMXRD:	2018 07 01	43282
Original adjudged:	2014 11 26	<u>41969</u>
Confinement credit:		1313

(6) Provisions on sentence computation in this issuance apply to sentences adjudged on or after July 27, 2004. Prisoners who were originally sentenced before that date had their sentences computed under Military Service regulations, rather than pursuant to this issuance. Any prisoner sentenced before July 27, 2004 whose conviction or sentence is set aside on or after July 27, 2004 will be credited with GCT and ET in accordance with the Military Service

regulations in effect at the time of the original sentencing, including after any retrial or rehearing on the sentence. Confinement served awaiting any retrial or rehearing will be credited as time served on the new sentence.

j. Computing GCT.

- (1) When computing GCT, use the sentence length and apply the formula in Figure 28.

Figure 28. GCT Computation

<u>GCT Two-Step Computation</u>	<u>Result</u>
(Number of Years x 12) + (Number of Months)	= Total months
(Total Months x GCT Rate [5 days per month]) + Partial Month Credit	= GCT for the sentence

- (2) For sentences expressed in days, the calendar method will be used to convert the sentence length to years, months, and days. Then apply the formula in Figure 28.

- (a) When sentences expressed in days are fewer than 31 days, the rate of GCT earning for partial months in Table 1 will be used.

Table 1. Rate of GCT Earning for Partial Months

Number of Days	GCT
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	2
13	2
14	2
15	2
16	2
17	2
18	3
19	3
20	3
21	3
22	3
23	3
24	4
25	4
26	4
27	4
28	4
29	4
30	5

(b) When sentences expressed in days are 31 days or greater, they should be converted as shown in Figure 29, which shows a case where a sentence to confinement for 532 days is adjudged on January 6, 2014.

Figure 29. Example of Converting a Sentence Expressed in Days for the Purpose of Computing GCT

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2014 01 06	41645
Sentence:	<u>532</u>	<u>+ 532</u>
Unadjusted MXRD (UMXRD):	2015 06 22	42177
UMXRD:	2015 06 22	
Adjudged on:	<u>2014 01 06</u>	
	1 05 16	

k. Unexpired Sentence to be Served by Parole and MSR Violators.

(1) In all cases in which a parole or MSR violator returns to confinement, the date the sentence was adjudged remains the confinement start date.

(2) Prisoners do not receive GCT credit for time in confinement before being released on parole or MSR. For the purpose of computing GCT on the unexpired term of the sentence to be served by a person who has violated parole or MSR and returned to military confinement, the unexpired term is the number of years, months, and days difference between the RMC date and the AMXRD, plus 1 day to include the day of release. The calendar method will be used to compute this term.

(3) Figure 30 shows a case where a 10-year sentence is adjudged on August 24, 2016, and the prisoner is released on November 27, 2019. The supervisee is RMC on May 30, 2021.

Figure 30. Example of Computing an Unexpired Term to be Served by Parole and MSR Violators Returned to Confinement

	YYYY MM DD	Expiration Table
Adjudged on:	2016 08 24	
Sentence:	<u>10 00 00</u>	
	2026 08 24	46258
Less 1 day:		<u>- 1</u>
MXRD:	2026 08 23	46257
		<u>+ 549</u>
	2028 02 23	<u>46806</u>
Inoperative time:		
	YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD
AMXRD:	2028 02 23	
Plus 1 day:	<u>+ 1</u>	
	2028 02 24 →	2028 02 24
RMC:	-2021 05 30 →	<u>- 1 +31</u>
		2028 01 55
Because there are 31 days in January, 31 days were added to the day column and 1 month was subtracted.		↓ ↓ ↓
Then 12 months were added to the month column and 1 year subtracted from the year column.		2028 01 55
		<u>- 1 +12 00</u>
		2027 13 55
		↙
	2027 13 55	
	<u>-2021 05 30</u>	
GCT Sentence Remaining:	6 08 25	For GCT purposes, the sentence remaining is 6 years, 8 months, and 25 days.
<u>Using Julian numbers to calculate inoperative time:</u>		
RMC:	2021 05 30	44346
Sentence interrupted:	2019 11 28	43797
Inoperative time:		<u>549</u>

I. Computing GCT Available for Forfeiture.

(1) If a prisoner is serving multiple sentences to confinement, the sentences are not added together for the purpose of computing GCT but are added together to determine the date of eligibility for parole, MSR, and restoration to duty.

(2) MCF commanders may direct forfeiture of GCT and ET in accordance with DoDI 1325.07.

(3) When computing the amount of GCT available for forfeiture, include all available GCT up to and including the date of the violation. Figure 31 shows a case where a 10-year sentence is adjudged on August 25, 2013, and the prisoner remains in confinement continuously from that date. The prisoner did not have any additional credits toward confinement. On June 29, 2016, the prisoner violates institutional rules and is scheduled to appear before a disciplinary board. Add 1 day to the offense date to account for that day (using the calendar method).

Figure 31. Example of Computing GCT Available for Forfeiture

YYYY MM DD	YYYY MM DD	Twelve months were added to the month column and 1 year subtracted from the year column.
2016 06 30 →	2016 06 30	
-2013 08 25 →	<u>-1 +12 00</u>	
	2015 18 30	
	2015 18 30	Rate = GCT Available for Forfeiture
	<u>-2013 08 25</u>	times the Rate of GTC Applicable (see
	2 10 05	Figure 28 and Table 1)

(4) Once time served has been determined, compute the actual GCT based on the formula in Figure 28 and Table 1.

(5) GCT for time served must be adjusted for any previous forfeitures and/or restorations.

m. Aggregating Multiple Sentences for Supervision Purposes.

For prisoners with multiple sentences, the sentences will be in the aggregate to determine the AMXRD for all sentences. The aggregate sentence is calculated using the earliest adjudged date. Figure 32 shows a case where a sentence to confinement for 10 years is adjudged on July 15, 2016. On December 5, 2018, an additional sentence of confinement for 2 years is adjudged.

Figure 32. Example of Aggregating Sentences for Supervision Purposes

	YYYY MM DD
Adjudged on:	2016 07 15
Sentence:	<u>12 00 00</u>
	2028 07 15
Less 1 day:	<u>1</u>
Aggregated MXRD:	2028 07 14

n. Confinement.

(1) GCT credit may not be earned for punishments imposed in accordance with Article 15 of Chapter 47 of Title 10, United States Code, also known as the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(2) Computing the release date by the number of hours or meals served in confinement is not authorized.

o. Reduction or Remission of Sentences to Confinement.

Under proper authority, a sentence to confinement may be reduced or remitted.

(1) A reduction of a sentence to confinement reduces the length of the sentence the prisoner is currently serving. Recompute the MRD based on the new sentence length. The prisoner still receives administrative and judicial credits associated with the original sentence and any GCT or ET earned before the sentence reduction. Any inoperative time and forfeitures associated with the original sentence will also be included when recomputing the MRD.

(2) A remission of a sentence to confinement ends the confinement on a specific date. The sentence is not to be recomputed, and no additional credits will be given to make the release date earlier than specified. However, if the original computation, with credits, results in a release date before the remitted date, the original computation applies.

SECTION 4: SENTENCE COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

4.1. STANDARD SENTENCES COMPUTED USING DD FORM 2710-1.

Each example in Paragraph 4.1. is available on the OUSD(P&R) Website at <https://prhome.defense.gov>.

a. Sentences in Days.

- (1) Example 1. A sentence to confinement for 15 days is adjudged on 20220401.
- (2) Example 2. A sentence to confinement for 30 days is adjudged on 20220401.
- (3) Example 3. A sentence to confinement for 75 days is adjudged on 20220401 (this converts to 2 months and 14 days for GCT purposes).
- (4) Example 4. A sentence to confinement for 365 days is adjudged on 20220401 (this converts to 1 year for GCT purposes).
- (5) Example 5. A sentence to confinement for 400 days is adjudged on 20220401 (this converts to 1 year, 1 month, and 5 days for GCT purposes).

b. Sentences in Months.

- (1) Example 6. A sentence to confinement for 1 month is adjudged on 20230301.
- (2) Example 7. A sentence to confinement for 1 month is adjudged on 20200131 (this is a leap year computation).
- (3) Example 8. A sentence to confinement for 13 months is adjudged on 20230330 (this converts to 1 year and 1 month).

c. Sentences in Years.

- (1) Example 9. A sentence to confinement for 1 year is adjudged on 20230301.
- (2) Example 10. A sentence to confinement for 22 years is adjudged on 20220131.
- (3) Example 11. A sentence to confinement for 99 years is adjudged on 20230301.

4.2. MIXED SENTENCES COMPUTED USING DD FORM 2710-1.

Each example in Paragraph 4.2. is available on the OUSD(P&R) Website at <https://prhome.defense.gov>.

- a. Example 12. A sentence to confinement for 1 year and 75 days is adjudged on 20230704 (this converts to 1 year, 2 months, and 13 days).

b. Example 13. A sentence to confinement for 8 months and 12 days is adjudged on 20230704.

4.3. SENTENCES WITH INOPERATIVE TIME (DAY-FOR-DAY METHOD) USING DD FORM 2710.01.

Each example in Paragraph 4.3. is available on the OUSD(P&R) Website at <https://prhome.defense.gov>.

a. Escape.

Example 14. A sentence to confinement for 5 years is adjudged on 20221218. The prisoner escapes from confinement on 20230115 and is RMC on 20230322.

b. Escape with RMC the Next Day.

Example 15. A sentence to confinement for 5 years is adjudged on 20221218. The prisoner escapes from confinement on 20230613 and is RMC on 20230614.

c. Deferment.

Example 16. A sentence to confinement for 30 days is adjudged on 20220512. The Service member immediately (i.e., before confinement) requests deferment on 20220512, and the CA approves the deferment on 20220512 until 20220515. The Service member enters confinement on 20220515.

d. Vacated Suspension.

Example 17. A sentence to confinement for 1 year is adjudged on 20220318. The provisions of a PA suspend all confinement in excess of 3 months for a period of 12 months from the date of trial. The prisoner is released from confinement on 20220602. The prisoner violates terms of the PA, and the CA vacates the suspended sentence on 20220815, and the Service member returns to confinement on 20220815.

4.4. SENTENCES WITH ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL CREDITS USING DD FORM 2710-1.

Each example in Paragraph 4.4. is available on the OUSD(P&R) Website at <https://prhome.defense.gov>.

a. Example 18. A sentence to confinement for 3 months is adjudged on 20220815. The STR shows 5 days of administrative credit.

b. Example 19. A sentence to confinement for 18 months is adjudged on 20220815. The STR shows 5 days of judicial credit.

4.5. MULTIPLE SENTENCES COMPUTED USING DD FORM 2710-1.

Each example in Paragraph 4.5. is available on the OUSD(P&R) Website at <https://prhome.defense.gov>.

a. Examples 20-22. A sentence to confinement for 18 months is adjudged on 20221114. While confined on the original sentence, the prisoner receives an additional sentence of 30 days, adjudged on 20230227.

b. Examples 23-25. A sentence to confinement for 18 months is adjudged on 20221114. While confined on the original sentence, the prisoner receives an additional sentence of 6 months, adjudged on 20230227.

4.6. PAS COMPUTED USING DD FORM 2710-1.

Each example in Paragraph 4.6. is available on the OUSD(P&R) Website at <https://prhome.defense.gov>.

a. Example 26. A sentence to confinement for 1 year is adjudged on 20220318. In accordance with the PA, all confinement in excess of 3 months is suspended for 12 months from the date of trial.

b. Example 27. A sentence to confinement for 5 years is adjudged on 20220318. In accordance with the PA, all confinement in excess of 3 years is suspended for 36 months from the date of trial.

GLOSSARY

G.1. ACRONYMS.

ACRONYM	MEANING
AMXRD	adjusted maximum release date
CA	convening authority
DD	Department of Defense (form)
DoDI	DoD instruction
ET	earned time
GCT	good conduct time
IDL	International Date Line
MCF	military correctional facility
MRD	minimum release date
MSR	mandatory supervised release
MXRD	maximum release date
OUSD(P&R)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
PA	plea agreement
RMC	return to military control
STR	statement of trial results
UMXRD	unadjusted maximum release date

G.2. DEFINITIONS.

Unless otherwise noted, these terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this issuance.

TERM	DEFINITION
administrative credit	Day-for-day credit provided on the STR for pretrial confinement and conditions tantamount to confinement.
AMXRD	The AMXRD is computed by taking the MXRD and adjusting it for administrative credit, judicial credit, inoperative time, and the adjustment for crossing the IDL.
calendar method	A method by which the span of time between two calendar dates is expressed in years, months, and days. For example, the span of time between April 4, 2001, and August 11, 2001 (inclusive of those dates) is 4 months and 8 days. The span of time between February 2, 2001 and March 1, 2001 (inclusive of those dates) is 1 month.
confinement	The restraint of a person imposed by order of a competent authority, either pending disposition of charges (pretrial) or due to a sentence adjudged by court-martial. It usually involves physical restraint, but a sentence to confinement may also be served in a parole or MSR status.
day-for-day method	A method by which the span of time between two dates is solely expressed in days. For example, the span of time between February 2, 2001 (non-leap year) and March 1, 2001 (inclusive of those dates) is 28 days.
deferment of confinement	Defined in the Manual for Courts-Martial.
ET	Deductions from a prisoner's release date earned for participation and graded effort in the areas of work, offense-related programs, education, self-improvement and personal growth, or other support activity specifically authorized by the MCF commander in accordance with Military Service policy.
GCT	A deduction from the AMXRD for faithful observance of all rules and regulations.
inoperative time	Any time during which prisoners are not credited with serving their sentence to confinement.

TERM	DEFINITION
judicial credit	Credit ordered by judicial authority to be applied to a sentence to confinement.
MRD	AMXRD adjusted for credit or forfeiture of GCT and abatements.
MSR	A form of conditional release granted to individuals who have served their sentence to confinement up to their MRD. This form of release is served until the AMXRD unless otherwise revoked or remitted by the Clemency and Parole Board concerned.
MXRD	The sentence or sentences to confinement without reductions, but less 1 day for the day of confinement or release. For multiple sentences, each sentence has a specific MXRD.
parole	A form of conditional release from confinement when a prisoner is under the guidance and supervision of a U.S. probation officer.
parole and MSR violator term	Unexpired term of the sentence to be served by a parole or MSR violator.
prisoner	A person sentenced by a court-martial to confinement or death and ordered into confinement by competent authority, whether or not the CA has approved the sentence. A person placed into confinement by competent authority pending trial by court-martial is a pretrial prisoner.
reduction of sentence to confinement	A reduction of a sentence to confinement reduces the length of the sentence the prisoner is to serve.
referral authority	A CA or special trial counsel who ordered the charge or charges against the prisoner to be tried by court-martial.
remission of sentence to confinement	A remission of a sentence to confinement cancels the unexecuted part of the sentence to which it applies (i.e., the sentence is remitted).
RMC	The date and hour a Service member (e.g., prisoner, absentee, or deserter) surrenders to, is delivered to, or is apprehended by or for military authorities; a civilian authority holding the Service member for some reason other than at the request of the military informs the military of their availability; or a Service member otherwise comes under the control of military personnel.

TERM	DEFINITION
span of time	The time between two specific dates expressed in days (using the day-for-day method), or years, months, and days (using the calendar method).
street time credit	Credit for time served while on supervision as determined by the Clemency and Parole Board concerned.
supervised release	A highly effective form of conditional release granted to individuals who have served their sentence to confinement, or a portion of their sentence to confinement, providing an orderly transition to civilian life for a released prisoner and better protection for the communities into which such prisoner is released.
suspension of sentence	Defined in the Manual for Courts-Martial.
time served	The span of time a prisoner has served on a sentence to confinement. This includes all administrative and judicial credits associated with the sentence, adjusted if necessary for inoperative time.
UMXRD	The MXRD without the less than 1-day adjustment. The UMXRD is used for translating sentences expressed in days that are 31 days or greater to the precise span of time (in years, months, and days).
vacation of suspension	Defined in the Manual for Courts-Martial.

REFERENCES

- DoD Directive 1325.04E, “Administration of Military Correctional Programs and Facilities,” May 11, 2022
- DoD Directive 5124.02, “Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)),” June 23, 2008
- DoD Instruction 1325.07, “Administration of Military Correctional Facilities and Clemency and Parole Authority,” March 11, 2013, as amended
- Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, current edition
- Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, “Sentence Expiration Table,” current edition
- United States Code, Title 10