

CASE ASSESSMENT

Daniel Harper

United States v. Harper • 4:11-cr-00184 • N.D. Texas

LOW CURRENT RISK	2034 GCT-ONLY DATE	MAY 2030 BOP PLANNING DATE
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EXAMPLE DEFENDANT	Daniel Harper • Register 51984-121
COURT	U.S. District Court, Northern District of Texas
SENTENCE	360 months imprisonment • 3 years supervised release
GCT-ONLY RELEASE	November 7, 2034 • current BOP projected release
FSA PATH	November 7, 2033 • 365-day early supervised-release ceiling
STATUTORY HOME-CONFINEMENT DATE	November 7, 2029 • requires BOP worksheet confirmation

01

CASE IDENTITY

The record reviewed

This example uses changed identity details. Dates, figures, and findings reflect the supplied Assessment report, organized in the Case Snapshot format.

360

MONTHS

LOW

MARCH 2026 RISK

NONE

DETAINERS

Caption	United States v. Daniel Harper
Court	Northern District of Texas
Case number	4:11-cr-00184
Facility	FCI Forrest City Medium, Arkansas
Custody began	January 15, 2010
Current release address	Marshall, Texas; interstate approval remains a placement item

Verified record points

ITEM	RECORD FINDING	SOURCE
Sentence	360 months: 240 months on Count 1 plus 120 months consecutive on Count 5; 3 years supervised release	Judgment
Current projected release	November 7, 2034	BOP display, April 8, 2026
FSA status	Eligible; effective August 19, 2022	BOP record
Risk	Low	March 21, 2026 assessment
Conduct	Minor history; no incident reports during the most recent six months reviewed	BOP record

02

RELEASE-DATE MAP

The documented path to freedom

The dates below separate the ordinary Good Conduct Time release date from the First Step Act and placement dates. The worksheet, risk reviews, and BOP decisions control.

START WITH THE BOP WORKSHEET. IT SHOWS THE CREDIT RATE, DISALLOWED PERIODS, CONDITIONAL PLACEMENT DATE, AND AVAILABLE CREDIT DAYS.

PATH	DATE	WHAT THE DATE MEANS
1. Good Conduct Time only	November 7, 2034	The BOP's current projected release date. This is the baseline date used in this report.
2. First Step Act: early supervised release	November 7, 2033	One year before the GCT-only date. Up to 365 FSA credit days may support early transfer to supervised release if statutory and BOP conditions are met.
3. Current BOP placement anchor	May 7, 2030	The August 2025 conditional placement date in the record. It must be confirmed against the current worksheet before it is treated as a usable date.
4. Statutory home confinement	November 7, 2029	Six months before the May 7, 2030 conditional placement date. On this 30-year term, six months is the limiting home-confinement rule. BOP makes the individualized placement decision.
5. Projected continuing FSA accrual	About 585 days by November 7, 2029	At 15 FSA days for each completed 30-day period of successful participation, 39 periods from August 13, 2026 to the statutory home-confinement date produce an estimated 585 additional days. BOP must determine application and avoid double-counting.

Why May 2030 appears in the file

The August 2025 assessment recorded a May 7, 2030 conditional placement date, 365 FSA credit days reserved for early supervised release, and 805 days available for prerelease placement. That placement anchor puts the statutory home-confinement date at November 7, 2029. If successful participation continues at 15 days per completed 30-day period, the record projects about 585 additional FSA days by that date. The current BOP worksheet must show how it applies those days and prevent double-counting before any earlier date is used.

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FSA AND SCA

What supports the earlier dates

The strongest documented path in this file runs through BOP credits, placement review, and a release plan the Bureau can approve.

FIRST STEP ACT

ELIGIBLE

The record identifies FSA eligibility and LOW risk. The worksheet should show whether the credit rate has remained 15 days for every 30 days of successful participation, and why any period was disallowed.

SECOND CHANCE ACT

REVIEW REQUIRED

The record lists zero SCA days because a review had not yet been completed. That is not the same as a denial. The BOP must make the individualized RRC and home-confinement assessment.

Credit rate	Check every period for 15 days rather than 10 days per 30 days of successful participation.
Risk history	Preserve LOW-risk assessments and resolve any change that could affect application of FSA credits.
Credit inventory	Confirm the 365 days used for early supervised release and the 805 days shown for placement.
Placement factors	Request the five-factor assessment, recommended number of days, and next review date.
Release address	Complete interstate relocation approval, residence verification, and homeowner consent before the placement review.

THE MOST USEFUL NEXT RECORDS: CURRENT TIME-CREDIT WORKSHEET • LAST THREE RISK ASSESSMENTS • PROGRAM PARTICIPATION HISTORY • HOME-CONFINEMENT REVIEW

04

PROGRAM RECORD

Build the record that supports the path

Programming does not guarantee a date. It creates a documented record of participation, progress, and release readiness that the BOP can consider with credits and placement.

Monthly and quarterly rhythm

1

Complete at least two programs each month

Use assigned EBRR programs and productive activities that address the needs shown in the BOP plan. Keep the completion dates and certificates.

2

Complete one vocational-training course each quarter

If a class is unavailable, stay documented on the waiting list and ask staff to record the request. The record should show steady effort, not a gap.

3

Keep conduct clean

The record reviewed shows no incident reports in the last six months. Continue that record and retain the current disciplinary history.

4

Review risk and needs assessments

Ask for the current assessment after each review. Verify the LOW-risk designation and note what programming BOP identifies as needed.

5

Maintain IFRP payments and a release budget

The restitution balance is substantial. Current payments and a realistic plan show follow-through and give the release plan a stronger factual base.

6

Prepare a placement-ready address and work plan

Use an employer-controlled, verifiable job plan consistent with supervision conditions. Document residence approval, transportation, and community support.

KEEP A SIMPLE MONTHLY FOLDER: PROGRAM CERTIFICATES • WAITLIST PROOF • RISK REVIEWS • IFRP RECORDS • ADDRESS AND EMPLOYMENT UPDATES

The BOP calculation must show its work

The purpose of the next review is to confirm the record, correct a documented calculation if needed, and make sure the placement file is ready when the Bureau reaches it.

1. Obtain the current worksheet	Ask for the conditional placement date, transition date, credit rate by period, disallowed periods, and FSA credit inventory.
2. Compare it to the record	Check the worksheet against the August 2025 assessment: May 7, 2030 conditional placement date; 365 credit days; 805 available placement days.
3. Request the placement assessment	Ask for the five-factor review, the recommended days, and the next review date. A timing entry is not a placement decision.
4. Resolve the address file	Finish the interdistrict relocation request and retain residence documentation before eligibility for community placement is reached.
5. Preserve the paper trail	Keep dated copies of requests, responses, program proof, and calculation notices. If a calculation is unexplained, use the BOP administrative-remedy process for that specific record issue.

Other research areas

Compassionate release	The supplied report identified a recent denial and record issues for separate review. This Assessment does not advise a filing or state a litigation outcome.
Sentence reductions	Screen separately against current law, the judgment, procedural history, and any applicable guideline changes.
Clemency	Keep a concise factual packet current. It is a separate discretionary avenue and should not be used as the release-date plan.
Time-credit litigation	The supplied report identified Maxwell v. Thomas as a case to watch on the availability of § 2241 for FSA-credit disputes. Track current status; do not assume a result.

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TIMING MAP

Dates worth tracking

This map is a planning tool. It does not tell the BOP where to place Daniel Harper and it does not promise release on any listed date.

WHEN	ITEM	SOURCE
Now	Request and preserve the current worksheet, risk assessments, program record, and placement-review status.	Record review
Each month	At least two programs; maintain conduct; store completion proof and waitlist evidence.	Program record
Each quarter	Complete one vocational course, or document active waitlist status.	Vocational record
At risk reviews	Confirm the current score, needs, and the basis for any change from LOW risk.	BOP assessment
Before community placement	Finish address verification, interdistrict approval, employment plan, IFRP record, and community-support packet.	Release plan
November 7, 2029	Earliest statutory home-confinement date: six months before the May 7, 2030 conditional placement date. Confirm it against the updated BOP worksheet.	Placement estimate
By November 7, 2029	Projected additional FSA accrual: about 585 days at 15 days for each of 39 completed 30-day periods of successful participation.	Credit projection
May 7, 2030	Current file's conditional placement date. Confirm it against the updated BOP worksheet.	BOP worksheet
November 7, 2033	FSA early-supervised-release estimate: one year before the current GCT-only date.	Statutory estimate
November 7, 2034	Current GCT-only projected release date.	BOP display

THE SHORTEST DOCUMENTED PATH IN THIS FILE IS NOT A SINGLE DATE. IT IS A CURRENT WORKSHEET, CONTINUED PARTICIPATION, LOW RISK, A COMPLETE RELEASE PLAN, AND A BOP PLACEMENT DECISION.

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CASE LAW TO RESEARCH

Fraud-loss questions tied to the judgment

These authorities identify questions worth checking against the sentence, statement of reasons, PSR, and current law. They are not conclusions about Daniel Harper’s sentence or instructions to file.

AUTHORITY	ISSUE TO CHECK	RECORD QUESTION
United States v. Rao, 123 F.4th 270 (5th Cir. 2024)	Current Fifth Circuit treatment of §2B1.1 loss after Kisor. The court applied the guideline rule using the greater of actual or intended loss.	Compare the loss finding, preservation history, and manual used at sentencing.
United States v. Ainabe, 938 F.3d 685, 692 (5th Cir. 2019)	Addresses intended loss and the defendant’s purpose in a health-care-fraud calculation.	Check whether the sentencing record identifies a supported intended-loss figure rather than a number inferred from the scheme alone.
United States v. Hebron, 684 F.3d 554, 560, 563 (5th Cir. 2012)	Explains the sentencing court’s reasonable-estimate role and addresses pervasive fraud where legitimate amounts may need to be separated.	Review whether the record identifies legitimate value, credits, repayments, or other offsets that matter under the applicable guideline manual.
United States v. Banks, 55 F.4th 246 (3d Cir. 2022) (en banc)	Held that the earlier guideline text meant actual loss, creating a circuit split before Amendment 827 moved the greater-of-actual-or-intended-loss rule into the guideline text.	Determine which Guidelines Manual governed the sentence and whether later amendments, appeal posture, or retroactivity rules matter.

LOSS, RESTITUTION, AND GUIDELINE RANGE ARE RELATED BUT NOT INTERCHANGEABLE. THE RESEARCH SHOULD LABEL EACH FIGURE, ITS SOURCE, AND THE GUIDELINE MANUAL THAT APPLIES.

Pending developments and guideline changes

CaseWatch follows developments that may alter the research questions in a case. A watch item is not a promise that the change will apply or produce a different outcome.

WATCH ITEM	WHY IT MATTERS	WHAT CASEWATCH CHECKS
Maxwell v. Thomas, No. 25-5930 (U.S. Supreme Court)	Pending question: whether a claim seeking accelerated transfer to a halfway house or home confinement through FSA time credits may proceed under 28 U.S.C. § 2241.	Directly relevant to the availability of judicial review for an FSA-credit calculation dispute after BOP administrative records are developed.
2026 amendments to §2B1.1	The Sentencing Commission adopted economic-crime amendments effective November 1, 2026, including a restructured loss table and revisions to specific offense characteristics.	Watch the effective date, amendment text, and any Commission decision on retroactivity. A future change does not itself reopen a final sentence.
Fifth Circuit fraud-loss decisions	Current appeals can clarify proof of intended loss, actual loss, offsets, relevant conduct, victim treatment, and the use of the applicable Guidelines Manual.	Track published Fifth Circuit decisions against the sentencing theory and record in this case.
Supreme Court fraud decisions	The Court's fraud cases can affect what counts as property, the scope of a fraud theory, or the relevance of particular conduct to sentencing.	Track newly granted or decided cases only after confirming the question presented and its connection to the judgment.

One month of CaseWatch and ActiveAgent

This Assessment includes one full month of CaseWatch and ActiveAgent access. CaseWatch monitors identified court, guideline, BOP-policy, and statutory developments and reports material changes. ActiveAgent gives the client a place to ask questions about the report, records to collect, and items being monitored. Neither service gives legal advice, represents the client, or files anything.

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SHORTEST PATH TO FREEDOM

The best documented outcome from this record

The best current outcome in the supplied record is BOP placement on or before the November 7, 2029 statutory home-confinement date, with continued FSA accrual considered in the BOP's calculation. The official worksheet and BOP placement decision control.

STEP	DOCUMENTED ACTION	WHY IT MATTERS
Maintain clear conduct now through placement review	Keep the disciplinary record clear; retain current conduct reports. The supplied record already reflected no incident reports during the prior six months.	Preserves the strongest conduct fact now in the file.
Complete at least two programs each month	Prioritize assigned EBRR programs and productive activities. Keep certificates and participation dates.	Supports the continuing 15-day-per-30-day FSA-credit projection when successful participation requirements are met.
Complete one vocational course each quarter	If no course seat is available, remain documented on the waiting list and preserve the request.	Creates a steady vocational record for programming and release planning.
Confirm the current worksheet and credit rate	Request the conditional placement date, FSA inventory, credit rate by period, disallowed periods, and last three risk assessments.	Tests the May 7, 2030 placement anchor and the projected 585 additional FSA days.
Seek Second Chance Act consideration before the placement window	Request the individualized RRC and home-confinement review no later than the next BOP review after the worksheet confirms the May 7, 2030 conditional placement date; preserve the recommended days and next review date.	Puts the November 7, 2029 statutory home-confinement date in the BOP placement file.
Finish the release plan	Complete interstate address approval, residence verification, IFRP documentation, and an employer-controlled work plan consistent with supervision conditions.	Removes predictable placement obstacles before the BOP makes its decision.

BEST DOCUMENTED OUTCOME: HOME-CONFINEMENT PLACEMENT BY NOVEMBER 7, 2029, SUBJECT TO A CONFIRMED WORKSHEET, CONTINUED SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATION, LOW-RISK STATUS, A COMPLETE RELEASE PLAN, AND THE BOP'S INDIVIDUALIZED DECISION.

Research that separates facts from outcomes

FedCase.ai organizes the record, checks sources, and prepares a cited research report. It is a software company, not a law firm.

Sources reviewed for this example

Court record	Judgment, plea record, PSR references, docket entries, compassionate-release filings and order identified in the supplied report.
BOP record	Individualized Needs Plan, reported FSA assessment figures, BOP projected release display, risk assessment, conduct and placement information.
Statutes and policy	18 U.S.C. §§ 3621, 3624, 3632; BOP FSA and placement materials; cited Program Statements and current-source checks.
Calculation method	GCT-only date stated from the BOP display; FSA date shown as one year earlier; earliest statutory home confinement shown as six months before the reported conditional placement date; ongoing FSA accrual projected at 15 days for each completed 30-day period and labeled as a BOP-controlled estimate.

Important boundaries

- Daniel Harper and case number 4:11-cr-00184 are example identifiers substituted for this document. The original report is not reproduced as a report about that person.
- FedCase.ai does not give legal advice, represent a defendant, file documents, or prepare attorney work product.
- The BOP controls sentence computation, earned-time-credit application, community placement, and the official release date.
- FSA eligibility, a LOW risk score, programming, or a completed release plan do not guarantee FSA credits, a particular placement, or an early date.
- The program actions in this report are record-building and participation targets. They are not legal instructions or a guarantee of credit.
- A research finding can be that an avenue is unavailable, fact-dependent, or weak. This report does not manufacture a stronger answer.

EXAMPLE CASE ASSESSMENT • PATH-TO-FREEDOM RESEARCH • PREPARED FOR LAYOUT AND CONTENT REVIEW