



UNITED STATES
SENTENCING COMMISSION

GUIDELINES MANUAL

2025

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CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION, AUTHORITY, AND GENERAL APPLICATION PRINCIPLES **§1B1.13**

§1B1.13. REDUCTION IN TERM OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) (POLICY STATEMENT)

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon motion of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons or the defendant pursuant to [18 U.S.C. § 3582\(c\)\(1\)\(A\)](#), the court may reduce a term of imprisonment (and may impose a term of supervised release with or without conditions that does not exceed the unserved portion of the original term of imprisonment) if, after considering the



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(B) the defendant (i) is at least 70 years old and (ii) has served at least 30 years in prison pursuant to a sentence imposed under **18 U.S.C. § 3559(c)** for the offense or offenses for which the defendant is imprisoned

(2) the defendant is not a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community, as provided in **18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)**; and

(3) the reduction is consistent with this policy statement.

(b) EXTRAORDINARY AND COMPELLING REASONS.— Extraordinary and compelling reasons exist under any of the following circumstances or a combination thereof:

(1) MEDICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEFENDANT.—

(A) The defendant is suffering from a terminal illness (*i.e.*, a serious and advanced illness with an end-of-life trajectory). A specific prognosis



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dementia.

(B) The defendant is—

- (i) suffering from a serious physical or medical condition,
- (ii) suffering from a serious functional or cognitive impairment, or
- (iii) experiencing deteriorating physical or mental health because of the aging process,

that substantially diminishes the ability of the defendant to provide self-care within the environment of a correctional facility and for which he or she is not expected to recover.

(C) The defendant is suffering from a medical condition that requires long-term or specialized medical care that is not being provided and without which the defendant is at risk of serious deterioration in health or death.



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affected by (I) an ongoing outbreak of an infectious disease, or (II) an ongoing public health emergency declared by the appropriate federal, state, or local authority

(ii) due to personal health risk factors and custodial status, the defendant is at increased risk of suffering severe medical complications or death as a result of exposure to the ongoing outbreak of an infectious disease or the ongoing public health emergency described in clause (i) and

(iii) such risk cannot be adequately mitigated in a timely manner.

(2) AGE OF THE DEFENDANT.—The defendant (A) is at least 65 years old; (B) is experiencing a serious deterioration in physical or mental health because of the aging process; and (C) has served at least 10 years or 75 percent of his or her term of imprisonment, whichever is less.



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older and incapable of self-care because of mental or physical disability or a medical condition.

(B) The incapacitation of the defendant's spouse or registered partner when the defendant would be the only available caregiver for the spouse or registered partner.

(C) The incapacitation of the defendant's parent when the defendant would be the only available caregiver for the parent.

(D) The defendant establishes the circumstances similar to those listed in paragraphs (3)(A) through (3)(C) exist involving any other immediate family member or an individual whose relationship with the defendant is similar in kind to that of an immediate family member, when the defendant would be the only available caregiver for such family member or individual. For purposes of this provision, "**immediate family member**" refers to any of the individuals listed



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custody serving the term of imprisonment sought to be reduced, was a victim of:

- (A) sexual abuse involving a "sexual act," as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2246(2) (including the conduct described in 18 U.S.C. § 2246(2)(D) regardless of the age of the victim); or
- (B) physical abuse resulting in "serious bodily injury," as defined in the Commentary to §1B1.1 (Application Instructions);

that was committed by, or at the direction of, a correctional officer, an employee or contractor of the Bureau of Prisons, or any other individual who had custody or control over the defendant.

For purposes of this provision, the misconduct must be established by a conviction in a criminal case, a finding or admission of liability in a civil case, or a finding in an administrative proceeding, unless such proceedings are unduly delayed or the defendant is in imminent danger.



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similar in gravity to those described in paragraph (1) through (4).

(6) UNUSUALLY LONG SENTENCE.—If a defendant received an unusually long sentence and has served at least 10 years of the term of imprisonment, a change in the law (other than an amendment to the Guidelines Manual that has not been made retroactive) may be considered in determining whether the defendant presents an extraordinary and compelling reason, but only where such change would produce a gross disparity between the sentence being served and the sentence likely to be imposed at the time the motion is filed, and after full consideration of the defendant's individualized circumstances.

(c) LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN LAW.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(6), a change in the law (including an amendment to the Guidelines Manual that has not been made retroactive) shall not be considered for purposes of determining whether an extraordinary and compelling reason exists under this policy statement. However, if a defendant otherwise



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purposes of determining the extent of any such reduction.

(d) REHABILITATION OF THE DEFENDANT.—Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 994\(t\)](#), rehabilitation of the defendant is not, by itself, an extraordinary and compelling reason for purposes of this policy statement. However, rehabilitation of the defendant while serving the sentence may be considered in combination with other circumstances in determining whether and to what extent a reduction in the defendant's term of imprisonment is warranted.

(e) FORESEEABILITY OF EXTRAORDINARY AND COMPELLING REASONS.—For purposes of this policy statement, an extraordinary and compelling reason need not have been unforeseen at the time of sentencing in order to warrant a reduction in the term of imprisonment. Therefore, the fact that a extraordinary and compelling reason reasonably could have been known or anticipated by the sentencing court does not preclude consideration for a reduction under this policy statement.

Commentary



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~~under this policy statement is not appropriate when~~ releasing the defendant under **18 U.S.C. § 3622** for limited time adequately addresses the defendant's circumstances.

2. Notification of Victims.—Before granting motion pursuant to **18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)**, the Commission encourages the court to make its best effort to ensure that any victim of the offense is reasonably, accurately, and timely notified, and provided, to the extent practicable, with an opportunity to be reasonably heard, unless any such victim previously requested not to be notified.

Background: The Commission is required by **28 U.S.C. § 994(a)(2)** to develop general policy statements regarding application of the guidelines and other aspects of sentencing that in the view of the Commission would further the purposes of sentencing (**18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)**), including, among other things, the appropriate use of the sentencing modification provisions set forth in **18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)**. In doing so, the Commission is required by **28 U.S.C. § 994(t)** to "describe what should be considered extraordinary and compelling reasons for



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